

to contain a large quantity of these gases. We have made sensible progress toward the north, on the right bank of the Yser Canal. The British troops, notwithstanding the violent attack of the Germans, of which we spoke last night, have on our right maintained all their positions.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris seeks to minimize the importance of the victory at Langemarck, which, it asserts, occurred only on a front of four kilometers (about two and one-half miles), out of a total front of 900 kilometers (about 550 miles), and accuses the Germans of magnifying their success in order to influence neutral countries.

Berlin (via wireless to London), April 25.—Army headquarters gave out today the following: "We obtained further results at Ypres. The ground captured on April 25 north of Ypres was still retained by the enemy. Further east we continued our attack and took by storm the Scherpenberg Farm, southwest of St. Julien, as well as the villages of St. Julien and Kerselaere, and advanced victoriously toward Grafenstafel. During these engagements about 1,000 Englishmen were taken prisoners and several machine guns were captured.

"The British counter attack against our positions west of St. Julien was repulsed early this morning, with heavy losses to the enemy. The attempts of the British to make an attack were quenched at the very start by the fire of our artillery."

Germans Take 1,600 Men and 17 Guns in Argonne. Berlin, April 25 (via wireless to London).—Army headquarters gave out today the following: "The Argonne was repulsed an attack by two French battalions north of Four-de-Paris.

"In the Meuse hills, southwest of Cambrai, the French suffered a heavy defeat. We began an attack at this point and in the rush broke through many French lines lying one behind the other. The French attempted at night to take away from us the captured territory, but again failed, with heavy losses to them. Twenty-four French officers and 1,000 men were taken prisoners and remained in our hands after these engagements.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle fighting at close quarters occurred only at certain points. On the heights of Comblain, on the southern front the fighting at Ailly has not yet come to a conclusion. A French night attack in the wood of Le Prétre failed.

Paris, April 25.—The War Office today gave out the following: "In the Argonne two machine guns and made some prisoners. The action was a local one, although it was of the most violent character.

"On the heights of the Meuse, at the Colonne trench, the Germans made an attack with an entire division on a front of one kilometer. At first they compelled our first line to give way, but subsequently regained this position by a counter attack."

CANADA TO REPLACE MEN LOST AT YPRES. "One Desire Is for Revenge." Dominion Minister Cables England. Ottawa, April 25.—That the Canadian division was hotly engaged on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, is indicated by a list of eighty casualties among officers alone—twenty-one killed and fifty-nine wounded. A battery of Canadian six-inch guns was taken by the Germans and later recaptured.

Sir John French sent the following telegram to General Alderson, commander of the Canadian division: "I wish to express to you and the Canadian troops my admiration of the gallant stand and fight they have made."

TERROR-CRAZED, GERMANS SLAY OWN COMRADES

British Surprise on Hill 60 Found Some Unharmed, Says "Eye-Witness."

TRENCHES WIPED OUT BY MINE EXPLOSIONS

Despite Fire from Three Sides, English Held Ground Against Assaults.

London, April 25.—"Trenches, parapets and sand bags disappeared," says the British official "eye-witness" in describing the effect of the explosions of the British mines which preceded the recent attack and capture by the British of Hill No. 60, to the southeast of Ypres.

"The whole surface of the ground," the narrative continues, "assumed strange shapes. Here it was torn into huge craters, there large mounds of fallen debris were to be seen. "The reports of the explosions died away, and while dense columns of smoke and dust still hung in the air our men, led by their officers, sprang from the trenches and rushed across the space of some forty to sixty yards lying between our line and the gaping craters before them, the front covered by the attack being only some 250 yards in length.

"Where the mines had actually exploded nothing was left of the occupied side of the hostile line, but in the neighboring trenches our assaulting infantry witnessed an extraordinary scene. Many German soldiers, possibly owing to the fact that they were working in the trenches, were surprised in their shirtsleeves and without equipment.

"Stunned by the violence of the explosions, bewildered and suddenly subjected to a rain of hand grenades thrown by our bombing parties, they gave way to panic.

"Turn on Own Comrades. "Cursing and shouting they were falling over one another and fighting in their hurry to gain the exits leading into the communication trenches. Some of those in the rear, maddened by terror, were driving their bayonets into the bodies of their comrades in front of them.

"Of all this our infantry had but a momentary glimpse before they fell upon the enemy with the bayonet, burst through the maze of trenches, poured into the craters and pressed on down the communication trenches until they were stopped by barricades defended by bomb throwers.

"The first line of trenches was captured in a few minutes with little difficulty. But then the real struggle began, for the Germans recovered quickly from their surprise.

"From our line the hill is a salient point, exposed to fire from three sides, and it was only a minutes before the German gunners took advantage of this and opened fire. Soon the whole position became obscured in the smoke of bursting shells. Meanwhile our batteries had begun to support the attack, and a terrific artillery fire was maintained far into the night.

"From many points along our line, and to the north and south of Hill No. 60, could be seen the flashes from the shells, while the flashes from the guns were so nearly continuous that they resembled the effect of musketry fire. Under this fire our men had to work through the crumbling sides of the enemy, blocking their communications and generally rendering the position indefensible.

with dead, the enemy continued his pressure during the whole of Sunday until we were gradually driven from the southern edge of the hill. At 6 p. m. reinforcements reached our front line and swept the Germans from their foothold.

"Prior to this the close proximity of the contending sides had led to a slackening in the bombardment, but it then broke out afresh and with greater intensity. Our position, however, now was more secure. Although the shelling and bombing never ceased altogether, the night passed in comparative quiet."

The narrative says that bombardment was maintained on Monday, April 12, and that the Germans extended their shelling to the entire Ypres area, including the town itself, in which, it is asserted, 170 children were killed. Toward evening the Germans made another attack on Hill No. 60, but the "eye-witness" asserts, "again did our machine guns do tremendous execution on the attacking force."

"After the attack at 8 o'clock in the evening," the narrative continues, "suffered the same fate. Still the Germans would not admit defeat, and all night long parties armed with hand grenades made repeated efforts to drive us off the hill, their attacks alternating with bombardments from artillery of all kinds and also trench mortars."

"On Wednesday, the "eye-witness" says, the British had firmly established themselves.

Assault One of War's Fiercest. "The attack upon and the defence of Hill No. 60," the narrative declares, "will go down in history as one of the finest exploits of the British army during the war. Officers who experienced the bombardment prior to the attack of the Prussian Guard, on April 11, and who also underwent that disaster against Hill No. 60, say that later was by far the worst of the two.

"What our troops withstood can in some degree be realized if it is remembered that the space fought over during the four and a half days was only about 250 yards in length by about 200 yards in depth.

"Upon that small area the enemy for hours hurled tons of metal and high explosives, and at times the hilltop was wreathed in clouds of poisonous fumes, and yet our gallant infantry did not give way. They stood firm under a fire which swept away whole sections at a time, filled the trenches with dead bodies and numbered the German approach to the front line that reinforcements could not reach it without having to climb over their fallen comrades.

Losses Fall to Depress Men. "In these circumstances our losses naturally were heavy. Nevertheless, they have not depressed the men, all of whom, including the wounded, are extremely cheerful, for they know that the fight for Hill No. 60 has cost the Germans far more than it has cost us.

"The reports of the capture of the hill, the "eye-witness" says, probably were due not only to the intrinsic value of the position, but the fear of personal capture. The Germans were concerned if they failed to hold it. He adds that the Bavarian generals who were responsible for the unsuccessful attack of St. Eloi were placed on the retired list. The troops who opposed the British on Hill 60, the "eye-witness" says, were composed of Saxons and men recruited from all parts of Germany.

WE know a man who won't read the war news because he says the papers print a thing to-day and deny it to-morrow.

Undoubtedly they often do. Rumor travels fast and not always in a straight line, and it's not always possible to call up a general and verify details!

But there is one source of information which is authentic—the official bulletins issued by the governments themselves. This is the only source from which Frank H. Simonds draws the facts for his war editorials in The Tribune. The only source, that is, except history.

The Tribune First to Last the Truth

GERMANS IN MASKS FOLLOWED FUMES

Tried Air Before Attack—Chlorine Effective for Miles. (By Cable to The Tribune.) London, April 25.—A "Chronicle" correspondent in the north of France, describing the use of chlorine gas by the Germans, says:

"On the evening of the 22d the French soldiers who manned the first line trenches saw rising from the German trenches a short distance away a number of white fuses, evidently intended as signals. Almost at once along the German trenches a thick curtain of yellow smoke arose, and was blown gently toward the French trenches by the northeast wind.

"This curtain, which advanced like the yellow wind of northern China, offered this peculiarity, that it spread thickly on the ground, rising to a height of sixteen feet only. I call your attention here to the fact that these were not asphyxiating bombs that the Germans used—they were big, reinforced bottles of gas, compressed at high pressure, which the Germans placed on the tops of their trenches, and of which they opened the caps, coming from behind them, would carry on the poison to their enemies' trenches.

"The French soldiers were naturally taken by surprise. Some got away in time, but many, not understanding the new danger, were overcome by the fumes and died, poisoned. Among those who escaped nearly all coughed and spit blood, the chlorine attacking the mucous membrane. The dead turned black at once. The effect of this poisonous gas was felt over about an eight mile front, and was carried by two kilometers deep. Further than that the gas was too much diluted with air to kill, but suffocated many.

"About fifteen minutes after letting the gas escape the Germans got out of their trenches. Some of them were sent on in advance, with masks over their heads, to ascertain if the air had become fit to breathe. Having discovered that it was, they arrived in large numbers within the trenches, where the gas had spread itself and took possession of the arms of the dead men. They made no prisoners. Whenever they saw a soldier whom the fumes had not quite killed they snatched away his rifle and threw it to lie down to die better."

"It is possible that the use of the chlorine gas may one day turn against the Germans themselves. Should the wind veer suddenly, they would be the first victims of their murderous attempt."

GERMANY BOASTS OF HER GAS BOMBS

Triumph of Chemistry, "Frankfurter Zeitung" Calls Asphyxiating Devices.

London, April 25.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following special article on the German successes near Ypres, as printed by the "Frankfurter Zeitung": "It is indeed possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy's troops to remain in their trenches on the right bank of the Yser. It is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted the press to announce a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the English and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side also would employ gas bombs, or whatever one may call them."

PARIS THINKS ITALY IS READY FOR WAR

Rome Believed on Point of Calling Rumania to Arms as Ally.

SOCIALISTS PLAN STRIKE FOR PEACE

Favor Neutrality, Though in Sympathy with Allies, Leader Declares.

Paris, April 25.—The prospect of Italian intervention is a subject of extensive comment by the Paris press. The trend of dispatches from Rome, Milan and elsewhere is that Italy is ready for the conflict and has decided on the publication of a letter by Deputy Istrat, of Rumania, confirming the treaty of alliance between Italy and Rumania as the basis for a statement that Rumania will join her as an ally when Italy gives the word.

Opposition to Italy's participation in the war is expressed by Deputy Filippo Turati, of Milan, the Socialist leader, in a letter published in Milan to-day. Importance is attached to Signor Turati's letter, because it is regarded as an indication of the attitude of Italian Socialists. He writes: "The Italian Socialists have the strongest sympathy for the Allies, feeling that the violation of treaties designed to protect Belgium has presented a common peril."

"Sympathy thus aroused may properly stir the nation to exercise its moral influence, to take diplomatic action, and may even lead to the formation of a volunteer military organization. Nevertheless, such a feeling of sympathy is not sufficient reason for armed intervention by the nation whose soldiers are called to the colors by conscription."

Signor Turati closes his letter with the declaration that the Socialists of Italy would make themselves more useful to the proletariat of other nations by remaining neutral.

Rome, April 25.—A faction of the Socialists which is vigorously opposed to participation by Italy in the war is planning to bring about, in case mobilization of the army is ordered, a general strike throughout Italy. The great majority of the Socialists, however, are not in sympathy with such a plan, and it is believed the effort would fail.

The press, politicians and public are discussing with lively interest the plan for an Austro-Italian agreement reported to have been presented by the Italian Ambassador, Prince von Bellow. This plan provided for the recognition of the reciprocal interests of Italy and Austria in preserving the Triple Alliance and for territorial concessions by Austria.

Criticism of any such agreement is widespread, on the ground that the precise concessions which Italy would receive were not set forth with sufficient clearness. It is expressed that so long as Austria retains her present territory on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, with Pola, Cattaro and the Dalmatian islands, in case mobilization experts have compared to 600 dreadnoughts—it will be impossible to reach a settlement.

AIRMAN HARASS GERMAN ARTILLERY

Six Horses Allotted to Each Fieldpiece in Belgium as Aid to Mobility.

Amsterdam (via London) April 25.—Severe fighting is reported on the line of Moorslede and Passchendaele, in Belgium, near Poperinghe, in the direction of the Yser. The German artillery, with numerous wounded and killed. Near Moorslede a great military cemetery has been laid out and the German army is being hurried there. The church at Moorslede is filled with wounded.

U. S. IS NOT IN FAVOR OF FEELING ABROAD.

President's Cousin Tells of Feeling Abroad.

John A. Wilson, a cousin of the President, who has been abroad for four weeks, returned yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool. He said there was a feeling against the United States among certain elements of the Allies, who thought this country should have made a protest against the German invasion of Belgium. There is also a strong feeling against America in Germany, he declared, because of the arms and munitions being sent to the Allies. In England, he said, a talk of peace is resented, and the people are convinced that the war will last long.

Dr. Benjamin Jablons, who went to France in September to assist in American Red Cross work at Neuilly, was also on the New York. He declared the hospital at Neuilly had come into such high favor with the French that it is to be enlarged.

R. G. Knowles, the English actor, another passenger, said he believed the war would be ended this summer, and that diplomatic negotiations were under way for the graceful withdrawal of the way for the graceful withdrawal of the 10,000 British soldiers were killed by their own fire at Neuve Chapelle, and that three generals had been recalled because of the blunder.

KURDS MASSACRE MANY ARMENIANS

Inhabitants of Ten Villages Murdered—Natives Appalled to United States.

Tiflis, April 25.—Refugees who have reached the Russian line report that the massacre of Armenians by Mahometans is being continued on even a greater scale. They say all the inhabitants of ten villages near Van, in Armenia, have been put to death. On being advised of massacres at Erzerum, Berjan and Zeitun and of the conditions at Van, the Katolikos, head of the Armenian Church, at Echmiadzin, near Erivan, cabled to President Wilson an appeal to the people of the United States on behalf of the Armenians.

The Associated Press received reports of the massacre of eight hundred of the villagers in Urza and of 720 in Salmas. The painful uncertainty concerning the fifteen thousand survivors of Urza was confirmed by a journey to Salmas. The Turkish army had failed to obliterate the signs of slaughter. The caps of thirty-six victims lay where a mud wall had been toppled over on them.

Not a few Christians lacked the courage or means for self-defence. At the desolated Catholic mission at Hosrova, where forty-eight victims of the massacre were buried, Elizabeth Marcar, an Armenian girl, told how she and young David Ishmu battled with the Kurds. Her story later was amply confirmed.

"We took refuge and mounted to the roof of the mission," she said. "I fired eighty shots. The Kurds were forced to withdraw outside the village wall. There I killed two and David two; later we killed four more, one of whom was the chief. The Kurds abandoned their plunder and carried off their dead."

VIENNA REPORTS CARPATHIAN GAINS

Russian Flank to Eastward of Uzsok Pass Austro-German Objective.

London, April 25.—Official reports reaching here from Vienna and Berlin indicate that the Eastern front is enjoying a period of comparative calm, except in the mid-Carpathians, where the Russian counter-attack against the Austrians in Uzsok Pass, and to the eastward, where the Austrians and Germans are trying to crush the Russian flank.

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WASHINGTON SEES LITTLE PEACE HOPE

Does Not Treat Seriously Rumors of Speedy End of War.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 25.—Diplomatic Washington is not disposed to consider seriously the reports that peace in Europe is near. This sentiment is not confined to the representatives of the belligerent powers, but pervades official Washington, from the President down.

WIDOWED MOTHERS STARVING

The campaign committee of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, of 501 Fifth Avenue, issued yesterday a public invitation to a meeting to be held in Delmonico's this evening to discuss plans for aiding widowed mothers who are alien and receive no benefit from the widowed mothers' pension act. It is said that tens of thousands of such women are facing starvation in this city.

Body Picked Up in Sound.

An unidentified man, about forty-five years old, was taken from the Sound at Clason Point yesterday afternoon by William Higgs, a boathouse proprietor. A letter addressed "Jack Shealer, 129 East 122d Street," and signed "Len Egan," was found in a pocket of the clothing. There is no one known at the East 122d Street address by the name of Shealer, nor is there any one known there answering the description of the dead man. The body had evidently been in the water several days.

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Clothes-buying economy lies in getting everything combined in one suit you look for in fashion, pattern, fit, comfort, and sturdiness.

It takes no persuasive argument to sell a man a second suit of our clothes, once he has worn a suit and tested its merits.

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Armour & Company say: "Conditions have improved very materially, and increasing number of furnaces are in blast, many factories are increasing their output, the number of idle men continues to decrease. In all lines of trade without exception an improvement has occurred."

March exports from New York of \$126,904,524 broke all records, and 50% represented motors, foodstuffs and clothing.

The railroads have turned the corner in both gross and net earnings, and one great system is contracting to expend \$200,000,000 for new equipment, indicating a settled belief in the industrial revival.

Lake copper 21c; electrolytic 18c. The copper market is buoyant and has reached the highest level of the past three years.

There can be no more appropriate time than this for the business man to consider his banking relations, for they play as important a part in business economy as machinery, raw material, labor, distribution or any other single factor in business.

The Harriman National Bank offers its services and facilities in a liberal spirit, and holds itself ready to respond to the consistent requirements of its depositors. It regards its business as that of a merchant-banker in credit and is seeking customers.

Correspondence or personal call invited.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

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BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

BOY KILLS SENTRIES, WRECKS TWO GUNS

Le Mans, April 25.—Jacques Goujon, seventeen years old, has been cited in military orders and given a military medal. The youth killed two German sentries, blew up with the aid of bombs two quickfiring guns of the enemy, was captured, but succeeded in escaping, carrying with him at the same time a machine gun of the Germans to the French lines. Later, during a German counter attack Goujon's right arm was blown off by a shell.

The military authorities at Lyons, Goujon's home city, had refused to accept him for military duty on account of his age. He went to Paris, where he was accepted because of his robust constitution.

JAPAN SURE OF CHINA

Baron Kato Declares Negotiations Will Succeed.

Tokyo, April 25.—Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister, to-day told the parliamentary association that he was confident of success in the Japanese negotiations with China.

Regarding the future, Baron Kato said the government would take such measures as would fully satisfy the nation.

Czar Visits Przemysl.

Petrograd, April 25.—Dispatches from Lemberg, Galicia, say that Emperor Nicholas, accompanied by Grand Duke Nicholas and his staff, visited Przemysl on Friday. The Emperor also stopped at Sambor, where he inspected the Guard of Honor, commanded by General Brusiloff. He thanked the soldiers for their faithful service and distributed the Cross of St. George.

TURKISH TRENCHES SHELLED BY FLEET

Allies Capture Two Steamers Flying U. S. Flag, Alleging Cargo Contraband of War.

London, April 25.—The operations in the Dardanelles apparently are still confined to the bombardment of the Turkish entrenchments, while preparations are being made for the landing of the allied force, part of which is being sent on Turkish territory at Enos and other points.

An Athens dispatch to "The Evening News" says it is reported in shipping circles at the Piraeus that the cargo of the allied fleet have captured and taken to Lemnos the Hadji Dagou Line steamers Virginia and Maout, which were flying the American flag. They carried contraband of war.

STOP GERMAN SMUGGLING

Naples Police Prevent Clothing Goods Going Through.

Naples, April 25.—The police discovered here to-day an attempt to smuggle out of the country a large quantity of contraband goods, apparently intended for Germany. Seventy trucks of merchandise were brought into Naples from the north. The goods were being sent to the port of Castelluccio, said to be intended for shipment to Venice. In reality, the police say, they were to have been shipped to some Austrian port and thence forwarded to Germany.

RUSSIA BANS CAVALRY

No Horsemen Included in the Troops Being Organized.

Berlin, April 25.—The new troops Russia is organizing will contain no cavalry formations, according to a special dispatch from the Russian border to a local newspaper.

Experts have demonstrated, says the report, that the cavalry band already more than covers all needs during the present war. Infantry and artillery are taking predominance, partly, while cavalry plays a minor role.