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New York Tribune

WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW; MODERATE SOUTH WINDS.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 67; Low, 47.
Full report on Page 8, Part 1.

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

Vol. LXXV....No. 24,997. [Copyright, 1915, By The Tribune Association.] SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1915.—SEVEN PARTS—FIFTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALBANY SESSION ENDS WITH VOTE OF $63,000,000

Direct Tax of $19,000,000 Goes Through in Early Hours.

PRIMARY LAW CHANGES PASSED

Passing of Small Bills Permits Adjournment Till After Midnight.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Albany, April 25.—The Legislature was still in session at 1 o'clock this morning, thirteen hours after the time set for adjournment. This was chiefly because the Assembly insisted on passing several small bills, most of which were defeated in the Senate. An adjournment is not likely before daybreak.

Just before midnight the last of the important measures, notably the appropriation bills and the direct tax bill, had been passed by the two houses and minor matters were engaging their attention.

The failure to adjourn at noon, the hour set, was due to the inability of the two houses to agree on the money bills. The Assembly rebelled against the Senate measures, and only after conferences, that lasted all day and the better part of the night, was an agreement reached which did not change the figures to any appreciable extent.

No Vital Changes.

"No vital changes were made anywhere," said Senator Henry M. Sage, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "We appropriated $1,000,000 for the New Industrial Commission, which is $300,000 less than was appropriated for the Workmen's Compensation Department and the State Labor Department, the two departments consolidated in the new commission."

The totals of the money bills are: General appropriation, $33,442,000; supply, $5,026,000; construction, $3,557,000. These bills, with the appropriations for canals, sinking fund and special bills, bring the grand total to $63,000,000.

Wives and sisters and sweethearts of the legislators, in their saring hearts, with the masses of flowers on the desks of the members, lent touches of color to the Senate and Assembly that are known only on the final night. Among the interested spectators in the Senate to-night was Mrs. Whitman, the wife of the Governor.

It was 4 o'clock, an hour beyond the time set for final adjournment, when the Legislature met to-day. Care had been taken that the clocks in the Senate and Assembly did not record the fact, for the big timepieces were stopped at 11:50 o'clock.

There was an excuse for the Legislature's convening late, for it was almost 5 o'clock this morning before the Senate adjourned. It had tried to clear its desks for to-day.

It failed, however, although it passed two important measures and killed a third. This was the Greiner Bible reading bill for public schools. It passed the Argetsinger amendment to the workmen's compensation law establishing the state insurance fund as a bureau of the State Department of Insurance and the New York City aldermanic reapportionment bill, reducing the membership in the board from seventy-one to sixty-three.

The Assembly Rules Committee killed the Argetsinger amendment to the workmen's compensation act a little before midnight because of the provisions placing the state insurance fund under the State Superintendent of Insurance and reducing to 500 weeks the time a widow of a workman killed while on duty might receive an annuity. Under the present law she receives the annuity for life.

When the Senate met it became apparent that adjournment was not possible much before midnight. The Assembly balked at the last moment over the appropriation bills, carrying an aggregate of $63,000,000.

Sweet and Brown at Odds.

Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown had a little tiff when the Senate leader asked the Assembly leader to rush them through.

"I'll do nothing of the kind," Speaker Sweet is reported as having said. "I want to see them and examine them first, and if you don't allow that I'll beat your election law amendments."

The amendments the Speaker had in mind were passed by the Senate to-day, and extended the same general provisions of Election Day to Primary Day, and also provided for the use of schools and public buildings as polling places. The Democrats objected to the provision extending the signature law to the primary to New York City. They wanted it made state-wide.

As a result of the deadlock the Senate appointed a conference committee to go over the money bills with an Assembly conference committee.

Before this conference began both houses passed various pieces of legislation, notably the direct tax levy of 1.70 mills, which will bring in a little more than $19,000,000, $14,000,000 of which will be extracted from the City of New York.

Liquor Tax Bill Before Governor.

The liquor tax bill, increasing the license fees 25 per cent, now awaits the Governor's signature. Besides this, the other measures passed by either or both houses to-day, bringing them before the Governor for his approval or veto, are:

The Baxter bill, putting private water companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission.

The motorcycle tax bill, puting a $2 tax on these vehicles.

The bill ousting Edward M. Harris, an appraiser of canal lands, from a $6,000 job, because, the Democrats charged, he had given Governor Glynn and Mayor Mitchel the figures they used as a basis for their charge that a direct tax was not necessary.

Health Bills Fail.

The most important bills to die in the final session were the measure removing the New York Central tracks from Death Avenue and the Hinman health bills. Another was Cromwell's bill, reducing the size of the New York

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Bride Saved Kleist from Father Who Wanted to Kick Son-in-Law

"I was willing for my daughter to live with Kleist, and I am now."—Edward N. Breitung. Above are his wife and daughter in the Federal Court.

Edward N. Breitung Admits as Witness in Former Coachman's $250,000 Alienation Suit That His Anger Cooled After Daughter Interfered and That He Is Still Willing She Should Live with Husband.

Edward N. Breitung, mine owner and capitalist, admitted yesterday he had hired detectives to shadow Max F. Kleist and that he had tried to strike and kick his son-in-law, a former coachman, during a stormy interview at the St. Regis.

The purchaser of the steamship Dacia, who, with his wife, is a defendant in Kleist's $250,000 alienation suit, confessed that he had "a very quick temper," and that he would have hit the youth if his daughter had not interfered. A few moments later, he continued, he offered Kleist a place in a mine in New Mexico.

Mr. Breitung was on the stand the greater part of yesterday's session in the Federal District Court, where Judge Hough and a jury are hearing the case. In addition to telling of his own temper, he also related the warm-and-cold changes which came over his daughter's love for the former coachman.

Two other witnesses denied the allegation made by a former maid of the Breitungs that Juliet Breitung Kleist had received a black eye in an argument over her husband with her mother.

Breitung said he had no hostility toward the youth who eloped with his daughter, and that he had sent him to the mine to "try him out and see what he was." He stated that the attempt to have Kleist make good was a failure, as he tired on the job.

Love Letters in Vault.

His wife, he testified, and his daughter were fully in accord with his feelings toward the plaintiff. Most of his story was a repetition of that told at the first hearing, which Judge Hand declared a mistrial. On direct examination by DeLancey Nicoll Breitung said he told Juliet she ought to live with her husband if she loved him and thought she might make him happy.

"When she asked Kleist for her letters, he replied they were in a vault in a Chicago bank. Sometimes she said she loved him, and then again she would tell me that she was disappointed that he had turned out a different person than she thought he would," said Mr. Breitung.

In spite of the plaintiff's statement that Juliet had written that her father would have him arrested for non-support, the witness said:

"I never threatened that. I don't care if she wrote him fifty times that I did."

Edward C. Crowley, Kleist's attorney, led the witness up to the interview of December 2, 1913.

"Did you strike the boy on that occasion?" he asked.

"I did not," was the answer, "but I'm sorry I didn't, because he made a slighting remark about my daughter."

"And you were going to kick him?"

"I was. I have a very hasty temper. My anger lasted only a few minutes, and soon after I asked him to go to New Mexico."

Had Sleuths on Trail.

After the marriage in November, 1913, Breitung said he had detectives watching Kleist for two or three weeks. The name of his son-in-law appeared to give the witness some trouble, for at times he pronounced it with a long "i," while again he would say it as if it were spelled "Kleest."

He admitted his daughter asked him to have the marriage annulled, as she had become ashamed and wanted a public ceremony.

Breitung was plainly nervous as he answered Mr. Crowley's questions, and moved his fingers rapidly back and forth in his lap. His wife and daughter, however, were at ease on the other side of the courtroom, and even smiled at a few of the tilts between opposing counsel.

"I want to say," the witness continued, "that I never promised to make a mining engineer of Kleist in two years. I was perfectly willing for his wife to live with him—and I am now."

"You know her attitude now?" he was asked.

"Yes. She has told me" But an objection from Mr. Nicoll brought an end to the reply.

Counsel for the plaintiff then introduced a letter written by Mrs. Kleist to her husband, in which she said she felt as if she had acted wrongly in getting married, and that he was the more to be blamed for it, being a man. Mr. Crowley also read the first sentence from another letter written the same day.

"Dearest Max: I am writing you this because I love you," it began. By these notes he hoped to show that the parent was endeavoring to coerce his daughter into sending cold letters to the youth.

Breitung gave another explanation of the matter.

"She changed her mind so often. One time she said she loved him and another she said she didn't. That is a woman's whimsical nature."

Bride Never a Wife.

Scott W. Shaw, for more than twenty years Mr. Breitung's legal and confidential adviser, followed him on the stand. He told of a conversation with Kleist, in which the latter said his marriage had never been consummated.

A few hours before Mr. Nicoll had proposed that the court appoint a specialist to examine Mrs. Kleist and report on his findings. Judge Hough said he would take the matter under advisement. Mr. Nicoll had agreed to stand the expense, and Mr. Crowley was satisfied with the proposal.

Mr. Shaw testified he had told Kleist there was no royal road to success, that it was Mr. Breitung's intention to make him a foreman or superintendent in the Silver City mine, that it was a real chance for the youth.

"Then I remember," he continued, "that he asked me suddenly, without

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POLICE ENLIST PUBLIC TO HUNT HEILNER SLAYER

Description of Austrian Reservist Rushed from City by Train and Auto.

In a 300-mile circle outside of and everywhere within the metropolitan district handbills nailed on trees, telegraph poles, buildings and fences cry out: "Wanted for murder!" As a result the entire country is on the lookout for Joseph Hanel, the Austrian, who is accused of killing Friday afternoon Mrs. Julia Heilner, the invalid wife of Seligman L. Heilner, a corset manufacturer, in their home, at 217 Albemarle Road, Flatbush.

Joseph Hanel, according to the police records and Bertillon measurements, is thirty-five years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, weighs 130 pounds, has dark brown haid and a thin face. Reports from Philadelphia state that Hanel served a term there for carrying concealed weapons and burglary.

At the bridge entrances, in ferry houses, "L" and subway stations and at newsstands groups of men and women stood yesterday and read the description of the man wanted for murder. That it will bear result is unquestioned by the police.

Inspectors Joseph Faurot and Patrick Cray, of the Detective Bureau, were busy yesterday answering telephones and directing men of their command to investigate all sorts of messages sent in by the thousands of persons who have interested themselves in the arrest of Hanel.

150,000 Circulars Sent Out.

Up to last night 20,000 circulars had been distributed. In all, 150,000 have been printed. These were sent out during the night. Several hundred patrolman were detailed yesterday to carry bundles of the pamphlets to baggage masters, and they in turn distributed them to train hands, who dropped them off at stations along the various railroads running out of New York for a radius of 300 miles.

The several police automobiles were also used yesterday to distribute the descriptive literature, and a net has been wound around the city by the police, the like of which has never been known before in this city. It is truly a man-hunt, and the police are resorting to every possible means to prevent another murder mystery to pass unsolved.

Perhaps the fact that within the last few months there have been more unsolved murders than ever before in the history of the department lends some excuse for the calling in of the general public to give assistance in bringing the man to justice.

"We will have Hanel within the next twenty-four hours," was the reassuring assertion of the police heads last night. "He just cannot get away."

Whether this will prove a fact remains to be seen. The murder was discovered by Miss Helen Buck, companion to Mrs. Heilner, about 12:30 Friday

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COLONEL HAPPY AND CONFIDENT; BARNES SURLY

Roosevelt's Blows the Heavier Thus Far in Libel Suit.

PLAINTIFF MAY USE A WEEK TESTIFYING

One Result of Trial May Be Increased Prestige for Defendant in 1916.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Syracuse, N. Y., April 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who is remaining here over this week end, is exuberantly happy. William Barnes went to Albany on Friday afternoon, with an unusually surly exterior. Such attitudes of mind would seem to be but a reflection of the results of the first week of the trial of the suit of the former chairman of the Republican State Committee to recover $50,000 for the alleged libellous utterances of the ex-President of the United States.

It has been a Roosevelt week, not only from the point of sequence of testimony, but also in view of the telling blows the Colonel has been able to deliver. In spite of the fact that not only has the defence only just started to put in its case, and that the heavy guns of Mr. Barnes will not be wheeled into action for perhaps a week yet, speculation has already started as to the political results of the trial.

One big fact, which, however, will in no way affect the outcome of the trial, is that Colonel Roosevelt has been thrust again into the white glare of the calcium light. He has again been able to get his forceful views on politics and morals and on government in general before the public. The dominance of his personality has been displayed under circumstances in which the ordinary man would feel subdued. To be defendant in a court of justice is not as a rule exhilarating.

Question of 1916.

You cannot get Mr. Barnes or William M. Ivins, his counsel, or any of his partisan friends to believe for a minute that the latest projection of the Roosevelt idea on the public screen will result in the ex-President's becoming a formidable factor in the consideration of Republican probabilities for 1916. It is a fact, however, that keen judges of political history are seriously suggesting that this may be exactly what will happen.

The Roosevelt appearance in the streets of Syracuse, the Roosevelt point of view, the Roosevelt testimony on the stand, have all taken a wonderful grip on the hold of the people here. Syracuse was known as one of the strongholds of the Progressive party, but that organization has, of course, waned here in proportion to the declines registered in other sections of the country. But the enthusiasm for the Colonel has all come back.

"I didn't know that the Colonel actually had so many admirers here," was the way one Republican politician expressed it.

But if you suggest to any of the men under the spell of the Barnes idea that the man from Albany, instead of digging the political grave of the Colonel and boosting himself into the forefront of leadership in the Presidential campaign of 1916, may have accomplished just the reverse, they reply:

"What sanatorium have you been visiting to get such an idea as that?"

Progressive Party Dead.

It is no secret to close friends of Colonel Roosevelt that he feels the Progressive party cannot "come back." He hopes that it has accomplished its purpose and will keep the "Old Guard" in the Republican organization from attempting to dominate and dictate the Presidential nomination in 1916. If men such as Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Barnes can be subordinated in the national organization, Colonel Roosevelt would like to play the part of the prodigal son. At least that is what some of his friends say. Apparently he has not formulated this purpose precisely even to his friends, but they gather it from his general attitude of mind.

If the trial results in a vindication for the Colonel—that is to say, if the court determines that he had a right to say what he did about corrupt political alliances and invisible government—it will come not far short of consigning Mr. Barnes to political oblivion, according to many political students here.

There seems to be no doubt that the trial will now go through to the bitter end. Some surprise has been expressed that Mr. Barnes did not take advantage of the opportunity to drop the case offered to him on the second day of the trial. At that time, in his motion for a dismissal, John M. Bowers argued for the Colonel that in his statement he was referring to a type of government, that the name of Mr. Barnes had been used simply because he happened to be a leader at the time, and that there was not meant to be the slightest intimation that the former chairman of the State Committee was personally corrupt.

Barnes a Stubborn Man.

Mr. Barnes is a stubborn man. When his mind is set on an idea it is impossible to get him to believe he cannot impress the same idea on the minds of the public, provided he gets the chance, and this chance, he believes, the present suit affords him. There are many things he wants to say under oath which he believes will do telling damage to the defendant.

But what these things are is, of course, carefully guarded. There is no question, however, that what Mr. Barnes has to say on the witness stand will be stated with a personality which, while by no means so winning as that of the Colonel, is still endowed with a force that gives weight to all he says.

Mr. Barnes is said to have remarked jocularly: "Wait until I get on the stand! I'll be there a week." There is reason to believe, however, that Mr. Ivins has no intention of keeping him there more than a day, though what

Continued on page 4, column 1

Allies Win Back Ground; Will Irwin Calls Ypres Hottest Battle of War

Third Drive for Calais Fiercest Made in West

Second Battle of Ypres Marked by Panic Due to Unexpected Nature of Enemy's Weapons—Asphyxiating Gas Spreads, but Clings to Ground.

[Copyright, 1915, by The New York Tribune.]

By WILL IRWIN.

[Special Cable to The Tribune.]

North of France, April 24.—There is no doubt that the action which has been proceeding about Ypres for a week, and which will probably be known in history as the second battle of Ypres, is the hardest and the hottest which has yet developed on the extreme Western front. Indeed, no battle of the war has developed so much action on so concentrated a front. It is the third desperate attempt of the Germans since this war began to break through the combined British and Belgian lines and take the all-important City of Calais.

From an attack on one small but important hill the action has spread until it involves at least half of the British-Belgian line, and it is widening hourly. It began a week ago in the attack on Hill No. 60, where the Germans held positions of great importance to the use of their artillery. There had been mining and counter mining. Had the British not fired the three mines which precipitated the action, the Germans before the day was ended would doubtless have blown up the British positions at their front.

HELD AGAINST COUNTER ATTACKS.

Through severe fighting the British secured the craters and held them against strong counter attacks. At the present time and contrary to German reports General French's army retains all this hill, except a portion, strategically very important, on its forward slope. During the fight for this hill the British counter attacked several times in order to prevent the Germans from drawing off reinfocements to any critical point.

This series of attacks and counter attacks running along the whole line, developed into that general attack on the British lines with Calais for objective which the Germans probably had been planning ever since matters began to come to a deadlock in the Carpathians. The Germans,

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Germans Forced to Retire Along Part of Their Front.

CANADIANS SAVE DAY FOR BRITISH

Invaders' Line South of Langemarck Resumes Its Old Position.

KAISER MASSES MEN

Reinforcements Pouring Through Flanders to Aid in Another Great Drive at Calais.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 24.—The Germans' onslaught north of Ypres, which carried them at points across the Yser Canal, has already been pressed back by furious counter attacks so far that at least on one section of the front the Allies have regained most of the three miles of ground lost. Over this front, from the neighborhood of Bixschoote north of Ypres to St. Elio, south of the city, now made more irregular than ever by the bulge which extends the allied line to St. Julian, the battle is being fought with terrific violence.

Meanwhile the Germans are pouring more and more troops into Flanders to press the attack, which apparently has Ypres for its immediate and Calais for its ultimate objective. This movement of troops, according to reports reaching Holland, has assumed even greater dimensions than those which preceded the battle that raged for more than two weeks in this same region last October, when the Germans failed in their announced intention of pushing their way through to Calais.

Canadians Save Day.

The Canadian troops have been officially mentioned by Field Marshal Sir John French as the ones that saved the situation for the Allies. When the French were compelled to abandon their trenches after the German attack with asphyxiating gas bombs the Canadians, who held the extreme left of the British line, were forced to retire to keep in touch with the rest of the front. Then by a brilliant counter attack they regained most if not all the ground which they had conceded and retook four guns which they had left in the hands of the Germans.

The British report does not say how much ground they recovered, but the statement in a Berlin official communique that a British attack at St. Julien was repulsed shows that they are well back in their old positions, for this town, which is on the main road between Ypres and Poelcappelle, is immediately south of Langemarck, from which point the German attack was launched.

Germans Lose Lizerne.

The Germans, according to to-night's report from the French War Office, captured the village of Lizerne, on the west bank of the canal, between the towns of Steenstraate and Het Sas, only to be driven out again this morning by a combined French and Belgian force. The Allies at this point evidently continued their forward movement, as the Paris official report states that "we soon left the village behind us."

The German attack to the south of Ypres, which was made simultaneously with that to the north, apparently has failed entirely.

These attacks are believed to be part of another big battle, which, with both sides strongly intrenched, promises to be one of the bitterest and bloodiest of the war. Telegrams from Holland to-night tell not only of the movement of German reinforcements to the front, but of long trains of dead and wounded which are passing to the rear—a condition of affairs which must also exist in the rear of the allied army.

Germans Lose Ground.

The British War Office statement telling of the success of the Canadians' counter attack follows:

"The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated between Steenstraate and Langemarck still continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian division, which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighboring troops.

"In the rear of the latter had been four Canadian 4.7-inch guns, which thus passed into the hands of the enemy. But some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners, including a colonel.

"The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout."

Belgians Aid French.

The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night says:

"To the north of Ypres the Germans during the night of April 23-24 and during Saturday made strenuous efforts to avail themselves of the surprise they had engineered the day before yesterday with their asphyxiating gases. Their attempts failed.

"On Saturday, at daybreak, on the left bank of the Yser, they had succeeded in carrying the village of Lizerne. The French Zouaves and Belgian carabineers, however, through a vigorous attack, recaptured the village, which we soon left behind us.

"In conjunction with the Belgian army we made perceptible progress on our left. On our right we advanced more slowly.

"During that time the British troops were subjected to a fierce attack. They immediately replied by a counter at-

WIVES OF STRIKERS PUT SALT ON POLICE

Women and Children, Seeking to Rescue Men, Attack Stamford Mayor and Officials.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., April 24. Mayor John M. Brown, Chief of Police Brennan and a number of policemen were roughly handled this forenoon by two hundred women and children who were storming the Town Hall in an effort to secure the release of eleven striking laborers on trial in the City Court. They were charged with trying to induce other laborers to cease work.

The women, some of whom were wives of the strikers, had salt in their apron pockets. Some were armed with sticks and broom handles. All had sharp finger nails.

After the Mayor and Chief Brennan had endeavored to disperse the women they arrested the leader, Mrs. Mary Nordazzo. The other women then attacked the police, scratching and biting them and throwing salt into the eyes of the officials, including Mayor Brown. Mrs. Nordazzo was finally carried into Police Headquarters and the women driven away.

Shortly after the women had been dispersed a man called on Chief Brennan and said he had overheard a group of men threaten to "blow up" the chief with a bomb before Monday noon.

EGGS TO HATCH DOLLARS

Shipment for Argentina Will Bring $410,000 There.

The largest consignment of fresh eggs ever shipped to South America left port yesterday for Buenos Ayres in the refrigerated compartments of the Lamport & Holt liner Verdi. It consisted of 6,840,000 eggs, packed in 19,000 cases, weighing fifty-six pounds each, and occupying a space of two and one-half cubic feet.

A shortage of fresh eggs in the Argentine will give the consignment a market value of more than six cents each and will represent a value in the Argentine capital of about $410,000.

Brazil and Argentina have drawn heavily on their egg supplies from Hungary and France, but the war has completely eliminated shipments. The Verdi also carried to South America consignments of peanut butter, beans, rice, potatoes and fresh Oregon apples.

HEIR FOR LORD DECIES

Daughter of George Gould Gives Birth to a Son.

London, April 24. Lady Decies, who was Helen Vivien Gould, of New York, gave birth to a son this morning.

Lord and Lady Decies already have two daughters.

Lady Decies, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, was married on February 7, 1911, at the age of nineteen, to John Graham Hope Horsley Beresford, fifth Baron Decies.

OPIUM IN CHRIST'S DRINK, SAYS SAVANT

Johns Hopkins Professor Declares "Gall with Wine" Was Drugged Liquid.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 24. Christ was given an opiate as he suffered on the Cross, Dr. Paul Haupt, professor of Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins University, told the American Philosophical Society here to-day.

Dr. Haupt's paper was entitled "Opium in the Bible." He said that the "gall with wine" proffered the Saviour, as told in Matthew xxvii, 34, indicated, by strict interpretation, a bitter fluid and opium. "Myrrh," told of in Mark xv, 23, he added, denotes the drug.

"The Talmud," the professor declared, "states that a 'cup of wine with lebonah' was given criminals before their execution. Lebonah means incense, as a rule, but in this case it was used for opium."

PRESIDENT DENIES MOVE IN RIGGS CASE

Tumulty's Statement Says Rumor of Intervention Has No Foundation.

Washington, April 24. At the White House to-day a statement was issued by Secretary Tumulty denying reports that President Wilson had taken personal charge of the government's side of the controversy between the Riggs National Bank and Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams.

The statement read:

"There is not a thread of truth in the stories in the morning papers that the President has personally taken over the investigation of the Riggs Bank."

It was said that the President had consulted Attorney General Gregory and Louis D. Brandeis as special counsel, to keep himself informed.

ZEPPELIN DAMAGES BRITISH BATTLESHIP

German Embassy Says It Learns of Result of Raid from "Reliable Source."

Washington, April 24. The German Embassy announced to-day it had information "from a reliable source" that a British battleship was severely damaged in the last Zeppelin attack over the Tyne.

Petrograd, April 24. Witnesses of the recent German aerial bombardment of the Russian town of Bialystok, arriving in Petrograd to-day, relate that twenty children were killed and many others wounded. One bomb fell into a street filled with school children. Another bomb struck a hospital train, wounding a woman nurse.

GASOLENE GOSSIP by Hank Caldwell

A New Feature of The Sunday Tribune

Any one who has ever had anything to do with an automobile will be drawn to this speedy stuff of Hank's. If there is any one individual who knows more about the various phases of the automobile business he has yet to present himself.

GASOLENE GOSSIP will get you the first time and will hold you as long as Hank wields the pen.

EVERY SUNDAY IN SPORTING SECTION