GUARANTEE
Your Money Back If You Want It.
See Editorial Page, First Column.

New York Tribune

WEATHER
CLOUDY TO-DAY; PROBABLY FAIR TO-MORROW; VARIABLE WINDS.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 60; Low, 48.
Full report on Page 6.

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

Vol. LXXV.... No. 25,003. [Copyright, 1915, By The Tribune Association.] SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915. PRICE ONE CENT In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

COLONEL HOPES PRINTING JOBS WILL WIN CASE

Relies on Albany Contracts to Justify His Attack on Barnes.

DUELL EJECTED FROM THE COURT

Several Roosevelt Witnesses Fail to Connect Barnes with State Corruption.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Syracuse, N. Y., April 30.—Albany printing contracts, state, county and city, have at last been reached in the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit. On evidence respecting them largely rest the hopes of Theodore Roosevelt's counsel for proving legal justification for the statements for which William Barnes asks $50,000 damages.

The vivid Roosevelt personality, the implications in the testimony of Messrs. Loeb, Davenport, Hinman, Agnew and the rest, may count with the jury, but it is the cold facts of the printing situation in Albany that counsel for the Colonel hopes to weld into a lever to pry the case into the jury's hands. It is tough material they have to work with; however hot the blast of the Bayne committee may have been, the metal has cooled.

Michael Dolan, of "The Argus," a printer and publisher, was the first witness as to the printing contracts. Mr. Dolan is "comin' sixty-eight," and all the shrewdness learned in a lifetime of printing and publishing in the state capital is his. Quite at ease on the stand, he took nothing for granted, but scanned suspiciously every document handed him by John M. Bowers, Colonel Roosevelt's counsel, and reflected deeply before answering.

Mr. Bowers succeeded in drawing from Mr. Dolan the information that "The Argus" paid commissions to "The Albany Journal" on city contracts. Mr. Dolan said that while "The Argus" might have the call to print the proceedings of the Common Council of Albany, certain departments whose reports were contained in these proceedings might want their reports printed separately. The contracts for the duplicate reports might—and did in 1910 and 1911—go to "The Albany Journal," William Barnes's paper.

Paid Commissions to "The Journal."

"The Argus," on "speculation," would hold in type such matters as might be wanted in duplicate. Mr. Dolan would "solicit" the work from "The Journal," which had the contracts for the duplicates. He would offer "The Journal" a commission of 15 per cent on the city contracts obtained by "The Argus" and 20 or 25 per cent on the duplicate printing to be done.

"Did you know the amount of 'The Journal's' bid?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"I did not," replied Mr. Dolan.

"Then how did you know the amount of the bill you would send them?"

"We had business relations, and would send them a check," was the somewhat cryptic reply.

This much Mr. Bowers got from the witness, but it was like drawing rusty nails out of a hickory plank. Mr. Bowers then introduced in evidence a check for $603.50 indorsed to the Journal Company by the witness.

Justice Andrews, after listening to arguments, decided to admit the printing evidence subject to a motion to strike it out if it were not connected later with the alleged Barnes-Murphy-crooked politics-crooked business alliance, and the decision somewhat dispelled the gloom at the Roosevelt counsel table.

John A. Hennessy, radiantly shaven and laundered and tailored, had marched up to the witness stand and marched right back again, and the sparks that flew when William M. Ivins undertook to cross-examine Frederick M. Davenport had failed to illuminate the dismal prospect.

Hennessy Shut Off.

Mr. Hennessy was permitted to testify that he had been executive auditor for Governor Sulzer. Then objections stopped him. Mr. Ivins could not see how Mr. Hennessy was to connect William Barnes with conditions in state departments.

As for the part of the Colonel's pleading which alleged rottenness in almost every department, Mr. Ivins declared he was willing to admit it. That particular part of the Republican platform from which the paragraph had been taken had been written by himself, said Mr. Ivins, who added that he was entirely willing to admit "that during the two Democratic administrations the state government was just as corrupt as they were capable of making it."

The brief appearance of Mr. Hennessy followed that of H. H. Vreeland, ex-president of the Metropolitan Street Railways Company, who was permitted to testify that in 1903 he had contributed $20,000 to the Republican State Committee. He said he never knew Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Ivins declared that his client was doing "office boy" work for the committee then. Testimony that Mr. Vreeland had also contributed to the Democratic campaign fund was excluded, as even if it could be inferred that he was paying for "protection" there was no evidence that he was paying Mr. Barnes.

Then came ex-State Senator Davenport, describing himself explicitly as a "teacher at Hamilton College." He told of the fight in the Hinman-Greene bill and of the conferences called in adjoining rooms near the Senate chamber by Mr. Barnes and Senator Grady. He repeated his "fiddling Nero" characterization of Mr. Barnes and came back hard at Mr. Ivins when the attorney intimated that it was a display of his erudition.

"Did I believe Rome was burning?" he repeated. "I believed that the Republican party interests in New York State were in grave danger because of the setting up of an authority"——

Charles H. Duell, Jr., Ejected.

Justice Andrews's gavel cut the answer short. "Was there some applause down there?" he asked. "Whoever

Continued on page 4, column 3

FARRAR CALLS ON FRANK

Singer Talks with Condemned Man About Music.

Atlanta, April 30.—It became known here to-day that Geraldine Farrar, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, appearing here this week, visited Leo M. Frank in his cell in the Fulton County Jail late yesterday.

"Miss Farrar was here only a short time," said Frank. "We discussed music, of which I am very fond. Moreover, I had visited some of the places in Europe where she had appeared, and the discussion of these visits was of interest to both of us. Miss Farrar came simply to express her interest and sympathy."

Miss Farrar apparently desired to escape notoriety in visiting Frank. She communicated with the prisoner's wife by telephone, and expressed a desire to see Frank. The visit was immediately arranged.

CLEARY, AS CLERK, INDICTED, IS RUMOR

Two Associates Also Held, It Is Said, for Irregularities in Haverstraw Accounts.

New City, N. Y., April 30.—Following to-day's session, the last of a two weeks' investigation by the Rockland County Grand Jury into alleged irregularities in the accounts of former Town Clerk William V. Cleary, of Haverstraw, it was rumored here to-night that an indictment had been handed down against him and others against two of his associates.

This was further borne out by the statement made at the home of Sheriff Lawrence Serven that with Under Sheriff Theodore De Noyells Cleary had left town and would not return until to-morrow. It was also reported that two other indictments would be brought against Cleary, who was acquitted of slaying his son-in-law, Eugene Newman, when the grand jury reconvenes next Friday, and makes its presentment to Supreme Court Justice Isaac N. Mills, of Mount Vernon.

It was through the influence of the Haverstraw Taxpayers' Association that State Controller Eugene M. Travis sent examiners to look into the irregularities of $20,000, which were said to exist in Cleary's accounts. Mr. Chambers was assisted in his investigation by District Attorney Thomas Gagan.

It is believed that if indictments were found they were sealed, and will not be opened until next week. It was also said that one of the persons indicted along with Cleary was Bernard J. Fox, who was an eye-witness to the Newman murder, and who testified first that he had not known where the revolver with which the youth was killed was, but who later admitted that he had given it to his wife. When the present grand jury came into existence there was a charge of perjury standing against Fox.

At Cleary's home here, at 610 West 152d Street, no upstate official appeared up until midnight. Servants said that Mr. Cleary has been out of town for more than a month.

DRUG VICTIMS FLEE IN PINK PAJAMAS

Four Elude Guard at Bellevue and Win Brief Liberty—One Still at Large.

Four drug fiends escaped from the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital last evening. At a late hour only three had been recaptured.

Clad only in pink pajamas and bathrobes, the prisoner patients eluded Patrolman McVeah on guard, and slipped out through a rear closet at 7:20. Evading the crowd of visitors at the main entrance, the men climbed a high iron gate into Twenty-seventh Street.

Patrolman Thomas Sheahan caught sight of two of the robed figures and chased them to 204 East Twenty-sixth Street. He found them hiding under beds upstairs. Meanwhile small boys told Patrolman Connell of seeing a man in a bathrobe jump on a truck and hiding under a blanket. He was caught at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

The three men who were speedily caught were Anthony Poggi, 175 Baxter Street; Peter Pryor, 1181 Second Avenue, and Harry Degnan. The fourth fugitive, Nicholas Colleti, 250 West Thirty-sixth Street, was last seen on a northbound surface car at Thirty-fourth Street.

CRACKSMEN MISS $10,000

Safe Wrecked, but Noise Fails to Reach Workers.

Inexperienced safe crackers tried last night to blow open the safe in the office of the Locust Farms Dairy, 458 and 460 Tenth Avenue, with the result that they wrecked the door of the safe, tore a five-foot hole in the rear wall, smashed several panes of glass and missed $10,000 in the shattered strong box.

The most puzzling feature of the case is that despite the fact that the explosion must have made a terrific noise, and that men were working in the building, no one in the neighborhood could be found who had heard it.

WINE OR HIS HAT

Host Loses Headgear to Guest Until Police Rescue It.

Bareheaded, Agnar Harrison, of 148 West 125th Street, appeared in the 123d Street police station with two policemen following him. They escorted Margaret Reed and Harrison's hat. The man told Lieutenant O'Rourke he had been dining with the girl, that she had demanded wine, and that when he told her he couldn't afford it she had attached his hat.

All the lieutenant's blandishments went for nothing. The woman steadfastly refused to relinquish her prize. "Wine or no hat," she insisted, holding it tight.

"If you don't give the gentleman his hat," suggested O'Rourke, "we'll have to lock you up."

"Wine or no hat," she repeated.

The woman spent the night in jail and Harrison went home with his treasured skypiece, but it took three policemen to get it away from her.

BRYAN MOVES HUNDREDS HERE TO FIGHT RUM

Booker T. Washington Is Among Pledge Signers at Temperance Call.

PROTECT MINORS, SECRETARY WARNS

Schooner That Crosses Bar, He Asserts, Is More Deadly than Submarine.

Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, accompanied by his little water wagon, came to town last night and swatted the Demon Rum so lustily in Carnegie Hall that when he finished several hundred persons, including Dr. Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, hit the trail and signed cards pledging themselves to stay off the red eye for the rest of their lives.

There were about 2,500 persons in the hall—not the capacity gathering—so a projected overflow meeting in the Calvary Baptist Church, across the street, was called off.

In the crowd were hundreds of very young men and women. There were scores and scores of mere boys and girls, several of the boys making up the De Witt Clinton High School band and the yell squad. A remarkable number of young Japanese were present.

No Charge for Bryan.

The meeting was under the auspices of the National Abstainers' Society, which had its first meeting in Philadelphia on March 15, when Mr. Bryan was also the principal speaker. Because of his interest in the movement the Secretary made the trip to this city last night absolutely without charge. He made this fact clear himself and was roundly cheered.

To point out the inroads alcohol is making in the United States, Mr. Bryan drew four comparisons between the $2,500,000,000 that is spent in this country annually by the bibulous with the amount of money realized from various crops, with the cost of good roads, with the cost of running the federal government and with the product of labor.

In each instance the amount spent on intoxicating drinks is overwhelmingly in the lead. If the money were used for building roads, he said, we could construct one hundred macadamized highways across the continent, twelve miles from each other. With the money we could duplicate our railroad systems in eight years.

"The amount now spent annually for drink," Mr. Bryan continued, "would, in two years, duplicate all the banks of the country—state and national, furnish them with capital and surplus equal to that which they now have, and leave $1,000,000,000 for other investments. Is it not worth while to give some attention to the liquor question? Imagine, if you can, the effect upon the home life of the country if the amount invested in drink were invested in bank stock, and what do you think would be the effect on business if the capital and surplus of the banks were doubled in two years?"

The speaker went into a citation of the evils that the use of alcohol develops to the mind and to the body, and the fact that no state permits the sale of intoxicants to a minor.

"No employer," he said, "cares to put business in the hands of a tippler. The man who drinks cannot safely be trusted with the care of life or property. Read the advertisements in the want columns. Did you ever see an

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

item like this: 'Wanted—A good, moderate drinker for a responsible position.' No saloon keeper would stand sponsor for such an advertisement, for total abstinence is a virtue even behind the bar.

Drink Outdoes War.

"There has been a growing disposition in this country and throughout the world to emphasize the evils of strong drink, but even the most enthusiastic advocates of temperance have been surprised at the ghastly light which the war in Europe has thrown upon the subject. The aeroplane that drops its bomb from above and the submarine which shoots its torpedo from below are less to be feared than the schooner that crosses the bar."

The Secretary, announcing that pledge cards would be distributed, closed with:

"I call you to the colors—to the standard raised by the National Ab-

Continued on page 2, column 2

CARS CRASH ON BRIDGE

Six Hurt—Motorman Hurled Through Windshield.

Surface cars of the Gates Avenue and Putnam Avenue lines collided while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge late last night. Six persons were cut and bruised by the flying glass and the shock.

Both cars were bound for New York. When nearing the Manhattan end of the bridge the brakes of the Putnam Avenue car refused to work. It crashed into the rear of the other, the shock throwing the motorman, August Wickstrom, through his glass windshield.

The Gates Avenue car was the heavier and newer and suffered less in the collision. The other was badly splintered for a third of its length.

Traffic was delayed twenty minutes while the tracks were cleared.

STEVENS COMPLETES FUND

In Eleventh Hour Rush Raises Last of $1,385,000.

Last minute gifts brought in by eleventh-hour hustlers completed the fund of $1,385,000 which Stevens Institute in Hoboken set out to raise to clear off indebtedness, erect buildings and increase the endowment fund.

Thursday's report showed nearly $40,000 was needed. The Midvale Steel Company gave $1,000. F. A. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor, started a Hundred Club, which obtained eighty-one members, each pledged to give $100. A young alumnus who had already given several hundred dollars wrote that he positively ouldn't increase the amount, then added a postscript and inclosed a check for $100. As a final resort Dr. Humphreys started a Five Club, whose members gave $5,000 each.

GORGAS ATTACKS GOETHALS'S POLICY

Says Panama Builder Blocked Plans to Stamp Out Malaria.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, April 30.—Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, noted for his sanitary work in Cuba and Panama, at the dedication to-day of the Washington University Medical School, declared that General George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, was to blame for the failure of the Canal Zone's sanitary authorities to eliminate malaria fever. He also said he believed if General Goethals had been in full control during the three years before 1907, as he was after that time, they might not have succeeded in eliminating yellow fever.

General Gorgas did not refer to Goethals by name, but "as the chairman of the commission in whom all the power of the isthmus was concentrated."

"This officer," declared General Gorgas, "thought it advisable to make radical changes in the methods of sanitation. These changes took execution of the anti-malaria work out of the hands of the sanitary authorities and placed it in the hands of men who had no special knowledge of anti-malaria work. I argued against these changes as forcibly as I could, but to no avail."

$2,000,000 FIRE SWEEPS COLON

Soldiers Save City by Blowing Up Houses—Ten Persons Perish, 10,000 Homeless.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Panama, April 30.—Only the work of United States artillerymen in dynamiting houses saved the city of Colon from total destruction by a fire which started at 3 o'clock this afternoon and caused $2,000,000 damage and cost the lives of ten persons.

More than ten blocks have been entirely destroyed. To-night more than 10,000 homeless are sleeping in the streets.

Among the buildings destroyed was the United States Commissary, whose contents were a total loss. Many American business establishments also suffered, and the buildings of the International Bank and the Panama Bank were burned.

Officials of the Canal Zone and the fire department from this city were rushed to Colon on special trains. American troops were also called out to aid the firemen and to patrol the city. The American residence section was unharmed. The origin of the fire is not known.

FLEXNER EXPECTS MORE OF JOHN D.

"We're Not Through with Him Yet," Says Head of Rockefeller Institute.

St. Louis, April 30.—Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, said in an address at the City Club here to-day that the time would come when city, state and nation would have to contribute to the support of institutions of medical research.

Nearly all such institutions in this country, he said, are supported by private endowments. Dr. Flexner said John D. Rockefeller had given $13,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute, and that he gave the money only after he became convinced that the funds would be put to a useful purpose.

"We are not through with him yet," Dr. Flexner added.

COE IS FOUND IN ALASKA TOWN, DETECTIVES SAY

World-Wide Hunt for Standard Oil Employe, Missing 3 Months.

MIND FAILED HIM, MOTHER DECLARES

She Believes He Wandered North After Forgetting Home and Bride in Boston.

Henry Clarke Coe, jr., who had been missing for three months, was located yesterday in Fairbanks, a town in the interior of Alaska. He had not been seen since he kissed his wife goodby in their home at 1200 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, on January 30.

He is the son of Dr. Henry C. Coe, who lives at 8 West Seventy-sixth Street. The young man's mother last night confirmed the report that her son had been found.

"We cannot be absolutely sure on account of the distance," she said over the telephone, "but everything points strongly to his identity. We expect cable messages in a few days that will remove all doubt.

"He was located by the Robert Burns Detective Afency of Boston.

"Dr. Coe was called to Boston yesterday and has just returned. Mr. Burns showed him messages he received from Alaska, and we believe our boy has been found at last.

"We believe that he had a lapse of memory and wandered to some boat which took him North. We have been following every clew since he disappeared, and, of course, we are very happy to think that this time he is really found."

Young Coe, who was a Standard Oil employe, had been married only eight months when he disappeared. His wife was prostrated at the shock, and has been under the constant care of physicians. She became the mother of a baby girl on March 20, and it was hoped that this news would help bring back the missing father.

Coe's mother was asked last evening whether her daughter had been told that her husband was probably in Alaska.

"I don't know whether Dr. Coe told her while he was in Boston or not," she answered.

"Then your son's wife is not with you?" she was asked. "Is she not well?"

"We do not say anything about her," Mrs. Coe answered. "I have told you all I know. I'm sorry."

At a further question about the baby, Mrs. Coe rang off.

Mr. Coe was employed by the Standard Oil Company in Boston. Every effort was made by the company to find a trace of the young man, and a $250 reward was offered for him. He was reported to have been seen in many different places, but all stories about him proved to be incorrect.

AIRSHIPS AND TAUBE FLY OVER SUFFOLK

No Bombs Dropped by Zeppelins—Allied Airmen Bombard Town in Baden.

London, April 30.—Four Zeppelin dirigible balloons flew over Lowestoft, Suffolk County, to-night, according to unofficial reports. A German Taube aeroplane also visited the county this afternoon, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, but dropped no bombs. Two British airmen are said to have gone up in pursuit of the hostile aircraft.

Airmen have been very active on the Continent, according to the official reports received to-day.

Sir John French states that a German aviator was brought down east of Ypres.

The French communiqué states:

"One of our airships has bombarded the railroad and sheds in the region of Valenciennes. One of our aeroplanes, which was destroyed by an explosion, fell inside the enemy's lines."

German Army Headquarters reports: "Aviators have been active on the coast; at Ostend houses were damaged.

"Near Cornay, in the eastern part of the Argonne, an aeroplane of the enemy came to earth. The aviators were found to be dead."

Amsterdam, via London, April 30.—"Allied airmen are displaying great activity over Southern Baden," says the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger." "They paid four visits to Haltingen on Wednesday between 7 o'clock in the morning and noon, dropping bombs for the purpose of destroying the engineering works. Only one of these bombs scored a hit, however, causing little damage. Two men were wounded slightly. Seven other bombs were dropped on the town, one exploding at the railway station and greatly damaging two express engines and slightly wounding several people."

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

We are living in one of the most momentous periods in the world's history. Great events are taking place. Great men and women are doing big things.

The New GRAPHIC Section With The Sunday Tribune

Is recording in beautiful camera-photogravure effects the ever-changing panorama of world happenings. To read about it is to go only part way. To see it in The Graphic Section is to get the whole story.

Order from Your Newsdealer Today

British Sweep Gallipoli Peninsula for Five Miles; Cross Near Marmora Sea

Where British Armies Face Turks.

The above map indicates the more important land operations on either side of the Dardanelles Strait. The dotted lines show where the hardest fighting is going on: along a line across the Gallipoli Peninsula just below Krithia; at the city of Gallipoli, which is marked by a circle, and on the Kum Kaleh cape, on the Asiatic side. The town of Maidos, opposite which a Turkish transport was sunk, is also marked with a circle. Important landing places mentioned in the reports are designated by squares.

BELGIAN PROTESTS PRAYER FOR PEACE

English Suffragist Disrupts Hague Congress with War Speech.

The Hague, Netherlands, April 30.—The wings of the dove of peace were ruffled to-day at the session of the International Congress of Women.

Mrs. Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage Association, requested that all the delegates present stand one minute in silent prayer for peace. Mlle. Hamer, of the Belgian delegation, thereupon asked permission to utter a few words. When this was granted she astounded her audience with the dramatic exclamation:

"I am a Belgian before everything, and I cannot think as you do. There can be no peace without justice. The war must continue until the Belgians' wrongs have been righted. There must be no mediation except at the bar of justice!"

General sympathy for the suffering of the Belgians caused part of the audience to break into cheers.

On the motion of Miss Florence Holbrook, of Chicago, the word "justice" was inserted in the resolution, which reads:

"The International Congress of Women, of different nations, creeds, classes and parties, united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their quality, who are fighting for their country or who are laboring under the burden of war. Since the mass of the people of each of the countries now warring believe themselves to be fighting not aggressively, but in self-defence and for their national existence, it urges the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations, and it emphatically demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent, and, therefore, based upon justice and principles which include those adopted by this congress."

Some time before the Congress had been considerably upset by Mrs. Amy Lillingston, of London, who declared:

"I was a suffragist and I remain a suffragist. I suffered in jail for it. I am just a plain English working woman, but I represent millions of women who favor the present just war as much as do the men. One hundred and eighty women are said to be waiting at Tilbury to come to this congress to talk peace. For every one of those a thousand English women are willing to accompany their sons and husbands to fight. We are tired of the century old silly platitudes such as are uttered here." Mrs. Lillingston insisted on continuing her speech until she was ruled out of order.

The whole tone of the congress to-day was American. Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of New York, brought greetings to the delegates from American women trade unionists. Miss Angela Morgan recited a poem entitled "The Battle Cry of Mothers." The transatlantic delegates secured the adoption of many of their propositions, among which was a motion urging the organization of a society of the nations for developing the work of the Hague Conference, including permanent courts of arbitration, conciliation and investigation and an arbitral court of justice.

The congress will close to-morrow with a business session.

REMOVAL C. & O. TICKET OFFICE
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. ticket office removed May 1st to 1238 Broadway. Cheap tickets to all Western points. Reservations for White Sulphur & Virginia Hot Springs.—Advt.

DUNKIRK SHELLED BY BIG LAND GUN

Range Estimated at 18 Miles—British Airmen Attack Position.

London, April 30.—The misreading of to-day's French official communication led to the belief that the German fleet was out and had bombarded Dunkirk, on the North Sea, in France, but it transpired that by some means not yet explained the Germans had got their big land guns within range of Dunkirk—a distance of from eighteen to twenty miles, military experts say—and, according to the official report, killed twenty persons and wounded forty-five.

A dispatch to "The Daily News" places the number of killed and wounded at 150. The correspondent says that the Germans opened their bombardment soon after 11 o'clock yesterday morning and continued it until 3 o'clock. More than sixty 12-inch shells were fired into the town, doing great damage. The frightened people, who had no idea whence the shells were coming, made a rush for their cellars, and hundreds hid there until the bombardment was over. This morning more than 2,000 refugees from the town arrived in Calais, and more were coming.

The Admiralty announced to-night that the position of the German guns which have been bombarding Dunkirk has been verified by aircraft reconnoissance, and that it was attacked this evening, twelve small and two large bombs being dropped.

Reconnoissance was made also to Ostend, which was cleared of all important craft. A Taube aeroplane appeared in sight, but kept 10,000 feet up and three miles off. A naval aeroplane chased the Taube, whereupon the latter retired.

One report to-day had it that the Germans had been seen off the coast of Belgium, but as British war craft were bombarding Zeebrugge during the greater part of last night and again to-day this seems doubtful.

The test of the French official, which, by a juxtaposition of sentences, caused the confusion, follows:

"German warships have been reported at large off the coast of Belgium.

"Dunkirk yesterday received nineteen shells of large calibre. Twenty persons were killed and forty-five wounded. Some houses were destroyed."

The Berlin War Office statement explained the situation in the following paragraph:

"The fortress at Dunkirk was shelled yesterday by German artillery."

GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE BOMBARDED

Amsterdam, April 30.—"The coast batteries at Zeebrugge were heavily engaged from 9:30 o'clock last night to 1 o'clock this morning, replying to a bombardment from the sea," says a dispatch to the "Telegraaf."

"A thick mist prevented the vessels engaged from being seen. That the bombardment was effective in places is inferred from the numerous fires that arose on the land."

Zeebrugge, the port of Bruges, is the base of the German submarine fleet. It came into German possession when Belgium was invaded. It is twelve miles to the northeast of Ostend and the same distance from the Holland boundary.

Throw Lines from Sea to Straits at Each End of Strip.

BERLIN ADMITS ATTACK BY SEA.

Town of Gallipoli Reported by Athens as Captured by Allies.

FRENCH CLEAR CAPE

Advance in Asiatic Promontory—London Official Declares English Losses Heavy.

London, April 30.—British troops, after a series of violent engagements extending from the Ægean Sea to the Dardanelles Strait, have driven the Turks from the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula as far as Krithia, five miles from the tip, while the French, on the Asiatic side, have cleared Kum Kaleh Cape of the opposing force, according to a detailed official statement issued to-night by the British War Office. A column of Australian and New Zealand forces twenty miles up the seacoast, at Sari Bair, the statement says, are pushing forward toward the strait, overcoming a desperate resistance by the Turks.

An unofficial dispatch from Athens says that the Allies have captured the city of Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmora. That the Allies have crossed the peninsula and attacked this strategic position is admitted in to-day's official bulletin of the German General Staff, which states that the Turks at this point "fought uninterruptedly for two days against the constant attack of the enemy without showing fatigue."

Two Lines Across Land.

These reports show that the British have succeeded in throwing two lines across the Gallipoli Peninsula, one at each end of the long tongue of land along the Dardanelles. The northern line, if held, would cut off the Turkish army from all assistance in the way of supplies and reinforcements from Constantinople.

The Turkish official reports continue to claim that the Allies are meeting defeat; that most of those on the peninsula and all on the Asiatic side have been driven off. The French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc is said to have been set on fire and a British destroyer sunk.

The Turks, under the guidance of their German officers, to-night's official report says, placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders, but against the fire of the allied fleet and the gallantry of the army they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operation.

Six points were selected for the landings, which commenced at daylight of April 25. At five points they were immediately successful, but at the sixth, near Seddul Bahr, the troops were unable to advance until the evening. The Australians and New Zealanders landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, directly across the country from the strongly fortified Narrows.

Column Reaches Krithia.

The other British troops disembarked at the extreme end of the peninsula, and by the 28th, when it was decided to give the men a rest and time to enable the positions to be consolidated, they had reached Krithia, which is on the road running along the peninsula, and over which they will join up with their comrades from the dominions and attack the forts guarding the narrows in the rear.

The French took possession of Cape Kum Kaleh after they had previously attacked toward Yeni Shehr, to the south on the Asia Minor coast.

While this was proceeding the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops, kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching Turkey from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish troopship was sunk by the British battleship Queen Elizabeth, which is believed again to have been firing her big guns across the peninsula, directed by airmen. The troopship was sunk off Maidos, a town well inside the Narrows, which later the battleship Triumph bombarded and set on fire.

Five Hundred Prisoners Taken.

The official account of the landing of the allied troops does not bear out the over-optimistic reports from Grecian towns which preceded it and which mentioned thousands of prisoners as having been captured, the total of men taken by the Allies being given as 500. These were cut off by the fire of the ships. Neither does the report mention operations off Smyrna or in the Gulf of Saros against the Bulair line of forts, but it is certain that these points are being watched to prevent reinforcements reaching the Turks.

The text of the War Office communication follows:

"The disembarkation of the army in the Dardanelles began before sunrise on April 25. Six different beaches were used, and the operation was covered by the whole fleet.

"The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although it was opposed with vigor by a strongly intrenched enemy in successive lines, which were protected by barbed wire entanglements, in some places fifty yards wide, and supported by artillery.

"On the sixth beach, near Seddul Bahr, the troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by the British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekeh relieved the pressure on their front. The arrangements for landing had been concerted in the utmost detail between the fleet and the army.

Colonials Fight Well.

"The result of the first day's operations was the establishment of strong British, Australian and French forces at three points—namely, the Australian