

GERMANS WIN MINOR BATTLES NORTH POLAND

2000 Russians Reported Slain, 3000 Captured at Krasnopol—Artillery Fighting on Western Front—Allied Fleet Makes No Further Attack at Dardanelles.

LONDON, March 30.—Battles in northern Poland are said in Berlin to have resulted in a succession of German victories. The official German statement of today asserts that 2000 Russians were killed and 3000 captured in an engagement at Krasnopol.

Along the Franco-Belgian front there was spirited artillery fighting yesterday, but no infantry advances were attempted. The French official communication says that the Germans were forced to retire at one point near St. Mihiel on account of the heavy artillery fire to which they were subjected.

Bombs From Airship

An official announcement from Constantinople says that a Turkish aeroplane dropping bombs on a British warship cruising outside the Dardanelles. No information is given whether serious damage was inflicted.

The Turkish government has taken measures to prevent the landing of the allied troops conveyed to Smyrna on transports. Large bodies of Turkish troops are being assembled at this point.

Italy Concentrates

A concentration of Italian troops along the Austrian frontier is said in Geneva to have been begun. According to this information Italian regiments which have been stationed along the Swiss border have been sent to the Tyrolean frontier, where Austrian troops have been assembled during the last fortnight.

The Russian government announces that the German offensive in northern Poland has failed, having been stopped at all points along the line west of the Niemen river. The German bombardment of Oswowetz, which has resisted a siege of several weeks, is said by the Russian war office to have been virtually abandoned.

WARN MEXICANS SCOTT NEUTRAL PACT MUST BE OBSERVED

NACO, Ariz., March 30.—Naco, Sonora, the town which was "neutralized" by agreement between the Mexican factional leaders last December, when Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott of the United States army acted as intermediary, is again being prepared for hostilities.

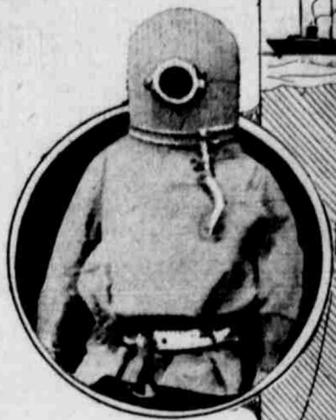
The agreement to neutralize Naco was signed by Maytorena, who represents Villa, and Carranza officials, after Naco, Ariz., just across the line, had been subjected for weeks to a hail of "stray bullets" from the Mexican lines during the siege which was ended in December.

DRAWING LOST SUBMARINE TO LAND

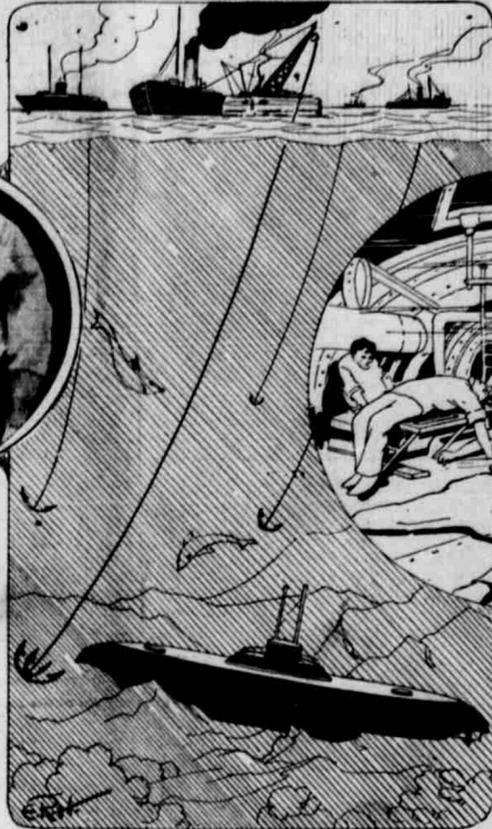
WRECK IS DRAGGED ALONG IN WATER 60 FATHOMS DEEP

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Submarine F-4, sunk at the entrance to Honolulu Harbor, had been moved 300 feet toward shore by vessels with cables at 3 o'clock this morning, according to a message received today by Secretary Daniels from the commander of the first submarine division.

Replying to urgent inquiries by Rear Admiral Blue, Lieutenant Smith, commanding the searching party, reported that the water about the submarine varied in depth from 43 to 60 fathoms. The distance to the harbor light presumably the nearest land, was reported at 2800 yards.

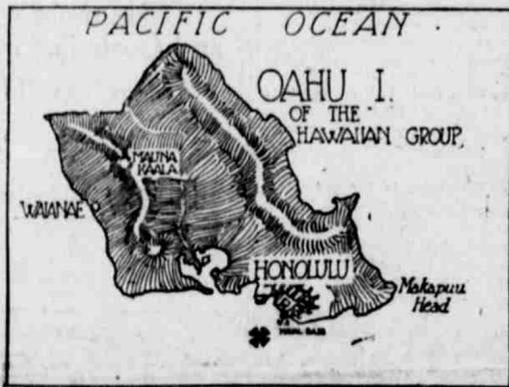


Helmet Designed to Save Lives in Submarine Disasters.



At the bottom of the Sea—Crew of Submarine Suffocating.

WHERE THE F-4 WENT DOWN



On the map shown above a cross marks the spot off the naval base at Honolulu where the American submarine F-4 dove and then failed to rise again. The water at that spot is 120 fathoms deep and just a little further out in the ocean is two and a half miles deep. It is feared the submarine has been carried out by strong currents and crushed like an eggshell by the awful pressure.

CHASED FOR MILES BY SUBMARINE

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A story of how he had been pursued for miles by a German submarine was told by Captain Tholandsen of the Danish steamer Paris, which arrived here yesterday. The Paris came from Korsor to load a cargo for Copenhagen.

"While off Lowestoft, England, in the North sea, a German submarine was sighted," said Captain Tholandsen. "For miles she pursued the Paris, which put on a full head of steam. It was not until a British torpedo boat came to the rescue that the German undersea craft gave up the chase."

Captain Tholandsen said that all through the chase the Danish flag was flying from the mast of the Paris. Many floating mines were also sighted.

OBREGON'S ENTRY NOT CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Nothing reached the state department today to confirm yesterday's report that Zapata forces were about to evacuate Mexico City again, and that General Obregon, the Carranza chief, would re-occupy the capital.

From Brownsville, Colonel Blockson reported.

"There has been firing of any account since my last report. I have been unable to get reliable information as to the whereabouts of the remainder of the Villa forces and their artillery, but reports I have indicate that they are about twelve miles up the railroad which is said to be repaired that far."

Reports to the state and war departments indicating an impending battle at Neuvo Laredo.

WHAT CAUSED PRZEMYSZ'S FALL

PRZEMYSL, March 26, via Petrograd, March 30, 12 noon and via London, March 30, 3:25 p. m.—Refusal to credit stories of Russian victories contributed largely to the fall of the Przemysl fortress, according to the opinion of certain Austrian officers, who went through the siege. The Russian advance was gradual, and it would appear, the Austrians overlooked its seriousness.

The correspondent who came into Przemysl with the Russians Monday, March 22, has since talked at length with Austrians, one of whom said:

"The morale of the men within the fortress was good at the outset, but it underwent a change after the battered armies of Generals Dankl, Aufsenbach and Bruderman struggled into Przemysl. These crowds of tired, ragged and hungry troops, driven in from outside battle fields, filled the town of Przemysl as well as the for-

ress. They lay about the streets and from this time things for us changed for the worse.

"We overlooked opportunities to bring in provisions. We made endeavors to keep out other detachments of our soldiers who had been defeated by the Russians. We began conserving our supplies. But even so we would not believe that the Austrian defeats at the hand of the Russians were serious. Starvation began and aviators were our only means for the replenishment of supplies.

"The fate of this fortress was decided after the sortie of the 19th. When this was driven back the Russians were within 1800 yards of our outer lines. Then the terrific bombardment followed: In one open space 10,000 Austrians and Hungarians were massed, and the ground was soon covered with dead and wounded."

Grappling for Sunk Submarine, to be Raised by Derricks on Rescue Vessel.

First Submarine Disaster for U. S.; All Other Big Navies Have Had Them

Great Britain, Germany and France have all lost submarines during peace time, but the F-4 is the first in the United States navy to be utterly destroyed—and this after decades of experimenting by America, the pioneer in the construction of submarines.

In March, 1910, the Plavoise of the French navy was rammed by a passenger steamer in the English channel and went down in 180 feet of water with three officers and 24 men.

The sinking of the U-3 of the German navy took place off Kiel in January of 1911, and the 27 enlisted men of the crew made their way to the surface via the torpedo tubes. The captain and his two lieutenants preferred to stick to the ship, but when derricks raised her some hours afterward, they were found dead, victims of escaped gases.

In January, 1914, the A-7 of the British navy went down off Plymouth, England, trapping 11 men.

MISSING BOAT FROM AGUILA REACHES SHORE

LONDON, March 30.—The missing boat from the British steamer Aguilá, sunk by a German submarine off the Pembroke-shire coast, containing fifteen members of the steamer's crew and two passengers, has reached safety.

This is the fourth boat that put off from the Aguilá after the submarine attacked. It was believed up to the present time to have foundered. The number of men now supposed to have lost their lives with the sinking of the Aguilá is nine.

OKLAHOMA INSANE ASYLUM IS BURNED

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 30.—One wing of the state insane asylum at Fort Supply burned early today and four of the 600 inmates are missing.

One of the guards was so badly burned that he may die. The building was destroyed.

SNOW FALLING OVER MIDDLE TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—Snow, driven by a north wind, was falling today over middle Tennessee. There was a sharp drop in temperature.

KANSAS COVERED BY SIX INCHES OF SNOW

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—Heavy snow fell over Kansas today, reaching in some sections a depth of six inches. Light snows fell in western Missouri.

WEATHER MAN STOPS BASEBALL OPENING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The weather man has centered Pacific Coast league baseball in Los Angeles today, where Portland and Los Angeles opened the season. The first game here between San Francisco and Oakland has been postponed owing to the bad weather.

In Salt Lake City a blanket of snow covers the field and the game between Venice and Salt Lake has been called off.

The official opening at San Francisco has been set for Saturday. The first game, however, will be played tomorrow—weather permitting.

FUNSTON WATCHING OVER BORDER

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 30.—General Frederick Funston arrived here today from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to watch over the border situation during the Villa attack on Matamoros. Three batteries of field artillery from San Antonio are due tonight. There had been no renewal of hostilities between the Villa and Carranza factions up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, and nothing to indicate when they would be resumed. The United States artillery is being brought here to guard against firing across the border, two persons having been wounded here during fighting last Saturday.

Villa soldiers who fell wounded in Saturday's attack on Matamoros are said still to be lying where they dropped and today H. C. Harrison, an American Red Cross official, sought

ENGLAND'S WORST ENEMY IS BOOZE SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

LONDON, March 30.—Prohibition as drastic as that prevailing in Russia today faces the United Kingdom. Press discussions of the letter sent by David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, to the Ship Owners Federation competes successfully in point of interest with the news of the sinking of the British liner Paluba by a German submarine with the loss of more than 100 lives.

The chancellor, in his letter, said: "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is drink." And he added that he had a growing conviction that only the severest method would be of avail in dealing with the evil.

The employers are backing what Mr. Lloyd-George terms "root and branch" action, even to the extent of promising to seal their own wine cellars and to prohibit the use of intoxicants at their clubs, while labor leaders are equally anxious for the institution of some prohibitory measure.

RUSSIANS FIRE AT BOSPHORUS FORTS

BERLIN, March 30.—Included in the items given out today by the Overseas News agency is the following:

"A special dispatch received here from Constantinople says the first bombardment of Turkish fortifications on the Bosphorus by the Russian Black sea fleet consisted of the firing of 128 shots at the forts from a distance of seventeen kilometers (eleven miles). The forts did not reply to this fire."

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED BY BRITISH; CAPTAIN ARRESTED

NEW YORK, March 30.—Captain George Cornell of the American steamer Antilla, in a letter today to Phelps Bros. & Co., who chartered the steamer from the Ward line, gave the details of the recent seizure of the steamer by the British cruiser Digby and the treatment accorded himself and the crew.

The Antilla, Captain Cornell writes, was seized February 24 and when a lieutenant and a squad of British sailors came aboard he and his crew were virtually placed under arrest. The captain was ordered to his cabin and the crew locked below.

The Antilla was taken first to Kirkwall and later to Dundee. There the cargo was discharged and the vessel interned.

Howard Phelps of the firm which chartered the vessel, announced today his intention of filing a claim against the British government on the ground that the steamer, before leaving this port, had been certified and sealed by British inspectors under the British consul general.

The Antilla sailed from this port February 10 with a cargo of provisions for Malmo, Sweden.

BUSINESS GOOD IN FATHERLAND DESPITE WAR

Industries Fairly Active and Demand Equal to Supply—Shortage of Coal and Labor—Textile Factories Make Cheaper Products—Retail Trade Active Only in Necessities.

BERLIN, March 30.—The business situation in Germany is regarded as fairly satisfactory and considerably better than might have been expected in view of the war. All industries of course are running on a restricted scale, chiefly because of the virtual cessation of overseas products, but as a large proportion of the skilled workmen went into the army the sharp curtailment of production was not attended by a corresponding increase in unemployment.

More women and girls are seeking work in some branches of industry than can find employment, but this is far from being the case with the men. On the contrary, the leading industry of the country are seriously embarrassed by the scarcity of skilled workmen. This is true of the coal and iron trade, ship building and certain sections of the chemical industry.

A pronounced scarcity of workmen is reported from the great industrial district about Essen.

Shortage of Coal

The demand for coal is greater than the mines can meet, although its export has been prohibited. Last month conditions in the iron trade were reflected by an advance in prices. The production of pig iron, running about 55 per cent of last year, would be still larger if the necessary labor could be obtained. Many branches of machinery manufacture, an important branch of German industrial activity, are working full time or overtime, but here also a scarcity of workmen is felt.

Locomotive car shops are busy, while shipyards evidently are working on big government orders. Two companies have stated in their annual reports that they have work on hand to last until 1916 and complain of a lack of help.

Cheaper Textile Made

The export of potash was forbidden two months ago because of the belief that exports to neutral countries were being used to manufacture explosives for France and England. The prohibition resulted in a sharp contraction in this trade, especially with the United States. Mine owners are seeking government permission to increase the price to compensate them for loss.

Textile factories engaged in turn-

(Continued on Page 2.)