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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 8 1915—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,566

OFFICIAL FRENCH WAR REPORT SAYS: GERMANS BEATEN

7 DEFEATS--*In West Since War Started*--7 DEFEATS

ALLIES ARE SUPERIOR IN CONFIDENCE, SUPPLIES AND NUMBERS

RUSSIANS ARE GAINING MORE SUCCESS DAILY

Whole of the Polonin Ridge Captured After Heavy Fighting.

TURKS LOOTING TOWNS

Houses Devastated and Even the Furniture is Taken Away.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, April 7.—The army messenger, giving details of the Carpathian operations for March 31 to April 3, states that a series of successes has been achieved by the Russians in the direction of Mezotabares, Ballgrod and Sriysk, and that bold attacks on the steep, icy heights in the Lutoviska region resulted in the capture of the whole of the Polonin ridge. In the fighting during these three days over ten thousand prisoners were taken, as well as rich booty in the form of artillery, ammunition and transports. These successes, together with the partial but brilliant cavalry victory on the Prussian front between Kalawarya and Suwalki and a bold attack by Russian torpedo boats on the Goeben and Breslau, create a feeling of satisfaction and assurance in Petrograd. The sinking of the Medjidieh establishes definitely the superiority of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Town Was Devastated.

The correspondent, who visited Artvin after the Turkish retreat, states that during the 130 days' occupation by the Turks the town was completely devastated. Houses were thoroly looted, even furniture being taken. Many citizens were driven away to Turkey by the retreating enemy.

The act introducing municipal self-government into Poland means a very drastic change in Polish life. Poland hitherto has been governed on the basis of arbitrary administrative power. The Polish language is now recognized for local proceedings and restrictions regarding the Jews, who form nearly fifty per cent. of the population, reduce their influence to a purely consultative one. The act is a great step towards meeting Polish wishes.

BRITISH CRUISERS KEEP INSIDE LAW

Only Offence Reported Came to Light Last September.

WASHINGTON SATISFIED

Story of Smuggling From New York is Quite Groundless.

WASHINGTON, April 7.— In formally announcing today the action of the British ambassador in transmitting yesterday a denial by the admiral of the British fleet off the Atlantic coast, that his vessels had obtained provisions or supplies from American ports, Counsellor Lansing of the state department said today that with one exception the department had found no violation of neutrality in connection with supplies for British cruisers.

Last September, Mr. Lansing explained, a wireless message arranging for a tug to take supplies to a British vessel was picked up. Representations were made by the Washington Government at the time to the British foreign office, and it was said there had been no evidence to show that the attempt was ever repeated.

Serbian Towns Bombarded By Austro-Hungarian Guns

Heavy Projectiles Fell in Belgrade, Killing Three and Wounding Six.

NISH, April 7.—(Via London, April 8, 12.14 a.m.)—The Austro-Hungarian artillery yesterday bombarded Serbian towns on the Danube and the Save. Twenty-eight heavy projectiles fell in the central quarter of Belgrade, killing three and wounding six.

The Serbian artillery shelled the Austro-Hungarian positions, but avoided shelling the towns on the Austro-Hungarian banks of the rivers, which are inhabited exclusively by Serbians.

RAIDER EITEL HAS INTERNED RELIEF FAILED

Commander Had Hoped for the Arrival of German Warships.

FEARED CERTAIN DOOM

British and French Cruisers Were Waiting for Their Prey.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 7.—Commander Max Thierichens of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich asked the United States Government thru port authorities here tonight to intern his ship and crew for the war. Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready for a dash to sea and when the time for decision finally came, he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships waiting off the Virginia capes."

Tomorrow the commerce raider will make her last cruise of the war. She will be taken to the Norfolk navy yard, across Hampton Roads from the shipyard here, where she has been laid up since limping into port on March 10, after the remarkable commerce destroying voyage from the orient, during which she sent the American ship William P. Frye to the bottom.

Forestalled Authorities.

Collector of Customs Hamilton boarded the Eitel shortly after 7 o'clock tonight with an imperative notice from the Washington government that the time for his stay in this port would expire at midnight tonight, and that he must leave American waters by 4 o'clock on the morning of April 8. Before the customs collector could deliver the message, Commander Thierichens handed to him the written announcement of his decision.

This operated to lift the American embargo against merchant ships of allied European nations leaving this port, which had been in force since yesterday. More than a score of British merchant vessels were immediately permitted to leave port, and customs houses at Newport News and Norfolk were kept open until 10.30 o'clock tonight issuing clearances. Arrangements for actual internment of the Eitel were made at a conference between Rear-Admiral Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yards, Rear-Admiral Helm of the battleship Alabama and Collector Hamilton. On being taken to the navy yard tomorrow, the breech blocks of her guns

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

FRENCH OCCUPY NEW GROUND ON ROADS TO METZ

Successes Scored East of Verdun and at Eparges.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS

Official Statement From Berlin Says Retirement Prearranged.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, April 7.—Getting under way with great momentum, the new French advance towards Metz won success between the Meuse and the Moselle, near Pareid, east of Verdun, where two lines of trenches were captured from the Germans, and at Eparges, where an important success was recorded, the French war office reports tonight in an official communique.

The French advantages were gained in the early part of the day, and the rest of the time was spent in beating back the counter attacks o fthe exasperated Germans, who came on time and again, finally launching a particularly heavy onset, which made an excellent target for the French artillery, machine guns and rifles.

Tactics Repeated.

A repetition of the German tactics in Ailly wood was noted. Here they came forward in their traditional mass formation and were shot down. Many prisoners were also taken in a French counter-charge before the defeated Germans were able to regain their own trenches and reform.

Send Guards to Alsace.

The German staff is regarding the capture of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in lower Alsace, in a serious fight, for men of the Prussian Guards were captured in this region, having been transferred to this point from another section of the front. Whenever there is desperate work to do the guard is sent for.

GERMANS ADMIT CHECKS.

LONDON, April 7.—Admission of a compulsory retirement of German troops between the Meuse and Mo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

Just the Weather for a Spring Overcoat.

Sunny days, cool mornings and evenings all point to the lightweight overcoat. The showing at Dineen's—140 Yonge street—is varied, stylish and extensive. There are loose-fitting models with without velvet collars, form-fitting models, plain Chesterfields and other conservative styles. All the new colors are embodied in this display, and you will not find value in town to surpass Dineen's at prices ranging from $18.50 to $35.

FLEET OF ITALY SENT TO POINTS IN ADRIATIC SEA

Concentration at Places in Striking Distance of Austrian Ports Significant.

SEVERAL LARGE SHIPS

Movements of Navy Still Veiled in Profoundest Secrecy.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, April 7, via Paris, 3.35 p.m.—The warships of the Italian fleet departed suddenly on Monday from the Mediterranean naval stations at Spezia, Gaeta and Madalena Island. They concentrated at Augusta, Sicily and at Taranto. They are thus within a few hours of the Adriatic.

The departure of these warships caused a profound impression, particularly at Spezia, where until last Sunday the harbor was crowded with dreadnought cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, while the town was filled with officers and sailors.

Italy has now the finest fleet in her history. It is headed by several new dreadnoughts, of which the most formidable is the Conte Di Cavour, which corresponds in the Italian navy to Great Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The future movements of the fleet are veiled with absolute secrecy. It is asserted that only the king and one or two of the highest government officials are acquainted with the plans which have been decided upon.

Kaiser's Plea Vain

LONDON, April 8.—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he has absolutely reliable authority for stating that the German Emperor himself recently visited Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna to urge that Austria make territorial concessions in order to secure Italy's continued neutrality.

The mission, adds the correspondent, was undertaken with the greatest secrecy, but failed of its object, owing to Hungarian opposition.

WINES AND SPIRITS TO BE PROHIBITED

Britain to Encourage Consumption of Beer of Lighter Sort.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALE

British Cabinet Said to Be Opposed to Total Prohibition.

LONDON, April 8.—Several more cabinet meetings will be required, according to The Times, before the government is able to place definite proposals before the country for dealing with the drink problem, but it already is possible to indicate in what direction the ministers are moving. They have ruled out total prohibition as impracticable. The Times continues, "and so far as the discussions have gone, favor the following measures:

"First, prohibition of wines and spirits; second, encouragement of lighter beers by compulsory reduction of their strength; third, further restrictions in the sale of intoxicants in the military areas and in districts where munitions of war are being manufactured."

ENEMY DEFEATED IN WEST HIS RETREAT INEVITABLE

Turks Driven From Batum Russian Victory Complete

PETROGRAD, Via London, April 8.—3 a.m.—The Novoe Vremya's Batum correspondent reports the entry of the Russians into Artvin, Russian Armenia, without firing a shot. This, the correspondent adds, consummates the trans-Tchoruk operations, the entire Batum province having now been cleared of the Turks.

MORE SUCCESSES FOR BOTHA

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, April 7.—(Via London, 6 p.m.)—It was announced officially here today that troops of the Union of South Africa have occupied without opposition the railway stations at Kalkfontein and Kanus, German Southwest Africa. This follows the capture of Warmbad, 20 miles north of the Orange River, which was announced yesterday.

CARPATHIAN ARMY MUCH REINFORCED

Large Detachments of Germans and Austrians Hurried to This Front.

RUSSIANS YET ATTACK

All Summits of Beskid Range West of Ustzzyki Gornia Captured.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, April 7.—The arrival of large German and Austrian reinforcements, taken from their other armies, on the scene of battle in the Carpathians, is announced by the Russian war office in its official communique tonight, but it is further said that the Russian offensive continues, and fortifies this assertion with the statement that on April 5, the day that the fresh arrivals of troops made themselves felt, 2900 prisoners, three cannon and several machine guns were taken.

The coming of new troops was made manifest by the frequency and renewed violence of the enemy's counter-attacks. The Russians then directed their attacks on the sector between the River Toplia and the region in the direction of the Uzsok Pass.

All the summits of the principal chain of the Beskid Range have passed into Russian hands west of the Village of Ustzzyki Gornio, and the Muscovite troops are now engaged in capturing the southern spurs on these mountains, one after another.

Definite abandonment of their offensive in the region of Rosiouwka and Rozanka, after eight weeks of continued attacks by German armies, with the suffering of heavy losses, is recorded by the war office. No detailed estimate of the German casualties in this region is given, beyond the fact that their losses were enormous.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON TWO FRONTIERS

LONDON, April 7.—The Carpathian Mountains and the hilly country between the Rivers Meuse and Moselle in France continue to be scenes of most sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles. Except in the Uzsok Pass in the Carpathians, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains, and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians in bitter hand-to-hand fighting, can look down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Uzsok Pass.

REPORT ON BOOTS NOW UNDER WAY

Majority of Makers Have Emerged From Ordeal With Credit.

LIGHTNESS BIG FAULT

Ordnance Officer at Winnipeg to Be Called to Account.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 7.—The investigation into the boots supplied the Canadian soldiers is concluded, and the work of preparing the report of the committee is in progress. There will be a debate on it in the house. It is possible that there will be a minority report, but there is no certainty.

That many bad boots have been supplied by certain manufacturers has been shown, but for the most part the manufacturers, especially the more responsible and better known of them, have supplied boots up to the samples and specifications given them, and in many cases have even supplied better boots than was required by the department.

Boots Too Light.

The chief fact brought out and admitted generally by the witnesses is that the Canadian boot was too light for the conditions at Salisbury, but it also had been shown that the conditions there this year were abnormal. The light boot, however, has not altogether been condemned, and the expert employed by General Hughes to prepare a boot for the militia has stated that there should be two boots, one heavier than the other for winter use. It has also been shown that the Canadian boot is better adapted for marching than the British article.

Before the committee finished its work today Hon. Charles Murphy called attention to a telegram which had been received from the ordnance officer at Winnipeg in reply to a request for a statement as to who authorized him to buy boots from a Winnipeg middleman.

The reply read:

"Boots referred to in your telegram were purchased from samples submitted."

Chairman Middlebro agreed that it was no answer at all. It was decided to issue sharp instructions to this official to obey the orders of the committee.

Back to Berlin Movement is Foregone Conclusion and Russian Successes Are Likely to Accelerate Its Speed — Allies Patiently Await Hour to Strike—Seven Heavy German Reverses Have Decided the Campaign.

LONDON, March 27.—(Correspondence.)—The ninth and tenth instalments of the French official review of the war, which in the previous chapters has dealt with the German effort, the using up of German troops and officers, and the material and moral wastage of the German army, deal respectively with military supplies, and the conclusions of the war up to date, as found by the writer.

"Under the caption 'The Scarcity of Primary Material for Projectiles,' the review points out that the chief of the imperfections noted in the German projectiles is to be found in the bad quality of the primary material. It declares there is a 'terrible scarcity of rubber,' and that still more serious is 'the scarcity of copper, which is indispensable for the manufacture of shells and munitions.'"

Food Also Scarce.

The same conditions, it is asserted, hold true of saltpetre and of the nitrates necessary for its manufacture.

The review then deals at great length and presents tables and quotations from German writers to prove the scarcity of food supplies within the empire. It says: "It has been observed on several occasions that the revictualing of the German army has not been as regular as that of the French. In the case of the battle of the Marne, and in the weeks that followed, the German prisoners were famished, and declared they had eaten nothing for several days."

In the tenth and last instalment, the writer proceeds to draw his conclusions, which he places under four heads, as follows: "The Bearing of the German Defeat," "The Bearing of the French Success," "The Three French Superiorities," and "The Offensive Faith of the French Army."

Basic Plan Failed.

Under the first he says:

"Of the events of which an abridged recital has now been completed, it remains to appraise the results of these six months of war, and to define the possibilities which those results have in store for us in the further operations. It may first of all be affirmed that the fundamental plan of the German general staff has completely failed. This plan has been superabundantly set forth by German military writers as also in the reichstag by the minister of war. It aimed at crushing France by an overwhelming attack, and at reducing her to a condition of helplessness in less than a month.

"Germany has not succeeded in this. Our army is, as we have seen, not only intact, but strengthened, full of trust in its leaders and profoundly penetrated with the certainty of final success.

Seven Severe Reverses.

"To sum up, the German general staff has placed upon its record since the beginning of the campaign—apart from the failure of its general plan, which aimed at the crushing of France in a few weeks—seven defeats of high significance, namely, defeat of the sudden attack on Nancy, defeat of the rapid march on Paris, defeat of the envelopment of our left in August, defeat of the same envelopment in Nov. defeat of the attempt to break thru our centre in September, defeat of the coast attack on Dunkirk and Calais, and the defeat of the attack on Ypres.

"The German army, powerful and courageous as it may be, has therefore succeeded in gaining the advantage upon no single point, and its forced halt after six months of war condemns it to retreat, the pace of