WEATHER.
Fair and colder tonight; Thursday, partly cloudy; moderate north and northeast winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 51, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 33, at 8 a.m. today.
For full report see page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—Daily Average, 72,005; Sunday, 54,267.

No. 19,880. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

BRITISH PROGRAM IS PROOF AGAINST NEUTRAL PROTESTS

London Expects a Rigid Enforcement of Plan to Starve the Germans.

MAY YIELD TO DEMAND FOR FORMAL BLOCKADE

Under Pressure to Adopt This Course Both at Home and From Abroad.

NORWAY IN A DEFIANT MOOD

Stands Out Against Either England's or Germany's Right to Interfere With Non-Contraband Shipping.

LONDON, March 3.—The attitude of the neutral powers over Great Britain's proposal to shut off all sea traffic with Germany forms the basis of most of the political comment published today in England.

The London papers, through their Washington correspondents, all have been told that the United States will protest vigorously, and protests are expected also from Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

Not Likely to Yield.

Yet is it is not believed that Great Britain will recede one whit from her announced intention, but that if necessary she will define her blockade measures and seek to make them effective.

It is argued in London that Germany, without domination of the sea and carrying on an attempted blockade by means of submarines, is quite naturally willing to make concessions regarding her marine war zone in return for Great Britain's relaxing the pressure designed to cut off her supplies. The British view is that Germany has everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Nevertheless, Great Britain is still considering the American note, and a reply to this communication, together with a further pronouncement concerning details of the blockade of the German coast, may be forthcoming.

Interest in Dacia Case.

There is much speculation in London as to whether the American steamer Dacia will be treated by France in the same manner as England had stated she would handle the ship and cargo if the Dacia reached an English port.

The English position was that the cargo of cotton would be forwarded directly to Rotterdam in another ship, without cost to the owners, while the Dacia, which was formerly a German vessel, would go to a prize court.

The British foreign office, however, spoke only for England, not for the allies, according to the present viewpoint, and France is in no way obligated by the English position.

Formal Blockade Urged.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the British statement, expresses the wish that Premier Asquith had been more explicit with regard to neutrals, who, the Guardian points out, "have the right to trade with the enemy in other articles than contraband except where there is a blockade."

The Guardian continues: "Why then is ni blockade proclaimed? Apparently lest 'judicial niceties' should strangle our efforts. Obviously there is need of some further explanation here, for the United States, and perhaps other neutral states, too, are likely, if past experience is any guide, to be greatly attached to these niceties. So is country, when it is a neutral.

"Though Germany has lost her rights at sea, neutral nations have not, and we cannot understand why, when a formal blockade would have left them with no right of protest, we should present them with a grievance by stopping short of a formal blockade. Is it proposed to exercise over neutral ships which are detained the right of pre-emption—that is, of buying their cargoes at their valuation? Here again we are without information."

Recalls Civil War Days.

The Daily News in an editorial referring to Lancashire's sufferings owing to the blockade in the American civil war, despite which Lancashire's sympathies remained true to the north, says:

"We do not think that the American people will be less magnanimous than the Lancashire operatives of other days."

The News considers that good will on both sides may be trusted to solve the delicate problems likely to arise between England and friendly neutral countries.

With regard to the German reply to the American note, the News says: "It is a skillful attempt at once to placate America and bring her into conflict with England, but it can in no way divert Great Britain's policy."

Neutrals Worst Sufferers.

ROME, March 3.—The press of Italy is practically unanimou in argui : that with Germany attempting to blockade England and Great Britain retaliating with reprisals intended to cut off all supplies from Germany, those who suffer most are the neutral nations, where conditions are becoming daily more serious, especially in those whose economic life depends chiefly on maritime commerce.

The Rome Tribuna urges neutrals to unite and affirm their rights "against the excesses of belligerents" by maintaining the validity of international conventions.

Norway to Enter Protest.

CHRISTIANIA, March 2, via London, March 3.—The Morgenbladt, discussing the proposed Anglo-French plan of reprisals against Germany, says:

"Norway cannot recognize the British proclamation any more than she recognized that of Germany proclaiming a blockade of Great Britain. What form the Norwegian protest against the new measures will take will depend on the form of the communications made to the neutral powers by the London government."

Affects Marine Insurance.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The allies' interdiction on all ships to and from Germany and Austria has resulted in New York underwriters refusing to accept risks on any cargoes to Germany and Austria except with the phrase in the policy "free of British capture."

Shippers do not want to accept such terms. Nominal rates of insurance are from 1¼ to 2 per cent, as they have been, but this doesn't insure against the capture of a cargo.

EXCISE PROBERS WILL ACT AT ONCE

Senators' Report to Be Submitted Before Congress Adjourns.

EXPECTED TO SCORE THE DISTRICT BOARD

Shoemaker Denies Every License Was Protested—R. I. Miller Also Takes Exception to Testimony.

The preparation of a report on the District excise board and the manner in which the board has conducted its business by the Senate investigating committee is expected this afternoon or tonight. Senator Sheppard, chairman of the committee, said today that he would get his committee together at the earliest opportunity and draft the report. He insisted that the report would be completed in time to submit to the Senate before adjournment of the present Congress tomorrow.

"The committee held an informal meeting last night and talked over informally the testimony and the report," said Senator Sheppard. "Nothing definite was done, but I hope to get the committee together some time today or tonight and frame the report."

Criticism Is Expected.

It is understood that the report will be decidedly unfavorable to the excise board, and that the board will come in for some scathing criticism on the ground that it has seemed to favor the liquor interests in granting licenses rather than the community in which the licenses have been granted.

A. E Shoemaker, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, has filed with the committee a statement controverting the testimony given on the stand during the hearing to the effect that the league had protested to the excise board against the issue of every license for which application was made to the board. He gave a list of a hundred cases in which the league made no protest against the granting of the licenses by the board.

Miller Issues Denial.

A letter from Robert I. Miller, an attorney of this city, to the Senate committee, declaring that he had never told Andrew Wilson, president of the Anti-Saloon League, that he, Mr. Miller, had seen Gen. Robert E. Smith, chairman of the excise board, in Saratoga in company with Joseph Sheehy and M. J. Keane, attorneys representing liquor interests before the excise board, was received. Mr. Miller in his letter declared that he had never known or spoken to Mr. Wilson. His letter was based on the published account of the hearing at which Mr. Wilson testified.

Official Testimony.

The testimony given by Mr. Wilson according to the official record, however, was not to the effect that Mr. Miller had made the statement to Mr. Wilson personally regarding Gen. Smith, but that Mr. Wilson had been told by another party that Mr. Miller had seen Gen. Smith in Saratoga with M. J. Keane and Joseph Sheehy. The testimony was as follows:

"The name of the other attorney, although he did not tell me and I have it on information, is Mr. Robert I. Miller, a member of this bar. He was at the United States Hotel at Saratoga and saw Joseph C. Sheehy and Michael J. Keane in his (Smith's) company at the time the races were going on at that place."

MR. WILSON'S CORRECTION.

Anti-Saloon League President Explains Regarding Testimony.

To the Editor of The Star:

In your issue of Tuesday I saw what purports to be a letter from Robert I. Miller. Permit me to say that prior to my calling Mr. Miller by telephone this morning I never had any conversation with him on any subject. The press reports of the hearings have been generally accurate, but I did not testify that Mr. Miller gave me the information. In substance I said that I had information I deemed reliable that Gen. Smith had been seen by a Washington lawyer at the Saratoga races with M. J. Keane and Joseph C. Sheehy, and that they all stopped at the United States Hotel, and that another Washington lawyer had seen Mr. Baker and Joseph C. Sheehy at the Laurel race track. When asked for the names of the lawyers I gave them. My information was and is that Robert I. Miller saw Gen. Smith and the two lawyers named at Saratoga Gen. Smith immediately went on the stand and admitted that he had been at the races at Saratoga.

This was brought out in the testimony given by me on Monday, when I was placed upon the stand by the committee at the request of the excise board to answer these questions, which the board submi in ing, asking for my belief in respect to the conduct of the board in certain particulars. If I answered either or both the first and second questions affirmatively I was then required to state upon what I based my belief. I answered the first and second questions affirmatively. In answer to th third question I gave some of the information which had come to me. The written questions bore the signatures of all three members of the excise board, and as Mr. Bride's statements to me had contributed in some degree to the formation of my opinion, I felt at liberty to tell many things he had said to me and did so. The answer to this question could have been greatly amplified.

Neither the Anti-Saloon League nor its officers have filed any charges against the excise board. We have only furnished such data and information as we had. I expressed my opinions when I was asked for them. The board has made its own record.

ANDREW WILSON.

CONGRESS TO TOIL UNTIL THE FINISH

Faces Practically Continuous Session Until Tomorrow at Noon.

LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK IS MUCH BRIGHTER

Believed All Appropriation Bills Will Be Passed Before Adjournment Time Is Reached.

When Congress resumed work this forenoon senators and representatives faced the prospect of practically a continuous session until noon tomorrow, when it will adjourn sine die. The Senate had labored all night until 6:30 o'clock this morning, and the House until after midnight.

The legislative outlook this afternoon warranted the belief that all the appropriation bills can be acted upon and that none will fail, although a great deal of hard work remains to be done. President Wilson had given assurance that he will not call the Senate back in extra session to act upon treaties, and all senators were anxious that no further occasion should be afforded to bring the Congress back.

Chief Work Ahead.

The chief work of importance is action upon conference reports on appropriation bills. It is considered that the ship purchase bill is dead, although the republicans are maintaining a sharp lookout all the time, having been informed that another effort will be made tonight to pass it.

The conference reports which are causing the most trouble are those on the Indian, agricultural and the post office appropriation bills. It is expected that the naval and rivers and harbors bills will be agreed to before the day is over. The legislative bill and the general deficiency bill are not expected to cause much friction.

Fight Over Postal Bill.

The post office appropriation bill is a bone of contention between the House and Senate, the question of railway mail pay being an important issue. It was said at the Senate today that it is barely possible, on account of the high feeling between the two houses over this item, that it may be found necessary to drop the bill in its present form and pass a resolution continuing the current appropriation, although every effort will be made to avoid such action.

The Indian bill contains a number of propositions which are objectionable to one house or the other, and the conferees are having a hard time to smooth out the trouble.

Rural Credits Fight.

The embarrassing feature of the agriculture appropriation bill is the amendment relating to rural credits, the House and Senate being at loggerheads, and President Wilson making a third party to the fight, through his determination not to agree to anything which promises aid by the government.

It was said today that the nomination of George Rublee to be a member of the federal trade commission would not be confirmed and that the President would make a recess appointment and leave his confirmation to the next Senate.

A great many bills of minor importance are now in course of conference and will occupy the time of the two houses when they are not working on appropriation measures.

All District of Columbia legislation is out of the way. Of importance to the District is the appointment by the Vice President and the Speaker of the committee to investigate the fiscal relations of the District of Columbia to the United States.

President Wilson will go to the Capitol tomorrow morning and occupy the President's room, ready to sign the latest bills that are brought to him.

Senators Look Weary and Another All-Night Session Seems Certain

When the Senate met 11 o'clock this morning after a recess of only 4 hours and 23 minutes, it was with the understanding that it would probably remain in continuous session until noon tomorrow.

Many of the senators who had been up all night and who had time for only a few minutes' rest appeared very weary.

The conference report on the omnibus pensions bill was laid before the Senate immediately and agreed to without debate.

Naval Bill Taken Up.

The report of the conferees on the naval appropriation bill, carrying $147,538,981, was considered next, Senator Root of New York taking the floor in opposition to the action of the conferees in agreeing to the House provision abolishing the "plucking board," and also to the conferees' action retaining the House provision prohibiting the use of the so-called Taylor system in the naval gun factories and navy yards.

"If promotion is made in the navy merely through seniority," said Senator Root, "it will inevitably result in placing men in command of our ships who are no longer through age competent to handle them.

Sees Failure in Duty.

"We might as well throw into the sea all the money which we are spending on the navy as to place our ships in the hands of men incompetent through age to command them. If ever there has been a failure of a legislative body to do its full duty you see it here.

"A President of the United States once said to me that these men who arrived at the command of the navy through seniority were a lot of wheezy, knock-kneed old stuffed puddings.

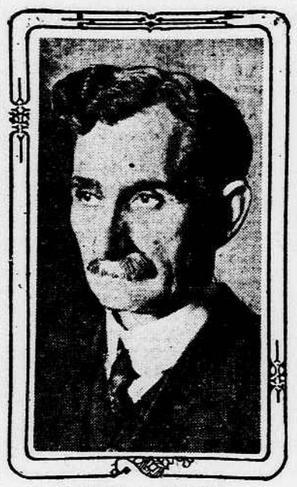
"We are acting like a lot of schoolboys, and I hope that Congress in the future will take action looking to the return to the system which we are discarding."

After considerable debate the Senate agreed to the conference report on the naval bill without a roll call. The bill carries about $148,000,000, and provides for a building program including two battleships, two seagoing submarines,

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

ROGERS IS SELECTED AS CENSUS DIRECTOR

North Carolina Man Chosen by the President to Succeed William J. Harris.



SAMUEL L. ROGERS.

Samuel L. Rogers of Franklin, N. C., has been selected by President Wilson for director of the census to succeed William J. Harris of Cedartown, Ga., who was confirmed by the Senate last night as a member of the new federal trade commission.

Mr. Rogers was born in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., and during the second term of President Cleveland served as collector of internal revenue for the western portion of that commonwealth. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, with whom Mr. Rogers has been closely identified politically for a number of years, was serving at the same time as collector for the eastern portion of the state.

On Corporation Commission.

For the twelve years previous to 1911 Mr. Rogers was a member of the North Carolina corporation commission, an elective office. In the year named he declined a renomination to this position, and retired to give his attention to his private affairs.

In the senatorial campaign of 1912, however, he served as campaign manager for Senator Simmons, who was elected over his two opponents, one the then governor and the other the chief justice of the state.

Since that year Mr. Rogers has devoted his attention to banking and farming until selected for this new post by President Wilson. He received his education in the high schools of his native town, is married and has six children—three sons and three daughters. His oldest daughter graduated last June from Randolph-Macon College, and the second Miss Rogers is now in her junior year at Agnes Scott College.

Prize Money for British Sailors.

LONDON, March 3.—The officers and crews of British warships present at the capture or destruction of any armed hostile ship will share in the distribution of prize money, calculated at £5 ($25) for each person on board the enemy vessel at the beginning of the engagement, according to an order in council.

Ship Ashore Off North Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., March 3.—The British steamer St. Helena is ashore a mile and a half south of Currituck life-saving station on the North Carolina coast, according to advices received here early today. The vessel sailed from Liverpool January 14, for Charleston, S. C., where she is last reported as having arrived, February 14. She is of 8,708 tons.

TURKISH ARMY IS ISOLATED BY RUSSIANS IN CAUCASUS

Supplies and Reinforcements Both Cut Off When Enemy Reaches the River Khopachas.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, March 3, via Petrodrad and London, 1:45 p.m.—The Russian army of the Caucasus, driving the Turkish forces before it, has reached the River Khopachas, the estuary of the Tchoruk, in Armenia.

This advance by the Russians cuts the route of Turkish reinforcements and supplies from Constantinople to the Caucasian frontier through Kopa, Turkish Armenia, and isolates a large section of Turkish territory.

Four Districts Isolated.

The isolated section includes the districts of Ardanuch, Ardahan, Olti and Sari Kamysh.

The Russian forces advanced from Batum, on the Black sea near the Turkish border, and were opposed by the Turks at every step. They were assisted by Russian warships, which cleared the shore of Turkish forces and cut off successively several avenues of Turkish communications by sea until only the Kopa route remained.

After a battle of three days this last route was closed effectively.

Says Russians Are Exhausted.

LONDON, March 3.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent says:

"A dispatch received here from Constantinople says that Halil Bey, president of the chamber of deputies, at a meeting of that body before an adjournment was taken until September 28, declared that the Ottoman troops had exhausted the Russian army in the Caucasus, and crossed the west bank of the Suez canal and fulfilled their task and returned.

"The latter army, Halil declared, is now perfecting its preparations and will shortly liberate Egypt from 'the tyranny of the enemy.' He added that the British would soon be driven from Basra (Asiatic Turkey)."

Many Turkish Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, March 3.—Official returns show that up to February 13 49,000 Turkish prisoners, including 527 officers, had passed through Pyatigorsk since the war with Turkey began, on their way to the interior of Russia.

ITALIANS FLOCK TO THE ARMY IN BELIEF THAT WAR IS NEAR

ROME, March 3.—Gen. Zupelli, minister of war, speaking yesterday in the chamber of deputies in favor of the bill authorizing the recall of reserve officers, said that at the end of this month 7,000 of these officers would have been summoned to the colors. "All classes in the nation," he said, "are asking to enter the army." The war minister paid a tribute to those who had offered their services as volunteers, declaring their example was an inspiration to the public to meet "new needs for the defense of the fatherland."

The bill presented by Premier Salandra to prevent espionage provides severe penalties for any attempt to obtain military information. Any one without authority entering a place where such information is obtainable is made liable to imprisonment for from one to thirty months and a maximum fine of $600.

The Salandra bill authorizes the government under certain conditions to prohibit absolutely the publication of military news, providing a penalty of one year in prison or a fine of $100. If news of this character is supplied to a foreign country the penalty is doubled. Provision is made for the government to take over control of every industry connected with the defense of the country, including wireless telegraphy and aviation.

DUTCH NOT PLANNING TO JOIN IN WAR, THE HAGUE DECLARES

THE HAGUE, via London, March 3.—Reports reaching Holland from the United States and other countries indicate that the belief has been spreading recently that the Netherlands is about to enter into the hostilities. Semi-official circles here declare that such reports are without foundation. It is asserted that Holland's attitude of complete neutrality has not changed, but that she continues determined to protect her national rights.

Henry Van Dyke, the American minister, referring to the reports, said:

"Naturally the various naval declarations have caused considerable anxiety among the neutral nations, which, like Holland and the United States, have large commercial interests. But I see no signs whatever of any change in the attitude of Holland. She is both peaceful and calm and as strongly resolved as ever to do all in her power to preserve her neutrality and maintain her rights."

There has been a considerable influx of Germans into Holland recently. The hotels in The Hague and in other cities are crowded. It is understood that many Germans are leaving their country owing to the effects of the food restrictions.

WAR TO THE KNIFE NOW.

Cologne Gazette Wants Submarines to Destroy All Goods for England.

AMSTERDAM, March 3, via London, 12:55 p.m.—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on Premier Asquith's recent speech in the house of commons, in which he outlined Great Britain's retaliatory measures for Germany's submarine blockade of the British Isles, says:

"Our submarines will now, we hope, endeavor to destroy all goods destined for Great Britain. Great Britain wishes war to the knife; she shall have it."

GAY COUNT DIES IN BATTLE.

Former Husband of Chicago Girl Gives His Life for France.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Count James Alexander von Mourik de Beaufort, onetime son-in-law of M. H. Kilgallen, a Chicago steel magnate, has lost his life fighting for France near Nieuport, Belgium, according to a letter received by one of his former friends here.

Beaufort's escapades in and about Chicago's cafes with his bulldog "Bob" made him known to the entire city during his stay here. In 1912 his wife obtained a divorce.

AVIATOR'S BOMBS FALL ON WARSAW

Residential Districts Suffer Damage, But No Casualties Have Been Reported.

EASTERN FRONT BATTLES ARE NOT YET DECISIVE

Situation of Teutons Described as Hopeless—Efforts of Russians Are Termed Vain.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, March 3, via Petrograd and London.—A German aviator today bombarded Warsaw. Most of the bombs fell in residential districts. Many windows were shattered, but there were no casualties.

Termed a "Losing Game."

LONDON, March 3, 12:58 p.m.—According to what appears to be the almost unanimous opinion of British observers, Germany and Austria are playing a losing game along nearly all the eastern front.

The situation of the Austrians in the Carpathians, judging from official and unofficial dispatches from Petrograd, seems unsatisfactory, while the Russians, it is said, have definitely checked them in eastern Galicia. Furthermore, London advices continue to relate successes of greater or lesser degree for the Russian forces in Poland operating against the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Czernowitz Is Bombarded.

"The Russian artillery has bombarded Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian crown land of Bukowina," says the Daily Mail's Bucharest correspondent.

"The Austrians," the correspondent continues, "have placed a rigid cordon of military and police around Czernowitz, and nobody is allowed to depart toward the Roumanian frontier. Reports received here say that the Austrians are dealing severely with certain elements in the population. It is reported that numerous secret hangings have occurred, and that hundreds of arrests have been made.

Russians Claim Successes.

A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company gives the following semi-official communication regarding the progress of the war.

"The Germans expended a vast quantity of ammunition in a futile bombardment of Ossowetz.

"An Austrian attempt to pierce the Russian front at Lupkow and thus relieve Prezemysl resulted only in their suffering enormous losses. The Austrians no longer make attacks in open order, but endeavor to break our lines by advancing in solid masses, which are mowed down by our fire.

"The situation in Eastern Galicia is developing favorably for the Russians."

Terms Russian Efforts Vain.

BERLIN, via London, March 3, 10:55 a.m.—The Tageblatt's correspondent in Galicia telegraphs that the Russians have not won a single complete success in their efforts to regain Carpathian crests lost by them. Heavy fighting continues, he says, along the whole line in spite of heavy snowstorms. The Russians are sacrificing many men, the correspondent declares, in their effort to regain mountain heights and prevent a threatened encircling of their flank.

CZECH TROOPS REVOLT, KILLING THEIR OFFICERS

LONDON, March 3.—"The 91st Austrian Infantry Regiment, composed entirely of Czechs, mutinied at Prague, refused to proceed to Galicia and murdered all its senior officers," says Reuter's Venice correspondent, quoting a Bucharest dispatch received there.

"After being severely punished, the regiment has been transferred to Brachow, near the Roumanian frontier. Another mutinous Czech regiment was recently transferred from Vienna to Albajulia."

Berlin Gets Copper Via Italy.

MILAN, via Rome, March 3.—Notwithstanding rigid precautions taken by the authorities to prevent the reexportation from Italy to belligerent nations of goods classed as contraband of war it has been discovered that large quantities of copper have been sent to Berlin concealed in trucks loaded with cabbage. Officials now have increased their vigilance in attempting to check this trade.

Comet to Pass Sun July 20.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—Mellish's comet, which is visible in the morning skies through a small telescope, is increasing in brilliancy, and will make its perihelion passage around the sun July 20, according to computations made by Prof. Crawford and Miss Young of the students' observatory, Berkeley, Cal., and announced at the Harvard observatory today.

Military Dirigible Makes Record.

TURIN, via Rome, March 3.—A new altitude record for a military dirigible balloon was established at Compalto yesterday when Capt. Biaffi reached a height of 10,763 feet 9 inches with the M—1. The dirigible was in the air five hours and forty-five minutes and descended in excellent condition with sufficient gas ballast to have continued the flight for some time longer.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate.

Resumed work at 11 a.m., after a five-hour recess, and continued on conference reports on appropriation bills.

House.

Met at 10 a.m.

Resumed work perfecting conference reports and appropriation bills.

SUBMARINE FLEET SENT BY TEUTONS TO AID THE TURKS

Six Austro-German Vessels, With Convoys, Reported on Way to Dardanelles.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS IS RESUMED BY ALLIES

Ottoman Government, Realizing Peril, Rushing Troops to Defense of Capital.

STRIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Placards Accuse Young Turks of Treason, and Leaders Are Said to Be Quarreling Bitterly.

GENEVA, via Paris, March 3, 10:10 a.m.—An Austrian fleet, consisting of six Austro-German submarines, accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, left Pola, the Austrian naval base, at dawn yesterday for the Mediterranean, bound for the Dardanelles, according to the Telegram, which bases its report upon what it characterizes as information received from a reliable source from Trieste by way of Innsbruck.

The fleet is said to have been last reported off Corfu.

Bombardment Is Resumed.

PARIS, March 3, 9:10 a.m.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was resumed yesterday, says an Athens dispatch to the Matin, when an allied fleet steamed into the straits. Four battleships are reported to have been bombarding positions of the Turkish army along the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli peninsula.

The funds and books of the Ottoman Bank and the German Bank, it is said, have been taken from Constantinople to Konieh, a city in Asia Minor.

Turkey Realizes Peril.

An Athens dispatch to the Figaro says:

"Information from reliable sources is to the effect that Turkey now realizes the situation is becoming critical. Defenses are being thrown up hastily at different points along the coasts of Asia Minor.

"Troops from the vilayets of Smyrna are being rushed to the Dardanelles region. Desertions are numerous. Placards are said to have been posted in Constantinople proclaiming the Young Turks' leaders traitors. Bitter dissensions are said to have arisen among the Turkish leaders."

Interior Forts Shelled.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"After the destruction of Fort Dardanus the allied vessels bombarded the interior forts of Hamidieh and Yildiz Tabia. A naval division bombarded at the same time from the Gulf of Saros side of the peninsula Fort Boulkali Kale, causing serious damage. The town of Yenicheir, near the fort of the same name, was burned."

Nine Battleships in Action.

ATHENS, March 2, via Paris, March 3. Nine battleships took part in yesterday's bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles. Six of them were British and three French. The squadron advanced to within two miles of Chanak Kalesi, at the narrowest point in the straits.

Detachments of the allies' troops, which were landed at Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side, met the Turkish garrison, which was scattered easily. The telegraph station on Besika Island, near the entrance to the straits, has been demolished.

LONDON, March 3.—"News has reached here from Berlin," says the Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent, "that the Turks are very short of ammunition for their big guns, and that the Austrians are making efforts to push supplies through to Constantinople."

An Amsterdam dispatch from Constantinople quotes Halil Bey, president of the chamber of deputies, as saying that the bombardment of the Dardanelles had not achieved the smallest result. "It is improbable the enemy can come through the straits," he said, "but if he does come through he will find that the greatest part of our army has been gathered there, and that measures have been devised against every possibility."

Telegrams received today by diplomats in London confirm the report that the Ottoman Bank and the German Bank of Constantinople are transferring their effects to Konieh, Asia Minor, and that the archives of the Turkish government already have been removed to that point.

Thinks Chances Favor Turks.

BERLIN, March 3 (by wireless).—The chance of success for the Anglo-French fleet which is attacking the Dardanelles is considered by Maj. Moraht, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, to be "rather weak." He says that the destruction of all the fortifications on both sides of the straits would not permit passage of the fleet or an invasion by land, since it would be necessary to free the waters of mines and subdue the Turkish land forces.

England and France, Maj. Moraht argues, would be unable to bring up land forces of sufficient strength for successful operations, whereas the Turks have strong forces available.

The ships bombarding the coast defenses are handicapped heavily, he continues, by the lack of sufficiently high trajectories and by the fact that the amount of ammunition available for them is limited. Considering all these phases, he states that there is no reason to doubt the ability of the Turks to maintain control of the Dardanelles.