

WEATHER OVERCAST TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW; MODERATE VARIABLE WINDS.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents

Loyal Troops Check Revolt in Dublin; Rebels Kill 11 Guards and Seize Buildings

TEUTON FLEET REPULSED IN RAID ON LOWESTOFT

Cruisers, U-Boats and Zeppelins Shell Suffolk Town.

3 BRITISH SHIPS HIT DURING FIGHT

Warships and Aeroplanes Drive Off Raiders—Four Persons Killed.

London, April 26.—Hostile airships raided the counties of Essex and Kent, adjacent to Lowestoft, on Tuesday night, according to an official statement.

"The number of raiders is uncertain," the communication adds, "but they did not exceed four. The raiders were met by a brisk anti-aircraft fire and retreated after achieving little or nothing."

By ARTHUR S. DRAVER.

London, April 25.—A squadron of German battle cruisers, aided by Zeppelins and supported by submarines, shelled Lowestoft early this morning, killing two men, one woman and a child.

British light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and aircraft chased the Germans, who put back hastily toward Germany. Two British cruisers and a destroyer were hit by German shells, but none was sunk. Whether the Germans suffered any damage is not known.

The attempt to realize the dawn of "Der Tag" found England ready. The German fire upon the Suffolk coast slackened and died as the British patrol ships closed in to the rescue of the attacked town.

From up and down the coast battle cruisers and their lighter sisters rushed to engage the raiders. From cities inland aeroplanes swarmed upward to attack the Zeppelins and to drop bombs upon the submarines which lurked behind the German squadron.

The attack was beaten off, and the enemy fled, pursued in the air and on the water. Far out to sea the thunder of guns died away. The Kaiser's third attempt against the English coast had been beaten off.

It may have been that the attack was meant to cover the landing of Sir Roger Casement's force in Ireland. It may have been an attempt to feel out the strength of England's coast defense. The general opinion is that this is only the first of a series of raids which the new German sea lord, Admiral Capelle, has planned to hurl at England.

Squadron Eludes Patrol.

Twice before German cruisers have slipped through the British patrol to bombard coast towns. Never before have they come as they came today. Two Zeppelins and a submarine were seen to scout out the way. At least four submarines joined the squadron somewhere off the English coast.

The raiding squadron is believed to have slipped out of Cuxhaven late yesterday afternoon. It must have started later than 4:30 o'clock to reach the coast of Lowestoft. The great battle-cruisers steamed 28 knots all the way. At least four hours of the journey must have been made in daylight. Had the raiders been seen until they got as close to the coast town as they did, they would have been shot down.

From the sky came the first attack. High in the air, the two Zeppelins swept in from the sea shortly after midnight, the roar of their bombs awaking the people of Lowestoft. The crash of the anti-aircraft guns mingled with these must have guided the battle-cruiser squadron in to the attack.

Light cruisers swept toward the Zeppelins and a sea plane swept up from the town through the darkness to the town's defense. They hovered over the mighty airships, dropping bombs and darts, with no visible effect. With dawn came the shells from the German warships. They attacked only a few minutes before sunrise.

They swept in toward the shore, firing as they came. The booming of the guns could be heard far up and down the coast. Behind them the English line, through which they had slipped, turned its ships and raced toward shore. Battle cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, swept toward the front. Light cruisers swept toward the rear. The air was filled with the sound of the bombardment. From other towns along the coast aircraft swooped to life, and soared upward through the morning mist.

Zeppelins First to Fleer. The Zeppelins turned first and fled. They sailed out to sea, dipping and rising to avoid the buzzing machines which circled about them like wasps. The aeroplanes pursued them sixty miles before giving up the chase. Only a few minutes after the bombardment of the German battle-cruisers had begun the first English

JULES VERNE OUTDONE IN MODERN NAVAL FIGHT

These are some of the weapons and fighting units used by English and Germans in the sea battle off Lowestoft yesterday.

- Battle-cruisers. Light cruisers. Destroyers. Submarines. Zeppelins. Aeroplanes. Seaplanes. Bombs. Darts.

HETTY GREEN DANGEROUSLY ILL

Suffers Stroke and Is in Semi-Coma—Family Silent on Condition.

Mrs. Hetty Green, "the richest woman in the world," is dangerously ill at the home of her son, Edward H. Green, 5 West Ninetieth Street. For three days, it was learned last night, she has been in a semi-coma.

Two nurses are with Mrs. Green continually. Her son last night refused to see reporters, and denied them any statement concerning his mother's illness. The family appeared annoyed that the report of her condition had leaked out. It is understood that Mrs. Green is suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Chances of her recovery are doubtful. She is eighty years old, and has continued her activity in connection with her fortune until the day she was taken ill.

All her extended interests were under her personal supervision. Up to the time of her illness she lived in Hoboken in a flat for which she paid \$24 a month. Mrs. Green often said she had no idea of the actual value of her immense estate.

MORGENTHAU RESIGNS AS U. S. AMBASSADOR

Quits Mission to Turkey to Aid Wilson's Campaign.

Washington, April 25.—Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, has tendered his resignation to President Wilson, and it probably will be accepted. Abram I. Elkus, a New York lawyer, is expected to succeed him.

Reports of Mr. Morgenthau's intention to resign to take part in the campaign for Mr. Wilson's reelection have been current for several weeks since he returned from Constantinople on a vacation. He had planned to return to his post the first week of May. He saw President Wilson recently, and later said that he was considering resigning.

Mr. Morgenthau is expected to take up important organization work for the Democratic party in the coming campaign. This step has been urged by some of his closest friends. His work in Turkey has won him praise from both the President and Secretary Lansing, and it is understood that Mr. Wilson has been very reluctant to accept the resignation.

25 WELTS REASONABLE PUNISHMENT FOR CHILD

Court Acquits Mother Who Hit Daughter for Telling Lie.

How many welts on a child's body indicate unreasonable parental punishment? That was the question before three justices in Special Sessions yesterday. Two decided that twenty-five welts were not unreasonable, and one took the opposing view.

The dissenting member was Justice Moss, while the majority opinion was handed down by Justices Herbert and Gurin. The case was that of Stella Weiman, thirteen, of 532 West 145th Street. She accused her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, of inflicting the punishment.

The child's offense was in lying to her mother, telling her she had been visiting a girl friend, when she had been at her aunt's. Dr. William Travis Gibb, of the Children's Society, testified that there were twelve welts on Stella's back, eight on her legs and five on her arms.

BERLIN WANTS TO END U-BOAT CONTROVERSY

Fears Compromise May Be Prelude to More Demands.

REPLY EXPECTED IN 48 HOURS

Pessimism Abated in Germany—Hope Grows in Washington.

Berlin, April 25.—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, had another conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Imperial Chancellor left today for Great Headquarters.

It can be stated positively that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his advisers realize fully the disadvantages of a break with the United States and that they do not desire it if it can be avoided, but they feel that if a breach must ultimately come it would be useless to indulge in concessions and compromises now.

So far as Germany is concerned, there is still a possibility of a settlement and hope has not been abandoned here. But the Germans, as is apparent from many conversations which The Associated Press has had with prominent men since the beginning of this crisis, wish to know before giving their answer what sort of answer would satisfy the United States—whether assurance of a properly conducted submarine campaign would be adequate or whether concessions now would be the prelude to further demands later.

Modus Vivendi Possible. Surface indications now point more and more to the probability that an arrangement regarding the Sussex and a modus vivendi on the submarine problem will be offered to the United States and that a sincere endeavor to reach an understanding will be made from this side, putting the decision regarding the future status of relations up to Washington.

The Wolf Bureau to-day circulates an appeal from the German University League of America to the rector of Berlin University for a dispassionate consideration of the American position. At the Foreign Office to-day the correspondents were informed that the Chancellor was devoting the holidays to conferences on the submarine issue with the departments concerned. These have not yet been concluded.

Chancellor Studies Situation. The main purpose of the Imperial Chancellor's flying trip to Berlin—a journey which involves twenty hours' travel in each direction—has been, as is evident from his protracted conference with Ambassador Gerard on Monday, the desire to obtain as clear an idea as possible of the attitude and policy of the American government, what, if anything, lies behind and beyond the American note and what measures are necessary to satisfy the American demand, before the momentous decision is taken by the Emperor and his advisers at headquarters.

The crisis has come to a head in the midst of the Easter holidays—a season playing a highly important role in German life, when public men are widely scattered from Berlin, and their views, which the Emperor would naturally wish to ascertain before reaching a decision, not quickly assembled. The formulation of a reply to the American note, which presumably would spell peace or war, cannot be rushed.

No Third Person Present. Ambassador Gerard conferred on Monday with the Imperial Chancellor alone, none of the Chancellor's advisers participating in the interview. He was able to give the Chancellor little positive or authoritative information on the limits of the American policy, and it is understood that Germany, as indicated in the various notes to Germany, it is understood, was discussed lengthily, and possible solutions to the questions, which have given rise to the crisis, were considered in this long and confidential interview, concerning which the Ambassador naturally declined to talk to the correspondents.

Mr. Gerard immediately cabled a long account of the conversation to Secretary Lansing, and the feeling here is that if it were possible to obtain an answer from Washington before the German Council is concluded, and a decision adopted, it might aid materially in the solution. There is little expectation of this, however, and it is felt that there has been a distinctly better atmosphere in Berlin of late. On the day of the publication of the American

note, the atmosphere in Berlin was distinctly better.

On the majority ruling Mrs. Hess was acquitted.

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Battle for Verdun Another Gettysburg

Failure of Crown Prince Likened by French to "High Tide" of Confederacy.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

"The parallel between Gettysburg in your Civil War and Verdun in the present contest is unmistakable and striking." This was said to me by General Delacroix, one of Joffre's predecessors as chief of the French General Staff and the distinguished military critic of the Paris "Temps" now that because of age he has passed to the retired list.

What General Delacroix meant was patent and must have already impressed many Americans. Our own Gettysburg was the final bid for decision of a South which had long been victorious on the battlefield, which still possessed the armies that seemed the better organized and the generals whose campaigns had been wonderfully successful. But it was the bid for decision of a Confederacy which was outnumbered in men, in resources, in the ultimate powers of endurance, and was already beginning to feel the growing pinch both in numbers and credit.

At Gettysburg Lee made his final effort to destroy the army which he had frequently defeated but never eliminated. Victory meant the fall of Washington, the coming of despair to the North, an end of the Civil War, which would bring independence and the prize for which they had contended to the Confederates. And Lee failed at Gettysburg, not as Napoleon failed at Waterloo or as MacMahon failed at Sedan, but he failed, and his failure was the beginning of the end. The victory of Gettysburg put new heart, new assurance into the North; it broke the long illusion of an invincible Confederacy; it gave to Europe, to London and to Paris, even more promptly than to Washington, the unmistakable message that the North was bound to win the Civil War.

I mean in a moment to discuss the military aspects of this conflict about the Lorraine fortress, but before the military it is essential to grasp the moral consequences of Verdun to France, to the Allies, to Germany. Not since the Marne, not even then—because it was only after a long delay that France really knew what had happened in this struggle—has anything occurred that has so profoundly, so indescribably, heartened the French people as has the victory at Verdun. It is not too much to say that the victory has been the most immediately inspiring thing in French national life since the disaster at Sedan and that it has roused national confidence, hope, faith, as nothing else has since the present conflict began.

French Saw Verdun as Final Test. In this sense rather than in the military sense Verdun was a decisive battle and its consequences of far-reaching character. France as a whole, from the moment when the attack began, understood the issue; the battle was fought in the open and the whole nation watched the communique day by day. It was accepted as a terrible if not a final test, and no Frenchman fails to recognize in all that he says the strength, the power, the military skill of Germany.

And when the advance was checked, when after the first two weeks the battle flickered out as did the French offensive in Champagne and the former German drive about Ypres a year ago, France, which had held her breath and waited, hoped, read in the results at Verdun the promise of ultimate victory, felt that all that Germany had, all that she could produce,

owned stocks and bonds estimated at \$1,369,601.

Mr. Moore owned fifty shares of Tiffany & Co., with a par value of \$1,000 a share, on which the transfer tax appraiser placed a value of \$384,172. This appraisal was based on an affidavit submitted by Harry H. Treadwell, secretary and assistant treasurer of the jewelry corporation, in which he said that the value of each share of the company was placed at \$7,683.

DOCTOR DIES READING PAPER TO PHYSICIANS

None of 30 Able to Reach Morgenthau's Stricken Relative.

Dr. Richard Stein, of 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, a brother-in-law of Henry Morgenthau, dropped dead from a stroke of apoplexy last night while reading a medical paper at the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Society of the Academy of Medicine, at 17 West Forty-third Street.

He died before any of the thirty physicians in the room could reach the platform. The case was reported to the coroner's office by Dr. Percy Friedenberg, of 38 West Fifty-ninth Street. After he was graduated from Heidelberg University, he came to this city to begin his career as a practicing and consulting physician. He was associated with Dr. Isaac Adler, and was attending physician at the German and Lebanon hospitals.

VALUE OF TIFFANY SHARE PUT AT \$7,683

Appraisal Made in Estimating \$1,416,087 Moore Estate.

Charles M. Moore, manager of the Paris branch of Tiffany & Co., who died on March 20, 1914, at Algiers, left an estate valued at \$1,416,087. He

Another Simonds Article

To-morrow you will stand again with Frank H. Simonds at Verdun.

The second of his articles deals with another aspect of this glorious defence, and, like his article to-day, it has the spirit of an onlooker big enough to see the significant facts in the mass of action.

Read to-day's and to-morrow's articles, and for Sunday, when his survey of the whole astounding battle appears, please reserve your copy in advance. There is likely to be a shortage!

The Sunday Tribune First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

WIMBORNE HELD HOSTAGE, IS REPORT

Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Nathan, Under Secretary, General Friend, commander of the forces; the entire military staff and several hundred soldiers were taken prisoners by the rebels in Dublin yesterday, according to cable messages received locally last night. They are being held, it is declared, not only as hostages to guarantee the safety of Sir Roger Casement, now a prisoner of the British in London, but as a pledge of future reforms in Ireland. Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, received the message by telephone, but refused to comment on it. He declared it came simply "from one friend to another."

T. R. MEN LOSE IN BAY STATE

Republicans Elect Unpledged Delegates to Chicago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, April 25.—The unpledged delegation to the Republican convention at Chicago won in the state primary to-day by a majority of about 10,000 over the Roosevelt delegates, the estimated Republican vote cast being about 100,000, rather less than one-half that polled for Governor McCall at the state election last fall.

Although the Roosevelt candidates were defeated, no Massachusetts politician seriously considers the primaries anything like a real test of the Roosevelt feeling in the state. It is admitted that there is a lot of Roosevelt sentiment; but a great deal of it could not be capitalized by the Bird-Cushing-Gardner-Waughorn delegation.

Roosevelt himself repudiated the delegation, and that was a factor against it. Many of the Republican voters who favor Roosevelt voted for the unpledged delegation, though one of its members, Senator Weeks, is an avowed candidate for the Presidency.

Senator Weeks's candidacy did not count in his favor at the polls, however. He ran far behind Governor McCall and Senator Lodge, and it is a question whether he will finish third or fourth, behind ex-Senator Crane.

McCall Leads in Vote. If there is any "favorite son" sentiment in Massachusetts the primaries seem to indicate that it is all for McCall. He ran at the head of the unpledged candidates, with Lodge a fairly good second. McCall has not announced his candidacy for the Presidency, but his name has many times been mentioned, and it is felt generally that he is receptive should the nomination come his way.

The low Republican vote was in favor of the Old Guard. The prestige of the unpledged delegation, numbering in its make-up both Senators and the Governor of the state, was a strong factor in deciding the outcome.

The earliest returns came from Tyngsboro, where the Roosevelt delegation won. Boston's vote was tabulated early and showed that the unpledged delegates had won by 2,500 to 3,000 votes, the figures being: McCall, 10,537; Lodge, 10,249; Weeks, 10,915; Crane, 9,524; Roosevelt delegates—Cushing, 7,202; Bird, 7,216; Gardner, 7,083; Westburn, 6,553.

Significant features of the primaries, other than that Weeks ran a rather bad third and that McCall topped his list of delegates, even carrying Weeks's own city of Newton, were the success of Bird at the head of the Roosevelt ticket, and the comparatively poor showing made by Gardner in his own bailiwick, the 6th Congressional District, where his machine is generally considered all-powerful.

Bird Ahead of Cushing. Cushing was confidently expected to lead the list of Roosevelt delegates, but Bird took the lead away from him. The former Progressive candidate for Governor, making his first run as a Republican primary, showed much strength. Essex County did not show particularly strong for Gardner, according to returns now received.

Latest indications are that the unpledged delegates carried all the Congressional districts, including the 6th Gardner's district, which was conceded to the Roosevelt forces.

Governor McCall to-night: "I am naturally gratified that the unpledged delegates were elected. The campaign has been conducted without

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UPRISING IN CAPITAL TIMED TO AID CASEMENT

Sinn Feiners Seized Postoffice, Residences, Cut Telegraph Wires—Other Towns Remain Loyal.

GERMAN AGENTS BLAMED FOR FOMENTING TROUBLE

Widespread Plots Feared, Though Government Announces Situation Is Now in Hand—Leaders Condemn Move.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 25.—Ireland to-night is a smoldering volcano. While Sir Roger Casement was attempting a landing on the coast yesterday a revolutionary outbreak of considerable proportions occurred in Dublin. At least eleven persons were killed.

Although the capital is still almost completely isolated by the rebels' cutting of the telegraph lines in the seizure of the postoffice, the government to-night professes to be in control of the situation.

The most sanguine, however, will not predict what even the next hour will bring forth.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who made the first announcement of the trouble in the House of Commons to-day, could give few details of the rioting. The government knew, he said, that about a dozen soldiers had been killed, that arrests had been made and that troops were on the way from the Curragh to Dublin. It did not know the number of rioters killed or the parts of the city still in their possession.

UPRISING DOOMED SAYS ABERDEEN

Ex-Viceroy Declares It Lacks Support of Best Irish Elements.

Lord Aberdeen, who has been active in Irish affairs since 1886 and who for nine years was Ireland's Viceroy, gave out the following interview on the uprising in Ireland last night in the royal suits at the Ritz-Carlton.

"I predict with complete confidence that this outbreak will prove to be of the character of a filibustering raid without lasting influence because it has not behind it the support of the main body of the present day sentiment of the Irish in Ireland, which is fully voiced and represented by Mr. Redmond and the entire Parliamentary party of which he is the head. This, of course, renders the reputed loss of life the more deplorable and entails all the more heavy a responsibility of those who have organized the movement.

"Sees No Revulsion of Feeling. "I am convinced that the event will not produce a revulsion of feeling on the part of the British public toward Ireland. As to the granting of the Home Rule, this is recognized as something finally settled, nor will any such unhappy incident as the one now reported interfere with the profound and lasting impression which has been created in Britain by the splendid gallantry of the Irish regiments who have fought and suffered side by side with the British in the present war. To illustrate what I mean I cannot do better than quote the words of Mr. Walter Long, who for a generation had been recognized as a foremost opponent of Home Rule, but who a few weeks ago uttered the following words in the British Parliament:

"Ireland has created a new claim for herself upon the affection, the gratitude, the respect, of the people of the empire by the great and powerful part that she has played in the great struggle."

Says British Will Be Careful. "Those words were spoken on the occasion of the return from the front of Captain W. Redmond, brother of John Redmond, whose appearance and speech in the House of Commons were warmly greeted. I do not believe that the British government will adopt any hasty or ill-considered steps in connection with the events of the last few days in Ireland. I base these observations entirely on an experience of Ireland gained during a residence that continued during many years in that country and in circumstances which give me exceptional opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with the various phases of Irish affairs and Irish national life in a comprehensive sense."

In making the latter remark Lord Aberdeen was alluding to the fact that for nine consecutive years he was Viceroy of Ireland. He only retired at the beginning of last year. Since his retirement Lord Aberdeen and his wife have kept in close touch with Irish affairs.

Authorities Act Promptly. The prompt seizure of Casement and the sinking of the German auxiliary with her cargo of arms, are believed to have disorganized the plans of the leaders. The authorities, thus given freedom, were prompt in taking hold of the situation.

None of the Irish leaders here is believed implicated in the plots. Both Sir Edward Carson, who is one of the strongest members of the Coalition Government, and John Redmond, the

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