

BATTLE IN NORTH POLAND OBSTINATE

Petrograd's Only Other Information Is of Appearance of Enemy Reinforcements.

LOSSES ON PILICA HEAVY

Russians, However, Contend They Have Advantage—Germans Report Successes—Austrian Units Are Declared Annihilated.

LONDON, March 11.—Russia makes no mention in the official report today of having gained advantages in North Poland, such as have featured Petrograd communications for several days past. On the other hand, new formations of large numbers of new German troops in the direction of Praszys are reported in the dispatches from the czar's capital. This is attributed to the excellent system of railroads on the German side of the frontier. Similar explanations were given regarding the Russian defeat in East Prussia a few weeks ago.

The official German communications tell of numerous advances made in North Poland and the capture of large numbers of prisoners and the annihilation of one Russian contingent.

Success was obtained by the Russians in the Carpathian campaign, according to the Petrograd report, which says that several Austrian units were annihilated. The dispatch also says the Germans have been driven back in Eastern Galicia.

Russian Unit Annihilated.

The official report from Germany says:

"To the west of Sereje (northeast of Augustow), we took 400 Russian prisoners and captured three guns and two machine guns.

"A fresh Russian attempt to break through the German line to the south of Augustow resulted in the annihilation of the Russian forces used in this endeavor.

"In an engagement to the northwest of Ostrohenka, the Germans were victorious; six Russian officers and 900 soldiers were taken prisoners, while eight machine guns were captured.

"The German attacks to the north and to the northwest of Praszys have made further progress.

"In the fighting to the northwest of Movomasto 1650 Russian prisoners have been taken.

Battles Are Obstinately

The following is the Russian official communication issued today:

"Between the Niemen and Vistula, battles of extreme obstinacy were fought yesterday in the region of Simno, in the valleys of the Omulew and Orzic and in the direction of Praszys. On the bank of the Vistula there is no change.

"In the Carpathians all of the enemy's attacks have been repulsed, and near Gerlicze our counter-attacks annihilated the Austrian units which had attempted, after the failure of an Austrian night attack, to entrench themselves on our front.

"In Eastern Galicia to the south of Niemiej we succeeded in driving back the Germans.

"Along the Pilica River there have been occurring daily engagements of secondary importance in which the Russians would appear to have been successful, notwithstanding the German attacks which have taken many Russian prisoners."

SEA DASH TO BE BLOCKED

American Vessels to Guard Harbor to Keep Germans Inside.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Although recent official investigations have failed to disprove reports that German ships in New York harbor since the outbreak of the war were planning a dash to sea, steps to protect the neutrality of the United States have been taken by the Navy and coast guard departments.

Secretary Daniels today ordered the destroyers Orizaba and McDougall out from Guantanamo to join the gunboat Dolphin, which was ordered from Washington Navy-yard last night to take up a watch in the harbor.

The coast guard service ordered the cutter Mohawk in from her cruising ground to take a station off Tompkinsville to reinforce the other coast guard ships in the harbor.

REPLY DISTRUSTS GERMANY

(Continued From First Page.)

conventions in this war that British statements are discredited to trust her unsupported word.

Secondly, they urge that the two offenses specified in the American note—submarine warfare on merchant vessels and the mining of the high seas—are far from being the only, or a few, of the worst offenses of which Germany has been guilty.

The contention is made that she has bombarded undefended towns, dropped bombs on places inhabited solely by civilians and sunk both British and neutral ships, as if that were the ordinary legal way of disposing of them.

Great Britain, it is pointed out, has indulged in none of these practices and such mines as she has been compelled in self-defense to lay have been laid in strict accordance with the Hague conventions.

The policy of the Germans which accuses the most indignation among the directors of the British government is her alleged persecution of the Belgians, millions of whom, it is declared, "would be at this moment in a state of semi-starvation but for American generosity and assistance."

The view therefore held in the most authoritative quarters of Great Britain is that if there is to be any question of Germany's conforming to the rules of civilized warfare with respect to all points and not merely with respect to two of them, which she has been accused of departing from, it must come up for discussion and that Great Britain could enter into no agreement on a subject which did not include a radical change in Germany's present proceedings in Belgium.

Finally, it is declared by the same authority that these being the factors that mainly influence British official opinion, it may be said that the natural sympathy of the British government with the American suggestion, both on its merits and from its source of origin, must to some extent be mitigated by some other and wider considerations.

300 German Solos at Front.

COLOGNE, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Three hundred members of the Reichstag and the various state parliaments of the German empire are now at the front as soldiers according to the Cologne Gazette. The total membership of these parliaments is 1890.

FIELD PHOTOGRAPH OF GERMAN HERO AND PICTURE OF HIS CAMP ENTRANCE.



Underwood Photo

BRITISH HOLDING ADVANCED GROUND

German Report Says Fighting for Possession of Neuve Chapelle Continues.

WESTENDE IS BOMBARDED

Warships in Action on Belgian Coast—French Tell of Progress in Champagne Against Stubborn Defense.

LONDON, March 11.—Confirmation of yesterday's reports of an advance by the British forces in Northern France is made a feature of the reports from the western battle front today, and these reports are not denied in the German official statements, though the latter declare that fighting for the possession of the village of Neuve Chapelle still continues.

In addition to this, the British flotilla has directed a heavy bombardment of Westende, Belgium, and a British aviator has thrown bombs on Marlin, West Flanders. The late official report from Paris tonight says the British are holding the ground they gained at Neuve Chapelle.

Heavy Fog Delays Operations.

The official report of the French War Office tonight said:

"A thick fog has greatly interfered with the operations at different points along the front.

"The British flotilla has successfully bombarded Westende, Belgium. In the sector of Ypres we repulsed two attacks near Zandvoorde.

"In the region of Neuve Chapelle the British army has repulsed several attacks. The enemy's losses were considerable.

"In Champagne we made appreciable progress last night in the wood of Perthes, where we had gained a footing five days ago. The enemy defended himself stubbornly. In spite of a violent bombardment and several counter-attacks we maintained our gains.

"In the Argonne, in the region of Forêt de St. Etienne, Belgium, in the course of fighting previously reported, we captured a mine thrower and a machine gun.

"The Vosges we repulsed a counter-attack at Reich Ackenkopf."

The earlier official report formally announced the capture of a long stretch of German positions in Flanders. The report follows:

"A British attack yesterday resulted in the capture of 2500 meters (nearly one and a half miles) of trenches between the villages of Beldu, and of the village itself. It progressed in the direction of Aubers as far as Pierre Mill and in a southeasterly direction to Neuve Chapelle (Flanders), and of Bois du Dubiez; that is to say, a distance of about two kilometers beyond Neuve Chapelle. The German artillery fired only a few shots."

Aviator Bombs Flanders Town.

The report given out by the German War Office at Berlin today said:

"An English aviator has thrown bombs on the town of Menin, in West Flanders. Only one of his missiles exploded, and this killed seven and wounded 10 Belgians.

"The British yesterday attacked the German positions near Neuve Chapelle. At some points they entered the village. The fighting here still continues. The British advances near Givenchy have been repulsed."

"In the Champagne district the French have delivered two attacks against the positions in the forest east of Souilly, which they lost to us the day before yesterday. Both these attacks were repulsed and the losses of the enemy were heavy."

"In the Vosges the conflict for the possession of the Reich Ackenkopf was resumed yesterday."

Indians and British Advance.

The British War Office gave out an official announcement today of the successes of its troops in the North of France. The report said:

"The Fourth and the Indian corps advanced yesterday on a front of 4000 yards for roughly three-quarters of a mile and captured all the intervening hostile positions and trenches. The Corps on the right and left of these two corps also were engaged. More than 100 prisoners were taken."

"British aircraft yesterday were active and succeeded in destroying the railroad junctions at Courtrai and Menin."

SPIES ACTIVE IN FRANCE

Permits of Residence for Foreigners Are to Be Required.

PARIS, March 11.—Permits of residence issued to foreigners after March 20 must have a photograph of the holder attached, certified by the police commissary, says the Petit Journal.

GERMANS HELD IN WEST BY ATTACKS

French War Office Says Operations in Champagne Fulfilled Their Mission.

RUSSIANS THUS RELIEVED

Campaign Begun February 16 Meant to Prevent Sending of Reinforcements to East—Colonials Prove Their Bravery.

PARIS, March 11.—"The essential purpose of the operations begun by us in the Champagne region on February 16," says an official statement issued by the war office tonight, "was to attract to this point of the front the greatest consumption of war munitions and thus prevent transportation by the enemy of his troops to Russia."

"This purpose has been completely attained. The Germans had in Champagne, February 16, 119 battalions of infantry, 31 squadrons of cavalry, 64 field batteries and 20 heavy batteries. From February 16 to March 10 they had brought there, moreover, 20 battalions of infantry, one regiment of field artillery and two heavy batteries, being equal to one army corps.

Line in Russia Not Reinforced.

"Despite these reinforcements, they failed again to take the advantage and found it impossible to transport troops to Russia."

"The statement then criticizes the German official communications, declaring that, among other things, they have failed to mention that beginning with February 26 what was called a German success in Russia "was changed into a characteristic check."

The foregoing are referred to in the statement as general results. It then gives a resume of what it describes as local results, such as the almost complete annihilation of two regiments of the guard, the taking of 2000 prisoners and the gaining of a position favorable for the base of new attacks.

Heavy Concentration Compelled.

The statement concludes by saying the losses inflicted on the Germans were greater than those suffered by the Russians and that the Germans were obliged to concentrate on this part of the front five army corps and the gaining of a position favorable for the base of new attacks.

The statement dealing with local events, particularly of the work of the French colonials near Beauséjour, says:

"Among the numerous military achievements the capture of the earth-

works at Beauséjour was not the least brilliant. Our colonial infantry, to whom this honor is due, gave proof in this fighting of a determination and a spirit of sacrifice worthy of its glorious traditions.

"The earthwork or fort of Beauséjour is situated on rising ground between two ravines and is surrounded by deep trenches, with communicating trenches to the rear wide enough to permit large numbers of men to advance."

"The first attack was begun by our colonial infantry February 23 under cover of artillery fire. We first captured the advance trenches. The Germans made six counter-attacks, but each time they were repulsed and forced to withdraw with heavy losses."

"We held our positions during the night, but at dawn the attack was renewed with hand grenades and bombs."

"The men withstood this attack, encouraged by their officers, who, although wounded, appealed to their men to be brave and courageous in the face of fire. This detachment, however, was killed almost to the last man and the survivors were forced to retire in the face of overwhelming numbers."

"The attack was resumed February 27 by two battalions of colonial infantry, who succeeded in capturing the trenches. A brilliant bayonet charge heaped the trenches high with German dead."

"The work of fortifying the trenches was immediately begun with the idea of withstanding a heavy counter-attack. This expected attack was made at nightfall. Four times the Germans advanced, but they were repulsed with the aid of artillery. A company of French infantry ordered in to assist, charged and beat off the German assault."

"The cannonading continued throughout the night. We were doubtful if the small band of defenders could hold out until dawn. When there was sufficient light the German attack was resumed with more intensity than ever. Guns of various calibers rained their fire on the position. The brave band still stood firm, driving back at attack after attack, until midnight, when the bombardment ceased."

"Under cover of darkness the position was secured by advancing French infantry. The fort was now ours and the brave colonials were relieved."

FRENCH DEFEAT IS ASSERTED

German Expert Says French Are Beaten in Champagne.

BERLIN, via London, March 11.—Major Morait, military expert of the Tageblatt, explaining the significance of the French campaign in Champagne, which, he says, closed with a "complete French defeat," declared the City of Vouziers (on the Aisne, in the department of Ardennes) was unquestionably the point which the French sought to take.

"This city," he says, "commands to a great degree the northern entrance to the Argonne and this district would have been evacuated by the Germans if the French had taken it or else the German front there would have been forced into an angle toward the west, where it would have been exposed to attacks both from the west and south."

"Another result would have been the weakening of pressure on Verdun, which the Germans would then have been able to menace only from the east and southwest. To the material aspects of the victory must be added the physical and moral effect on the enemy and their heavy losses."

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At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

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