# HOLLAND REPORTED TO BE MAKING READY TO ATTACK KAISER; WAR HEADS MEET

### SLAVS LOSE 140,000.

Berlin, (by wireless to Say-ville), April 1.—Russian casual-ties in the recent offensive on the northern part of the line were not less than 140,000 men, the German war office esti-mated today.

The statement says: Eastern front: There was no developments of importance. The Russian offensive apparently is exhausted for the moment. From February 28 to March 28, the Russians attacked large sectors of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's front with 30 di-visions or more than 500,000 men, and with such an expenditure of ammunition as until now had been unheard of on the

The Russian casualties, according to cautious calculations, were not fewer than 140,000

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eastern front. Thanks to the bravery and tenacious endur-ance of the German troops, the

Russians have had no success at

# ZEPPELIN RAIDER IS BROUGHT DOWN

Five Dirigibles Drop 90 Bombs Over England-Damage Is Great—28 Persons Killed and 40 Hurt.

London, April 3.—Twenty-eight persons were killed and 44 injured

in last night's air raid, according to official figures given out today.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the dirigible balloon which fell into the sea was the

London, April 1 .- One of the five Zeppelins which visited the eastern counties of England during the night. dropping some 90 bombs, was damaged presumably by British aircraft guns, and came down off the Thames estuary. It surrendered to British patrol boats.

The crew was saved but the airshipbroke up and sank while being towed in. The raid of last night was the 22nd of the war. The lost Zeppelin was the third of her class to come to

was the third of her class to come to grief in these raids.

Details of the attack have not been published by the authorities. From unofficial sources it is learned that many of the bombs were dropped either into the sea or in places where no damage was done. It was an ideal night for the raid. Everything was in favor of the Zeppelins, including the atmospheric pressure and the lightness of the wind. The dirigibles came in over the coast early in the evening and, salling coast early in the evening and, sailing high, divided their forces. Those who saw them say they were larger than the derigibles used on previous visits. They kept at such a height that they were out of range of antiaircraft guns

as they passed inland.

During the evening Zeppelins were reported at various points. It was not until after midnight that announcement was made of their departure.

Dispatches received from points on the southeast, the east and the north-east coasts and in the eastern counties indicate that last night's Zeppelin raid-er raids—for there were apparently separate ventures north and southwere the most extensive yet under-

A witness tells of seeing one of the Zeppelins which appeared to be of a larger type than that of previous visi-tors, flying at a considerable height. The searchlights illuminated the raider and shells from the guns that opened fire could be seen bursting all around it. One gunner claimed a hit, the Zeppeline thereupon being seen to turn around and proceed towards the coast apparently damaged.

## COMMITTEE VOTE **FAVORS BRANDEIS**

It Recommends That Judiciary Body Favorably Report His Appointment to Senate For Supreme Court.

Washington, April 3.-By a vote of three to two the Senate judiciary subcommittee considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the supreme court today voted to recommend confirmation to the entire committee. Those voting for confirmation were Senators Chilton, Walsh and Fletcher, democrats, against Senators Cummins and Works, republicans. The full and Works, republicans. The full committee is understood to stand prac-

tically even. Each member of the subcommittee will submit a separate report to the entire committee, setting forth the grounds upon which he reached his conclusion. It is not expected that the committee will vote on confirmation on its next meeting Monday.

## NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

Dispatches From Dutch and German Sources Indicate Preparations Are Under Way For Eventualities-Parliament Reported to Have Been Called - Railways Requisitioned and All Leaves of Army and Navy Officers Cancelled-Sinking of Steamships May Lead to Crisis.

## GERMANS ADVANCE STILL CLOSER TO VERDUN

Renewed Furious Assaults Have Carried the Crown Prince's Troops Into Village of Vaux Which Former Efforts Have Failed-Much Booty Reported to Have Been Captured-Deluge of Shells Clears Way For Advance at Malancourt Where French Were Outnumbered 20 to One.

Berlin, (via Sayville), April 1.—"German newspapers comment with the utmost reserve," says the Overseas New Agency, "on the report from Holland that soldiers on furlough have been called back, and that other military measures have been taken.

London, April 1.—Private dispatches received in Copenhagen from Rotterdam, and also messages from German sources, say that considerable uneasiness prevails in Holland, and that the Dutch military and naval authorities are taking various precautions. All leaves for naval and military officers have been cancelled, railway cars which were placed at the disposal of the military authorities on the outbreak of the war and subsequently were released temporarily have been requisitioned.

There have been significant meetings of those high in command in the army and navy. One report says both houses of parliament have been summoned.

The dispatches do not disclose the cause of the feeling, but it presumably is connected with the sinking of Dutch steamships.

Telegraphic communication between England and Holland is still interrupted.

Should Holland enter the war on the ide of the entente allies it would force quick change in the German military toller as it would leave her line of delay. side of the entente allies it would force a quick change in the German military policy as it would leave her line of de-fense stretching from Ostend to Verdun open to attack from the rear and might result in the retirement of the Germans from their positions. At any rate it would compel the Germans to throw a strong defense army along an

unprotected border.

The entrance of Holland would be a trump in the hands of England, as Great Britain is reputed to have upwards of 3,000,000 reserve troops she could send into Holland to attack Germany from a hitherto inaccessible point. The Holland-German border is not defended by fortifications. The important positions of Kiel, the naval base, and several important German harbors would be open to attack from the rear, through Holland.

Paris, April 1.—German forces de-livered two heavy attacks last night in the Verdun region east of the Meuse The war office announced this

# HOSPITAL VESSEL SUNK BY TORPEDO

Total of 114 Lives Lost, Including Red Cross Nurses-Black Sea Disaster Appears Deliberate.

Petrograd, (via London), April 3.-The sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal in the Black sea is thus described in a dispatch received from M. Goluberf, delegate general of the Red Cross with the Caucasian army: "At 8:30 last night near Shatie our

hospital ship Portugal at anchor, was sunk by an enemy submarine which fired two torpedoes from a range of 60 yards. After the second torpedo the ship sank in less than a minute.

"Trawlers and a torpedo boat rescued 11 of the 26 sisters of charity, who were aboard. They also saved three com-manders, including the French commander, Duvent, and two doctors, one priest, 125 men of the Russian medical corps and 13 men of the French crew. "The missing included Count Tatischeff, delegate of the Red Cross, a doctor, the senior Sister of Charity; Baroness Meyerndorff, and 14 other Sisters of Charity; 50 men of the Russian medical senior of the Russian medical senior s ical service and 29 of the French crew.
"According to the commander the
Portugal had 273 persons aboard, of

whom 158 were saved. "On receiving news of this outrage I proceeded to the spot and interviewed the survivors at the Red Cross hospital

on shore.
"The Portugal carried the usual Red Cross signs prominently displayed

## GERMAN AIRMEN DROP BOMBS ON SWISS TOWN

Geneva, (via Paris), April 1.-The Swiss government says in a public statement that it seems proved that the two aviators who dropped five large bombs last Friday on the Swiss town of Portentury, near the French frontier were Germans, for attached to bombs which failed to explode were found instructions for using printed in German. The federal counsel has in-structed the Swiss minister in Berlin London, April 1.—Lloyds reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamship Memento, of 1,076 tons gross. All the members of the crew were saved, eximple aviators and payment of indemnity for the damage caused to protest strongly against the resolved at any cost to take the dierarchy whole fortifications and they succeed the aviators and payment of indemnity for the damage caused important booty." to protest strongly against this fur-ther violation of the neutrality of Swit-

choose between retirement and capture.

One Brigade Devastated.

Three German brigades attacked just after dark. The column attacking in front met with such sustained fire that it was thrown back before reaching a house of the village. The assaults

a house of the village. The assaults were renewed repeatedly at intervals of a few minutes, the German ranks growing thinner with each rush.

At about 11 o'clock the Germans brought up a fresh brigade and attacked furiously on all sides, but were again thrown back by rifle fire and bayonets. bayonets.

At 1 o'clock another charge was made. It was directed principally against the flanks and the column operating on the left after being repulsed several times succeeded in making a breach in the defensive line of the French. Being reinforced with more fresh troops the Germans were able to fresh troops the Germans were able to hold the ground.

The French battalion still held out

gions of Dead Man's hill. After preparation with a veritable storm of shells, German infantry attacked in massed formation and penetrated the first line of the French trenches at some points. French infantry counter attacked with the bayonet and drove back the Ger-mans in disorder.

DELUGE OF SHELLS OPENED
THE WAY TO MALANCOURT
Berlin, April 1.—The main quarter's
correspondents of the Vossische Zeitung send the following report on the
advance of the Germans at Malancourt:
"The thunderous work of the artil-

lery again furnished the prelude to a successful resumption of infantry ac-tivity west of the Meuse. Continuous artillery fire suddenly increased to gi-gantic violence and like an immense thunderstorm the explosions rattled unceasingly across the rolling country-side. They sounded as if a huge depot of ammunition had exploded, detonat-ing thousands of shells in apparent endless series.

"After several hours the terrible mel-ody suddenly ceased and the assault was made successfully with but slight loss to the Germans. The German position west of Verdun was improved by this advance at Malancourt. The Germans were able to press into the village itself and to reach the first row of houses on the northern side, which were the most strongly fortified.

"I had an opportunity today to inspect the booty so far taken in the Verdun battle. The quantities of weapons, munitions, uniforms and supplies of all newtons which were account. plies of all sorts which were accumulating here are incalculable."

800 BOMBS DROPPED ON GREEK PORT OF SALONIKA

Berlin, (by wireless to Tuckerten), April 1.—A Bulgarian official com-munication from Sofia made public by Overseas News Agency says:

"A German air squadron composed of 15 aeroplanes on March 27 dropped 800 bombs on the port of Saloniki and the Anglo-French camps. An explosior was observed in a shed near the railroad station and on an enemy's ship. Enemy aeroplanes attacked the Germans but without success. Four of the enemies' aeroplanes were forced to land. The rest withdrew."

ITALIANS RECORD GAINS.

Rome, (via London), April 1.—The ollowing official statement was issued

today by the war department:
"In the Dalone valley during an en-counter between small detachments of the slopes of Mount Melino on Wednesday the enemy was put to flight and abandoned arms and munitions.

"On the Isonzo front intermittent artillery actions were hampered by the driving rain. "We took by assault about 150 me-

ters of enemy fortifications. After repulsing violent counter attacks, our sol-

WHY AMERICA LEANS TOWARDS THE ALLIES

<del>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</del> S. S. McClure in the New York Mail. I am departing from a good and almost universal custom by writing a signed editorial. I doing this because I need to draw upon my own observation to a certain extent.

In a letter to the Times B. Horowitz,

draw upon my own observation to a certain extent.

In a letter to the Times B. Horowitz, associate professor in Columbia, says:

"If, then, one asks the question, why is it that so many Americans are andent supporters of the allies, we may answer that the primary reason is the existence of a common bond of sympathy for England and what it stands for—its people, its history, list culture."

Where was the common bond of traditions, history, literature, etc., in this country in 1861 as between the northern and southern states? Such a common bond as Professor Horowitz refers to did not prevent one of the most terrible wars in history—the American civil war. Furthermore, every generation of American youth was brought up to regard England as the enemy. The war of the revolution was followed by the war of 1812, and, to still further embitter our people, the acts of England during our civil war brought feelings of hostillty to a white heat. Howeverybody felt then many of the old timers feel now. Ask General Horace Porter! Our history text books implanted these feelings year after year in our country schools and city schools.

The response of the people to Cleveland's Venezuelan message was indicative of this unanimous feeling. During the Boer war the feeling of dislike to England was increased. The natural 'tradition of the American people for more than 100 years was instinctive hostillity to England and Instinctive friendship for Germany.

All American sympathy was with Germany in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1. The old emperor and Emperor Frederick were admired and beloved generally in America, and Von Moltke and Roon look their places beside Grant and Sherman in the popular mind. The present mpeople. Such was the condition up to the very close of the Nineteenth century. More and more American professors had studied in German universities. Few men commanded a greater affection of all our public men than Carl Schurz.

Are the American people with a raim and contemptuous hostility. The change came at the time of the

#### A Balkan Paderewski. Demetra Vaka, in the Century.

"People will tell you in the Balkans "People will tell you in the Balkans that a gypsy camp is to be avoided; yet I used to hall them with pleasure. They added to the wildness and savagery of the nature about us. One day, several miles from Uskup, our horses raised their heads and listened to raised their heads and listened to something we could not hear. At first we thought they were smelling human blood: but we came to the conclusion that something different caused their interest, since no tremors of fear were passing through them. Reining them in, we listened, but, hearing nothing, started to ride on. After a while a sound like a faint moaning of a torrent came to us. The effect on our horses was very peculiar; they seemed to have forgotten their fatigue, and were sidling along in a

fatigue, and were sidling along in a way that made me nervous.

"Finally we made out that it was weird strains of music that reached

"'We are nearing a gypsy camp,'
my brother said with relief, 'Some
one is playing with more fire than

"Within sight of the camp, the music came to us in its full beauty or its full horror, I do not know which. Since then I have heard many great masters play; but such music as that I have never heard. It was heavenly; it was hellish. Our horses were as much af-fected as we: they pranced as if they were steeds of the great mettle, instead of poor, scrawny, Balkan ponies. As for me, I began to dream of things unheard, unknown, only dreamable.

"Sitting on a wagon, a youth was hanging over his violin, playing—playing like mad. Presently, without in-terrupting his music, he sprang from the wagon and paced back and forth, still playing torrentially. We sat fas-cinated both by the player and his playing, trying all the time to quiet

our horses.
"At last the music seemed spent the boy let his vioin fall to the ground, where he, too, threw himself, and the music was succeeded by heartbreaking sobbing. His weeping, like his music, was as torrential as a storm. Like it, it ceased when it had reached its climax.

## "Boy Farmers."

From the Farm and Fireside.

From the Farm and Fireside.

"The boys' corn club work is worth the study of the men. We have all heard arguments, in days gone by, as to whether or not it is possible to produce a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. It has been done in most of the states in which corn is grown at all—not only by men, but by boys.

"A statement is before us showing the results of the work of the corn club champions in the state of Minnesota, Indiana, Vermont, Massachusets, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, New Jersey, Illinois and Iowa. There are 21 of these acre champions, whose fields are equal to one 21-acre field. On this area these boys grew 2,238.12 bushels of corn, at a cost of \$525.58, bushels of corn, at a cost of \$525.58, or 231/2 cents a bushel.

"The average yield is 106.1 bushels an acre, the lowest yield 62.5 bushels. The lowest yield for champion is in Massachusetts, and the highest in Pennsylvania, where Frank Rimel grew 148 bushels to an acre, at a cost of about 26 2-3 cents a bushel. "Other Massachusetts champions

ew over 100 bushels. These being club champions, no state champions, the results are re markable both as to yields and costs. There was a good profit on all the plots, as labor is counted in as a par of the cost."

The Acid Test.

A St. Louis woman advertised for a husband who doesn't use liquor or tobacco and doesn't swear. It's a tough test to out advertising to. Importance of the Corn Crop.

## From a Lecture by P. G. Holden

From a Lecture by P. G. Holden.
Corn is king of all the crops. More than 20 per cent of all the improved farm land in the United States is annually devoted to the growing of corn. In 1914 105,-000,000 acres were planted to corn in this country, preducing 2,700,000,000 bushels, which brought the growers \$1,900,000,000. For nearly 50 years the land planted to corn has been equal if not greater than the acreage of all other cereal crops combined.
Corn from a standpoint of acreage vield.

bined.

Corn from a standpoint of acreage yield and value exceeds every other crop.

Wherever corn is grown, there you find high priced land and prosperous people.

No other crop can replace corn, but corn can readily take the place of any other grain crop.

Corn is put to a greater number of uses than any other crop that grows.

There are greater possibilities for improvement, yield and quality of corn than any other crop.

Auto Makers Forming Company

to Buck Great Gasoline Trust Manufacturers Organizing Corporation to Produce Petroleum Products and Bring Down Prices In Order

to Protect Their Own Business.

New York, April 1.—Manufacturers of automobiles connected with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce announced today their decision to incorpoorate a company with an "ultimate capital of from \$5.000,000 to \$10,000,000" to produce gasoline and other products of petroleum, with the purpose of "demonstrating that gasoline can be pro-duced and sold at a profit at a price somewhat lower than that now prevailing and within the means of all users of automobiles and motor

A statement given out at the offices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce today said:

"The forming of this corporation we regard as the only real remedy for existing conditions. We shall at the very least demonstrate that no further increase in the price of oil is necessary and so protect the business of the automobile makers and their millions of invested cap-

## **GERMAN REICHSTAG VOTES** TO CONTINUE U-BOAT WAR

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Action of Lawmaking Body Refuses to Surrender Principle Involved In Use of Submarines, But Leaves Their Disposition to Discretion of Military Heads.

April 3.-A dispatch received here from April 3.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says that the resolution regarding submarine warfare, which was adopted by all parties in the reichstag except the recently created socialist minority group is to be presented to Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg. The resolution stands in the name of the Ernet Resservant leader of the Maj. Ernst Basserman, leader of the national liberals, and 12 other mem-

national liberals, and 12 other members of the reichstag.

The text of the resolution as received here is in part as follows:

"Seeing that the submarine has proved to be an effective weapon against English methods of warfare, based on the starvation of Germany, the reichstag expresses the conviction that it is necessary to make such use that it is necessary to make such use of our submarines as of all our mili-tary means, as will guarantee the peace

tary means, as will guarantee the peace and safeguard the future of Germany."

The foregoing translation of the first part of the resolution places a different construction on the attitude of the reichstag than that implied in the translation of the resolution sent by wireless last night from the Overseas News agency of Berlin.

The wireless vesion contained these words:

words "The reichstag expresses certitude that it is necessary to use all military means, exclusive of submarines, in such a way as to insure a peace which guarantees Germany's future."

Berlin, (via London), April 1.—Now that discussion on the submarine question in the budget committee of the reichstag has been concluded and the results published, it is apparent that the conservatives are not wholly satisfied

Amsterdam, April 1, (via London), to be presented to the reichstag, the conservative press shows a spirit of resignation that is not wholly resigned. resignation that is not wholly resigned.

Count von Reventlow, naval critic, is outspoken in expressing dissatisfaction with regard to the resolution and regrets that it is impossible publicity to explain why. He complains that their resolution leaves entirely in the discretion of the government the manner of employing submarines.

He adds that only the principle of the free use of submarines is saved, whereas there is no guarantee that the will exists to employ them.

Washington, April 1. - Ambassador; Garard cabled the state department today that he had been informed by the German government that nothing was known officially there of the at-tack on the steamers Sussex and Eng-lishman, but that an investigation was being made. He said the German gov-ernment informed him they had only

ernment informed him they had only newspaper reports on the two cases up to the present.

The contents of Ambassador Gerard's dispatch, the first received from him since inquiries about two ships were forwarded to Berlin several days ago, were immediately sent by wireless to President Wilson, who is taking a week end trip down the Potomac's

less to President Wilson, who is taking a week end trip down the Potomac river on the naval yacht Mayflower.

The investigation promised may take a week or two. Submarine commanders at sea will have to report before the German government will be in a position to say definitely whether one of its submarines attacked the Sussex or Englishman.

Officials take for granted that the

results published, it is apparent that the conservatives are not wholly satisfied.

While accepting the compromise agreement embodied in the resolutions of Englishman.

Or En

# POSTOFFICE BILL

Revised Bill on Sigux City Building—Committee Reports Favorably.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Representative Steele has introduced a revised bill for the additional construcsite for the Sioux City postoffice. bill carries a total of \$350,000. Much to the gratification of Mr. Steele and considerably to his surprise, Steele and considerably to his surprise, the treasury department has reported to the House committee on public buildings and grounds in favor of all that was contemplated in the original bill for \$250,000, and more.

The treasury department estimates that an expenditure of \$335,000 is needed for the enlargement of the Sioux City public building and purchase of

S feet of addressabout \$275,000 for the commandation to the building.

In the report to the public buildings committee, the treasury department sets forth figures showing the rapid growth of Sioux City and growth of its postal business. It considers that in view of the expansion in recent years and the expected expansion in a monably short period, the building should be good addition would be good addition would be good surry from where he was taken by train to New York.

The detectives declared that they had received positive information that

House committee on public buildings and grounds. Indications strongly point to favorable action by the committee. In a short time, Mr. Steele will appear before the committee. Mr. Steele in revising the bill put the figure at \$350,000 as a close approximation to the treasury estimate.

# COLONEL HOBNOBS WITH OLD GUARD

Root, Lodge, Bacon and Wood Dine With Teddy-"Preparedness" Talk May Be of Two Kinds.

Roosevelt and Root have been get-ting into touch more closely for some weeks. The belief here is that Root

Bull moose leaders here are jubilant, at sea and destroy her

# SEEK COMPANIONS TOTALS \$350,000 OF DARING PIRATE

Congressman Steele Introduces Claimed They Had Plotted to Capture Another Steamer Due to Sail For Russian Port Today.

> New York, April 3.—Accompanied by a detective, Ernest Schiller, the German stowaway who, unaided, took possession of the British steamer Matoppo last Wednesday night, arrived at police headquarters today from Lewes, Del. Schiller was questioned by police officials regarding the identity of the four men who he said were to, have assisted him in an alleged plan to capture the freight steamship, City of Sparta, scheduled to sail late today for Vladicostok. Statements by Schiller that the City

that an expenditure of \$335,000 is needed for the enlargement of the Sioux City public building and purchase of 58 feet of additional site. This means about \$275,000 for the construction of the addition to the building.

In the report to the public buildings committee, the treasury department sets forth figures showing the rapid

attempts would be made to rescue the prisoner and with the consent of the local authorities they decided that he would be safer in New York. Schiller himself readily consented to go, saying that he would do anything to be safer. that he would do anything to keep out of the hands of the British officials. Schiller said he was uncertaing whether the four men he had picked to accompany him had abandoned the en-

"They were not Germans," Schiller declared. "I was the only German concerned, and only for my hard luck I would have turned a better trick than the Moewe did when she captured the Appam. I was terribly handicapped by depending on bums and crooks to assist me."

Learn of Other Plots.

Learn of Other Plots.

The police stated they desired to question Schiller also regarding an alleged plot to blow up a Cunard line steamship in New York. This plot they believe was formulated in a Hoboken, N. J., resort, which they said had been visited by Schiller.

Schiller was in a cheerful mood when he arrived at headquarters.

"Why the captain seemed to have the idea that I was a feroclous giant," he explained, laughing. "When I met the captain I simply pointed my forefinger

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Nothing political has stirred up so much talk here in weeks as the Roosevelt-Root-Lodge-Bacon-Wood luncheon in New York and State of the Market of the Marke

York yesterday. Though declared to have been on "preparedness," no one here takes that seriously.

Roosevelt and Root have been getting into touch more closely for some the captain.

Reme in afterward.

Schiller turned over to the police the Matoppo's papers and \$60 in English money which he said he had taken from the captain.

He frankly admitted, according to

weeks. The belief here is that Root and probably Lodge and many of the eastern republican leaders are getting serted that he had persuaded four men to join him, and that they planned to board the ship, take possess on of her