

## KAISER'S SHIPS ARE VERY ACTIVE

### GERMAN FLEET IN ACTION OFF THE COAST OF FRANCE

Rained Shells on Dunkirk, Killing Twenty People and May Move on to Calais and Other Channel Ports.

### SURPRISE FOR MISTRESS OF THE SEA

England's Boasted Mastery of the Ocean is Given Little Consideration by Fleet of Fearless German Ships.

[United Press Leased Wire Service] PARIS, April 30.—The Germans have struck from the sea. Their warships, operating 300 miles from their base, have shelled the fortified city of Dunkirk. Nineteen shells are known to have fallen in the city. Twenty persons have been killed and forty-five wounded. Whether the bombardment is being continued as the hostile fleet is steaming south to shell Calais and other points on the French coast, is not yet known, the government limiting the information so far made available, to a brusque statement that German warships are off the Belgian coast.

It is believed here that a demand already has been made on the British government to send ships to protect the French coast. Most of the new French warships are aiding the British forces in their operations in the Dardanelles. It had not been believed possible here that the Germans would take the chance of operating so far from their base of supplies and up until today's announcement was made, everyone believed that the French coast was entirely safe.

It is believed here that the German warships were sent south to co-operate with the German army in the new drive against the French coast. The success of the British warships last fall in checking the first German drive with light draft monitors and cruisers is believed here that the warships now off the Belgian coast are fast little cruisers of the type which raided the English coast during the winter.

It is believed here that already a squadron has been dispatched to head them off and news of another naval battle is expected at any time.

The Gateway to Calais. [By William G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] [Copyright 1915 by the United Press.] [Copyrighted in Great Britain.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE, April 29.—(10 p. m.)—(Via London, April 30.)—The great artillery duel, one of the most colossal of the war, abated today. Only a few shells are falling today along the battle line where General French's forces have once again thrown back the high tide of the German offensive. Ypres suffered greatly, but the wonderful cloth hall tower, the most noted landmark in Flanders, still stands. It miraculously escaped destruction in the hall of shells with which the town was deluged by the enemy.

### RUNS INTO A BRICK WALL IN THE BARNES LIBEL SUIT

Colonel Roosevelt Does Not Have Everything His Own Way.

[By Bond P. Geddes, United Press Staff Correspondent.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 30.—Colonel Roosevelt's defense of William Barnes libel suit today ran into a brick wall of legal obstacles. Rebuttal followed rebuttal for the colonel in rulings of Justice Andrews, excluding testimony offered by the defendant.

A procession of witnesses were presented by the defense to support Roosevelt's charges, closing with the second week of the trial as court adjourns this afternoon until Monday.

### ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, April 30.—Advices from Felixstowe and other points over which the German Zeppelin passed last night, received today, show that very little damage resulted. As in the case of all previous visitations, no attempt apparently was made to do any damage to fortified positions.

The German aircraft was aided by a dense fog which covered the coast. It passed in from the sea at Felixstowe at midnight and proceeded to Ipswich, where two explosive and five incendiary bombs were dropped on Brookshall road, a residence section. Five houses were destroyed by fire here.

One of the clearest stories told was by W. T. Easty, of 58 Brookhall Road, Ipswich, who said: "I was awakened by a buzz and almost immediately I heard an explosion. All of the windows of my house were shattered and the building set on fire. I rushed into the street, taking my wife with me. I could see the airship above the city. I went back there and carried out my young son. By that time the entire building was on fire. The bomb destroyed the back of it and made a big hole in the ground."

TWO MORE SHIPS SUNK. LONDON, April 30.—The British collier *Mobile* and the trawler *Lilydale* have been sunk by submarines in the North sea. The *Lilydale* was torpedoed off Tyne. Her crew was saved. The *Mobile* was torpedoed while off Lewis Island. The crew was given ten minutes in which to take to the boats. They finally arrived at Carloway, after nine hours in the boat.

CAPTURED A GERMAN. LONDON, April 30.—The admiralty today announced that the German steamer *Macedonia*, which escaped from Las Palmas some time ago, has been captured by a British warship.

The British Army. [By Wm. G. Shepherd, United Press Staff Correspondent.] [Copyright 1915 by the United Press.] [Copyrighted in Great Britain.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, NORTHERN FRANCE, April 18 (by mail to New York)—This is not Tommy Atkins; it's John Bull.

### GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN, April 30. (Via The Hague).—Many thousand people in several districts of Poland face starvation today. The government survey shows that in many places a food supply of from two to three weeks only is available.

The question of relief is now being considered in sufficient quantities to feed the Polish non-combatants in the territory held by Austria. But there are a number of sections where food is still needed. Sweden has refused to permit the export of wheat or other foodstuffs even though purchased for philanthropic work.

Carleton Gibson, head of the American relief work, today issued through the United Press an appeal to Americans to aid in this work. He urges all who can to send immediately, by parcel post, flour, beans, corn and rye, addressed: "Carleton Gibson, distribution general, international commission for relief of Poland, Berlin."

KILLED BY OWN GUNS. HAVRE, April 30.—How a German force which tried to surrender when its retreat was cut off through the destruction of a bridge across the Yser canal, was mowed down by German guns was related here today by officers returning from the front.

An advance guard of 4,000 Germans forced its way across the Yser canal at Steenstraete yesterday. After they had crossed, the Belgian artillery, which had the exact range, destroyed the bridge and cut off the German retreat. The Germans, facing annihilation at the hands of the Belgians, tied white handkerchiefs on the barrels of their rifles as a signal for surrender.

TURKEY [United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, April 30.—Reports here indicate that the occupation of the seaside of the Gallipoli peninsula by the allies is practically complete. The British forces on the European side have defeated with heavy losses every attempt by the Turks to turn them back on their ships.

BELGIUM [United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, April 30.—The Belgian official statement issued today says that on the night of April 23 and on April 29 the Belgians, co-operating with the French, repulsed German attacks from Steenstraete. Various parts of the Belgian front have again been bombarded by the Germans, but the Belgians have advanced and taken a farm south of Plauw-Voortburg.

### FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, April 30.—The official communique issued today tells of the Dunkirk bombardment. It states that nineteen shells fell in the city and destroyed several houses, but that no damage was done to the fortifications.

The Germans are again bombarding Rheims. More than 500 shells have fallen in the city, it is stated. Numerous fires have been started, but all have been quickly extinguished.

Ireland's Sympathy. [By Wm. Phillip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, April 30.—Ireland's sympathy with France in the present war was voiced here today by a delegation of leading Irishmen, headed by T. P. O'Connor and Joseph Devlin, president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The delegation, comprising leading members of the Irish party in the British parliament, was received by President Poincare and Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris.

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Canada. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] VANCOUVER, B. C., April 30.—With anti-German feeling still intense here today and four prominent Germans under arrest, the police attempted to quiet the public clamor by stating officially yesterday's fires on the city's two leading bridges were a "coincidence" and not the work of incendiary enemies of the British empire.

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### WOMEN WHO WANT PEACE BLAME WAR ON FACTORIES

Say Enormous Profits to Manufacturers of America is One Obstacle to a Hasty Ending of the European War.

### ANOTHER BLAMES WOMEN THEMSELVES

Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence Says Group of Financiers Owning Plants, Hire Agents to Stir up Trouble and War.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] THE HAGUE, April 30.—Enormous profits through the manufacture and sale of war munitions are the greatest obstacle in the way of peace today, the delegates to the Women's International Peace conference agree. Miss Glendower Evans of Boston, after declaring that the profit made by the American munition manufacturers was prolonging the war, introduced a drastic resolution demanding that all neutral countries immediately place an embargo on the exportation of such supplies.

employed agents to stir up trouble and cause wars. Women's Peace Congress. THE HAGUE, April 30.—The women in attendance on the peace congress were still hopeful today that some concrete plan would be devised that will aid in terminating the present war. Miss Fannie Andrews has been assigned to the task of drafting a manifesto which will embody the result of the various discussions to date.

What the War Moves Mean. By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

ago in England, but when the brewers began using it, the excise department stepped in and forbade the manufacture of the de-alcoholized product. The reason for this action was fear of loss of revenue since the largest contributors to the British exchequer are the brewers.

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