WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds, becoming southwest and west.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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THOMPSON LEADS LENROOT; PRO-GERMANS RAID G. O. P. PRIMARIES IN WISCONSIN

La Follette Candidate for U. S. Senator 500 Ahead in 35 Counties.

DISLOYALTY IS ISSUE

Both Democrats Are Loyal and Joseph E. Davies Wins Nomination.

BERGER'S VOTE IS SMALL

Startling Climax to Sensational Political Campaign Growing Out of War.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—Early and scattering returns from the Republican primaries reveal that James Thompson, La Follette candidate for the Senatorial nomination and backed by the disloyal elements, is leading Irvine L. Lenroot, the candidate of the patriotic Republicans.

At midnight the returns from thirty-one counties gave Thompson 11,756 and Lenroot 11,206. Seventeen counties outside the city of Milwaukee gave Thompson 2,598 votes and Lenroot 2,775. In forty-five counties Thompson had a lead of 569.

The race is intensely close, made so, obviously, by a concentrated drive of the Socialists and the pro-German elements to force Thompson through the Republican primaries. Large numbers of Socialists did not take the trouble to cast a vote at their primaries for their own candidate, Victor Berger, but invaded the Republican primaries to support Thompson solidly.

The loyalist Republican managers, gravely concerned at the really unexpected showing made by La Follette's man, nevertheless maintain confidence that Lenroot's vote will grow fast when the returns from the rural districts come in. The votes already counted have been largely from the larger cities and towns where pro-Germanism was known to exist formidably. The leaders insist that the loyalty of the agricultural counties will pull Lenroot through.

Davies Wins Easy Victory.

In the Democratic contest Joseph E. Davies won an easy victory over his opponent, Dr. Charles McCarthy. Davies received about four votes to McCarthy's one, and the fight was wholly one sided. Throughout the campaign the Democratic organization, virtually on instructions from Washington, stood firmly back of Davies. It cannot truthfully be said that the Republican party has massed solidly back of Lenroot.

Factionalism, it appears, was not stamped out or smoothed by the announcement of ex-Gov. Francis E. McGovern that he was out of the race and was sincerely for Lenroot. It is charged to-night that thousands of McGovern's men deliberately stayed away from the primaries, thus giving the organized La Follette Socialist, pro-German elements a chance to combine heavily behind James Thompson of Lacrosse.

In case Lenroot is beaten, which appears now as a possibility, at least, the Republicans of patriotic mind will turn to Davies in hordes. They announced this contingent intention immediately after the adjournment of the unofficial Republican State convention in this city a few weeks ago. At the convention dozens of McGovern men, angry because their chief had not received the indorsement of the party leaders and charging that Lenroot had been "dragged in" to defeat McGovern's legitimate ambition, even cast aspersions upon Lenroot's loyalty and announced defiantly that they would never vote for him. At the time it was supposed that this was just the bubbling of anger and that the resentment would subside.

The closeness of the vote at the Republican primaries indicates that the bitterness lasted. Lenroot did not receive the support that he was entitled to upon the face of the figures in many loyalist communities.

Early Vote Favors Lenroot.

The first returns received to-night indicated an easy victory for Lenroot. The town of Kewaunee, in Kewaunee county, on the north end of the lake shore of counties, gave Lenroot a plurality of more than 2 to 1 over Thompson. Berger polled only 10 votes at the Socialist primaries where he had no opposition. One of the freak returns was from Washington county, the "wooden shoe district," which gave Thompson 250 votes and Lenroot only 233.

This return virtually proved the contention of the Loyalist Legion leaders that counties such as Washington were rotten with pro-Germanism, which never had a chance to express itself secretly at the polls, although in public it boasted about buying Liberty Bonds and about contributing to the Red Cross.

There was intense interest in the primaries throughout the State, the main issue being the one issue was loyalty vs. disloyalty being clearly comprehended.

Wisconsin's total vote is about 450,000, but it was estimated that two-thirds of this would be cast at the primaries.

Sixteen months ago, when Robert M. La Follette tested his personal strength in the Republican primaries, he received 36,710 votes to 66,576 for his opponent.

The Issues at Stake.

[illegible] of Lenroot over Thompson in the Republican primaries would be an answer Wisconsin has had a chance to give to the humiliating question, "Is the State loyal?" If Thompson has led the real answer is yes. The victory of Davies over [illegible] in the Democratic primaries is almost loyalist significance, both men being good, two fisted Americans eager to back up the President and support war aims of the nation.

The Lenroot-Thompson fight was the [illegible] yet conclusive, but nevertheless significant. The question of Wisconsin's loyalty cannot be wholly and decisively answered until the night of April 2, when the votes at the special election for United States Senator shall have been counted and it shall have been seen whether a sufficient majority of the voters have repudiated Victor Berger, the candidate of disloyalty.

The primaries result marks a step

Continued on Fourth Page.

GREATER FLOUR SAVING PLANNED

Division of Supplies and Big Educational Campaign to Be First Steps.

MUST OVERCOME DEFICIT

Shipments to Allies 812,000 Tons Behind Announced Schedule.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Food Administration to-night announced the first of a series of steps planned to stretch flour supplies sufficiently to feed the country and maintain shipments to the Allies until the next harvest.

Beginning with the baking trade, which uses 40 per cent. of the wheat flour consumed in this country, the Administration has approved plans for a division of flour supplies between shops, sharing of wheat substitutes, and for a nationwide educational campaign to eliminate waste, which will be worked out at a meeting in Chicago next Friday.

Further restrictions on the consumption of wheat, which were announced last week as under consideration, will be put into effect next.

Aside from the shortage of wheat in the United States, another serious problem is confronted by the Food Administration in making good promises to the Allies. Not a single week's shipments of grain and cereals abroad has equalled the announced programme since January 1, so that there remains a deficit of 812,000 tons to be made up in addition to the regular supplies.

Even with clear weather it has been impossible to transport the 270,000 tons promised every seven days. Since January 1 shipments have totalled 1,416,917 tons. Inasmuch as the allied peoples abroad are being rationed strictly officials here do not contemplate any curtailment of exports.

Plans of the bakers for economy in their business were outlined to State Food Administrators here last week by Henry W. Stude, president of the National Association of Master Bakers, and W. M. Campbell, chairman of the association's national technical service committee.

With the approval of the administrators a technical service committee will be appointed in each State, which will in turn appoint district captains and county leaders, all of them expert bakers, who have learned to use wheat flour substitutes in baking victory bread. Meetings and demonstrations will be held in every town and village.

SPANISH CABINET OUT AGAIN.

Body Reorganized by Premier Alhucemas Reported to Have Quit.

LONDON, March 19.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned, according to a Reuter despatch from Bilbao.

The Spanish Premier, Marquis de Alhucemas, presented the resignation of his Cabinet on March 9, but the following day yielded to the request of King Alfonso and agreed to continue in office. It was announced at that time that no changes would be made in the Cabinet.

SIGNS DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW.

President Wilson Approves Act Setting Clocks Forward.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The daylight saving act was signed to-day by President Wilson.

It puts all clocks forward an hour at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in March and turns them back again the last Sunday in October.

NO CHANGE IN SCHEDULES.

Daylight Saving Will Not Affect P. R. R. Time Table.

There will be no change of time table on any portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, either East or West of Pittsburg, in connection with the inauguration of the daylight saving plan by the Federal Government.

Alteration of schedules will not be necessary, as the hands of the clock will simply be turned ahead one hour on the morning of March 31, and the existing train schedules will automatically apply to the new standard time. The only change made will be in the relation between standard or clock time and sun or true time.

JAPAN LIMITS HER PLANS IN SIBERIA

Disdains Intention of Any General Invasion.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It became known here to-day that complete assurances have been extended by Japan that her eastern Siberian plans do not include any invasion of territory beyond those regions necessary to protect the land approaches to important seaports and supply bases and insure against military and other supplies falling into Teutonic hands.

Senator W. H. King (Utah) has determined to abandon his plan of addressing the Senate in advocacy of giving the Japanese a free hand in eastern Siberia. It has been Senator King's intention to take definite issue with those elements in the United States which have been engaged in anti-Japanese propaganda.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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TOKIO, March 19.—Military action by Japan against the Russian radicals in Siberia is not likely before the prorogation of the Diet two weeks hence. If the Ministers disagree upon the matter the resignation of Viscount Motono is possible.

The Crown Council was scheduled to hold a conference yesterday with the Emperor.

LABOR TROUBLE DELAYING SHIPS

600 Mechanics on Strike at Baltimore Yards for Higher Wages.

UNIFORM RATE FAVORED

Differences in Scales Chief Cause of the Discontent Among Workers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are finding it increasingly difficult to keep the lid on the shipyard labor situation. The spectre of labor unrest that has hovered over every move in the shipbuilding programme will not be laid.

Six hundred riveters, caulkers, reamers, drillers and shippers employed by the Baltimore Drydock and Shipbuilding Corporation are out on strike. A telegram to the Emergency Fleet Corporation said that the men made no demands and the company was without any explanation of their course.

The message stated that it was learned from outside sources that they were dissatisfied with the rate of pay and would not return to work until Judge Gray of Wilmington has rendered a decision on the demand that they made on the Adjustment Board for $10.56 a day for chippers and caulkers and $24 a day for a gang of machine riveters, consisting of two men and a boy.

Judge Gray was one of those sitting on the Emergency Fleet Corporation labor adjustment board in fixing the wage scale for the Chesapeake and Delaware district. The demand is a big increase over the figures allowed by the board.

It is known that there are rumblings and mutterings in other directions along the Eastern seaboard and that trouble over the wage scales in the Southern districts is threatened. Discontent is springing up in many quarters in the shipyards over the rates of pay fixed by the labor adjustment board.

Jealous of Higher Scales.

As soon as one strike is adjusted trouble comes in another direction. It appears under the surface here that this unrest at bottom is due to dissatisfaction of the Eastern workers with wage scales, which are not as high as those on the Pacific coast. The coast scale is the highest in the country. The Chesapeake and Delaware scale is not so high in many respects and the south Atlantic and Gulf schedule is even lower.

The New York schedule which will soon be announced is expected to be higher than that for the Chesapeake and Delaware district. This is due, it is said, to local conditions and the fact that the coast and the New York district are highly organized and that wages in equivalent employment outside the shipyards is higher.

As a result of this situation it seems that the Shipping Board will eventually be driven to fix a national and uniform wage scale. Officials would be willing to do this, but they fear that if the south Atlantic and other workers get the Pacific scale—it is accepted that no scale could be lowered—it would bring discontent on the coast and around New York, where workers would immediately claim that they were entitled to higher pay than men in sections that did not have to meet the same living conditions.

Ask $10 a Day.

Men in Baltimore who are on strike were changed from piece work to more difficult work and given a daily wage around $6 a day, which was fixed by the adjustment board. They took the position that as they were able to make $10 a day on piece work (this work was the easy work on a ship) that they should make $10 a day.

Chairman Hurley has appealed to J. A. Franklin, president of the International Union of Boiler Makers, which controls many of the men who are out, to use his influence to get them back. Though the board is being hard pressed for action to clarify the situation it has determined to go slow.

The Baltimore company has put the matter squarely up to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with a message to the effect that the wage question has been handled and fixed by the Government and that the hands of the builders are tied. Officials here, however, have determined to await developments. A representative of the Fleet Corporation has gone to Baltimore to attempt to get the men back.

The Baltimore concern has three big steel ships under way and has contracts for many others. Four additional ways are nearing completion.

GUARDIA TO FLY AGAIN SOON.

Former New York Congressman Is Recovering From Injuries.

ROME, March 15 (delayed).—The injuries sustained by Capt. Fiorello H. La Guardia of the American Flying Corps and member of the House of Representatives from the Fourteenth New York district in a recent airplane accident consisted of contusions of the left hip and if no complications arise he will be able to resume his flying duties in a few weeks.

Capt. La Guardia was flying at an altitude of a thousand feet when he encountered a windstorm which took him several miles out of his course and beyond the limits of the map which he was carrying as a guide. He was landing to get his location when a wind squall caught his plane and caused it to capsize.

This Is a Wheatless Day

REFERENDUM ON LIQUOR SHELVED BY ASSEMBLY

Indefinite Postponement Engineered by Drys, Who Feared to Set Precedent.

QUESTION UP TO SENATE

Temperance Forces Concentrate on Ratification Bill in Upper House

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 19.—The Assembly, although deemed by the drys as hopelessly committed to the referendum on the Federal prohibition ratification, passed the buck to-day to the Senate.

And strange as it may seem the move was engineered by the temperance forces. They realized that with the stage set as it was at the beginning of to-day's session the best they could get this year was a referendum. They preferred nothing at all.

The result was that when the referendum bill, which was a special order for to-day, was reached on the calendar a motion was made by Assemblyman McNab of Schenectady, one of the dry leaders, to postpone action for a week. This threw the whole works into confusion. The wets at first balked, apparently not knowing just what was coming.

McNab Offers Substitute.

There followed a long debate on the floor, conferences in Speaker Sweet's room and hurried consultations between Assemblymen and wet and dry backers who were in the Chamber. Assemblyman McNab finally substituted a motion to postpone action on the bill indefinitely, which was carried by a vote of 109 to 35.

The adoption of this motion puts the burden of ratification right up to the Senate. Speaker Sweet said when it was introduced that if it were acted favorably upon the question could not be brought up again in the Assembly at this session unless it came in the form of a message from the Senate.

Senator William H. Hill, who introduced the original ratification resolution and who has been one of the principal champions of the temperance cause, said afterward he was delighted with the outcome.

"This move was suggested by us," he said, "for we would rather get along with nothing than to have a referendum forced upon us. A referendum has no warrant in law, and besides it is not binding. Gov. Whitman is with us in this fight. His message of last night shows that. It shows that he would do the right thing if the referendum bill were passed, but we would prefer not to put that responsibility up to him.

"The Assembly had the votes to pass the referendum bill and the Senate would probably have been delighted to have concurred in that action. But now we still have a chance of having the original Federal ratification resolution acted on.

"I am confident that if the measure gets out of the Emerson committee on to the floor it will be passed by the Senate and then there would be nothing else for the Assembly to do but to vote on it."

Feared to Set Precedent.

Senator Hill said that one of the reasons that the dry forces objected to a referendum was that it would set a precedent for other States whose Legislatures are about to vote on Federal ratification. Mrs. Ella C. Boole of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who was in the Assembly chamber today, declared that the Legislature does not need to wait until next fall for a referendum on the prohibition question.

"The ratification wave is growing," she said, "and the Legislature will find that out if it waits until after the city local option election next month. Thirty-eight cities in the State are going to vote on local option and the petitions in many of these cities bear the names of 25 per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women. With this showing on the petitions there is no doubt how the election will go."

Both Mrs. Boole and Assemblyman McNab took the position that if action on the ratification resolution is put off until after the April city local option elections the Legislature will be sure to pass the measure. They asserted these elections will show a wave of sentiment toward prohibition that should make any further referendum unnecessary.

The wets were divided on the postponement action taken by the Assembly. A few of them, including the ten Socialists and some of the Republicans, insisted a vote on the referendum bill should have been forced, so long as they had the votes to pass it.

Killed for This Session.

The majority of them, including practically all of the Democrats, however, voted for the motion. Led by Minority Leader Donohue, they argued that they were opposed to all prohibition legislation and that the motion to postpone indefinitely was right in line with their position. They are now confident that Federal prohibition is dead so far as this session of the Legislature is concerned.

When Assemblyman McNab made his motion to postpone action on the referendum bill for a week this morning he was at first greeted with a chorus of objections from the Democrats. Assemblyman McCue, Democrat, of New York, said that there was no good reason for further delay and that the matter should be disposed of permanently now.

Assemblyman Pratt, Republican, of Washington, replied that because of the constitutional questions involved he did not believe the Federal ratification proposition was thoroughly understood and that a delay was warranted.

"This Legislature should be better informed," he said, "before passing any fool legislation such as this referendum. When Congress declared war last year what would you have thought of it had it first submitted the question to a referendum? They had power conferred upon them and acted on it. We also have power and should have manhood enough to stand by it. Don't dodge this issue."

McCue came back with an attack on the Anti-Saloon League, which he declared had been branded from one end of the country to the other as "dishonest, treacherous and as seeking to cow and intimidate legislators."

"Mr. Anti-Saloon League," he said, "is

Continued on Sixth Page.

GERMAN ACTS IN RUSSIA UPHELD BY CHANCELLOR

Hertling Says Unselfishness Prompted Peace Terms and Aid Extended.

BLAMES ENTENTE AGAIN

Bundesrat Approves Pacts, Which Receive First Reading in Reichstag.

LONDON, March 19.—The German Bundesrat, or Federal Council, has approved the peace treaties with Russia and Finland, according to an announcement conveyed in an Amsterdam despatch and quoting the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.*

The first reading of the peace treaties took place in the Reichstag yesterday. Chancellor von Hertling made a specious defence of Germany's course, asserting that "hypocrisy has become second nature with the enemy, its untruthfulness being made worse by its brutality."

Continuing the Chancellor said: "Every attempt at calm deliberation and explanation must fail when the foe, at the very moment he is laying a heavy hand upon a neutral country, dares to speak of a policy guided by complete unselfishness.

"The treaty with Russia contains no conditions disgraceful to Russia if the provinces breaking away from Russia say it is in accordance with their own wish and the wish is accepted by Russia."

Says They Are United to Germany.

The Imperial Chancellor declared that Courland and Lithuania were united to Germany politically, economically and militarily, and added:

"Livonia and Esthonia are the eastern frontier fixed by the treaty, but we hope that they also will have close and friendly relations with Germany, not, however, to the exclusion of their friendly relations with Russia. Poland is not mentioned in the treaty, and we shall endeavor to see if it is possible to live in stable and good neighborly relations with the new State.

"If the Reichstag adopts the peace treaty, peace on the whole eastern front will be restored, as I announced February 24, but among the Entente Powers there is not the least inclination to finish this terrible war. The responsibility for bloodshed will be upon the heads of those who wish continuation of the bloodshed."

The Chancellor referred to Russia's proposal that all the belligerents enter into the peace negotiations, and added:

"We and our allies accepted the proposals and sent delegates to Brest-Litovsk. The Powers until then allied with Russia remained aloof.

Tells of the Negotiation.

"The course of the negotiations is known to you. You remember the endless speeches which were intended not so much for the delegates there assembled as for the public at large and which caused the desired goal of an understanding to recede into the distance. You remember the repeated interruptions, the rupture and the resumption of the negotiations.

"The point had been reached where yes or no had to be said, and on March 3 peace was concluded at Brest-Litovsk. On March 16 it was ratified by a competent assembly at Moscow.

"If in the telegram from Washington it was thought fit to express to the congress assembled at Moscow the sympathy of the United States at a moment when, as it says, the German power obtruded itself, in order to bring success to the battle for freedom, then I put that calmly aside with the rest. (In his message to the All Russian Soviet Congress President Wilson expressed the sympathy of the United States for the Russian people "at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia.")

Want to Meet Russia's Wishes.

"We have not for a moment contemplated and do not contemplate opposing the justified wishes and endeavor of Russia to be liberated. As I said on November 29, we desire for that sorely tried land a speedy return to a peaceful and orderly state of affairs, and we deeply deplore the terrible conditions which have made their appearance in many places.

"Among the Entente," the Chancellor continued, "there is not the slightest inclination to abandon the war, but rather the intention is manifested to continue this terrible combat till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage on that account, for we are prepared for everything. We are prepared to make further sacrifices and stand firm as a rock

Continued on Second Page.

Increasing Activity in France and at Home

THE cables tell of increasing activity on the part of our troops Over There. THE SUN Tobacco Fund figures bear witness to the activity of the patriots at home also. But the troops in France are setting a lively pace. We must bestir ourselves to keep up with them. See page 7.

The great recital by Leopold Godowsky takes place in Aeolian Hall to-morrow night. The art dances by Louise Morgan and her pupils are set for Friday afternoon at the Playhouse. Five per cent. of the gross receipts in the Schulte cigar stores Saturday will be given to the Catholic War Fund. Buy generously and help the smoke fund also by depositing your certificates in the boxes in these stores.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

ALLIES READY TO ASSUME OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT MAY ADOPT NEW STRATEGY

GERMANY PLANS FOES' REVOLTS

Bolsheviki Campaign to Create Strife in Allied Nations.

$3,000,000 SOAPBOX FUND

Lenine to Lead Attack on Militarism and Capitalism to Disrupt Enemies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Authoritative information has reached the Government that Germany, with the aid of Nikolai Lenine, head of the party, and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, is about to start a new and insidious offensive against the Allies and the United States. Plans for this have been secretly but subtly engineered by Germany and have reached the point where the first signs of the new offensive are already appearing in some of the allied countries.

The plan which has been unmasked by secret agents of the Allies and this Government is directed toward starting a Bolshevik revolution aimed at capitalism in Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, and even in some of the neutral countries. The design is to make the masses believe that the Allies are waging the war to perpetuate capitalism and keep the laboring classes under subjection.

Germany's chief object in the campaign of Bolshevikism, which is to be captained by Lenine, is to bring about a social revolution in the principal countries now at war with Germany that will so add to their troubles that they will be glad to make peace on a German basis.

The information which has reached here from authoritative sources and which formed the subject of some discussion to-day at the White House by the President and his advisers was of such a nature as to remove the last vestige of doubt concerning the real character of Lenine and the allegiance of the Bolsheviki.

Tools of Germany.

While this Government was disposed for a long time to credit the Bolsheviki with good intentions it has now been made definitely clear to the President and Government officials that the Bolshevik leaders have absolutely sold out to Germany to such an extent that they are now preparing to become the active tools of the German military party in launching this new offensive. A fund of 6,000,000 rubles ($3,000,000 at normal exchange) has been placed by Germany at the disposal of Lenine for this purpose.

With this fund Lenine, according to the information received here, has agreed to send agents ostensibly working solely in the interests of the proletariat into all of the countries arrayed against Germany. These agents will preach the principles of the Bolsheviki to the masses.

The Bolshevik agents will inveigh against militarism as being one of the weapons of capitalism, and in this way will seek to disguise the hand of Germany in their campaign. But Germany, in accordance with the agreement made, will at the same time enjoy complete immunity from this kind of agitation.

Germany, now gorged with spoils of Russia, expects that Italy will be the first of the Allies to succumb to the Bolsheviki. Lenine is understood to have undertaken to get into Italy a small army of paid Bolshevik orators. The Bolshevik onslaught against Italy is viewed with some concern here.

To Circumvent Invasion.

There is a strong current of socialism in Italy and some discontent among the working classes through the lack of food. But steps have already been undertaken by this Government and the Allies to circumvent any Bolshevik invasion of this kind. A counter propaganda has already been started. Also Bolshevik agents operating in this guise are to be treated now as enemies. This will be true also of this country, where all agitators in industrial centres will from now on be closely watched.

In the light of the information which has just reached here the reply of the Soviet Congress to President Wilson's message has assumed a new significance. The Soviet Congress, it now appears, was cleverly manipulated by Lenine in the very interests of this German plan.

In the reply to President Wilson's message drawn up at Lenine's instigation there is virtually an adjuration to the laboring classes of all countries "to throw off the yoke of capitalism" and to establish "a socialistic state of society which alone is capable of securing a just and lasting peace as well as the culture and well being of all people." All this is now considered deeply significant.

U-BOAT TRAPPED AND TOWED.

British Fishing Boats Grapple Marauder After a Dive.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28 (By Mail).—A Dutch newspaper prints the story of a German U-boat which was caught in a British trap and towed into a British port. The story comes from a member of the U-boat's crew who escaped from England and is interned in Holland.

"We had sighted some English fishing boats off the English coast and were manœuvring for attack when their curious movements led us to suspect a trap, so we dived. We proceeded slowly, but presently the screw began to beat irregularly and the commander could not make out what had happened.

"After about two hours the water seemed curiously still, and the commander decided to come to the surface. When we emerged we were alongside a quay, where stood a number of smiling British sailors. We were in a British port, towed in like a dead fish."

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza—44th.

RAIDS SMASH GERMAN WORKS

U. S. Officers Aid in Attacks Near Verdun in Which 160 Are Captured.

ALLIES' LOSSES SLIGHT

Crown Prince Rushes Reserves to Save Defences Erected Three Years Ago.

By the Associated Press.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, March 19.—The centre of military interest during the last few days has passed from the Champagne to the vicinity of Verdun, where both the French and the Germans have broken into marked activity.

In the Verdun region the correspondent watched the execution of two trench raids on a large scale carried out by the French on Saturday evening and at dawn on Sunday, the results of which exceeded all expectations. Within twelve hours the French had penetrated the remarkably strong systems of German trenches in both Cheppy Wood and Malancourt Wood to a depth at some points of more than a quarter of a mile.

They destroyed all the enemy works, his blockhouses and shelters, which had taken the Germans three years to construct, and brought back two batches of prisoners, each comprising eighty men, while the French themselves suffered only the slightest losses.

Reserves Arrive Too Late.

Gen. von Gallwitz's army, acting under the direct orders of the German Crown Prince, displayed evident nervousness under this pressure, as was shown by the hurried arrival of large reserves in motor lorries. They were too late, however, to hinder the French.

The ground was unfavorable to the French attack, owing to the clayey soil, in which immense shell holes from former battles had become filled with water to a depth of six feet in many places. Among these the raiders were forced to pick their way under the constant peril of slipping in and drowning. The artillery preparation, however, was so overwhelming that the French met slight opposition to their progress.

The Cheppy Wood operation was the easier of the two, owing to the fact that it was daylight, and within five minutes after the assault groups of prisoners could be seen running toward the French lines. Everything was carried out on a time schedule, and when the French returned to their own lines they had taken about eighty prisoners.

Beginning of Second Raid.

The second raid, that upon Malancourt Wood, was a wonderfully impressive spectacle, in the darkness just before dawn. The correspondent passed the night on a knoll opposite the objective, from which nothing but the occasional rattle of a machine gun could be heard and only a flash of light could be seen now and then until half an hour before the time it had been arranged for the attack to begin.

Then the German gunners, evidently suspecting that something was up, let fly salvos all along the line, after which quiet reigned again until, with a thunderous crash, all the French batteries opened fire simultaneously, the signals flashed and the infantry went over.

Colored lights showed that the troops reached their objectives at the various times previously arranged. Then groups of prisoners began coming back, and eventually the Frenchmen, after completing their work of destruction, returned to their own lines, bringing further squads of captives, the total reaching eighty.

Meanwhile the German artillery, which is strong here, had opened up with a heavy barrage and counter battery fire, but without effect. Soon after daylight the front was again calm.

On the other side of the Meuse the Germans took the initiative on Sunday at Samogneux, Bezonvaux and Camrières Wood, executing raids which cost them dearly in casualties and achieved only small results.

A number of American infantry officers, attached for instruction to French units, were in the raids upon Cheppy and Malancourt Woods.

BIG GAIN BY FRENCH.

Penetrate Lines Near Rheims—Germans Claim 300 Prisoners.

LONDON, March 19.—French troops in the vicinity of Rheims penetrated the German lines last night to a depth of more than three-fifths of a mile. In the same region, to the east of Sillery, they broke down a strong German raiding attack. The French took some prisoners and destroyed numerous enemy shelters. On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fighting continues violent, particularly in the region of Hill 344.

On the Belgian front storming detachments of Prussian, Bavarian and Saxon troops have carried out a heavy raid, and Berlin says more than 300 prisoners were taken. Paris refers to the fury of the assault and says there were severe struggles before the enemy was ejected from the trenches to which he had gained a footing.

Near Samogneaux and Bezonvaux and in Lorraine, between Bures and Badonviller, there have been big gun duels. Practically all along the line in France and Flanders the firing has gained in fury.

British troops last night made successful raids near Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie and Bois Grenier. The Portuguese raided trenches east of Neuve Chapelle and brought back prisoners and two machine guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier were beaten off.

Germany continues her tactics of trying to frighten the Allies with the magnitude of her threatened western offensive. The heads of the German army have invited a number of neutral correspondents to be present at the offensive, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports. The correspondents, it is stated, will start for the front to-morrow.

Great Mobile Force at Disposal of Versailles Council.

ALL RESERVES POOLED

American Observers Convinced Germans Will Remain on Defensive.

ITALY THE WEAKEST SPOT

Attack There Anticipated—Any Move of Foe to Be Met Promptly.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The key to the 1918 riddle of the western battle front is in the hands of the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Decision as to the time and place of major offensive by the Allies rests with that body. It directly controls also, officers here believe, a new weapon forged during the winter with which to make effective its plans of grand strategy. That weapon is believed to lie in a pooling of the army reserves of all the Allies' armies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

American observers now are convinced the German high command plans a defensive campaign and that the long talked of drive on Paris or the Channel ports has been abandoned. The initiative, according to this view, rests with the allied and American forces. Communiques are being closely scanned for the first indication of any offensive operations mapped out at Versailles.

The Supreme Council was created under the urgent insistence of President Wilson for aggressive action this year, based on coordinated plans and under the direction of a single agency. The exact scope of the Council's authority has never been disclosed. It was said, both by Premier Lloyd George and by Lord Curzon, however, in explaining the status of the British Imperial General Staff and the commander in the field, Sir Douglas Haig, that certain British forces had been assigned to the Council's control.

May Release Reserves.

Decision by the War Council, officers here believe, as to the field where these and similar forces from other armies are to be concentrated will show where allied blows at the German defences are designed to fall. If there is to be no German drive, as the War Department predicted yesterday in its weekly war review, the Council will not be forced to hold its reserves for defensive purposes and can devote this new agency to attempts to smash weak points in the German line.

Opinion as to the sectors offering the best opportunity for allied assaults varies widely here. There is substantial agreement, however, that the Italian front may in fact become the main theatre of war this year. Austro-German concentrations and possible offensives on that front, also noted by the weekly war summary, may represent the recognition of this view by the German high command.

In any event, even though the Supreme Council might have decided to make the effort to break through in Italy, it is believed the first moves in the game would be played in France and Flanders. Drives with all the appearance of being the real offensives would undoubtedly accompany or precede the main thrust.

To Keep Germans Perplexed.

The pooled allied reserves under the direction of the Supreme Council would make possible a campaign of such nature designed to keep the German command perplexed as to which assault would be driven home.

If the assault were to be made in Flanders the British reserves could take over trenches now held by the British, except on the sector of operations. British troops thus released would be available for purposes of attack with their comrades in that sector.

If additional reserves were necessary Gen. Pershing might expand his front on the right flank, where he is now gradually taking over the American sector. The French troops released then could be shifted to the French left flank where it connected with the British line and be readily employed as a part of the attacking force. Such operations would involve no intermixing of transport and supply lines.

It is conceivable to army officers that the armies sent to support Italy in her time of peril are included in the forces now under direct control of the Supreme War Council. Certainly, it is pointed out, they are not in a position to be supervised by Gens. Haig and Petain.

WILSON WILL SPUR HIS SUPER-COUNCIL

Calls Aids to Confer on Programme.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Subordination of all industry to the task of speeding up ship building will be discussed to-morrow at a White House conference to be attended by the chiefs of all major branches of the war administration. With the exception of representatives of the War and Navy departments the conferees are those who made up the Super-War Council.

President Wilson in response to urgings of several of those summoned to the conference has asked the following directors and administrators to meet with him: William G. McAdoo, Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board; Harry A. Garfield, head of the Fuel Administration; Herbert C. Hoover, head of the Food Administration, and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board.

While many questions bearing on the relations of the various departments will be settled the chief reason for the