

BRITISH MAKE HEAVY GAINS OVER THE HUN

Two Big Slices of German Trenches Taken On the West Front.

HINDENBURG KICKS

Order Complains of Failure and Poor German Morale at Verdun.

London Cable.—Again the British forces fighting in France have attacked German positions at several points and been rewarded for their efforts by an aggregate gain of more than 1,150 yards, according to the latest British official communication.

South of Armentieres the German line was penetrated deeply on a front of about 650 yards and southeast of Ypres on a front of about 500 yards. Numerous casualties were inflicted on the Germans at both places and prisoners and guns also were taken. The British casualties are said to have been slight. Near Gueudecourt, in the Somme sector, the British also seized a section of German trenches and took prisoners.

There is still considerable artillery activity by both the Germans and the French in the region of Verdun, but elsewhere along the line held by the French there have been no new developments. Berlin reports that an attempt by the French to capture Hill 185, south of Ripont, failed, with heavy casualties.

The official report from headquarters in France reads: "Successful enterprises were carried out by our troops last night on different points along our front. On the Somme front we seized a section of the enemy's trench north of Gueudecourt and took 21 prisoners. The enemy's trenches south of Armentieres were entered by us on a front of some 650 yards. Our troops penetrated deeply into the enemy's position, inflicted many casualties and captured 44 prisoners.

We also raided the enemy's lines southeast of Ypres on a front of 500 yards and reached his support line. Many Germans were killed and several dugouts and mine shafts were destroyed. Great damage was done to the enemy's defenses. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were captured, including one officer, and four machine guns were brought back. In all these enterprises our casualties were slight. The total number of prisoners taken in the last 24 hours was 134."

Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters in France says a copy of an order issued by Field Marshal Hindenburg has come into possession of the British forces. In part the order says:

"The operations at Verdun from October to December resulted in serious and regrettable reverses. Incapable officers must be ruthlessly removed. The number of prisoners, which was unusually large for German troops, some of whom evidently surrendered without serious resistance or without suffering heavy losses, shows the morale of some of the troops engaged was low."

The order adds, according to the correspondent, that the reason for this requires a most careful investigation, and that steps must be taken to revive the old spirit of the German infantry.

Many art treasures in Alsace and Lorraine have suddenly been removed to the German cities of Stuttgart and Munich, on orders from German army headquarters, according to German newspapers received at the Hague today. The reasons were not stated.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads: "Both armies were active in the region of Butte du Meuse and on the right bank of the Meuse in the direction of the Cauleux wood and Besenvaux. Our artillery caused an outbreak of fire in the enemy lines on the western outskirts of Grand Chenay.

"An enemy surprise attack on one of our small posts in the sector of Chambrettes farm failed."

BAD WEATHER HAMPERS WAR

Little Doing On Any of the Battle Fronts.

Hun Fliers Raid Russ Island of Oesel.

Paris Cable.—Today official statement says there was no development of importance during the night.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

Berlin Cable via Sayville.—Bad weather on the Franco-Belgian front has kept the activities of the various arms within moderate limits. Today's army headquarters' statement on the operations in this war area reads:

"Western front: Dark weather and rain continue, and the fighting activities have been kept within moderate limits. Southeast of Ypres and on both sides of La Bassée Canal reconnoitering advances by the British were repulsed, as were several attacks by the French near Elreux, between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"On the occasion of the capture of the point of support southeast of Le Transloy on Feb. 19, two officers and thirty-six British men were taken

prisoner and five machine guns captured.

"Eastern front: In some of the sectors, especially in the wooded Carpathians and on both sides of the Oltuz valley, there have been artillery firing and advance post engagements.

"Macedonian front: Lively artillery fire between the Vardar and Lake Doiran was followed in the evening by advances of British detachments, which were repulsed."

THE EASTERN FRONT.

Petrograd Cable, via London Cable.—"Scouting reconnaissances and infantry firing are proceeding on the western. Roumanian and Caucasian front," says to-day's War Office statement.

HUN FLIERS RAID RUSS.

Berlin cable via Sayville says—A German air attack on the Russian island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, is officially announced to-day. The statement reads:

"On the evening of Feb. 18, a German naval airship attacked with incendiary and explosive bombs the docks and military establishments of Oesensberg, on the island of Oesel. Good success was observed. Hostile anti-aircraft fire was ineffective."

THAT CHAMPAGNE "VICTORY."

Berlin Cable via Sayville says—The ground captured by the Germans in the Champagne in the vicinity of Hill 185, south of Ripont, last week, was a well-fortified position which dominated a large amount of surrounding territory and formed one of the pivots of the French Line in the Champagne, says the semi-official Overseas News Agency. "The French show they are troubled by the loss of Hill 185," says the news agency. "They have made repeated attempts to recapture this ground, but their attacks have broken down with heavy losses."

TEUTON RULER IS A WORKER

New Young Austrian Emperor is Making Good.

Red Tape and Sinecures Gone, Works for People.

Vienna Cable via London Cable.—"The intense cold weather has passed, and a thaw has set in, which has solved the fuel difficulty of Vienna, and incidentally greatly facilitated the importation of foodstuffs. The flour mills, which were shut down owing to frozen rivers, are again in operation.

Emperor Charles has been a tireless worker in the campaign to relieve economic conditions, and the imperial teams are still hauling coal for the populace. The sight of the bloated state coffers, hauled heavy coal trucks, is one of the curious wartime incidents in the Austrian capital. The Emperor recently banished wheat bread from the officers' mess at all army headquarters, and had both wheat bread and flour removed from a special train which was taking his brother, Archduke Maximilian, to Constantinople. In issuing this latter order, the Emperor remarked that if the common soldiers, the people and himself were contented with black bread, the party on the train should be also.

Some official circles in Vienna and elsewhere throughout the empire have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the energetic methods of Emperor Francis Joseph's young successor. Red tape has been cut right and left, and official heads continue to fall in the general clean-up, which is still going on. It is a sad time for certain army officers who have been enjoying staff sinecures. In one instance the Emperor sent a batch of seventy to the front, and replaced them by invalided officers. While the official classes were at first inclined to offer passive resistance to the Emperor, they have now resigned themselves to the inevitable. Those who feel the pace of the new regime too fast are resigning, while the rest are attempting to live up to the monarch's demands for hard work, efficiency and punctuality.

The energy and force of character displayed by the young Emperor are attributed by those who know him to the fact that he was reared in what was far from the lap of luxury, comparatively speaking. His branch of the imperial family was notoriously poor, and before he became heir apparent he was often actually hard up.

OVER 1,000 KILLED.

In Christmas Explosion in Dresden Munitions Plants.

London Cable.—The explosion in ammunition factories in Dresden during the Christmas holidays was the greatest disaster of the kind which has occurred anywhere since the war began, according to a Central News despatch from Christiania, quoting a Dresden despatch to the "Teleposten." More than 1,000 persons were killed out of 20,000 employed in the wrecked factories. Emperor William visited the scene on the following day.

A Paris despatch, dated Jan. 27, said that, according to a letter taken from a German soldier and written from Dresden, the Dresden arsenal had been blown up and 1,000 women and young girls killed. The letter was dated Dec. 30.

A lady was once sitting on a seat in a well-known park in London. She was fondly caressing a dog, when a gentleman, who fancied he knew the lady, said to her: "I wish I was a dog." She coolly replied: "You'd grow."

GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE CAN BE BEATEN BY BRITAIN

Sir Edward Carson, First Admiralty Lord, Tells Story in Commons.

Stirring Incidents Recited Showing the Hun U-Boat Losses.

| Allied and neutral vessels sunk during the first eighteen days of: | Ships. | Tonnage. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Dec. | 118 | 223,000 |
| Jan. | 91 | 198,000 |
| Feb. | 124 | 304,000 |
| Total ships arriving and leaving United Kingdom ports in the first eighteen days of February: | | |
| Arrivals | 6,076 | |
| Departures | 6,373 | |
| Estimated ships in the danger zone at any time | 3,000 | |

London Cable.—Discussing Sir Edward Carson's speech on the submarine issue, the Parliamentary correspondent of the Times writes: "Sir Edward Carson, introducing the navy estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, devoted the greater part of his speech to the submarine menace and to measures the Admiralty had taken to cope with it. 'My duty,' he declared, 'is to tell the House and country the whole extent of the menace.'"

"Although he declined to be labelled either as an optimist or a pessimist, the First Lord's conclusion was a confident one. 'That it can and will be solved is certain.'"

ACTIVITIES OF THE NAVY.

"Before dealing with the submarine menace Sir Edward Carson gave a short review of the carrying activities of the navy up to October 30, 1916, which may be summarized thus:

- "Personnel, 8,000,000 men.
- "Explosives, 420,000 tons.
- "Sick and wounded, over 1,000,000.
- "Horses and mules, over 1,000,000.
- "Petrol, 4,750,000 gallons.

"Reporting the progress of the British blockade, Sir Edward announced that 23,874 ships had been examined since the beginning of the war, including 15,153 ships last year. "Coming quickly to the question of the hour the First Lord, speaking in grave tones, declared that the submarine menace was serious, and had not yet been solved. No certain remedy existed, nor probably would exist, but he was confident that in the development of measures which had been, and were being devised, his seriousness would be degrees be greatly mitigated."

"He proceeded to explain what the Admiralty had done in the way of organization. First, there had been the establishment of an anti-submarine department, composed of the most experienced men serving at sea. Then shortly after Sir John Jellicoe went to the Admiralty he invited every member of the fleet to send suggestions dealing with the difficult question. Next there was the Board of Inventions under Lord Fisher, with whom were associated the greatest men of science in the country.

Sir Edward read striking figures giving the army of merchant ships. In the last two months the number of armed merchant ships had increased 47.5 per cent, and a proportionate increase was growing each week. Whereas about 75 per cent of the armed merchantmen were able to resist attack successfully.

The First Lord stated that 6,076 ships, of over 100 tons, had arrived in our ports from Feb. 1 to Feb. 18, and 5,873 had sailed, and added that it was estimated that the number of ships in the danger zone at any one time was 3,000. He had not yet heard of one sailor who had refused to sail. The House cheered warily when he declared that was the spirit which was going to win the war.

The next announcement was a change in the method of publishing losses. He proposed to publish as nearly as possible every day, not merely the vessels sunk, but the arrivals and sailings of merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons. He also proposed to publish the number of British merchant vessels which had been attacked and escaped, but he did not propose to publish the number of neutral and allied vessels sunk.

Mr. O'Grady thereupon asked the inevitable question: "Why not publish the number of German submarines that have been destroyed?"

Sir Edward Carson did not shrink from the challenge. He gave general and cogent reasons in favor of the maintenance of the policy of secrecy, and illustrated the difficulty of distinguishing certain from probable and even possible sinkings by accounts of engagements which had taken place since Feb. 1.

40 ENCOUNTERS WITH U-BOATS.

Raising the veil for a moment on the grim drama of hunter and hunted, the First Lord quoted the fact that the navy has had forty encounters with submarines in eighteen days. This in itself was an enormous achievement.

One.—A few days ago one of our destroyers was attacked by an enemy submarine. She hit the submarine and killed the captain. The submarine dived, but it was injured and was compelled to come to the surface. She was captured and the officers and men all taken prisoners.

Two.—One transport reported she struck an enemy submarine and was herself damaged. She was confident the submarine had been sunk. A further report was received that an obstruction, which was thought to be the same submarine, had been located.

Three.—Reports were received that one of our patrol boats engaged two enemy submarines and sank both.

attack neutral vessels on the high seas.

Mr. Noyes said he had spent many days with the trawlers, and was informed by their captains that a submarine rarely will attack an armed vessel. What becomes of a submarine after it strikes a trawler's net, the poet said, is a naval secret.

"Some have been captured and taken to England, but most of them sink," he added. "It is impossible to save the crews. What is done to them when they hit the net I am forbidden to say."

FIREBUGS BUSY.

Seven Incendiary Blazes in New Britain, Conn.

New Britain, Conn., Report.—Although two companies of the National Guard were on patrol duty this morning, the excitement created by seven incendiary fires last night had ended. All these fires were within an area of a few street blocks.

Police officials are unable to determine the manner in which the fires were set, but do not believe in the fire bomb theory. Two of six suspects arrested are still detained.

Firemen and equipment from four other places gave protective duty. One fire destroyed a barn in the rear of the New Britain's "Herald" plant. The newspaper staff fought this. The total losses are about \$50,000.

BRITISH AGAIN ATTACK AT KUT

Occupy Two Front Lines of the Turks,

But Are Later Forced Out Again.

London Cable.—British troops on the left bank of the Tigris River, in Iraq, took the offensive on Saturday afternoon against the Turkish positions at Sannaiyat, says a British official statement issued to-day, and occupied two Turkish front lines on a frontage of 350 yards and 540 yards respectively.

The Turks launched two heavy counter-attacks and forced back the British right wing to its original line. The British left wing repulsed a Turkish counter-attack, but when night came the troops were withdrawn from their newly won positions. The text of the statement follows:

"On the afternoon of Saturday an assault was made on the Sannaiyat position on the left bank of the Tigris and the enemy's two front lines were occupied on a frontage of 350 yards and 540 yards respectively.

"Two heavy Turkish counter-attacks were launched, the first one hour and the second one and a half hours after we had obtained possession of the trenches. The former counter-attack was repulsed, but the latter was partially successful, and forced our right back to the original line. Our left, however, held on till dusk, when it was withdrawn under cover of our artillery barrage.

"On the south bank of the Tigris west of the Shumran bend further progress has been made."

FOOD PARADE BY N. Y. WOMEN

Tenement Wives Held Great Protest Meeting.

Sent Appeal to President for Relief.

New York Report.—The women of the New York tenements have taken the food situation in their own hands, and planned a series of public demonstrations to convince the Mayor and city officials that something must be done to reduce prices. One of the wildest protest meetings the city has ever known broke up early to-day, after making arrangements for a great parade of women and children, to march all day through Wall Street, and at night through Fifth avenue.

An appeal was sent to President Wilson, and a committee was appointed to demand that the city appropriate \$1,000,000, to be used immediately for buying and distributing food among the poor at cost. Impassioned speakers called upon the poor of the east side to organize and pledge the financial support of the Hebrew trades union. The capitalists were blamed for the high cost of food on the ground that they were amassing wealth by sending it to Europe.

Mass meetings and demonstrations continued to-day. The police were on the alert to prevent a fresh outbreak of rioting such as put many hearts out of business on Monday and Tuesday. Mayor Mitchell, who was absent when several hundred women tried to force their way into his office yesterday, promised to receive a committee to-day if it came quietly.

A thousand or more women attended last night's mass meeting, and at least 5,000 more fought to get into the hall. Two hours elapsed before there was order enough for the transaction of business.

REDUCING WEIGHT COST LIFE.

New York Report.—Fred Mace, of Los Angeles, a well-known motion picture comedian, was found dead to-night in his room at a hotel here, having suffered a stroke of apoplexy while exercising to reduce his weight.

Mace's friends asserted that in six weeks he had reduced from 210 pounds to 160 pounds, and the strain exercise he took is believed to have impaired his health.

BIG FORCE OF NEW MEN AT SALONIKI

Allies Have 350,000 Troops for a Great Drive Against the Teutons.

A GREAT SUCCESS

Entente Forces Cut Communications Between Germany and Athens.

Saloniki, Cable.—The allies succeeded in cutting postal communication between Athens and the Central Powers when they established contact yesterday between the French and Italian troops and cleared the enemy forces from the road between Gorizia, in Southern Albania and Leskovje. New troops, especially large Italian contingents, are arriving every few days in Saloniki, to reinforce the allied armies. The talk here is general of pushing through this spring the offensive planned for last spring which was prevented.

No well-informed allied officer in the Macedonian theatre of war expects any serious attack on Saloniki by the Germans. Danger of attack from the south by the Greeks was never taken very seriously by the military experts. As the Greek army is now in the Peloponnese, where the Entente fleet guards the isthmus of Corinth—the only means by which the Greek forces could march northward—an attack by King Constantine's soldiers is removed from the list of possibilities.

In view of these circumstances, the continued arrival of important reinforcements in Macedonia is taken through Greece to indicate preparation for an early offensive designed to cut the German line of communications from Berlin to Constantinople.

350,000 TROOPS IN ALL.

The forces in Macedonia to-day are roughly as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| French | 80,000 |
| British | 100,000 |
| Russians | 10,000 |
| Serbians | 80,000 |
| Italians | 30,000 |

These figures include the latest arrivals of Italians, and total about 350,000 fighting men. To this number may be added three regiments of Greeks, constituting the Venizelos army. Many of the latter, however, are recruited from refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor, and have not yet completed their training in arms.

General Sarrail has frequently stated that he considers half a million men would be required before active operations can begin in Macedonia. There are therefore 150,000 bayonets still to come before an offensive can be undertaken with fair prospect of success. Officers of the Allied transportation staff assert that this number of men can be landed in Saloniki in six weeks at a pinch.

For a period it was thought in Saloniki that volunteers of the Venizelos army might be secured in numbers sufficient to make up the required minimum of half a million men. Venizelos, on arriving at Saloniki, declared that he would be able to induce 100,000 Greeks to follow him against the Bulgarians. To-day the Entente military attaches in Athens state that they have no further hope of securing military aid of any value from the Venizelists.

30 PER CENT INVALIDED HOME.

Of the original French and British contingents accumulated in Saloniki for a spring offensive a year ago, between twenty per cent, and thirty per cent, had to be invalided home, mostly suffering from the malaria which ravages the swampy lands around the mouth of the Axios River—the Vardar. To replace these the men who were sent were principally those who had been fighting in the Somme or at Verdun, where they had become exhausted by the long struggle and were in need of rest. It was to Saloniki they were sent to recuperate.

Much is expected of the new Italian troops, with their Alpine training and their knowledge of mountain warfare.

BREMEN LOST ON FIRST TRIP

Facts Known in Berlin for Months Past,

But Others May Be Aiding Sub. Blockade.

Copenhagen Cable.—While Scandinavian newspapers are printing a report that the German merchant submarine Bremen has not been lost, but is being used as a supply ship in Germany's blockade, information which has been in possession of the Associated Press in Berlin for months is that the submarine actually went down on her first voyage to the United States.

The date and the circumstances of the departure of the submarine for the United States were well known in Berlin at the time, and there was concealed anxiety on the part of the owners of the underwater merchantman for news of her arrival as the craft became increasingly overdue at New London, Conn. Director Philip Hainken, of the company owning the Bremen, finally told the Associated Press that he regarded her as lost, and said the craft probably foundered in the prevailing gales.

It is highly possible, however, that cargo submarines may be cooperating in the submarine blockade, and that the Deutschland and six sister ships which were being built are being adapted to this work.