side horseback every day. The docks finally being cleared for action, Col. Roosevelt was called to the stand for his supreme ordeal. He was dressed in the same dark colored business clothes that he has worn all during the trial.

Col. Roosevelt's face was a little pale, but his manner as he arose was almost jaunty. During the long waiting he had been talking and laughing with his chief counsel, John M. Flowers, and a group of his summoned witnesses, ex-Senators Agnew, Hinman, Davenport and Newcomb, his former secretary, William Loeb, and his Syracuse host, Horace S. Whaleen, who gathered close by the witness stand.

One-half of the audience in the courtroom were women, the wives and relatives of men figuring in the trial. No women members of either the Roosevelt or Barnes families, however, are in Syracuse. Only Barnes jr., a young man of twenty-one, was in the court. Judges of other courts and many lawyers were present to listen to the cross-examination.

Only a selected few in the crowd seeking admission were let into the courtroom. Long lines waited outside hoping for an opportunity to enter. When any one left the room the waiter at the head of the line was admitted and given the vacant seat.

The Bayne committee report as read to the jury contained damaging accusation of Barnes and the contracts for city printing taken through his Albany Evening Journal. The Journal has no job plant, but according to the Bayne report it obtained contracts which were farmed out to the democratic Albany Argus Company, which paid the Journal 15 per cent. on all business. The Journal was designated as the official State paper to publish laws and notices. Changes were made of padding and unnecessary duplications.

During the reading Col. Roosevelt listened attentively and frequently gave nods of emphatic approval. Barnes listened only occasionally, but more often conferred in whispers with his counsel over notes for cross-examination. He knew the Bayne report well for he fought it in court and was successful in his refusal to answer questions put to him by the committee.

BARNES WON HIS CASE IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The case on this point was decided in his favor by the Court of Appeals. One result, however, was that in 1912 Barnes sold his stock in the J. B. Lyon Company, job printers, which does the State work now. Certain suits for restitution were brought by the City of Albany and a small settlement effected.

There was still further delay in reaching the cross-examination of Col. Roosevelt while the court expurgated parts of two articles on "Barnes of Albany" by C. P. Connolly, which the defense had included in its answer. Sections of it were allowed to be read to the jury. Its remnants read like an article that had passed through the hands of the Russian censor.

Another newspaper article was introduced and read to the jury. This one was by the late James Creelman, and printed in the Evening Mail, entitled "Barnes, Murphy and Sulzer." All these publications were permitted to be read under the plea of mitigation and not as proven facts.

At 11.30 Col. Roosevelt took the witness stand

But before turning Col. Roosevelt over to the opposition for cross-examination his own counsel asked a few questions to clinch the documentary evidence just offered concerning Barnes and State printing.

He was asked whether Barnes had ever spoken to him about printing matters. The Colonel replied: "Yes, we had a conversation about the letter he wrote me concerning a State printing plant. I can't recall the exact date, but in substance he said that the establishment of a State printing plant would be in line of the Socialistic or Populistic propaganda, and would interfere with established business and ought not to be done."

Then Mr. Ivins very slowly and gently began his questions. The opening inquiries related to the Colonel's avocations.

"I have been," said the Colonel, "an author, naturalist and explorer and interested in public affairs at times. I have followed all three avocations."

Taking up public affairs Mr. Ivins asked about early election to the Legislature in 1884.

The Colonel grinned and spoke of his first district leader, Jake Hess, who was a "boss."

"When did you first acquire your knowledge of the constitution of this State?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I don't know. I suppose I read something of it before I went to the Legislature," said the Colonel.

There followed some queries about legislative service, committees the Colonel was on and what he did. Also Mr. Ivins interjected some more questions about the constitution, the reason for which was apparent.

When the Colonel started first to grow voluble and proffer explanations, Mr. Ivins sarcastically said: "I want answers, not suggestions, Colonel."

During the Colonel's term in the Legislature in 1886 he was Chairman of a committee to investigate the Sheriff and Commissioner of Public Works in New York City. Whoever H. Peckham was its counsel.

Mr. Ivins asked pointed questions about the Colonel's conduct of that investigation, whether he permitted the officers under charges to appear and offer any evidence in their own behalf.

"I don't remember, it's a long time ago," he said.

"Just as long for me as for you," said Mr. Ivins quietly.

"True," smiled the Colonel. "I recall conversations with counsel, but I cannot remember just what were the proceedings. I trusted to the lawyers and I know substantial justice was done."

"How do you know substantial justice was done?"

"Because I did it," retorted the Colonel. "When I do a thing I know substantial justice has been done. I know in that particular case it had been done."

"Your memory is good?" queried Mr. Ivins.

"Pretty good."

Q. It has been pretty good in remembering this to substantiate yourself. A. Yes.

Then Mr. Ivins began delving into the Colonel's independent candidacy for Mayor in 1886.

"My campaign was carried only generally by speeches to citizens at Republican meetings," said the Colonel.

Q. Were your speeches made as a Republican? A. I was a Republican and I made speeches in that campaign.

Q. Who were interested in your campaign? A. I was most in contact with Elihu Root and Joseph Choate.

Q. Were you in contact with Jake Patterson? A. No, I think not.

Q. Or Barney Deegan? A. I don't recall, but I made speeches wherever I could.

Q. Then I understand you took to the ranch? A. I already had been on the ranch three years and I continued there for the three years following 1886.

Q. When you left the ranch you left it to take up office of civil commissioner? A. Yes, in the spring of 1889.

Q. From that time for the six years following where did you live? A. In the summer at Oyster Bay. In the winter at Washington. My residence was in Oyster Bay. I paid taxes there with exception of a year or two in New York City.

PAID TAXES HERE WHEN POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Q. If you lived in Oyster Bay and Washington, why did you pay taxes in New York City? A. I can't say that I did as to that period, but when I was Police Commissioner I resided in New York City and paid taxes there.

Q. Did you pay any taxes in Oyster Bay in 1897 other than real estate taxes? A. I can't remember.

Q. Do you recall making an affidavit in 1897 to the authorities of Oyster Bay to the effect that you were a resident of New York City? A. That I don't remember.

Q. Are you prepared to swear permanently that you did pay taxes in 1897 as a resident of Oyster Bay? A. I am not.

Q. Or as a resident of New York? A. I am not; I don't remember anything about it.

Q. Do you recall receiving notice from the New York City authorities in 1898? A. Yes.

"Then," said Mr. Ivins, "I offer this in evidence," producing a paper.

Q. What did you do with the notice? A. Sent it to my lawyers.

Q. Did you appear before the Tax Commissioners in reference to your assessment? A. That I don't remember.

By Mr. Ivins: "I offer this record in evidence."

Q. Do you remember making an affidavit regarding your residence? A. I do; it was prepared by my lawyers and sent on to me in Washington.

CLAIMS ROOSEVELT'S ELECTION AS GOVERNOR WAS ILLEGAL.

Mr. Ivins then read Col. Roosevelt's affidavit in 1898 to the effect that from May 1, 1897, he took up his residence in Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He said in it: "Since 1897 I have not had any residence in New York City; since then I have been and am now a resident of Washington."

Mr. Ivins then read a section of the constitution requiring a Governor to have been for five years next preceding his election a resident of the State.

Col. Roosevelt was elected Governor six months after making the affidavit that he was resident of Washington. The fact was developed in the campaign but Elihu Root gave an opinion at the time that the Colonel was eligible.

The trend of Mr. Ivins's previous question concerning the Colonel's knowledge of the election was now more clear. Mr. Ivins then introduced various documents to sustain his charge of ineligibility, including his commission in the Rough Riders in 1898, which gave his residence at Washington. At this point noon adjournment was taken.

Col. Roosevelt produced at the afternoon session certain tax receipts for payments on real and personal property from 1894 to 1897. Real property was listed at $15,000 and personal at $3,000. The Colonel also produced a cancelled check dated January, 1898, payable to the Collector of Taxes at Oyster Bay for 1897 taxes.

"Do you recall an affidavit stating that in 1897 you were a resident of New York City and not of Oyster Bay?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I have no recollection of it."

Q. Do you know Amos Knapp? A. Yes.

Q. What office does he hold in Oyster Bay? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you take him to Albany with you when Governor? A. Yes; and I think he now has some position in the Custom House.

NOT ALLOWED TO INJECT A STATEMENT.

Mr. Roosevelt tried to inject a statement regarding Mr. Root's opinion on his eligibility, but Mr. Ivins cut him off sharp.

Q. When did you hear your name first mentioned for Governor? A. About the end of August, 1898, at Camp Wyckoff, Montauk Point. I don't remember who first spoke about it, but the first man of prominence was Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg.

Q. Was any one present when Mr. Quigg spoke to you about it? A. Yes; Mr. Douglas Robinson, my brother-in-law.

Q. Who was leader of the Republican Party at that time? A. Senator Platt was boss of the party.

Q. Who was Chairman? A. Mr. Odell.

Q. Did you have any communication with Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell? A. I did; I met Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Root. I think I was there.

Q. And you deliberately met Mr. Platt to discuss your nomination? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Did you write a letter about that time to Mr. John J. Chapman? A. I wrote several letters to various people.

The letter to Mr. Chapman was produced and read. It referred to the coming presidential nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket and declared a nomination by an independent party headed by Mr. Chapman on the ground that it would be disloyal to his associates on the ticket and the party platform. The Chapman faction proposed to name only Roosevelt and discard the other Republican nominees.

Questioned as to the names of his associates the Colonel couldn't remember them all.

"Then your memory is fallible," said Mr. Ivins.

"In some respects," snapped back the Colonel with a laugh, "it is fallible."

"Who was Quigg?" asked Mr. Ivins. "Was he the local boss?"

"He was the local Republican boss of the city working as you say in cooperation with Mr. Platt, the easy boss of the State," replied Roosevelt.

Then a long letter from Quigg to Roosevelt in 1898 was read inviting him to come and see Platt, who was quoted as saying that he intended to make one more effort to get Governor Black to withdraw from the field in favor of the Colonel. Quigg quoted at length on the political situation as disclosed at a meeting and said that the sentiment of the party leaders in the State was to rely on Platt's judgment. Quigg said that Platt had made up his mind in favor of Roosevelt.

UNDERSTANDING OF SUBSERVIENCY TO "EASY BOSS."

The letter went on to cite what Quigg had told Platt of his interview with Roosevelt and outlined an understanding of complete subservicency to the "Easy Boss" and the organization, deferring to all important matters that Roosevelt asked that some good man, preferably Odell, be near him at Albany so as to keep him informed. The letter contained vigorous denunciation of independents and praised the power of necessity of organization.

Col. Roosevelt's reply to Quigg was read, saying that while Quigg's outline of the Colonel's views was substantially correct he must correct some sentences. One was to say he could not consent to be a figurehead. The letter concluded: "I want to make clear that there is no question of pledges or bargaining in the nomination. I am not making any agreement what I will do in case of receiving the nomination."

There was more correspondence between Quigg and Roosevelt arranging for an appointment with Platt. As Roosevelt had not furnished the copies in court it was inferred that Quigg had turned over his letter files to Barnes.

Q. Did you come to New York and see Mr. Platt? A. I did.

Q. Was Quigg present? A. I think he was.

Q. Was not the question of your eligibility raised at the first meeting? A. I think not at first but at a subsequent meeting when Mr. Root was present the entire question of eligibility was discussed.

Q. Was Mr. Root asked to advocate your nomination and justify your eligibility? A. I think he was.

Q. And Mr. Choate also? A. My memory is that Mr. Choate and Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Gruber had said I was not eligible. I think I remember something being said as to who could test my eligibility if elected. Mr. Odell may have said it. There was something about the Attorney General being the only man who could test it, and if a Republican Attorney General was elected he would be already committed. They said that nobody would dream of raising the question anyway if I was elected. It would be used only for campaign purposes. Mr. Root took my books of correspondence to look through them for material regarding my eligibility.

The Colonel said Root saw his lawyers, Roosevelt and Kobbe, also his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, in regard to payment of his taxes.

Q. After that did you pay taxes in New York City? A. When I got back from the war I tried to pay taxes in Oyster Bay, but found the books had been closed. They were then paid in New York.

Mr. Ivins continued to probe the tax business. The Colonel explained that although in 1898 he had signed an affidavit prepared by his lawyers in a tax dispute giving his residence in Washington he soon became dissatisfied with having done so. He wrote five days later to his lawyers saying he did not want to lose his vote in New York nor sneak out of paying the taxes. Therefore he would pay up in full despite the fact that his personal property assessment was outrageously high, being $50,000. There was produced in court a letter from the Colonel to his cousin Jack Roosevelt to this effect.

It caused Mr. Ivins to drop that line of examination and return to politics.

Q. Was it your intention to stand by Platt and Odell? A. As long as they ran straight. They gave every evidence of it. Mr. Black had been elected the previous year and the machine was in chastened mood.

"I STAND FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS ALWAYS," SAYS T. R.

Q. Was it in your mind to attack them? A. I attack iniquity, I attack wrongdoing. I try to choose the time for an attack when I can get the bulk of people to stand for the reforms I advocate. I stand for righteousness always.

"And opportunity," sneered Ivins.

"Not at all. You must have due regard for opportunity as to the time of the attack, but for righteousness always."

Q. Does that rule apply to other people? A. It does.

Q. To Mr. Barnes? A. Just as much as to me.

"Did that rule apply to Mr. Barnes in 1912?"

"If you mean as to righteousness," said the Colonel with a laugh, "it did not."

"Has not every man the right to judge for himself?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"He has if he has the root of righteousness in him. If he is a wrongdoer he has not."

Q. Who is to be the judge you or he? A. I had to be the judge of him.

Q. Is it not possible that some one else will have to be the judge of your conduct? A. It is.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SENT TO THE BOTTOM, THE BERLIN REPORT.

BERLIN (via London), April 22 (Associated Press).—The German Admiralty to-day gave out a statement saying that in a certain German bay of the North Sea British submarines have been repeatedly observed recently and attacked by German forces.

Such a hostile submarine was sent to the bottom April 17, and the destruction of other such vessels is considered probable.

WOMAN WHO FOUGHT WITH MASKED ROBBER AND WAS SHOT BY HIM

Mrs. HANNA HANSEN

MARRIAGE BROKER HAD NAMES OF DEPEW AND MISS MORGAN ON LIST

Book With 5,000 Names Is Revealed at Trial for Writing Threat.

Two books containing five thousand names each, one being a list of men and the other of women, and including the names of Anne Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Joseph Garibaldi, were introduced as evidence to-day in Special Sessions during the trial which resulted in the convicting of Fritz Podszus of No. 385 West End Avenue, a marriage broker, of sending an annoying letter to Henry George Bannister, No. 1963 Daly Avenue, the Bronx.

The books gave the age, color of the eyes, color of hair, physical makeup, pedigree and financial rating of each person on the list and Podszus claimed in court that each person in the list had called on him in person and applied for his aid in seeking out a mate. Bannister applied on Jan. 7, 1913, and was introduced to Miss Lena Cossart of Cooperstown, N. Y., whom he married.

Podszus said Bannister gave him a promissory note for $250, to be made good when he got him a wife. It was the letter demanding settlement of that note which got Podszus into court. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Lockhart, the prisoner's bail of $500 was continued until the case could be further investigated. Unless new developments transpire, Podszus will be sentenced next Thursday.

JURY QUICKLY PICKED IN SUIT AGAINST BREITUNG

Max Kleist Is First Witness in His $250,000 Alienation Suit Against Banker.

A jury to try the $250,000 alienation suit brought by Max Frederick Kleist against Edward N. Breitung, banker and owner of the steamship Dacia, was quickly selected to-day in United States Judge Hough's court, and, after opening addresses of counsel for both sides, the case went to trial.

Breitung, his wife and his daughter, Juliet, occupied seats half way across the room from where Kleist sat beside his attorney, Edward C. Crowley, his back half turned on his young wife and his head bowed. There was no glance of recognition between the two.

A hint of hitherto undeveloped evidence for the defense came at the opening of the trial. What this is was not revealed in the opening address to the jury by De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Breitung.

Kleist was the first witness.

Attorney Crowley found himself balked at the start by Judge Hough's attitude regarding happenings prior to the marriage of Kleist and Miss Breitung. The Judge ruled such happenings were not necessarily material.

GERMAN PROPERTY HELD BY ENGLAND IS VALUED AT $425,000,000 TOTAL.

LONDON, April 22 (Associated Press).—The estimated value of German property in Great Britain now in the custody of the Public Trustee was given in the House of Commons this afternoon as in the neighborhood of £85,000,000 ($425,000,000).

Russell Rea, who, on behalf of the Board of Trade, gave these figures, assured the House that "these German assets will be available for such disposal as seems proper on the conclusion of peace."

Lord Beresford suggested that Englishmen owning property in Germany should recoup out of this fund and that $5,000 daily should be confiscated for every British officer subjected to ill treatment while a prisoner in Germany.

MASKED ROBBER ROUTED BY WOMAN IN FIERCE BATTLE

Plucky Mrs. Hansen Saves the Contents of Till, but Is Shot Twice.

Lying on a cot in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, to-day, with two bullet wounds in her body, Mrs. Hannah Hansen told the police how she battled with a masked highwayman, who entered her husband's saloon at No. 3423 First Avenue, Bay Ridge, and shot her and Vigo Zackariasen, who is also in the Norwegian Hospital, with a bullet wound in his left wrist.

Mrs. Hansen's husband went to a meeting of a singing society last evening. Before departing, he warned her to look out for robbers, for twice in the last four years burglars have visited the Hansen home, which is over the saloon.

All evening long she sat behind the bar on a high chair and played pinochle with Zachariasen and Thomas Thomason. She was still playing when a man stepped in through the side entrance. A blue cloth was tied over the upper part of his face and he carried an automatic pistol. Mrs. Hansen kept right on playing pinochle, and as the robber approached the cash register she asked him to wait till she had finished the game, because she thought a joke was being played.

But when the masked man jabbed his hand down on a key of the register, she dropped her cards and made at him. She slammed him on the mouth with her right hand and grabbed his hair with her left. There was an explosion and a scream, but Mrs. Hansen, a bullet wound in her right arm, kept on fighting. Then there came another shot and the woman's right hand dropped, with a second wound, this time in the wrist.

Zackariasen, who is six feet six in height, managed to get into the fight by this time. He struck the robber in the face and received two bullets in return, one in the left wrist and another in the thigh. But the big fellow kept on fighting and Thomason ran into the street, yelling.

Two more shots were fired by the highwayman as he backed and fought his way out of a door leading into Fifty-fifth Street. A crowd was waiting for him there, but when he fired three more shots he was given a clear way through Fifty-fifth Street to Second Avenue, where he escaped.

Mrs. Hansen and Zackariasen were attended by Dr. O'Mara of the Norwegian Hospital, who put them into an ambulance and with Policemen Frederick King and Nicholas Barry started for the hospital.

At Fifty-fifth Stret and Second Avenue the vehicle was struck by an automobile and overturned, the two policemen and Dr. O'Meara being severely bruised. A dozen husky longshoremen righted the ambulance and then it continued to the hospital with five, instead of two, patients.

RAISED THE U. S. FLAG TO ESCAPE SUBMARINE

Sailor on Steamer Dunedin Says This Was Done as Liner Falaba Sank.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 22.—Thomas Hume of the crew of the British steamer Dunedin, which arrived here to-day for horses, declared the ship had raised the American flag and steered a zigzag course to escape a German submarine while the British liner Falaba was sinking after having been torpedoed. Capt. Case refused to confirm or deny Hume's story.

Hume said Capt. Case was obliged to leave the sinking Falaba behind, but sent a wireless, saying, "God save your souls, I cannot help you."

TRAVIS IN GOOD FORM ON LAKEWOOD LINKS.

His Card Shows 79 for Qualifying Round, but Is Tied by Forrest.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 22.—Walter J. Travis, former international golf champion, showed some of his old time form to-day when his card showed 79 in the qualifying round of the Lakewood spring golf tournament. Travis was tied later by Henry M. Forrest of Lakewood, a rival of other tournaments.

Hamilton Kern, Ekwanok, finished with a score of 98. Gardner White of the Flushing Golf Club completed his round in 81. The best that Fred Herreshoff of the Garden City club could do was 84.

The field, which numbered 125 contestants, was one of the classiest that ever participated in the opening event of the northern season.

PFEISTER GETS $2,000.

Ball Player Wins Verdict Against Western Union.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Jack Pfeister, former pitcher for the Chicago National League team, was given a verdict for $2,000 against the Western Union Telegraph Company here to-day. Pfeister claimed $2,500, alleging that he was deprived of that sum by failure of the telegraph company to deliver to him a message from Hugh Duffy, manager of the Milwaukee Club in 1912 in which Duffy said, "Will pay you $800 a month."

KITCHENER SAYS HE IS GETTING ALL THE MEN HE NEEDS

Sends Word to Commons He Is Pleased With Recruiting Results.

LONDON, April 22.—"The recruiting results of the last few months have been most satisfactory and gratifying," was the statement delivered in the House of Commons this afternoon from War Secretary Kitchener by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office.

"Month by month the stream of new men has been maintained with amazing regularity," Mr. Tennant said, "and when the time comes to call for still more men I am confident the nation will respond with the same readiness, decision and promptness as it has responded in the past."

Mr. Tennant made these remarks while speaking on the army estimates. He referred in glowing terms to the supply services of the army and the health of the troops at the front, mentioning incidentally that there was not one case of dysentery among the men.

Large additions had been made to the aerial service since the beginning of the war, Mr. Tennant continued. He believed the danger threatening from spotted fever has been overcome, and he laid particular stress on the importance Lord Kitchener attached to a limitless supply of artillery ammunition.

BRITISH WARSHIPS SCARE JERSEYITES WITH BIG GUN FIRE

Explosions So Heavy at Target Practice That Many Thought a Battle Was On.

Two British converted cruisers in target practice off Long Branch at noon to-day startled residents along the North Jersey coast and started in circulation a rumor that a naval battle was in progress.

From the shore the cruisers could be seen firing and many along the coast believed for a time that they were exchanging shots, but when they sailed toward each other at the conclusion of the practice and steamed away together it became known that they were merely preparing for what might happen should they meet a German ship.

The Empress of Britain was seen yesterday hovering about the coast off Long Branch and there was much speculation as to why she was there. When another ship, which proved to be the Caronia, the converted Cunarder, appeared off the coast this morning soon after the firing began the rumor of a naval battle gained credence and was telephoned along the coast.

According to William D. Martin, the weather observer at Long Branch, when the firing started he was sure a real battle was being fought. From the coast it seemed as if the ship which appeared this morning was heading out to sea and the Empress of Britain was chasing her. About twenty-five shots were fired before the ships drew together and the crowd on shore realized they had not witnessed a battle.

The firing was heavy and continuous and shook windows in houses all along the coast. The first shot was heard at about 12.15 and the booming of the guns could be heard until 1 o'clock.

THREE WARRING NATIONS WILL NOT TAKE PART IN WOMEN'S PEACE MEETING.

LONDON, April 22.—That the proposed Women's Peace Conference at The Hague will not have the participation of the Russian, French and British women delegates loomed up as a strong possibility, to-day.

The Russian and French Governments have already prohibited their subjects taking any part in the conference. The British delegates, already appointed, have so far been unable to arrange transportation and unless the Government interferes to convey them to Holland, they can take no part in the gathering.

BIG GERMAN WARSHIPS AND AN ALLIED FLEET SIGHTED IN NORTH SEA.

COPENHAGEN, April 22.—Scandinavian vessels reaching here report the presence of a German squadron of heavy warships in the North Sea.

The Politiken says that it has received word that an Anglo-French squadron has been sighted north of Jaederens Reef, Norway, headed north.

It is believed the fleet has been sent to prevent the Germans escaping in case of a battle.

Fell to Death from Hell Gate Bridge

Frederick Hutsley, an ironworker of No. 371 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City, was killed to-day by falling from the new Hell Gate Bridge on Randall's Island.

AUSTRIANS HALTED IN TWO ATTACKS, RUSSIANS CLAIM

Parallel Outflanking Movements in Carpathian Mountains Fail.

PETROGRAD, April 22 (Associated Press). Thrown back from the principal summits of the Carpathian Mountains to the plains of Hungary, the forces of Austria are now attempting to relieve the weakness of their position along the centre of the Carpathian front, the Mezolaborcz-Laplanow region, by two parallel outflanking movements. One is operating in the direction of Stry, and is trying to bend back the Russian left, and the other is in the vicinity of Gorlice in an effort to surround the Russian right.

The tactics of the Russian forces were to invite the enemy to advance by non-resistance. Not a shot was fired until the range was very close.

The Russians then charged with the bayonet. The Austrians were completely routed, the Russians taking an unusually large number of prisoners. By the same tactics the Russians near Dukla captured an entire Austrian battalion (1,000 men) with its full complement of officers.

A stubborn battle near Kozlowyka on April 19 and April 20 serves to give an idea of the intensity of the Carpathian fighting. After a sustained assault the Austrians succeeded in taking an elevated position in the face of a strong Russian defense, but after two hours of possession they were forced to abandon the position won with so much difficulty.

Other Austrian efforts along the River Stry, which forms part of this same movement, are continuing to develop, but so far without decisive results.

CREW OF A TRAWLER SUNK BY SUBMARINE LANDED AT ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, April 22.—The trawler Faschia arrived here to-day with the crew of the trawler Envoy and reported that the Envoy had been shelled by a German submarine last night off the east coast.

The men on the Envoy left their ship in a small boat which, they say, also was shelled by the submarine. No one was injured.

The Envoy's crew drifted about in the small boat for two hours before being picked up. It has not been established whether the Envoy was sunk.

ENGLAND HOLDS UP COTTON CARGO WITH INTENTION OF BUYING.

LONDON, April 22.—The Danish steamer Southerner, from Charleston for Rotterdam with a load of cotton, has been detained at Falmouth pending negotiations by Great Britain for the purchase of the cotton on board.

FRANK FILES HIS APPEAL TO ESCAPE DEATH ON GALLOWS

Declares Innocence in Asking Governor to Commute Sentence to Life Imprisonment.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank to-day filed a petition with Gov. Slaton and the Georgia Prison Commission asking that the sentence of death imposed upon Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan be commuted to life imprisonment.

The text of Frank's application follows in part:

"On Aug. 28, 1913, I was convicted in the Superior Court of Fulton County of murder, and I am now under sentence of death, pronounced on said verdict. I ask that this sentence be commuted to life imprisonment upon the following grounds:

"I am absolutely innocent of the crime of which I was convicted. My death would neither avenge it nor punish the real perpetrator. I have no personal knowledge of the crime other than the facts related by me in my statement at the trial.

"The main evidence on which I was convicted was of a questionable and unreliable character. My alleged guilt has not been established beyond a reasonable doubt, but, on the contrary, conflict of testimony, uncertainty and doubt still exist as to every material feature of the case made against me."

His application, Frank states, does not undertake to set out in full the reasons for hearing his appeal, but he asks permission to do so at the hearing before the Prison Commission.

DIED.

HEYDON—On April 20, in the seventy-second year of his age, PARK A. HEYDON, beloved husband of Elizabeth K. Heydon.

Funeral services at his late residence, 142 Berry St., Hackensack, N. J., Friday, April 23, at 3.15 P. M.

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT
Advertised Specials on Sale at All Our Stores.

NEW JOY THRILLS FOR LOFT SODA FOUNTAIN PATRONS—Bubbling, Sparkling, Sizzling draughts of deliciousness, presented in a wonderful diversity of palate tickling combinations. There are Punches, Sundaes, Floats, Fizzes, Sodas, Flips and a host of other pleasing delicacies that thrill the palate of the soda lover. LOFT SANITARY SODA is served in carefully sterilized glasses, by immaculately attired dispensers, in large, light, well ventilated stores. Loft Sanitary Soda is delightfully different.

Special for Thursday
CHOCOLATE COVERED MARMALADE—A collection of rich, pure, luscious Fruit Jellies in piquant variety of delicious flavors, enclosed in coverings of our incomparable Chocolate. POUND BOX 10c

Special for Friday
PLANTATION BONBONS—The heart of this sweet is a morsel of soft, chewy, delicious Molasses Candy. The outside jacket is of rich Bonbon Cream, Vanilla flavored. An irresistible combination. POUND BOX 10c

We Also Offer
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH STRAWBERRIES—Big, crimson beauties chockfull of sweet, natural juices, are each submerged in rich Fondant Cream and enveloped in our celebrated Premium Milk Chocolate. If you love strawberries and cream these dainty sweets will surely delight you. POUND BOX 49c

Special for Friday
CHOCOLATE COVERED COCOANUT ROYALS—The centre of this dainty is comprised of the choicest Ceylon Grated Cocoanut, blended with richest Sugar Cream, a covering of our unexcelled chocolate produces a confection which gives the sweet tooth something to think about. Our regular 25c goods. EXTRA SPECIAL. POUND BOX 19c

54 BARCLAY STREET Closes 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 10 am
20 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p. m. Daily
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 11 p. m. Daily
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
88 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p. m. Daily
372 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11.30 p. m. Daily
Loft 12 Stores
206 BROADWAY Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
147 NASSAU STREET Closes 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 9 p.m.
266 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11.30 p. m. Daily
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
14DTH ST. & 3D AVENUE Closes 12 p. m. Daily
157 MARKET ST., NEWARK Closes 11.30 pm; Sat. 12 pm
The specified weight includes the container in each case.

Clearance Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS
Persian, Kirmansha and Asia Minor in Room Sizes.
$125.00 now $65.00; $150.00 now $89.00; $350.00 now $195
Also Rugs, 3 ft 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. by 7 ft.; formerly $22.50 to $55 ..... $14 to $26
India Druggets, 12 by 18 ft., formerly $80; now $42.50
12 by 15 ft., formerly $66; now $36; 12 by 9 ft., formerly $40; now $27
All domestic rugs at great reductions in price.
CRAFTSMAN BUILDING
6 E. 39th St. and 5 E. 38th St., near 5th Ave.

HERE'S A REAL FOOD MEDICINE
Father John's Medicine Rebuilds Wasted Tissue if You Are Run Down.

The ingredients of Father John's Medicine are pure nourishment for those who are weak and run down, because it rebuilds the wasted tissue. It contains in a form that is easily taken into the system the exact elements that are needed to regain weight.—Advt.