

ing for them, and desperate hand to hand fighting of the fiercest kind ended in the trenches, along the top of which the German machine gunners were firing a hail of bullets, with bombs, revolvers and trench knives. The Americans used their rifles with excellent effect, but the machine gunners of Gen. Pershing's doctrine that the rifle is really the American weapon.

Gas Shells Also Used. Meantime the Germans were throwing shells into the neighborhood of the American front, including some gas, in the hope of diverting attention and causing confusion, and also heavily shelling the villages and roads leading to the front in order to prevent reinforcements from going up. They used heavy gas, including 150 millimeter naval pieces brought up especially for this attack, which explains the recent increase in artillery fire.

The region where the fight took place presents an appalling spectacle. The trenches and roads are strewn with the wreckage of the fighting, and the ground is smothered in some of them buried up by the incendiary bombs carried by the raiders; everywhere the ground is littered with the wreckage of German equipment, rifles, knives, grenades, and dotted with huddled figures in the German greenish gray, which mark the path of the struggle, while out on the barbed wire hang other figures in gray that the soft, clinging snow is now mercifully covering.

The first fight has been of immense importance, showing Pershing's tactics. They can take a toll of the Boche even when he attacks, and has given added confidence and added appreciation of the fact that thoroughness results in victory. The German equipment, rifles, knives, grenades, and dotted with huddled figures in the German greenish gray, which mark the path of the struggle, while out on the barbed wire hang other figures in gray that the soft, clinging snow is now mercifully covering.

SURRENDER REFUSED.

Instead Americans Blazed Away With Automatic Pistols.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 2.—The three recent raids, one in the Toul sector and two along the Chemin des Dames, have demonstrated that the American soldier is a more efficient fighting man than the Boche. He is now perfectly at home in a gas mask and able to fight just as well with or without it. He is so quickly reacquainted with the gas mask that he has shown their usual adaptability. Gas was used in all three attacks in just sufficient quantities to make masks necessary, as the Germans in their later attacks did not desire to encounter quantities of their own gas.

When the engagement at Toul began virtually all the Americans were masked, and a few of the men, however, are reported to have taken a chance when the German infantry attacked, pulling off their masks for a few minutes.

The officer in charge of the life to give commands to his men during the roar of explosions. He was unable through his mask to make his men hear so he pulled it off and the Germans saw that it happened there was no gas in this particular section, but he did not know it. The officer was willing to sacrifice his own life to get his men to a place of safety, where they could also strike effectively at the enemy.

No Surrender for Them. There were many other instances of personal bravery. A lieutenant, a sergeant and two privates were killed when some Germans looked in. One cried in good English: "Come out, Americans! The four Americans blazed away with their automatic pistols, then raised the entrance to stumble over the bodies of the men, whom they apparently had killed by their quick resistance.

During the bombing raid which hardly could have been more than a shell hole were concealed in a shell hole were buried by dirt thrown by another exploding projectile. They shouted for help and it came quickly. Their comrades left the shelters from which they were ready to leap into action the moment the attacking infantry appeared, and examined the buried soldiers while stones, mud, earth, pieces of trees and shell splinters scattered about them.

Saved by Slippery Trench. Although the army has been cursing the weather and the mud for days, there is one man who is glad to have mud. He is glad to be in the slippery "duckboards," or the soiling in the trenches. With pistol in hand, he is ready to fight the enemy, looking for the Germans. A burly Prussian saw him first and fired, but at the same moment the American slipped and fell on his face. The Prussian thought him dead and turned away.

He was quickly dropped in his tracks by the prone American, who fired accurately from the trench bottom. There were many instances of personal bravery. A lieutenant, a sergeant and two privates were killed when some Germans looked in. One cried in good English: "Come out, Americans! The four Americans blazed away with their automatic pistols, then raised the entrance to stumble over the bodies of the men, whom they apparently had killed by their quick resistance.

U. S. MEN EXPECT DRIVE.

Raiders Believed to Prepare Violent Attack by Germans.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, March 2.—Military experts here believe that the German attack on the American troops in the salient north of Toul, in conjunction with other recent signs, show that the German high command is preparing for a real blow at the American line.

The fact that strong German raids have been attempted against the French, the Portuguese and the British indicates just such tactics as might be expected to precede a more extensive offensive. These raids, military experts are confident, will be preceded by the Germans, who hope to ascertain weak spots for later use.

The last raid on the Americans is regarded as having been made for the purpose of obtaining information and breaking the morale of the American troops. An attacking party of only 240 is accepted as a good indication of this purpose.

Officers here are not inclined to describe the affair as an American victory, although they are greatly pleased at the pluck and efficiency which the American troops have shown.

AMERICAN PLANNING CARE FOR WOUNDED

Congressional Action Asked to Give Practical Aid to Invalued Soldiers.

NEW TRADES FOR MANY

Some Will Not Be Able to Labor at Competitive Enterprises.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Before the end of the coming summer the tide of wounded American fighting men, many of whom will require special vocational reeducation before returning to industrial life, will be returning from Europe.

In making this prediction to-night, the Federal Board for Vocational Education emphasized the imperative need of Congressional legislation authorizing the establishment of an adequate system for the rehabilitation of disabled men.

In estimates already submitted to Congress the board pointed out that 100,000 out of every million soldiers sent to France will be returned during the first year of fighting, and that instruction in new lines of industry will be needed for 2,500,000 men who will be physically unable to return to their pre-war occupations.

The disabled are divided by the board into four classes. The first, the most numerous, is that of the men who are physically unable to work but who cannot engage in competitive occupations, those who must learn new occupations because of their physical handicaps and those able to return to their pre-war tasks. About 80 per cent. are expected to fall into the fourth group and the remainder, with few exceptions, into the first group.

For the 20 per cent. who must take up new occupations there has been drafted a plan of general education, elementary vocational instruction, and finally specialized training in the calling to which the man is best adapted. For those able to resume their former civilian work a general program of instruction will be given to overcome, as far as may be, their physical infirmities.

To take charge of the vocational reeducation of wounded the board recommends the immediate training of teachers of occupational therapy, estimating that 1,200 instructors will be needed at a cost of \$10,000,000 for training men overseas. The greatest need will be for those competent to teach general educational and commercial subjects, manual training, mechanical drawing, drafting and handwork in arts and crafts. The emergency training course proposed would cover eight weeks.

Methods of financing, organizing and administering a new system of rehabilitation are discussed in the board's report. The project involves the establishment of a central administrative bureau, a central office for coordinating the work of Federal, State and community agencies throughout the country.

"If we should end in economic exhaustion," said the board's statement, "the United States will be in a position which is best able to gain again her men. It is claimed that Germany uses 85 to 90 per cent. of her disabled men back in the lines, and that the majority of the remaining 10 or 15 per cent. are entirely self-supporting."

NEW ENGLANDERS FIGHT

They Were the Only Units in Raid Made on Alsace Front.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 2.—(Delayed.)—A German raid on the American line was made at 9:30 o'clock last night (Thursday), one day before the raid at Toul in the Chemin des Dames sector.

After the fighting the enemy retired, leaving four prisoners, two of whom were wounded. The Americans lost some killed and several slightly wounded or missing. All are New Englanders.

Three companies of shock troops, one of which had been brought from Lezon by the British, were the only units behind a heavy barrage which had been put down along the left flank of the American forces. After sharp fighting the enemy retired.

The American and French artillery effectively counter-shelled the enemy during the attack, which was local.

It is not permitted to disclose the number of American casualties. One of the prisoners captured said that this was the beginning of a series of similar raids on a large scale along the western front.

ANOTHER GAS VICTIM DIES.

Pershing Also Reports 17 Casualties in Previous Encounters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Gen. Pershing reported to the War Department that Private Glenn H. Campbell of St. Claire, Minn., was killed in action February 27, and that four men were slightly wounded in action on the same day and eleven slightly hurt the day before.

ODELL RESPITES ICE RINKS.

Indoor Skating Will End Soon, but Date Is Not Fixed.

After a conference with the management of ice skating rinks in his office, 120 Broadway, yesterday Benjamin B. Odell, State Ice Commissioner, announced that the rinks would have to close soon but he had not decided on any fixed date. He said it was possible he would grant some extension of time, although this was not certain. In the absence of orders to the contrary, the rinks continued operations yesterday afternoon and last evening.

WAR BOARD HALTS IMPORTS OF CORN

Bans Shipments to Hasten Movement of Wheat From South America.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The first import embargo placed by the War Trade Board was declared to-day when orders were issued cutting off all imports of corn.

The order is directed to facilitate the movement from South America of the wheat crop and will work no hardship on Argentina and other nearby countries, according to officials. They hold that the wheat is needed for immediate consumption and that the corn can wait until the wheat is available.

It is possible that by this move America will be enabled to ship much more corn to Europe than in previous years. The Administration has estimated that from the time that corn could not be shipped abroad in great quantities because European countries have not been educated to eating corn meal and have no facilities for grinding it and ground corn is likely to spoil in transit. Nevertheless recent orders from the Food Administration have placed a movement from 100,000 to 150,000 bushels of corn each day to Europe.

It is said that in the last four days 1,800,000 bushels have been diverted from Eastern markets in the United States to be shipped abroad. It is possible that a steady movement on this scale will continue for three weeks more. This would mean the shipment approximately of 16,000,000 bushels of corn.

It is said the scarcity of substitutes is so great abroad that to bridge the gap the Allies have consented to much greater use of corn than had been anticipated. The United States normally raises 121,109,000 bushels of corn and import from the United States 10,311,000 bushels, and 135,670,000 from other sources. The present situation in the present time being 365,296,000 bushels.

Of a crop of 3,124,000,000 bushels the United States will have a surplus of about 270,000,000 bushels and Canada will have a surplus of 1,000,000,000 bushels. It is believed that the United States may be able to double its exportation of corn this year, which would represent an increase in trade of \$100,000,000.

However, the problem of shipping will have a great bearing on the exports and it is not certain that the tonnage which the Allies will receive in available trade this summer is available it is impossible to forecast the exports.

The facilitation of the northward movement of wheat will aid the United States materially in meeting its agreement to provide Switzerland with wheat, according to a dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCHMIDT, ATTACKS BRITAIN.

Cornell Professor Provokes Hisses by Speech in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University said today in an address before the Political Equality League that there was no such thing as race and that England holds in subjugation more people than any nation in the world.

"England holds many races in subjugation without any representative government and then excuses the action in the name of race, but there is no such thing as race," he said. A volume of cheers and hisses followed. When the speaker said that "no nation has a right to conquer other nations," the hissing became even more pronounced, many women joining.

UKRAINE TO FEED GERMANS.

Gen. Groener Sent Three to Gather Up Supplies.

AMSTERDAM, March 2.—A Vienna despatch to the Associated Press states that Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation of Major-Gen. Hoederer, Food Minister, who has been succeeded by Dr. Ludwig Pannl, according to a dispatch to the Associated Press from Berlin states that Gen. Groener, ex-chief of the Prussian War Board, has been appointed to take charge of collecting foodstuffs and raw materials in Ukraine.

Blaser Promotes Assistant. Collector Mark Blaser of the Third Internal Revenue district has named as his chief deputy collector, at \$2,000 a year, Joseph Prendergast of 235 West Fourth street, Manhattan, who has been connected with Collector Blaser's office for several years. He takes the place of Roman L. Modra, who recently resigned.

Palais Royal. Broadway at 48th Street. "Rendezvous of the Elite." DINNER DE LUXE. At \$3 per Cover. Including the Second Edition of the most complete and up-to-date directory ever offered by a New York publisher.

FOES GAIN AND LOSE IN RAIDS ON FRENCH

Germans Claim 400 Prisoners, but the Allies Report Effective Repulses.

BRITISH AIRPLANES BUSY

Portuguese Troops Drive Off Teutons—Belgians Show Splendid Spirit.

LONDON, March 2.—As the weather improves on the western front and the season draws near when it will be possible to resume fighting on a grand scale, both the raids and the artillery duels are increasing in intensity and scope. Berlin reports that yesterday German troops made a steady advance against French positions, which had been destroyed, while northwest of France Rhineland and Westphalian forces penetrated the French positions.

Some of the trenches southeast of Tournai, which had remained in the hands of the French since the fighting last month, were cleared by Haden and Thuringian troops. It is stated, however, that the French counter-attacks.

On the west bank of the Meuse Rhishian companies stormed the French trenches south of Haincourt and returned to their own positions with 400 French prisoners and a large number of captured machine guns.

Another German raid was made on a wide front against the Portuguese troops in northern France. The trenches were penetrated, but later the Germans were ejected. In one raid near Haincourt every German who reached the British trenches was either killed or captured.

British troops took prisoners in raids in the Armentieres region and near Arras on the Somme, while attacks in the neighborhood of the three-Comines canal and south of Houthoul. Forces were repulsed with loss to the Germans.

There were seven raids against British positions during the night, including one east of Polygon Woods, in which the Germans were driven off by rifle and machine gun fire.

Despite a strong wind and rain British airplanes made a few flights in cooperation with the artillery and dropped over 200 bombs on various objectives and fired many rounds from the air on ground targets. Four hostile airplanes were brought down. One of the British machines is missing.

In February the British took 312 prisoners on the Franco-Belgian front, including sixteen officers, says an official statement. Twenty machine guns and one flame projector also were captured.

Gen. Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, Col. Ernest Bicknell of Chicago, Major J. Lee of New York, Major Van Schaick and Major Simmons have just completed a tour of the Belgian front with the Associated Press correspondent with the British army in Belgium.

"Our experience has been most inspiring," said Gen. Wadsworth, "and we all were impressed by the splendid courage and optimism of every one. From generals in command of armies to children who are staying on farms and studying in schools within the sound of the German guns.

"The cheerfulness of the soldiers, the determination of the people to continue struggling to free Belgium, and the courage and free Belgium—these are circumstances which strike the American visitor forcibly.

"We were impressed especially by the care Belgium is lavishing on the children, uprooted from their homes by war, and by the splendid organization of the hospitals, both military and civilian, in fact, the efforts of every man, from the King and Queen downward, should be an object of admiration on the part of the American people."

THREE GERMAN VESSELS SUNK.

Torpedo Boat and Two Sweepers Strike Mines.

LONDON, March 2.—A German torpedo boat and two German mine sweepers ran into mines off Vlieland Island, in North Holland, early on Friday morning and were blown up. In an effort to save the crews a boat set out to the scene and was captured. Five men landed on the island. A Dutch fishing boat also struck a mine. All on board were lost.

The Heerlands reports heavy gunfire off Vlieland Island last night.

U. S. WILLING TO TRUST JAPAN AIDS

Continued from First Page.

ing that mission. Japan has 500,000 men under arms and does not require any military assistance, it is pointed out.

The Japanese Government has made it clear to the Allies that occupancy would be permanent and that there would be no thought of territorial aggrandizement at Russia's expense. Japan has so far had so many opportunities to expand its empire and has not done so, and has no persistently refrained from doing so that diplomats here believe no nation could consistently question Japan's motives at this time.

POLICY IS UNDECIDED.

London Hears Japan Awaits Word From Washington.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, March 2.—Despite unqualified statements in French newspapers that the basis of Japan's intervention in Asiatic Russia already has been decided upon and that the Entente Powers have agreed to accept the best information available in London is that until Washington has spoken no definite decision can be reached by the Allies.

This view would seem to receive confirmation in a statement given out by a high official of the Japanese Embassy here, in which he says that inquiries to the allied governments as to their views on the recent developments in Russia, but beyond that no progress of the nature outlined in an Associated Press telegram from Washington, stating that Japan has directed inquiries to America and the Entente Powers with a view to ascertaining their feelings toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the vast quantities of supplies and stores at Vladivostok, has been made by the Japanese Government.

War Stores Protected.

As a matter of fact, so far as the stores at Vladivostok are concerned, it is understood that some weeks ago Japan took steps to prevent these stores from being removed. It is known that she has a number of warships at Vladivostok and it will be remembered that early in January it was reported that she had landed troops or sailors in that port.

At the same time it is realized that conditions in Russia, especially the continued German advance, directly affect Japan's view to the situation. It is regarded by the Island Empire as one of the utmost gravity and threatens a contingency which Japan cannot afford to ignore. The German advance now menacing Russia is also a direct and very serious menace to Japan and it is vital for Japan to look ahead and make provision against possible developments.

A despatch from Vienna which states that the Russian Government on February 17 declared all prisoners of war in Russia were to be released, and if her military interests are imperilled, Japan would surely be justified in taking extreme measures to safeguard them. Japan has not forgotten, nor is she likely to forget, the nature of Germany's ambitions in the East and in the Pacific.

"We gather that she would prefer action to participation in some collective self-determination and may feel that she may be entertained by the United States as to such developments as are properly connected with the ultimate disposition of the territories in which action is now necessary.

"America is sensitive upon the question of self-determination and may feel uncertain as to how far that principle would receive adherence from the Tokio Government after its arms had been victoriously established in eastern Siberia. We do not think there should be any Japanese Position Impaired.

"Should developments in Russia occur on the lines that the Germans evidently desire and intend, they would seriously affect Japan's position, and if her national interests are imperilled, Japan would surely be justified in taking extreme measures to safeguard them. Japan has not forgotten, nor is she likely to forget, the nature of Germany's ambitions in the East and in the Pacific.

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BRITISH SHIPPING OUTPUT LOWERED

Serious Situation Soon May Be Confronted if No Help Is at Hand.

AMERICAN EFFORT FAILS

Empire Does Not Fear It Will Be Hungry, but Sees War Work Hurt.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, March 2.—The statement made by George N. Barnes, Minister of Labor, in the House of Commons on Tuesday that in January the output of shipping was less than half of what had been estimated and the February conditions are no better, while the United States has failed to supply the number of ships promised, and the Admiralty report of an increased number of ships sunk by submarines, have made a deep impression in England.

Mr. Barnes, as a member of the War Cabinet, spoke with authority and knowledge, and his statement and the figures of the Shipping Controller's department serve again to direct attention to the supreme problem of the war, which is causing the Chinese Government apprehension, according to a Reuter dispatch from Peking today. The dispatch of reinforcements has been decided upon by the Chinese authorities, it is stated.

A Reuter message from Shanghai also deals with the Russian situation, which is declared to be a state of anarchy and political chaos in China. The pressure of the military, according to the correspondent's forecast, is likely to force the resignation of President Feng-wu-chang, who, it is said, is being held virtually a prisoner. The suggestion is that he would be replaced possibly by Hsu-shih-chang, the guardian of the former Emperor, and it is suggested that the young Emperor might, Hsuan Tsung, may be nominated permanent President.

LET JAPAN GO INTO SIBERIA, SAYS TAFT

Ex-President Believes Allies Should Give Consent.

Special Despatch to The Sun. ST. PAUL, March 2.—The Allies should consent to Japanese intervention in Russia, ex-President Taft told The Sun's representative to-night.

"The Tokio Government," he said, "should be permitted to recover its property in Siberia. To me it seems more like a question of salvage than of intervention. As I understand it, the Japanese have made loans to Russian merchants and have large stores of supplies and munitions at Vladivostok, which they should be allowed to save."

Mr. Taft believes that the joint commission representing capital, labor and the public, of which he is a member, will frame an agreement for a truce during the war period. He believes that labor disputes regarding wages, hours of work and other matters. A meeting will be held next Wednesday in Washington. Such an agreement will eliminate the necessity of conscripting labor, the ex-President believes.

Events in Washington, in Mr. Taft's opinion, show that President Wilson is ready to accept a war council, the only question being what form it will take.

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YIVIANI TOO SHREWD FOR BARON SCHOEN

How He Escaped Trap That Was Laid by German Ambassador.

Paris, March 2.—Rene Viviani, who was Premier and Foreign Minister when the war began and was at the head of the French Government for more than a year thereafter, says in an interview with the Petit Journal that he knew nothing of the instructions sent by the then German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben-Holweg, to Baron Schoen, then German Ambassador in Paris, regarding the conditions on which France, if she remained neutral in the war between Germany and Russia, was to guarantee her neutrality. (His address yesterday the French Foreign Minister, Stephen Pichon, quoted the instructions from Dr. von Holleben-Holweg in effect that France would be required to turn over the fortresses of Toul and Verdun to Germany