

RUSSIANS CUT AUSTRIAN ARMY IN TWO PLACES

Czar's Troops Capture Passes in the Carpathians and Road to Hungary Now Open—Smolnik Captured and Wedge Driven Between Austrian Wings.

PETROGRAD, April 8.—The advance of the Russians in the Carpathians has cut the Austrian army under General Boerovitch in two places. The eastern wing of this army is in a precarious position.

The Russians have captured Smolnik, east of Lupkow Pass.

The Russians also have thrown back the Austrians in the district of Hartfeld and in the district of Lupkow. Having advanced through the Rostock Pass, they have forced a wedge between the Austrian armies.

Smolnik controls the only road through the Beskid mountains, between Mezolaborez and Uzok, a distance of sixty miles.

The western wing of the Austrian army has its base at Gummeneo and its communications along the roads into Hungary are quite safe. The eastern wing, to the contrary, is joined with the forces operating around Uzok, twenty miles from the Russian positions at Smolnik, by which they are threatened with attack.

It is regarded as likely that the Austrians will be compelled to transfer their base at Uzok in the direction of Munkacs, or else accept battle at Uzok, handicapped by the lack of roads.

In either case the Austrians will find themselves cut off from the main army under General Boerovitch, and his German reinforcements.

The Russians have crossed the crest of the Beskids at Gummeneo and apparently have a clear road to the plains of Hungary.

FRENCH REPORT PROGRESS ALONG WESTERN FRONT

PARIS, April 8.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the fighting which reads:

"In Belgium the day was marked by artillery engagements.

"In the valley of the Aisne and the district to the east of Rheims our efforts, in spite of the abnormally bad weather, continued with great activity and we have maintained our gains between the Meuse and the Moselle in their entirety, while at the same time we are proceeding to make further progress.

"In the Brule forest we captured a German trench at the same time taking a large number of prisoners on this section of the front. This was reported last night."

The rains of the last few days have soaked through the clay soil of the Woivre to a great depth, rendering difficult the movements of artillery and preventing the explosion of shells. Our troops have consolidated the progress made no the previous day. We maintained all our advance in spite of counter attacks of extraordinary violence.

"At Les Eparges, especially, the last German attack was carried out by a regiment and half and was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained enormous losses. Corpses of their men covered the field. Three hundred men who momentarily were able to advance from the German position were mowed down by our machine guns. Not one of them escaped."

CARL BUSCH, SON OF MILLIONAIRE BREWER, DEAD

PASADENA, Cal., April 8.—Carl Busch, son of the late Adolphus Busch, millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died at the residence of his mother here today. He was 36 years old and had been in ill health for several months.

ALLIES ADVANCE DEVELOPES INTO BITTER BATTLE

Heavy Losses Reported by Both Sides in Region Between Meuse and Moselle—French Attack at Eight Points—Conflicting Claims—Italy Delays Action.

LONDON, April 8.—Both the German and French official statements show that the new battle in the region between the Meuse and the Moselle has developed into a struggle of particular severity. The Paris announcement says that the gains made heretofore by the allies have been maintained in the face of violent counter attacks in which the Germans suffered enormous losses.

The German account of this fighting mentions French attacks at eight points and asserts that all were repulsed. The Berlin statement says that the losses of the French were very heavy.

It is announced officially at Cairo that a small Turkish force still is in the vicinity of the Suez canal. A skirmish occurred near the canal yesterday with no casualties on either side. It is said that there are no large bodies of Turks in that vicinity.

Italy Delays Action

Although she has concentrated her army along the Austrian border and her navy within striking distance of the Adriatic, Italy is still endeavoring to exhaust every means which may lead to a peaceful settlement with Austria of the question of territorial concessions. Advices from Rome indicate that even should Italy become embroiled in the war she will not strike for some time. It is believed in Rome that the decisive struggle among the nations now at war will not begin before the early summer, which would allow Italy a considerable interval in which to decide upon her policy.

The Austrian correspondent of a Turin newspaper telegraphs that he has reliable information that there is a basis for the reports that Austria is seeking peace with the triple entente powers, the better to deal with Italy. Semi-official negotiations, he says, have begun.

Six Million Men Lost

The losses of men during the first six months of the war estimated by the military expert of a Rome newspaper at 5,950,000. The cost of the war in that period is placed at \$8,400,000,000.

General Pau of the French army, who has reached Naples on his way from Petrograd and the Balkan capitals, corroborated the reports that the allies are preparing for a combined land and sea attack at the Dardanelles. When this attack is made, the general says, the Turkish fortifications must fall.

Austrian aviators dropped seven bombs yesterday on Uodgoritza, Montenegro. A Cetinje dispatch says that twelve women and children were killed and forty eight other persons wounded.

EITEL INTERNES TO PREVENT CAPTURE BY ENEMY'S FLEET

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Daniels today gave formal orders to Rear Admiral Beatty, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, to take the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to the navy yard for internment. Admiral Beatty will determine to what extent the ship will be dismantled to prevent any attempt to leave port.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 8.—

Collector Hamilton formally acknowledged today Commander Thierichens' letter announcing his determination to intern the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich and instructed him to keep the ship at her anchorage until naval officials form plans for her removal and internment at the Norfolk navy yard.

FIRST PICTURES SHOWING EFFORTS OF RESCUERS TO REACH ILL-FATED SUBMARINE



Diver Jack Agraz, who established a new world's record for deep-sea diving at Honolulu while searching the ocean floor for the lost submarine F-4. Picture to right shows him being hauled to surface after his record dive of 215 feet.

DIVER BREAKS ALL RECORDS SEEKING LOST SUBMARINE

HONOLULU, April 8.—In the desperate efforts to recover the ill-fated submarine F-4, which carried twenty-one men to a watery grave in Honolulu harbor on March 26, the unobtrusive courage of Jack Agraz, a diver, stands out conspicuously.

Agraz descended 215 feet into the sea, with only a helmet on, and for eighteen minutes withstood the tremendous pressure of water at that depth while he made a necessary survey.

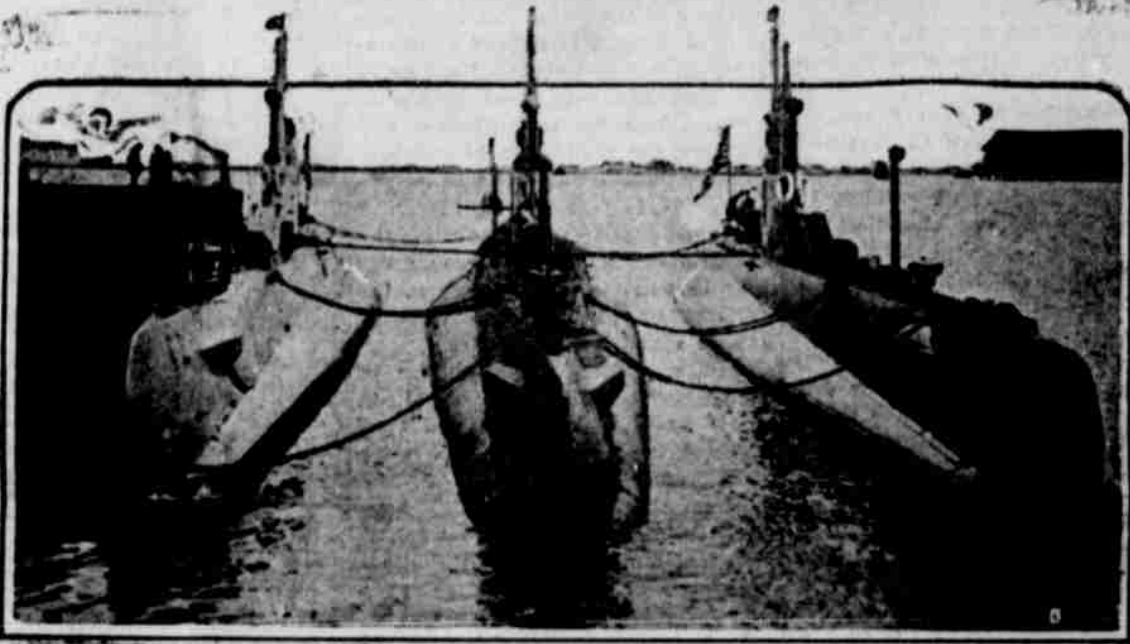
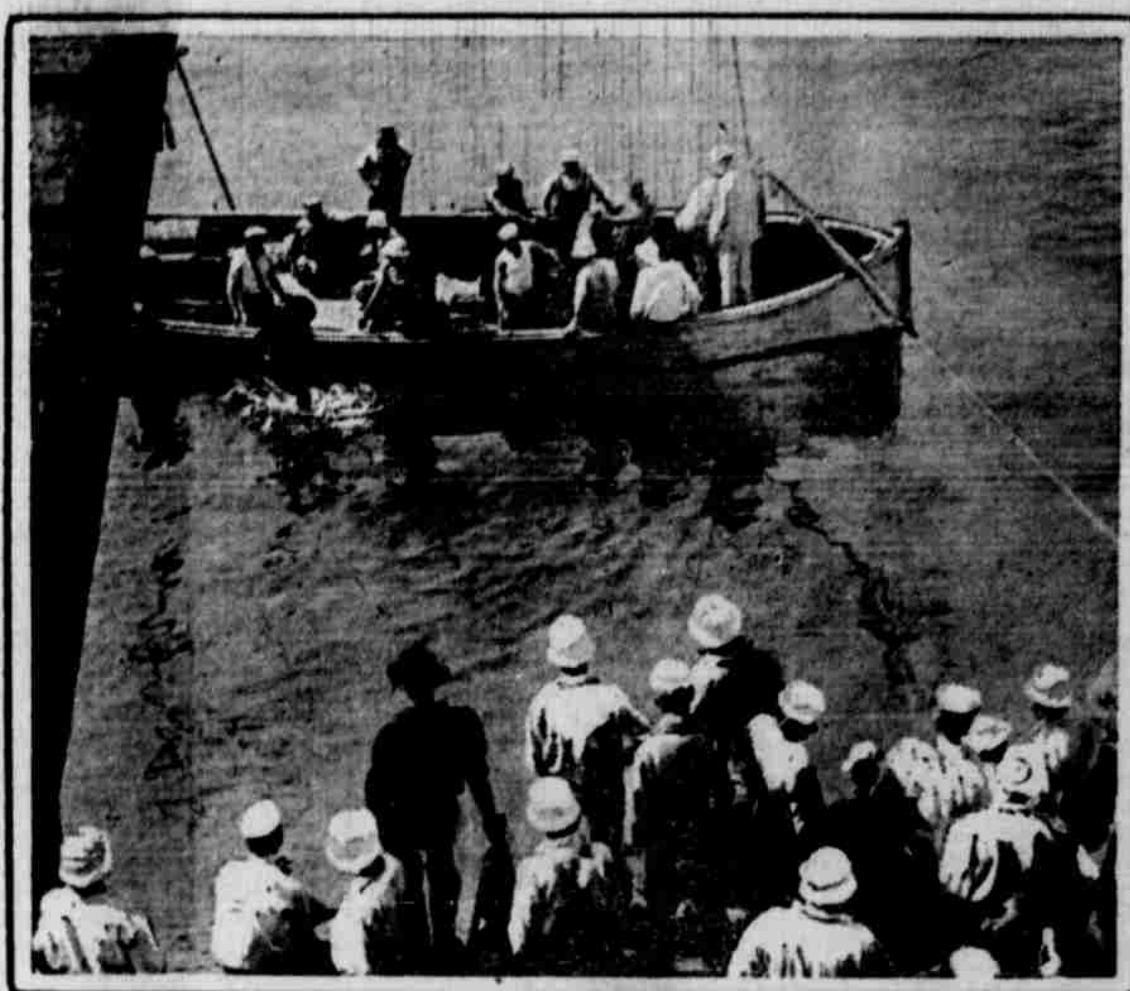
No other human being, so far as is recorded, has gone that depth with unprotected body and lived to tell of his exploit.

Only eighty feet lower the plates of submarines have buckled under the ocean's weight—rivets have broken. And yet Agraz, with amazing nerve, had only the arch of his ribs to oppose that crushing force; his ribs and his sound lungs. The green burden constricted his flesh like the folds of a monstrous python. It flattened his abdomen. It sent the blood roaring to his head. It oppressed him with a strange languor toward the last. But Agraz stuck it out—until his work was finished.

The great dredger chains, groping with blind hooks for the sunken F-4 had fouled, after heartbreaking failure and delay, during which the imprisoned officers and crew had perished. Agraz volunteered to slide down the chain and locate the trouble. A bunglesome reinforced rubber suit might hamper him. Without the suit there was appalling danger.

Donning his helmet Agraz slid down—215 feet. He hurried. Like the other toilers above, he was anxious to end the suspense of the bereaved watchers ashore, even though all hope for life in the F-4 had been abandoned.

So he forgot the cracking of his ribs and the roaring in his head and did his work, with patient courage, as any other hero might have done under the circumstances.



Raising the three-ton anchor of the battleship Oregon, which was thought to be the missing F-4 when first grappled.

KAISER WILLING TO PASS LOSSES FOR SINKING FRYE

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The German government has replied to the claim of the state department for compensation for the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye, assuming liability not only for the destruction of the vessel but of the cargo, under the treaty of 1828.

Germany requires, however, that the case shall be taken before a prize court for the establishment of facts concerning ownership of the ship and cargo. To this the state department will assent.

DUTCH REPORTED TO HAVE DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY

LONDON, April 8.—Rumors were current in London today of a declaration of hostilities between Germany and Holland. They were, however, absolutely without confirmation and dispatches received from The Hague received late this afternoon ignored any such development.

The minister of The Netherlands in London, when questioned said he had heard rumors to this same effect. He had no information on the subject himself, but absolutely discredited the report.

One of these rumors was that Germany had seized a strip of Dutch territory south of the Scheldt river. Telegrams from Holland say that for several days the Germans have been strengthening their guard along the Dutch frontier.

DRAIN, Or., April 8.—Fire early today destroyed the Applegate the-

The F-4 (at right) moored to her sister ships, F-3 and F-2, in Honolulu harbor just before starting on her disastrous voyage.

BRITISH CABINET FAILS TO AGREE UPON PROHIBITION

LONDON, April 8.—The cabinet having failed to come to a decision on the drink question, no settlement is expected until parliament meets next week. The impression is growing that the government will content itself with bringing in a measure prohibiting the sale of spirits. Even this step will not be exclusively a government policy, since nothing can be done without consultation with other parties.

The conservative leaders, A. J. Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, are believed already to have given privately their assent to whatever action may be taken, provided no measure for total prohibition be considered at this time.

In proposing the prohibition of the sale of spirits and possibly wine and lessening the strength of beer, Great Britain would be following the footsteps of Russia, which before the adoption of total prohibition forbade the manufacture or use of spirits.

Even the prohibition of traffic in spirits is not likely to be adopted without considerable opposition from the vested interests. The influence of the party favoring voluntary abstinence is growing. Its latest recruits include the heads of various churches, who have signed a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors during the war.

Opposition to the suppression of the use of spirits is in some degree sections, since Scotland consumes per capita three times as much spirits as England and half again as much as Ireland. Scottish opposition, if solid, might easily cause the defeat of the measure.

ater and the Yoncalla Times building at Yoncalla, Or. The Southern Pacific depot and the lumber yard were damaged. The financial loss was small.

JAPAN FORCES CHINA TO YIELD ON ALL POINTS

President Yuan Shi Kai Single-Handedly Conducting Negotiations to Secure the Best Terms Possible—Advice of Foreigners Sought, But No Awo Agree.

PEKING, China, April 8.—The Chinese statesman who has borne the brunt of the negotiations with the Japanese envoys is Yuan Shi Kai, the president of the republic. He has carried the entire responsibility of the negotiations for China, and virtually alone he has obtained the best terms he could. During those days the president has often sought foreign advice. Only this week he received two foreigners and was advised by them to radical courses each diametrically opposed to the other. He followed neither, but continued on a course, the purpose of which evidently is to afford China protection by continued negotiations and concessions.

Consequently China is today discussing with Japan certain of the Tokio demands which she at one time refused to consider.

Negotiations Watched

The progress of these negotiations is being watched with the closest attention by all the foreign diplomats in Peking and the British and American newspapers published in China are equally interested. At present interest centers in what concessions China will make on the clauses in group five of the Japanese demands. (These provide for the employment of Japanese advisers by China; for Japanese right of ownership to land in the interior of China; for the employment of Japanese police in China; that China purchase munitions of war from Japan, and that she grant Japan railroad concessions in the eastern part of Central China; that China permit Japan to work mines and build railroads in Fukien province, and that Japanese subjects be allowed to propagate Buddhism in China.)

Future Reckoning

Some foreign newspapers anticipate that China will accept certain of these demands, but editorially they warn the republic of a "future reckoning."

It has been learned that when China made her request upon Japan to remove her military forces from the republic, the communication was couched in the feeblest and most conciliatory language.

CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF DECISIVE BATTLE FOUGHT IN MEXICO

EL PASO, Texas, April 8.—By the defeat of Obregon's army in the last two days in central Mexico, officials of the Villa faction declared today that decisive blow has been struck at the Carranza cause. At latest reports Obregon's force was retreating southward from a point midway between Queretaro and Irapuato. Villa personally is directing the pursuit.

Each side had about 20,000 to 25,000 men. General Obregon is looked upon as Carranza's principal military leader.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—General Carranza's agency here laid claim to victory in the recent battle in Guanajuato state, in making public today this telegram from the general dated yesterday:

"Since yesterday morning a battle was started near Celaya, between forces commanded by General Obregon and those personally led by Villa, and I am just in receipt of a communication from General Obregon advising me that he has defeated the enemy, inflicting upon them a loss of over 2,000 dead and wounded and a large number of prisoners, arms and ammunition. Obregon is in pursuit of the fleeing enemy."

The state department had received no confirmation of the reported Carranza victory.