

tion of the British press, until the Dardanelles fighting has produced some definite results.

The only advance of the allies along the western front consists of the capture by Belgian forces of a farm to the north of St. George, which probably completes the capture of a position occupied in part at Christmas-time.

In England labor unrest again has manifested itself. Belief is growing that the government soon will take some measures to restrict drinking, but it is not likely to enforce such drastic prohibition as has been made effective in Russia and in France.

In Holland there is a growing sense of uneasiness over the unfortunate situation of Dutch shipping, which a leading Netherlands paper describes as suffering from "a competition of illegality in marine warfare."

GERMANS REPORT RUSSIAN INVADERS THROWN BACK

BERLIN, March 27 (by wireless).—The new Russian offensive against East Prussia, to the north of Tilsit, came to its end last night, with expulsion of the last Russian from the province. The invaders were thrown back across the border after a brief, but hard, fight, and the Germans advanced to a point in front of Polangen. The Russians were at Krotzingen and Jakubow.

Steps have been taken to guard the inhabitants of this district against a further invasion of this kind.

Cavalry played a great part in driving the Russians out of East Prussia. A heavy fog made use of artillery very difficult, and infantry was hindered by the swampy nature of the land and the high water.

Although the damage done by the invaders in this district is considerable, it is not as great as had been reported. A large number of the fugitives already have returned to their homes, while others are returning, and the damages soon will be completely repaired.

ADVANCE ON MEMEL PART OF GENERAL OFFENSIVE

BERLIN, March 27 (by wireless).—The Russian advance on Memel appears now to have had connection with the general renewal of Russian offensive against East Prussia.

The offensive against Memel was followed closely by advances toward Tilsit, through Tauröggen, through Marjampol, and finally through Aushen. This last mentioned movement undoubtedly was taken from the direction of Grodno, where the right wing of the Russian Tenth Army made its way in retreat.

This activity is taken in Berlin to indicate that the Russians have finished filling out the gaps in their lines caused by their latest reverse, and are ready for new operations.

News reaching Berlin from the Carpathians indicates that desperate fighting still is going on along that entire line, but no details of any value are given out.

ARMY OF ABOUT 125,000 CAPTURED AT PRZEMYSL

PETROGRAD, March 28 (via London).—The following supplementary official statement was issued to-night: "The German press asserts that the garrison of Przemyśl did not exceed 25,000 men; that the supplies would have lasted a long time if the garrison had not been compelled to share its scanty rations with an enormous number of Russian prisoners captured during the course of sorties; that the fall of Przemyśl has no military importance, and that the Russians have destroyed 300 towns and villages in Galicia, of which 250 were razed to the ground.

All such assertions are malicious inventions. We captured at Przemyśl an army of about 125,000. Its detailed composition and the names of the leaders will be published immediately they are compiled. The Russians who were liberated at Przemyśl numbered only 1,350, most of them wounded.

"The importance of the enemy attached to Przemyśl may be judged by the innumerable sacrifices made in attempts to relieve the garrison, dating back to November. No town or village in Galicia was destroyed or razed."

PRESIDENT HELPS SCOUTS

Carlton Echo Succeeds in Disposing of Auto Tag at White House.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Carlton Echo, Boy Scout of Troop 29, to-day started work for the Boy Scout tag day by disposing of a \$1 automobile tag to be placed on the President's automobile at the proper time to indicate the deep interest of the President in the purposes of tag day.

Each, whose home is at 314 Seaton Place, Northwest, felt some hesitancy about approaching the nation's chief at the White House and was hustled around to several places before he finally saw Secretary Tamm and met success. Echo stated that his trip was delegated to reach the President, and he was determined to fulfill his duty.

PALMS TO BE SCARCE

Blight in Florida Has Resulted in a Short Crop.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Many shippers may find it difficult to obtain palms to-morrow. Palm Sunday, local dealers say, owing to a partial failure of the palm crop, due to blight.

New York dealers expect their own palm plantations in Central Florida. This season the usual number of palms were brought to New York to be distributed to other cities, but it was discovered that the stock changed color and then rotted. One New York firm was unable to fill fifty orders from many cities and towns.

Ready to Wed Mrs. Peck

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—Julian Bonar Brady, former superintendent of buildings, and secretary of Mayor Kille, secured a marriage license to-day to marry Miss Constance Halston Peck, daughter of the late Harry Thurston Peck, the one-time professor of Columbia University, who committed suicide about a year ago. Mr. Brady gave his occupation as a lawyer. Miss Peck gave her age as twenty-three, and her residence as Sound Beach, Conn. The couple will be married on April 6 at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Telegraphers Get Iron Cross

BERLIN, March 27.—In the first six months of the war, the Iron Cross has been bestowed upon 2,552 postal and telegraph officials stationed in the field. Out of a force of about 75,000 men in the field postal and telegraph service, including those stationed in conquered territory, 2,558 have been killed.

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French.

PARIS, March 27 (via London).—The French War Office this afternoon gave out this report:

"During the night of March 26-27 the Germans bombarded Arras with shells of all caliber. Fire broke out in Arras, but it was quickly extinguished. The fighting has been going on at La Boisselle under conditions favorable to the French.

"In the Argonne district, in the vicinity of Bagatelle, there has been bomb throwing from one line to the other, although no infantry attack has taken place.

"After an energetic engagement, which lasted for several days, the French troops were successful in reaching the top of Hartmannsweilerkopf, which they captured from the Germans. The French also made progress on the north, eastern and southern flanks of the main army, taking more prisoners, including several officers.

"The Germans have abandoned important war material and left numerous dead on these battlefields. The French losses were inconsiderable.

"A German aviator dropped several bombs on the town of Willer, to the northwest of Thann. Three little children were killed."

The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:

"The day passed quietly all along the front, the enemy showing no activity. A German aeroplane, which had thrown a bomb in the region of Badonviller, was brought down by us. The pilot and observer were captured."

German.

BERLIN, March 27 (by wireless).—The German official communication to-day follows:

"In the Vosges the French yesterday evening occupied the top of Hartmannsweilerkopf, on the edge of a height held by German troops.

"The French aviators yesterday threw bombs on Pappauze and Straasburg, without doing any general damage. In Hainpauze eleven Frenchmen were killed and twenty-two severely wounded.

"A French aviator was compelled to come to the ground at a point northwest of Arras. He dropped a few bombs on Calais.

WARSHIP ORDERED TO HAMPTON ROADS

(Continued from First Page.)

hours after the departure of an enemy merchant craft. By sailing in and out of the harbor at frequent intervals, the British merchant shippers could delay the Eitel's dash, but it was thought no such maneuver would be attempted, as the conviction was general that the Eitel would not put to sea, and the allies were not desirous of delaying the time of her internment.

With the ships released from the vigil of the Virginia capes, it is reported, search will be made for the Kronprinz Wilhelm, another German raider, of which nothing has been heard for many weeks.

CONFERENCES ARE HELD ON NEUTRALITY PLANS

Secretary Daniels and Acting Secretary Breckinridge, of the War Department, conferred to-day regarding the measures to carry out neutrality laws in the case of the Eitel as laid down by the State Department.

The neutrality board has advised also with officials of the Treasury Department, which, under the law, is responsible for the internment of the Eitel, if it should come to that, or her departure from Newport News after notice. Mr. Breckinridge said no orders had yet been given to the post commanders, and declared that even in case of a naval battle within the three-mile limit, should the Eitel make the dash, there would be no firing from the forts without express orders from Washington.

Prince Hatzfeldt, counselor of the German embassy, visited the State Department to-day to ask if all those aboard the Eitel except the crew had been removed. The embassy understood, he told Counselor Lansing, that some of the persons whom the immigration authorities refused permission to land remained aboard. Prince Hatzfeldt was informed that the State Department's information was that everybody had left the Eitel, including the undesirable, who would be deported.

COLLECTOR HAMILTON WITHHOLDS ALL COMMENT

NORFOLK, Va., March 27.—Collector of the Port Norman R. Hamilton, charged with the enforcement of neutrality in these waters, to-day declined to discuss in any way the official status of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. This action of the collector is in keeping with the general policy of governmental officials having to do with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. All officials have declined to discuss in any way the internment of the German to repair or refuel, and also all questions in any way affecting her departure, as to make public such information would be in violation of neutrality.

SHIP STILL AT HER PIER AND FORT MONROE IS QUIET

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 27.—A midnight German raider converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich still was tied up at the local wharves, and, with the exception of smoke issuing from both funnels, indicating that steam was being raised in additional boilers, and that the water by means of a hose attached to a hydrant on the pier, there were no outward appearances of any unusual activity aboard the sea raider. The gang plank still was out and the cables were fast attached to the anchor posts. Numerous guards patrolled the docks and deck of the warship.

At Fort Monroe all is tranquil. Following the evacuation of all passes late this afternoon some of the army men were allowed liberty to-night and the searchlights were not in use. Neither were the batteries in readiness for action as on Friday night when the fort assumed unusual activity. However, it was maintained that a careful watch was on the alert for any developments. Invitations which had been issued for a dinner aboard the cruiser to-morrow were recalled to-night without explanation. It was also learned to-night that a bicycle patrolman from the fort, with a gun slung across his back and carrying no light, rode into Newport News, a distance of ten miles from the fort,

CHAPTER ON SIEGE WAR FROM OISE TO VOSGES

Third Installment of Official French Historical Review Made Public. DESCRIBES "RUSH TO THE SEA"

Operations Conducted on Both Sides, With Idea of Wearing Down Opposing Forces and Thus Influencing Later Decisive Fighting.

[Correspondence of Associated Press.]

LONDON, March 18.—The third installment of the official French historical review of the war, just received by the Associated Press here, contains a long chapter on the siege war from the Oise to the Vosges, which lasted from September 13 to November 30. Most of the incidents in this severe warfare already have been recorded in the daily bulletins. The operations were conducted on both sides with the idea of wearing down the opposing troops and the artillery, and thus influencing the later decisive fighting.

The next chapter deals with "the rush to the sea" September 13 to October 23, and says:

"General Character of the Action. As early as the 11th of September the commander-in-chief had directed our left army to have as important forces as possible on the right bank of the Oise. Everything led us to expect a German flanking movement, for the Germans are lacking in invention. Indeed, their effort at that time tended to a renewal of their maneuver of August. In this parallel race the operations were bound in the end to be stopped by the sea; that is what happened about October 23.

The Germans had an advantage over us, which is obvious from a glance at the map, the concentric form of their front, which shortened the length of their transports. In spite of this, we arrived in time. From the middle of September to the last week in October fighting went on continually, but all the time we were slipping northward.

On the German side this movement brought into the field more than eighteen new army corps, more than twenty reserve corps, four cavalry corps. On our side it ended in the constitution of three fresh armies on our left, and in the transport into the same district of the British army and the Belgian army from Antwerp.

When at the end of October the battle of Flanders opened, and the Germans, having completed the concentration of their forces, attempted with fierce energy to turn or pierce our left. They flung themselves on a resistance which inflicted upon them a complete defeat.

Deployment of a First Army. The movement began on our side only with the resources of the army which had held the left of our front during the battle of the Marne, ordered on September 15 by one army corps. This re-enforcement not being sufficient, a fresh army was transported more to the left.

From the 21st to the 26th all our forces were engaged in the district of Lassigny-Roye-Peronne, with alterations of reverse and success. It was the first act of the great struggle which was to spread as it went on. On the 26th the whole of the Sixth German Army was deployed against us. We retained all our positions, but we could do no more.

Once more re-enforcements, two army corps, were directed, no longer on Beauvais, but towards Amiens. The front was then again to extend. A fresh army was constituted more to the north.

Deployment of a Second Army. From September 30th onward we could not but observe that the enemy, already strongly posted on the Plateau of Flanders, was continually slipping his forces from south to north. Accordingly on October 1 two cavalry corps were directed to make a leap forward, and operating on both banks of the Scarpe to put themselves in touch with the British front, which had pushed forward as far as Douai. But on October 2 and 3 the bulk of our fresh army was very suddenly attacked in the district of Arras and Lens. A fresh army corps immediately was transported and detained in the Lille district.

But once more the attacks became more pressing, and on October 4 it was a question whether a retreat would not have to be made. General Joffre resolutely put this hypothesis aside and ordered the offensive to be resumed, though it was clear our front, extended to the sea as it was by a mere ribbon of troops, did not yet possess the solidity to resist with complete safety a German attack, the violence of which could well be foreseen. It was at this moment that the transport of the British army to the northern theater of operations began.

The Transport of the British Army. Field Marshal French had, as early as the end of September, expressed the wish to see his army resume its initial place on the left of the allied armies. He explained this wish on the ground of the greater mobility of communications, and the impending arrival of two divisions of infantry from home and of two infantry divisions and a cavalry division from India. General Joffre acquiesced at the beginning of October to meet the marshal's wishes and to have the British army removed from the Alsace.

But the detrainment took longer than had been expected, and it was not possible to attack the Germans during a time when they had only cavalry in the Lille district and further to the north.

The Arrival of the Belgian Army. This remained the Belgian army. On leaving Antwerp on October 9 the Belgian army, which was covered by 8,000 British bluejackets and 6,000 French bluejackets, at first intended to retire as far as to the north of Calais, but a French order determined a stand in Belgian territory. Unfortunately the condition of the Belgian troops, exhausted by a struggle of more than three months, did not allow any immediate hope to be placed upon them.

To attain our end a fresh effort was necessary. That effort immediately was made by the dispatch to the north of

the Lys of considerable French forces which formed the French army of Belgium.

The French Army of Belgium. The French army of Belgium consisted, to begin with, of two territorial divisions, four divisions of cavalry and a naval brigade. Directly after its constitution it was strengthened by elements from other points on the front whose arrival extended from October 27 to November 11. These re-enforcements were equivalent to five army corps, a division of cavalry, a territorial division, and sixteen regiments of cavalry, plus sixty pieces of heavy artillery.

This was completed the strategic maneuver. The movements of troops were methodically combined with the pursuit of operations, both defensive and offensive, from the Oise to the North Sea.

On October 22 our left, bounded six weeks earlier by the Noyon district, rested on Neuport, thanks to the successive deployment of five fresh armies—three French armies, the British army and the Belgian army.

THIRD OF NEWS FROM WAR. THREE WOMEN HIBERNATE

AMSTERDAM, March 27.—Austrian prisoners received here, tell three women who had chosen to hibernate through the war had been discovered by the Prague police hidden away in a strongly barricaded house in that city.

The chief of police recently received a letter from a resident in the Konviktstrasse stating that the widow Betty Stoll, together with her two daughters, had been murdered. The writer of the letter, on being interrogated, said that for many weeks no one had been seen to leave the house, the window-shutters of which remained closed all the time.

Number of constables, under the leadership of the commissary of police, were thereupon dispatched to the premises.

No answers being forthcoming to their repeated knocking, the door was forced open by a locksmith.

In the front room an elaborate barricade had been erected. Tables, wardrobes, portmanteaux, chairs, and even a piano filled the apartment literally from floor to ceiling. The police having with difficulty made a clearing in this artificial jungle, pushed through to the inner room.

Here in three beds, placed side by side, lay the three "murdered" women. In the room a strong odor of gas was perceived. The police chief, "Clear out all of you; clear out, and quick, too! Leave us in peace."

"For the last two months we have lived here barricaded because we don't wish to hear anything whatever about the war. It sickens us to hear about it. We are in need of nothing. We have provisions, in plenty."

In the adjoining rooms the police found a store of provisions sufficient to last another six months.

PRETTY GIRL GRATEFUL, BUT OFFICER IS SUSPICIOUS

PARIS, March 27.—The following story of a pretty girl and a susceptible officer, which ended in the discovery of a system of espionage, is published here.

"An officer, about to take the train to rejoin his regiment, was accosted by a pretty girl, who blushing asked him to hand her a letter for her at Paris, so it would arrive more quickly at its destination. 'I'm writing to my sweetheart,' she explained.

"The officer promised to render this little service. The girl, in a burst of gratitude, threw her arms about his neck and kissed him. 'I have your

LOSS OF APPETITE

Most Successfully Treated by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Loss of appetite is accompanied by loss of vitality, which is serious. It is common in the spring because at this time the blood is impure and impoverished and fails to give the digestive organs what is absolutely necessary for the proper performance of their functions.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the old reliable all-the-year-round medicine, is especially useful in the spring. Get it from your druggist to-day. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving vitality, vigor and tone, it is wonderfully successful in the treatment of loss of appetite and the other ailments prevalent at this time. It is not simply a spring medicine—it is much more than that—but it is the best spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the rich red blood the digestive organs need.

MINISTER FOUND DEAD AFTER FORGING NOTES (Continued from First Page.)

been forged. Professor Allison admitted having signed a blank note for Dr. Aurand, which was to be discounted in the amount of \$80, but that note was discounted for \$50.

It is said the defalcations of Dr. Aurand will exceed \$10,000. He was sixty years old.

Easter Excursion to Baltimore

33.00—ROUND TRIP—\$3.00

Via York River and Chesapeake Bay, Friday, April 2, and Saturday, April 3, with return limit, leaving Baltimore not later than Tuesday evening, April 5. A delightful rail and an exceptional opportunity to spend Easter at Baltimore or near-by seashore resorts. Steam train leaves Main Street Depot, 5:10 P. M. Telephone Madison 272, or call at 307 East Main. H. L. BISHOP, Division Passenger Agent.

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Many new models for spring that are our own creations.

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The famous "Regatta" brand of washable Suits, introduces new models in "Oliver Twist," "Meadowbrook," "Middy" and "Up-to-the-Minute" Norfolk cuts that are positively the rage with mothers of little "lots."

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