

RUSSIANS TAKE GREAT FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL

Austria's Stronghold in Galicia Capitulates After Heroic Defense Since Beginning of War—Starvation Causes Fall When Last Sortie Fails and 6000 Taken Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, March 22.—It was announced officially this morning that the Galician fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to the Russians today.

A Te Deum of thanksgiving was celebrated at the Russian army headquarters when the fall of Przemyśl was announced, the ceremony being participated in by Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke Nicholas and the members of the general staff.

The great Galician fortress of Przemyśl, which the Austrians had so staunchly defended since the early days of the war, fell into the hands of the Russian besiegers this morning. The last of the improvised field fortifications were captured some days ago and the final act of the drama began toward the close of the week, when the commandant deliberately expended his reserve ammunition and sent the bulk of the garrison out on the forlorn hope of cutting its way eastward through the besiegers.

Sorties Are Fruitless With the strong Russian line tightly drawn around the fortress, the effort apparently was hopeless from the start, and 6000 Austrian prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians, while as many more fell dead or wounded. The shattered remnants of the flood fled back to the fortress and they now have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The garrison of Przemyśl originally numbered 60,000 or 80,000 but the sorties and shells must have cut a considerable number of thousand from that total.

The besieging army is understood to number about 120,000 officers and men. The force will now march on the strong Austrian fortress at Cracow, 125 miles to the east of Przemyśl, it being the announced determination of the Russian commander-in-chief to reduce the old Polish fortress as speedily as possible.

A Protracted Siege The siege of Przemyśl has been under way since the early days of the war. It has been a bitter and relentless siege, which has never been relaxed for a day since the Russians invested the city. Several attempts of the Austrians to raise the siege failed.

With the fall of Przemyśl which has been described as the key to the Austrian empire, the only important fortified town in Galicia which is still in the hands of the Austrians is Cracow, in the northwestern part of the province, close to the German border.

In the early days of the war it was part of the plan of the Russian offensive campaign to invade Germany through Galicia. The Russians penetrated Galicia, but the success of the Austrians in holding Przemyśl and Cracow blocked attempts to invade Germany across the Silesian border.

Famine Causes Fall The Austrian garrison of Przemyśl defended the city with determination and during the earlier months inflicted considerable losses on the Russians by frequent sorties. The only means of communication with the outside world was by wireless telegraphy and aeroplanes.

All supplies of food were taken over by the army officials, who is (Continued on page four).

SEALING SEASON PROVES UNPROFITABLE

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 22.—Wireless reports received today from the sealing fleets indicate that the outlook for the season is unfavorable. The eight steamers of the eastern fleet after working through the ice for some 250 miles up the eastern coast of New Foundland are now jammed in the heavy flocks of Cape St. John, about 125 miles south of the entrance to the straits of Belle Isle.

YOUTHFUL FIREBUG GETS FOUR YEARS FOR WEED MILL FIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Burnham L. Coe, a 17-year old boy who pleaded guilty to a charge of using the mails to defraud and admitted responsibility for the Weed Lumber company fire at Weed, Cal., March 4, which caused a loss estimated at \$100,000, was sentenced today to four years in the Idaho Industrial Training school at St. Anthony, Idaho, in the United States district court. Coe demanded \$2,500 from C. E. Evans at Weed under threat of starting more fires there.

HAMBURG LINER HALTED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Hamburg-American liner Odenwald stopped from leaving San Juan, Porto Rico, yesterday by shots across her bow, is being held under the recent congressional resolution empowering the president to prevent supplies going from American ports to ships of the European belligerents at sea.

Secretary Garrison is making a thorough investigation of the Odenwald's case in connection with treasury department officials and the white house. Under the resolution, the president was authorized "to direct collectors of customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearances from any vessel, American or foreign, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any warship or tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation, in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation."

FRENCH REPORT HOT FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE

PARIS, March 22.—The official statement given out by the French war office says: "To the north of Arras at Notre Dame De Lorette, a German counter attack on Saturday evening deprived us of some sections of trenches.

"At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, mine warfare continues. After having blown up one of the enemy's galleries, we occupied the greater part of the pit formed.

"During Sunday Rheims received about fifty shells.

"In the Argonne we inflicted two serious reverses on the enemy. Near Bagatelle we blew up three mines and two companies of our troops stormed a German trench in which they maintained their positions despite strong counter attacks. Five hundred yards from there the enemy, after exploding two mines and bombarding our trenches, rushed to attack on a front of about 250 yards.

VICE-PRESIDENT VISITS EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, representing President Wilson, officially greeted officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition, foreign commissioners and other dignitaries at the official reception at the California building today. The vice-president was the guest of honor at an official luncheon at the California building today and will attend a dinner given him by the women's board of the exposition tonight.

EQUAL LIBERTY IDEAL OF ALLIES DECLARES GREY

European Conference Would Have Avoided War, But Kaiser Refused and Bears Sole Responsibility—Fourth Time Prussia Has Made War Upon Europe to Be Lost.

LONDON, March 22.—"War might have been avoided by a European conference when and where Germany desired," Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey told an audience in London this afternoon. At the time he was acting as chairman of a gathering which was listening to a lecture on the strategy of the war. The foreign secretary said:

"Germany, after her experience in the Balkan conference, knew she could count on our good will and that we were ready to do last July what we did before. But Germany refused every suggestion, and on her rests for all time the appalling responsibility for the war. We now know that Germany had prepared for the war, and only those who have planned for war can prepare for it."

Amid loud cheers Sir Edward added: "This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe, and we are determined it shall be the last."

Easy for a Conference "The expenditure of hundreds of millions of money and the loss of millions of lives might have been avoided by a conference of the European powers held in London or at The Hague, or wherever and in whatever form Germany would have consented to hold it. It would have been far easier to have settled the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, which Germany made the occasion for the war, than it was to get successfully through the Balkan crisis of two years ago.

"In recent years," the foreign secretary went on to say, "we have given Germany every assurance that any aggressive movement upon her part would receive no support from us. We withheld from her only one thing—the unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbor.

Refused Every Suggestion "Last July, before the outbreak of the war, France, Italy and Russia were ready to accept a conference. Germany refused every suggestion made for settling the dispute in this way, and on her must rest now and for all time the appalling responsibility of having plunged Europe into this war."

Asking "What is the issue for which we are fighting?" Sir Edward proceeded as follows: "In due time terms of peace will be put forward by the allies. One essential condition must be the restoration of Belgium to her independent national life and free possession of her territory. The great issue is this: We wish the nations of Europe to be free and to live their independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full liberty, whether they be great states or small states. That is our ideal.

The German Superman "The German ideal is that the Germans are a superior people to whom all things are lawful and against whom resistance is unlawful, and (Continued on page four).

ORGANIZING NEW NAVAL RESERVE

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Organization of the new naval reserve authorized at the last session of congress has just been begun by the navy department, which is sending out circular letters to former enlisted men in an effort to induce them to enter the reserve. It is roughly estimated that there are about 50,000 former enlisted men who are eligible for re-enlistment as reservists.

ITALY STOPS ALL RAILROAD TRAFFIC TO GERMAN POINTS

LONDON, March 22, 5:50 p. m.—The Central News states that the Italian government today stopped all railway freight traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

GENERAL SCOTT SINGLE HANDED END INDIAN WAR

DENVER, March 22.—Brigadier-General Hugh L. Scott was on the way to Salt Lake City today with four leaders of the recalcitrant Pinte Indians who had eluded capture by a federal posse for several weeks, according to a message from Bluff, Utah. General Scott's prisoners are Tse-Ne-Gat, Old Polk, Chif Posey and the latter's son.

The trouble which General Scott settled single-handed grew out of an attempt by United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker to arrest the Indian, Tse-Ne-Gat, on a charge of murdering Juan Chaon, a Mexican sheep herder. A number of braves joined with Tse-Ne-Gat and Old Polk to prevent the former's arrest, and subsequently were joined by Chief Posey's band. Joseph Okin was killed and Joe Cordova wounded in a battle with the Indians on February 21. Both were members of the posse. Two Indians were killed and six captured.

Early in March General Scott left Washington on a peace mission. He left the railroad in eastern Utah, made an overland trip of more than a hundred miles over rugged snow-covered roads and reached Bluff about ten days ago. Scott immediately endeavored to reestablish communication with the recalcitrant Pintes, who were encamped in a strong mountain position. Word of his success came Saturday night on his arrival at Bluff with three four Indian leaders.

AMERICAN LOSES LIFE IN BOSPHORUS

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 22.—Lieutenant-Commander William F. Brierley of the United States converted yacht Scorpion, and three sailors named Ford, Dowell and Leavings, were drowned March 20 while attempting to reach the vessel with a rowboat. The Scorpion was anchored in the Bosphorus off Constantinople, near the Dolmabahcheh palace. The rowboat was swamped in a heavy sea. Lieutenant Herbert S. Babbitt and one sailor, who were in the boat, were saved.

Lieutenant Commander Brierley arrived at Constantinople only on March 16 to succeed Lieutenant-Commander McCauley, Jr., in command of the Scorpion.

NO EXTRA SESSION SAYS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Formal announcement was made at the white house today that at present, President Wilson has no intention of calling an extra session of the senate or congress before the beginning of the regular session next December. It was said that the president sees no prospects of any contingency arising which would cause him to alter his present intention.

Several senators had suggested that the president call a special session of the senate in October to consider ratification of the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties. Other suggestions were that an extra session of congress be called to take up the question of giving the president authority to declare an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war and foodstuffs to the belligerent nations.

VILLA'S TAX TO RELIEVE POOR OF MONTEREY

No American Forced to Contribute, and Only a Few Foreigners to Million Pesos Fund to Help Starving—Speculation by Merchants Sent Food Beyond Reach of Poor.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Recent events in Mexico have not changed President Wilson's determination not to recognize any government there which is not the result of orderly elections. Various reports of efforts to induce the United States to recognize General Villa were met at the white house today with the statement that the president's policy was unchanged and that he had no intention of departing from it.

Villa's Explanation General Villa at Monterey has explained to the American Consul there, Secretary Bryan today announced, that the purpose of his tax on foreigners and others was for the relief of the destitute and poor.

In consideration of the relief tendered by the American Red Cross, Americans were not taxed. Only a few foreigners were taxed, some moderately and others not at all, the general explained. Villa stated that measures would be taken to keep food prices low as possible. The city was reported quiet.

WHEAT EXPORTS ENDANGER SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Warning that the present heavy exports to European nations of wheat and flour cannot be continued without endangering the wheat supplies for food and seeding requirements at home, was contained today in the department of agriculture's "Outlook." In the opinion of the department's experts, exportation at the same rate as during December, January and February until the coming of the new wheat crop, would encroach upon normal domestic needs.

Investigation has disclosed that on March 1 an apparent surplus of 91,000,000 bushels of wheat over the domestic requirements for food and seed that was available for export in the four months from March 1 to July 1. While the exports of wheat, including flour, during those four months last year were 36,000,000 bushels, it is pointed out that those exports during December, January and February last averaged almost 35,000,000 bushels per month, and if that rate of export continued until the new crop is available it would amount to 140,000,000 bushels.

MONEY MARKETS MUCH DISTURBED

NEW YORK, March 22.—Various foreign money markets were again very much disturbed today, exchange between New York and London falling to within the smallest fraction of its low record quotation of a generation or more which was made last month. The decline was followed by heavy drafts by our bankers upon the gold holdings of the Bank of England at Ottawa, \$3,500,000 being taken from that source and making a total on the return movement to this country of \$18,500,000.

Exchange on Paris moved to its highest figures quoted since the outbreak of the war, which actually means that the purchasing power of the French money in this market is smaller than at any time within the period mentioned. In explanation of this decline it was believed that the French government or private interests in that country had made further large purchases of supplies here and that enormous amounts of French bankers' bills were pressing for sale.

HERBERT NUNN TO SUCCEED BOWLBY AS HIGHWAY ENGINEER

SALEM, Ore., March 22.—The State Highway commission, which was to have met today to appoint a successor to State Highway Engineer H. L. Bowlby postponed its action on account of the absence of Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott. It was understood that the commission has decided on the appointment of Herbert Nunn, of Portland, to the office. Mr. Bowlby's resignation was requested some time back on the ground that his administration was not satisfactory.

VIGOROUS ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS ON 600 MILE FRONT

LONDON, March 22.—Simultaneous offensive movements against three German, Austrian and Turkish armies from the Baltic to the Black sea have been undertaken by the armies of Russia, and in some sections definite progress is reported.

In Poland there is activity all along the front, but apparently the general battle which Petrograd expects has not begun.

The Russian army in the Caucasus has announced a victory over the Turks in the fighting along the Black sea coast, in Turkish Armenia.

After several months of inactivity, hostilities have been resumed between Austria and her small neighbors, Serbia and Montenegro. A dispatch from Cetinje states that the Austrians made an artillery attack lasting several days against Montenegro positions all along the front, but that efforts to follow this with infantry advances were defeated. An artillery battle between Austrians and Serbians also is reported. These signs of increasing activity have no parallel in the western front, where large movements are under way. The attack on the Dardanelles also has been stopped, owing to the bad weather.

HOLLAND ASKS EXPLANATION FOR GERMAN SEIZURES

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, March 22.—The Netherlands government at noon today after a meeting of the state council, forwarded a telegram to Berlin asking for an explanation of the proceedings of the German submarine in taking forcible possession of the Dutch steamers Batavier V. and Zaanstroom.

LONDON, March 22.—A Reuter's dispatch from Amsterdam says that the attack by a German aeroplane on the Dutch steamer Zevenbergen, which arrived at Yumiden yesterday, has caused an outburst of popular feeling in Holland, but has had no effect on the movement of vessels. Fifty-one steamers of various nationalities have arrived at or sailed from Rotterdam since Saturday, an so far as is known only one has been attacked by a German aeroplane—the British steamer Elfland, which had been chartered by the Belgian relief committee. Bombs were dropped, but no damage was done.

SPRECKELS TO CONFER WITH PRESIDENT WILSON

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Rudolph Spreckels of California, one of those interested in having the state of California take over the Western Pacific railroad, has an engagement for a conference with President Wilson tonight. Nothing regarding the object of his visit was made known at the white house.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT DARDANELLES LASTED 7 HOURS

Sinking of Warships Described by Eyewitness—Was First Time Fleet Ventured Within Range of Fort's Guns—Spectacle Pronounced Interesting and Terrifying.

Storms again have intervened to give the Dardanelles forts a rest, according to information given out in London.

BERLIN, March 22.—The correspondent at Constantinople of the Wolff bureau telegraphed today a description of the fighting at the Dardanelles, March 18, in which the French battleship Bouvet and two British battleships were sent to the bottom. There follows an abridgement of the correspondent's story of the engagement.

Efforts of the allies to force the straits of the Dardanelles reached their climax in an artillery duel on March 18, which lasted seven hours. The entire atmosphere around the Turkish forts was darkened by clouds of smoke from exploding shells and quantities of earth thrown into the air by the projectiles of the French and British warships. The earth trembled for miles around.

A Terrifying Spectacle The allies entered the straits at half-past eleven in the morning and shelled the town of Chanak Kale. Four French and five British warships took part in the bombardment. This engagement reached its climax at half past one, when the fire of the allies was concentrated upon Fort Hamidich and the adjacent fortified positions.

The attack of modern marine artillery upon strong land forts presented an interesting as well as terrifying spectacle. At times the forts were completely enveloped in smoke. At 2 o'clock the allies changed their tactics and continued their fire upon individual batteries, but it was evident that they found difficulty in getting the range. Many of their shells fell short, east up pillars of water or went over the fort to explode in the town.

Bouvet Seen Sinking At a quarter past three when the bombardment was at its hottest, the French battleship Bouvet was seen to be sinking at the stern. A moment later her bows swung clear of the water and she was going down. Roaring cheers from the Turkish garrisons and forts greeted this sight. Torpedo boats and other craft of the allies hurried to the rescue, but they were successful in saving only a few men. Besides having been struck by a mine, the Bouvet was severely damaged above the water line by shell fire. One projectile struck her forward deck. A mast also was shot away and hung overboard. It could be seen that the Bouvet when she sank was endeavoring to gain the mouth of the straits.

This, however, was difficult, owing apparently to the fact that her machinery had been damaged.

British Ship Struck Shortly after the sinking of the Bouvet a British ship was struck on the deck amidships and compelled to withdraw from the fight. Then another British vessel was badly damaged and at a quarter before four was seen to retire under a terrific fire from the Turkish battery. This vessel ran in toward the shore. For a full hour the allies tried to protect (Continued on Page Four.)

AUSTRIANS RESUME MONTENEGRIN ATTACK

HAVRE, via Paris, March 22, 9 a. m.—A dispatch from Cetinje says the Austrians conducted a heavy artillery fire on all the Montenegrin fronts March 17 and 18. Several infantry attacks directed at points near Grabovo are said to have been repulsed by the Montenegrins, who suffered only slight losses.