

lished only a few lines of non-committal comment. Of the prominent out-of-town papers only the Chicago Gazette refers editorially to the situation. It says: "An attitude toward Germany and America concerning the use of submarines hitherto has not been revealed. The Gazette repeats the frequently heard attacks on American neutrality, in connection with the delivery of munitions and the alleged compliance of the United States toward British submarines and concludes: "American neutrality, carried out in this manner, is not of such a kind that Germany can sacrifice the most effective means of its naval warfare to it."

GERMAN EMBASSY REPORTED CONVINCED SUSSEX WAS ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—It became known to-day that officials of the German Embassy are now fully convinced that the Sussex was torpedoed by a German submarine, although all comment, official and unofficial, was withheld for fear of embarrassing the German Government. The change of opinion was brought about, it is said, by the evidence contained in the American note to Germany.

It is understood that the unofficial belief here is that the submarine commander may have been misled by the manner in which the vessel was painted, which, it is said, resembled war paint. Whether the effect of this Government's evidence will be the same in Berlin, no German official would forecast to-day.

The Department anticipated to-day that it soon will have Ambassador Gerard's report on the German attitude. Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has an appointment to go over the situation with President Wilson Monday evening. The President then will inform Senator Stone of any information at hand from Germany up to that time. When the American note was dispatched, officials said they considered that a reply by the end of this week or the beginning of next would satisfy the German Government.

At Monday night's conference the President probably will acquaint Senator Stone with his plans for the next step, so that the American may, in turn, inform the Senate. Several Senators read at to-day's session expressions from constituents on the international situation.

Senator Taggart, Democrat, read a telegram supporting the President's course with Germany. Senator Brandegee, Republican, read a protest against Great Britain's blockade of Red Cross supplies to the Central Powers. Senator Cullinger, the Republican leader, read a protest against withdrawal of troops from Mexico before restoration of order. No action was asked or taken.

NOTE TO AUSTRIA ON IMPERATOR CASE DELIVERED IN VIENNA

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 22 (Via London).—Press dispatches from Vienna report that the Austrian Foreign Office has received a note from the United States dealing with the attack on the Russian bark Imperator. The note is said to have been delivered in Vienna.

CHANCE OF BERNSTORFF RECALL HINTED

Germany to Demand Apology at Least for Seizure of Von Igel Papers, Washington Belief.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The German documents seized by Federal officers in the New York offices of Wolf von Igel are in Washington today for the disposal of the State Department. Ambassador von Bernstorff is in New York. The process of separating the papers belonging to the Embassy and those having no Embassy character apparently has been delayed until the first of the week.

Officials express confidence that no matter whether the Ambassador claims all the papers as Embassy property or concedes to those that would indicate knowledge by the Embassy of unneutral activities by German agents, the Government will be left in possession of the most important information that has developed since investigation of alleged Teutonic conspiracies began. It was intimated again at the embassy to-day that the acts involved are of such a serious nature as perhaps to warrant the German Government in recalling Bernstorff. The least that will be asked, it is said, will be a formal apology from the State Department.

This Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, should remain in New York to-day and not be at his post in the National Capital at this critical time was the cause of much comment in official circles. The Ambassador denied himself to callers this morning at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton; in fact, all attempts to communicate with him brought the response that there was no one save the valet in the Ambassadorial apartments.

Three Lectures on Shakespeare. The folks who like the works of William Shakespeare will have an opportunity to hear three lectures on the world's foremost author, to be given in the clubhouse of Circle 5 of the Young People's Socialist League of No. 221 East Fourteenth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Klein, Ph. D., of C. C. N. Y., will open the series with a talk on Shakespeare's life and the common people. The following Sunday Dr. Strindberg, Ph. D., also of C. C. N. Y., will discuss the author's tragic destiny. Dr. Berlin, D. D., will speak on May 7 on Shakespeare's comedies. Admission to these lectures will be free.

BIG GUNS AND LIQUID FIRE DO DEADLY WORK AT VERDUN, BUT FRENCH CLAIM SUCCESS

Germans Occupy Trenches at Dead Man's Hill in Last Night's Drive.

LATER ARE FORCED OUT Intense Bombardment of Entire French Line From Meuse to Vaux.

PARIS, April 22.—Using liquid fire, the Germans last night hurled heavy forces against the French front northwest of Verdun. They succeeded in occupying trenches on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill, but were completely thrown out by a French counter-attack, the War Office announced to-day.

The flame projectors were brought into play in the attack against the French front north of Caurettes Wood. The Germans were completely repulsed. Violent fighting also developed on the west bank of the Meuse, north and northeast of Verdun, where the Germans attempted preparations for another assault on Fort Vaux. Following an intense bombardment of the whole front from the Meuse eastward to Fort Vaux, the Germans attempted to fill in the trenches before the fort itself, which occupies a position on a stony height with precipitous sides.

A violent fire from French guns stationed in Fort Vaux and from connecting works prevented the Germans from emerging from their trenches. The artillery fire was unusually effective, the Germans losing heavily. The fact that there is no shortage in French artillery, despite the large number of guns massed at Verdun, was demonstrated by to-day's official communique. The War Office reported that French artillery had co-operated with the British in the recent fighting on the British front near Ypres and Pilkicken.

FRENCH REGAIN HOLD IN CAURETTES WOOD, BERLIN CONCEDES.

BERLIN, April 22 (via London).—The text of the official statement issued to-day at the German army headquarters said: "On the Lanckenmark-Ypres high-road the English early in the morning attacked the trenches which our patrols captured April 19. The enemy recaptured about one-third of the positions. "On both sides of La Bassee Canal we expended a few mines with good results. "Enemy fire upon the towns of Lens and Hoye resulted in further victims among the civil population. At Hoye one child was killed and two women and a child injured. "In the Artois we destroyed French outposts on the hill of La Fille Morte by mine explosions. We occupied an extensive crater before our front. "West of the Meuse the French repeated their efforts in the region of Dead Man Hill. They twice bombarded with combined artillery and machine gun fire both banks of the river. The third attack broke down with heavy losses before our positions. "Fierce hand grenade engagements for a trench section in the neighborhood of Caurettes Wood resulted in our recovering this section before evening. During the night the French again advanced in obtaining a foothold in this wood. "East of the Meuse at the Steinbruch (stone quarry), south of Haumont and south of Fort Douaumont, there was lively artillery activity together with grenade and bomb fighting. The artillery continued without interruption day and night its customary local violence on the entire battle front in the Meuse district. "In the region northwest of Fromenon-Woevres prisoners were taken belonging to the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth French Division. This proves that in the region between this town and Avocourt since Feb. 21, thirty-eight divisions were employed, of which four divisions after a long rest were reinforced by fresh drafts taken chiefly from the recruits of the class of 1915, who were brought into the battle and beaten."

CONGRATULATIONS. Many Returns of Today to Mrs. David E. Field of West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who Celebrates Her Ninety-fourth Birthday and Has Never Been in the Subway.

Three Lectures on Shakespeare. The folks who like the works of William Shakespeare will have an opportunity to hear three lectures on the world's foremost author, to be given in the clubhouse of Circle 5 of the Young People's Socialist League of No. 221 East Fourteenth Street, beginning to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Klein, Ph. D., of C. C. N. Y., will open the series with a talk on Shakespeare's life and the common people. The following Sunday Dr. Strindberg, Ph. D., also of C. C. N. Y., will discuss the author's tragic destiny. Dr. Berlin, D. D., will speak on May 7 on Shakespeare's comedies. Admission to these lectures will be free.

FISKE LETTER NOW MADE PUBLIC SPOKE OF POSSIBLE WAR

Admiral's Note Kept Secret by Daniels Was a Warning of Navy's Unpreparedness.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Daniels transmitted to the Senate to-day, his response to the Lodge Resolution adopted April 12, calling upon him to submit a letter to the Navy General Board, dated Aug. 3, 1914, and a communication from Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, then aide for operations, dated Nov. 5, 1914. The communications were described in the resolution as warning the Secretary that the Navy was unprepared for war. They were first mentioned publicly when Representative Herrick asked Mr. Daniels to produce them during his examination before the House Naval Committee recently, and he refused.

Admiral Fiske's letter is a lengthy document, beginning with the statement that the writer urgently requests "the attention of the Secretary to the fact that the United States Navy is unprepared for war." Search of the files of the Navy Department and the General Board failed to disclose, however, any such letter from the General Board as that mentioned in the resolution, according to Secretary Daniels. A letter from Admiral Dewey, President of the Board, containing this statement is transmitted:

Admiral Fiske's letter is a careful analysis of the situation of the navy in the early days of the European war, and contains the statement that "if this country avoids war during the next five years it will be accomplished only by a happy combination of high diplomatic skill and rare good fortune."

It asserts that the navy was then short 19,000 men, and that, while the ships were well organized and "pretty well drilled," the department itself was neither "organized nor drilled in a military way."

"Perhaps that is nobody's fault," the letter continues, "and may be attributed to the fact that our navy has never had to fight a serious enemy, certainly not in a hundred years. Admiral Fiske then appends an argument for the creation of a navy general staff.

Commenting on this letter, Secretary Daniels in his communication to the Senate said: "This communication was not furnished to me and I did not know of its existence until long after it was written. It was filed with the chief clerk without my knowledge that it had been written. Although Rear Admiral Fiske was in my office daily he did not tell me that he had placed his communication in my files. "The Secretary adds that the first search of the files of his department failed to disclose the Fiske letter, as it had been withdrawn by an officer who "looked it up several times but could not find it." The copy transmitted, he adds, was obtained from the committee files. Admiral Fiske at Mr. Daniels' request.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS NOW SEEMS IMMINENT

Operators Refuse to Recognize Union, Upon Which the Miners Insist—Deadlock Threatened.

A strike among hard coal miners is imminent after eight weeks of conference between sub-committees of operators and miners. The disagreement is over the recognition of the miners' union, upon which the miners insist. The operators declare they will not grant it. When the nine delegation representing the operators and the miners met at the Union League Club to-day President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America delivered their ultimatum that under no conditions will the miners sign a contract which does not contain a clause whereby the operators recognize the union.

At the end of to-day's conference President White will meet at the Hotel Continental, Forty-first Street and Broadway, the committee from the three hard coal mining districts which have been awaiting the answer from the operators. It is understood that the operators offer to grant an increase of 5 per cent. in wages instead of the 20 per cent. increase that is demanded. They also agree to the eight-hour day, but they refuse to include in the contract a clause recognizing the union. It is expected that President White will convey the operators' offer to the convention of miners at Pottsville, Pa., on May 2. The men will then vote on whether to strike or accept the offer. The soft coal operators for five years have recognized their miners' unions.

RESENTING INSULT TO HIS BRIDE, MAN IS SHOT TO DEATH

Jersey City Man Shot Down as He Demands an Apology.

ASSASSIN A STRANGER.

Couple on Way Home From Church When Crime Was Committed.

Every available policeman in Jersey City is searching to-day for a short, swarthy man who shot and killed Frank Kenny at his door last night for resenting an insult to his wife. Kenny died instantly. His murderer is described as a laborer of Italian appearance. The man had been seen drinking in saloons in the neighborhood for several hours before the assassination.

Kenny was twenty-eight years old, a son of the late Edward Kenny, who was active in local politics. He was employed in the Department of Streets and Public Improvements, and six months ago was married. Kenny and his wife attended late services at Good Friday night at St. Aloysius' church, and stood for a few moments afterward chatting with friends on the corner. Then they started toward home. Kenny stopped at a delicatessen shop to get some hot cross buns and his wife went to the door of their home at No. 349 Union Street.

Meantime a short, well-built young man had emerged from a saloon in West Side Avenue, where he had been drinking brandy and had quarreled with the barkeeper. He wore a green plush hat and bright yellow shoes, and on his left hand displayed a big diamond ring that appeared valuable. He was a stranger in the neighborhood. He carried two bundles under his arm.

The man approached Mrs. Kenny as she stood before her door and exclaimed "Hello, chicken." As she saw her husband coming up the street, Mrs. Kenny cried, "Frank, this man insulted me." Kenny rushed up, caught the man by the wrist and drew him toward Mrs. Kenny.

"You apologize, now," he said. The man, without relaxing his grip on his two bundles, pulled a revolver with his right hand and shot Kenny in the heart. The young man fell dead. His bride fell screaming across his body. The assassin ran down the street.

Henry Schmidt and Henry Sands, who had seen the man in the saloon around the corner, ran out in time to see him sprinting down the street. They recognized him and noted that he still had his bundles. They pursued him to Mallory Avenue, which is in the heart of the Italian district. There the man ran into a vacant lot and drew the revolver again. He pointed it at his pursuers and in good English yelled: "Go back, or I'll fire." The pursuers backed away. The fugitive ran on and they lost track of him.

The Rev. Sidney F. Sweet, rector of St. Stephen's church, carried Mrs. Kenny into her home. She has been under the care of doctors ever since and she is so hysterical that she cannot give a good description of the murderer. The man's green velvet hat was found in the lot in Mallory Avenue. It bears the name of a Rochester hatter, Schmidt and Sands say they are sure that the man is a stranger in Jersey City. The police have no further trace of him.

FIRE CHIEF KENLON ILL.

Threatened With Pneumonia, Following Severe Cold.

Fire Chief John Kenlon is confined to his home, No. 41 Morton Street, with a severe cold bordering on pneumonia. The Chief contracted the cold last Tuesday, and yesterday reported on sick leave to Fire Commissioner Goodman. "Snooky Joe" Martin is Acting Chief.

HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS.

First Race.—For two-year-olds, selling, four and a half furlongs.—Lucille P. 194 (Bully) straight, \$2.70, place \$2.00 show \$2.30; won; Ray, 190, 102 (Graves) place \$3.20, show \$2.70, second (Travis), 112 (J. McGarrick) show \$2.80, third, Time, 0:56. Don Meale, My Girl and Sally Boots also ran.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES. HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 22.—The entries for Monday's races are as follows: FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, five and a half furlongs.—Lucille P. 194 (Bully) straight, \$2.70, place \$2.00 show \$2.30; won; Ray, 190, 102 (Graves) place \$3.20, show \$2.70, second (Travis), 112 (J. McGarrick) show \$2.80, third, Time, 0:56. Don Meale, My Girl and Sally Boots also ran.

Her Modern "Romeo" Behind the Bars, "Juliet" in Tears Tells How They Tried To Live on Love After Running Away

Unfeeling Police Part Youthful Ella La Fee and Philip Muller, Who Fled From Schenectady to New York to Wed and Found Love's Sweet Dream May Sometimes Become a Nightmare.

She Takes the Blame, Saying She Coaxed Departing Sweetheart to Take Her With Him—But Last Chapter May Have Happy Ending, After All.

Marguerite Moeers Marshall. Ella La Fee has the straight, delicately angular figure of youth. Ella La Fee has youth's wide, wondering eyes. Ella La Fee has the touchingly youthful faith—denied to the wise and cynical—that if two persons really love each other nothing can hurt them except separation.

Ella La Fee and Philip Muller are New York's latest pair of star-crossed lovers, and they are scarcely older and not one whit less gloriously foolish than the original Romeo and Juliet. Those two, however, would not be allowed to-day to reach the poison and pondard stage of their tragedy. And naturally enough, society has taken in hand seventeen-year-old Ella and Philip. He is now locked up on the charge of abduction, she is being cared for by the Gerry Society; simply because they came to New York together from Schenectady, a week ago, and have been living in one room ever since—living unconventionally but quite as innocently as the babes in the wood.

Even their social guardians are convinced of the ingenuousness of their romance, and stand ready to bless the bans, provided there are no parental objections. Meanwhile, Ella and Philip are getting enough to eat, which is more than they've had for some days. But you shall hear their story as Ella herself told it to me when I talked with her yesterday. Completely worn out she lay in bed at the Gerry Society rooms, her face as white as the pillow against which she rested. Her eyes are gray, with curling black lashes which match her hair. She looked what she is—a hurt, tired child. Here is her tale:

CHAPTER I. "I want to say that if anybody's going to blame us, I am more to blame than Philip. He didn't want to take me to New York. But I made him. "I've known Philip for four years. I remember now the first time I ever met him. He had lived in Schenectady most of his life, but I had just come there. I was thirteen and I went to a party given by a girl I knew. Across the room, talking to another girl, was Philip. He's an awfully nice-looking boy. I think he's, anyway. He has dark hair and gray eyes.

"Pretty soon he got up and came over to speak to me. We began to talk and—well, we looked out right off how much we liked each other. He asked me to go to a show with him, and I said I would. "We were in the same school, and he used to walk back and forth with me and carry my books, particularly after we lived in the same house. I have no brothers and sisters, and Philip has only one brother, several years older than he. We have always been together ever since we first met. I've never had any other boy friends; he's never gone with any other girls. He's taken me to the movies and to other shows. He's taken me to baseball games. He's been at work for two or three years, and he earned \$10 a week as a soda dispenser.

"Every evening, almost, he came to my house. He taught me to dance; we pushed back the carpet in the parlor and practiced. But he never took me to dances; he said they were no place for girls. "We were so happy and we wanted to get married. But our folks said we must wait till we was of age. And they said we must earn more money. He bought a wedding ring for me, and we talked all the time about our marriage.

CHAPTER II. "Philip told me he was going to New York. That was a week before we both left. He had no idea of taking me. He said he had a good job promised him, one which would pay him \$15 a week. He said I must be patient and wait, and that he'd soon save money enough so we could be married. He promised to come back and get me. "But I couldn't bear to have him go away alone. I just knew there were lots of girls in New York, prettier and cleverer than I, who would be tried to win him from me. I trusted



ELLA LA FEE

him—and yet I didn't trust him to go away alone. "I begged and begged him to take me. He said it wasn't right, but I told him we could be married as soon as we got here. We would have been married in Schenectady, but I was afraid our folks would annul it—because they objected to our engagement, but because they kept saying we were too young.

"Finally, I said to Philip, 'You don't love me if you won't take me with you.' Whenever he tries to do anything I don't like I always say, 'If you loved me you'd do as I ask.' Of course he has to give in then. I came to the train with my suitcase all packed, and he just had to let me go with him. "I didn't leave a note for my mother, but I planned to come back the next Sunday, after we'd been married. I didn't tell any of my girl friends, partly because I was afraid somebody would try to stop me and partly because I thought at the last minute Philip might make me stay behind.

CHAPTER III. "When we left Schenectady Philip had \$10. After he paid our fares he had a little over \$5 left. And when we reached New York he found that they'd given to somebody else the job he thought was his. "We didn't have enough money to get married. We didn't have enough money to go home. We read the ads. in the paper and looked about for a room. We settled at No. 243 East Thirtieth Street. Philip asked to have an extra cot put in the room. We never pretended we were married. In fact, I told the landlady that, just as soon as Philip got a job we would be married and would pay her for the room. When she knew how little money we had she wouldn't take a cent and gave us coffee and things. She was awfully good to us.

"Every day Philip went out looking for work. Doesn't that show how he meant well by me? I wanted to try to find work, too; but he wouldn't let me. So I had to sit at home and wait. It was pretty hard. We got food at the delicatessen shops, but of course we couldn't afford to buy as much as we wanted. Still Philip couldn't find a job.

CHAPTER IV. "Then the society agents came. I don't know how they found about us. I guess I'm not altogether sorry we were found. We did get pretty hungry. It's horrible to have Philip locked up, though, when he hasn't done anything. "They say they're going to let us be married now, and find Philip a job here in New York. That's what I'd like. I know we haven't done anything dreadful, but I know how people at home talk. They'll say the worst about me, though it's not true. I want to be married, and then they'll have to keep still. Besides, I can't give up Philip. We've trusted each other, and I love him more than anybody else.

"I suppose my mother did worry, but she's never really understood how I felt about Philip. She likes him, but she throws him up at me sometimes. I guess mothers forget that they've been young themselves. "Philip's brother is going to live at home with his mother and help her, she takes boarders, too. She doesn't need Philip. I can cook and keep house. I've been out of school and working with my mother at home for over a year. I just want to marry Philip and make a little home for him—even if it isn't but one room. I love him so!"

CHAPTER V. "And so they were married"—about it we hoped—and lived happy ever after."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHT MEXICANS AT SUPPLY BASE

(Continued from First Page.)

to keep America out of the European trouble. There was no official confirmation of these reports, however. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, April 22.—Gen. Cervantes of the Villistas, now held responsible for the Columbus raid, held trysts with his sweetheart in Nampiqua, almost under the very eyes of Gen. Pershing's field headquarters. Another Mexican woman, through jealousy, told of these visits and Cervantes was obliged to take to the hills to avoid capture.

American troops found the camp of Gen. Cervantes and his eighty or one hundred men. Four Villistas and a number of horses were captured, but the United States cavalrymen were unable to overtake the main force. An orderly and a first lieutenant on a motorcycle with official despatches were fired on in the outskirts of Nampiqua without injury.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Wilson is gravely concerned about the situation confronting him in Mexico. It is expected that at the President's conference with Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Monday night the Mexican situation will receive some consideration. Word is awaited from Chief of Staff Scott to-day. His first report following his conferences with American officers in charge of the border situation is expected before night.

If the Parral incident is found to have resulted from direct orders from Carranza the situation will become very difficult. Following Gen. Scott's report representations may be made to Carranza himself on the question. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 22.—Following a conference with Chief of Staff Scott, Major Gen. Funston to-day sent secret orders to the army commanders in Mexico. Gen. Scott's presence was the signal for renewed activities at headquarters, following the temporary lull, and important moves were believed to be under way as a result of the despatches sent out by Funston.

The present line, however, has been tightened by the placing of additional men along the route between Columbus and Nampiqua. A practical interlocking sentry system along the line has been ordered by Gen. Pershing. Additional troops, part of the 2,500 extra men being sent into Mexico, will be assembled by Monday at Columbus, Gen. Funston stated, and will be ready to move into Mexico in a few days.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 22.—A strenuous search is being made here to-day for Francisco Villa by special agents of the Department of Justice and of the Mexican secret service. Mrs. Rose Colton, of No. 141 North Oliver Street, formerly a Red Cross nurse in Mexico, reported to E. M. Blanford, special agent of the Department of Justice, that she had seen Villa here. She knows him well. TORREON, Mexico, April 22.—Gen. Severino Caceres and his command of Villa bandits have surrendered to the military commander in Durango City and have been granted amnesty.

Turk Air Raid on British on Ruses (Contd.). CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22 (via London).—A British camp on the Ruses canal has been attacked by a Turkish aeroplane. The War office announced to-day. The aircraft dropped bombs and returned successfully.

EXPECT NEW EVIDENCE WHEN SUBWAY INQUIRY IS RESUMED ON MAY 1

Senator Thompson Declares Lack of Full Appropriation Will Not Hamper Work.

Senator George F. Thompson called his Legislative investigating committee together to-day and announced an adjournment until Monday, May 1. Then, he announced, the committee will resume its investigation of the conduct of New York City public service corporations and will continue to hold regular sessions until July 1, the date fixed by the Legislature to conclude.

The dual contract whereby New York City is a partner with the Interborough and the B. R. T. in building the new subways, will be further investigated. Counsel Frank Moss and Perley Morris, expert accountants, have been making a thorough search of the books of both companies. It is believed a great deal more information has been found as to the "commitments and obligations" President Shonts spoke about when he asked Interborough Directors Young, Lane and Read to vote a \$2,000,000 fee to Engineer John F. Stevens for superintending the third-tracking of the elevated roads. "Will not the Legislature's failure to give you a full appropriation hamper your work?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"Not for a moment," he replied. "We have money enough to go on with, and it is certain the next Legislature will pay all our bills. This investigation cannot be choked off. "I had a conference with Counsel Frank Moss this morning, and he's willing to go ahead and wait for his fee. So are Mr. Shuster and J. Frank Smith. We are going to get a great deal more information." Senator Thompson has sent letters to all city clerks and village clerks throughout the State of New York, asking them to report how many complaints have been made to the Public Service Commission in their districts and what disposition has been made of them.

BIG STRIKE CLOSES WESTINGHOUSE WORKS

Men Who Reported for Work at Pittsburgh Plant Searched for Explosives—Demand Eight Hours.

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—Pickets at all entrances to the plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh early to-day pleaded so successfully with workmen on their way to the shops that leaders of the strike inaugurated yesterday to enforce an eight-hour-a-day demand declared only 5,000 of the 15,000 employees had entered. Later in the day the company announced that the shops were practically closed, and added that the Grievance Committee, which heretofore had conducted all negotiations for the men, had made no demand, and the company was in ignorance officially as to what the strike was for. Recently an advance of 10 per cent. was granted throughout the works.

Four French Air Raids from Camps in Greece. One Aviator Makes a Round Trip of 400 Miles and Bombarbs Sofia.

PARIS, April 22.—The artillery duel along the Macedonian front continued yesterday, the Havis correspondent at Salonica telegraphs. There was no activity on the part of infantry except for the usual clashes between patrols. The aviation corps is very active. The French aeroplane which flew over Sofia returned unscathed from its 400-mile trip. It dropped four bombs of large calibre on a Zeppelin shed at Sofia. Two French aeroplane squadrons boarded the German camp at Petrich yesterday, and another squadron dropped bombs on German troops concentrating in the region of Dolran. German flyers attacked Grassouli, but did no damage.

MOVE TO HURRY ARMY BILL.

Hay Balks Mann's Blocking Tactics in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Chairman Hay of the House Committee to-day met Republican Leader Mann's parliamentary objections to letting the army bill proceed to the adjournment of points disputed between Senate and House, by introducing a resolution for a special rule for an immediate conference. The Rules Committee probably will report favorably upon it next week, and the result will be to hurry perfection of the army bill, which Democrats say the Republicans are delaying generally.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Presbyterian. LABOR TEMPLE. 141st St. and 21st Av. Passion Play, 10:30. Bible Sunday evening beginning at 7. Special Easter service. Address by THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE on "Resurrecting Men."

Episcopal. CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE. 130th St. and 11th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian). 11 A. M.—Bible Lesson. 12 P. M.—Episcopal Bishop Green. 3 P. M.—Episcopal Bishop Green. (Sabbath School, 9:30 A. M.) Daily services, 7:30 A. M. & 7 P. M.

All lost or found articles advertised in The World will be listed at charge of the Administration Bureau, Pulitzer Building Arcade, Park Row; World's Express Office, northern corner 34th St. and Broadway; World's Office, 145 West 125th St., and World's Broadway office, 212 Broadway, for 30 days following the printing of the advertisement.