VON HINDENBURG, THE IRON MAN
The strange story of the savior of the German army in Prussia is told in next Sunday's SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-morrow fair.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports will be found on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 179. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

HANS LODY, SPY SHOT, LINKED IN PASSPORT TALE

Charges by Reservist Bring Quick Denial From German Attache.

SAYS WIFE WAS TO GET $150 A MONTH

Stegler Amplifies His Accusations Concerning Capt. Boy-Ed.

MAN WHO FURNISHED BIRTH RECORD TAKEN

Never Got a Nickel for What He Did, Asserts Richard Madden.

Richard Peter Stegler, the young German reservist arrested by Government agents Wednesday night on a charge of obtaining by fraud a United States passport, repeated and amplified yesterday his assertion that he was acting under the direction of Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German Embassy.

He told his counsel, Charles H. Griffiths, 2 Rector street, that during his interviews with Capt. Boy-Ed and his talks with persons he met in Capt. Boy-Ed's room at the German Consulate, 11 Broadway, he had heard much talk of an organization working to obtain fraudulent United States passports for German reservists and spies and that Capt. Boy-Ed was the director of all these schemes.

"He told me also," said Mr. Griffiths, "that a Dr. Fuehr, whom he met while going to see Capt. Boy-Ed, had informed him that Capt. Boy-Ed had directed the plans by which Carl Hans Lody obtained a United States passport and was sent to England. Dr. Fuehr, my client tells me, said that Capt. Boy-Ed was the only one who knew all the details of that plot because he planned the whole thing."

Carl Hans Lody was the ex-naval Lieutenant who lived for a time in Omaha, Neb., and married an American wife. He went to England, was accused of being a spy and was executed in the Tower of London on November 6 last.

Wife Also Accuses.

Stegler's wife, a young Southern woman whom he married last December, joined her husband in accusing the German naval attache of attempting to procure Stegler's services as a spy and to send him to England.

"Capt. Boy-Ed was the leader," she said when seen at the Stegler apartments, 25 St. Nicholas terrace. "If my husband needed any money, regardless of the amount, if he went to Capt. Boy-Ed and said, 'I need $100,' the money would be forthcoming immediately."

All of these allegations were denied by Capt. Boy-Ed, who said that most of them were too ridiculous to merit reply. Early in the day he did, however, give out a formal statement concerning Stegler's charges and last night he added to this by saying that he had known nothing about Carl Hans Lody except that he understood he had come from Germany to this country to sell airships and had married here.

"I am surprised," said the Captain, "to hear that Stegler has asserted that Dr. Fuehr told such a thing about me." He added that Dr. Fuehr is not connected with the consulate and that he knew him merely as a German journalist who wrote for American publications.

Capt. Boy-Ed's statement contained a general denial of the existence of any organization having for its purpose the obtaining of fraudulent passports, but it is known that the Department of Justice has what it believes to be evidence of something more than sporadic attempts to get United States passports and that although it is not believed there was any direct connection between Stegler's case and that of the six men arrested on January 3 for alleged passport frauds, it is believed that both attempts and others were directed from the same source.

Prosecutor's Lips Sealed.

Assistant United States Attorney Wood, who has charge of the cases of Stegler and Gustave Cook, a Hoboken waiter, and Richard Madden, a Hoboken laborer, arrested in connection with Stegler's case, was reluctant to discuss the matter. When asked if, as had been stated, the passport fraud trail might lead up to high German officials, he would only say:

"My lips are sealed. It would be wrong for me to state."

When it was suggested that international matters connected with the national charges were so delicate that perhaps the prosecuting officers might be very keen about pursuing evidence beyond the men personally involved in the frauds Mr. Wood said:

"This department will get to the very bottom of whatever there is to get to the bottom of. The rest of the work, if there is any to be done, is up to Washington."

Another statement of Stegler's, interesting when taken in connection with the assertion that there is a passport conspiracy, was that the Government agents had been set on his trail by "German German officials." Stegler's exact words were:

"There is reason to believe that the Department of Justice agents got their tip-off about Stegler's efforts to obtain a United States citizen's passport

Continued on Last Page.

Rest Law a Farce, Shop Girls Charge

Tell Legislators They Are Called Shirkers if They Use Rooms or Seats.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Rest rooms in department stores and the law compelling mercantile establishments to furnish one seat for every three women employees were attacked as farces to-day by women workers and their representatives at a hearing before the Assembly Labor and Industrial Committee on the Landon bill regarding the hours of labor of women in mercantile establishments.

Not more than seven women out of possibly 5,000 were ever found in rest rooms in big New York stores, one investigator declared, and then they were allowed perhaps ten minutes, from which they had to take the time required to get to the rooms from any part of the big buildings.

"The law compels you to furnish seats for women, but it doesn't compel you to allow them to sit on them," one shop girl told the merchants at the hearing. "In New York city the girl who tries to sit down in a department store is called a shirker."

Heads and representatives of mercantile establishments urged the reporting of the bill, and characterized as "crocodile tears" the stories of hardships told by the women.

William Allan Dyer of Syracuse, president of the New York State Retail Merchants Association, attacked the increasing legal restrictions on business as one of the reasons for the present hard times.

The present law sets a fifty-four hour week and provides that a female over 16 years of age may be employed more than nine hours in any day for the purpose of making "a shorter workday on some other day." Assemblyman Landon's bill amends this to read "one or more shorter workdays." The amendment, it is explained, would permit the employers to divide the extra time of Saturday among the several working days of the week.

SAYRE TOO BUSY BEING PAPA.

Refuses $6,000 Offer From University of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25.—Francis Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson, told a special committee of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin that he would not accept the position of business manager of the university.

Regent Theodore W. Hammond of Wauwatosa and Secretary M. E. McCaffrey have just returned from Washington, where they consulted Mr. Sayre. They said Mr. Sayre's new parental honors seemed to distract his mind from the proposition presented by them.

The salary of business manager is $6,000 a year.

State University for Massachusetts

Legislative Committee Appoints a Sub-committee to Take Up the Project.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The legislative committee on education voted unanimously to-day in favor of "taking initial steps toward the establishment of a State university."

The committee did not report a bill, submit plans or ask for any immediate appropriation, but named a sub-committee to draft a resolution embodying the ideas of the committee and indicating some authoritative body to be designated later.

The State Board of Education, to which the last Legislature referred the matter of a State university for investigation, recently reported unfavorably on the establishment of such an institution.

WOULD BOYCOTT WELLESLEY.

Anti-vivisectionists Put Ban Also on Mount Holyoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Rebuke for the New Jersey Legislature for authorizing the establishment of the Rockefeller Foundation in the State and the opening of an agitation for a parental boycott of Wellesley and Mount Holyoke colleges were features of the eleventh annual conference for the investigation of vivisection attended by fifty prominent delegates at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel to-day.

Mrs. J. C. L. Henderson, secretary of the New England anti-vivisection society, called on "all parents who are interested in the suppression of needless cruelty to animals and to human beings" to stop sending their daughters to Wellesley and Mount Holyoke. "Both colleges," she said, "insisted on having all entering freshmen vaccinated, and vaccination was useless.

"And at Wellesley at least," she said, "prize cats have been actually stolen from homes in the neighborhood for the fiendish hand of the scientific torturer.

"The only way to stop scientific cruelty is to withdraw support from the institutions."

CORNELL "BUSTS OUT" 144.

Number Below Minimum Standard 45 More Than Last Year.

ITHACA, Feb. 25.—Cornell University has "busted out" 144 students as a result of the recent midyear examinations, according to an official announcement made to-day. The number who failed to maintain the minimum scholastic standard is forty-five more than last year and is the largest in the last five years.

Moreover, 160 men were placed on probation, that is allowed to remain in the university under conditions and unable to take part in any student activity.

The college of agriculture reported 47 "busts," the college of arts 41, the college of mechanical and electrical engineering 24, the college of civil engineering 17, the college of law 9, the veterinary college 4 and the college of architecture 2. The medical college alone reported none.

APPEALS COURT SHUTS SUBWAY TO ALIEN LABOR

Decision Is That Citizens Only Have Right to Public Funds.

BUILDERS WILL GO TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

The Court of Appeals upheld the alien labor law yesterday.

Contractors who are building New York's subways prepared to appeal to the United States Supreme Court. They are perplexed because violation of the law means forfeiture of contract.

The Public Service Commission, equally perplexed, debated whether or not to hold up vouchers for work already done.

Meantime operations are suspended on some sections of the subways.

BARS ALIEN LABOR.

Court of Appeals Says Only Citizens May Work on Subways.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that aliens must not be employed on the construction of subways in New York city.

This ruling was made in the case of the People against Clarence A. Crane, contractor, the action having been started by William E. Heim. The prevailing opinion of the court was written by Judge Cardozo, which was concurred in by Chief Justice Bartlett and Judges Seabury, Chase, Morgan and Miller. A dissenting opinion was written by Judge Collins.

"The moneys of the State," says Judge Cardozo, "belong to the people of the State. They do not belong to aliens. The State, through its legislators, has given notice to its agents that in building its public works it wishes its own moneys to be paid to its own citizens and, if not to them, then, at least, to citizens of the United States.

"Those who are not citizens are not members of the State. To disqualify citizens from employment on the public works is not officially discrimination, but arbitrary discrimination, for the principle of exclusion is the restriction of the State. Ungenerous and unwise such discrimination may be. It is not for that reason unlawful.

Power Long Sanctioned.

"The power of a State to discriminate between citizens and aliens in the distribution of its resources is sanctioned alike by decisions of the courts and by long continued practice. Neither aliens nor the citizens of other States are invested by the Constitution with any interest in the common property of the people of this State. The common property of the State belongs to the people of the State and in the distribution of that property the citizens may be preferred.

"To better the condition of its own citizens, and it may be to prevent pauperism among them, the Legislature has decided that the moneys of the State shall go to the people of the State. Equal protection does not mean that those who have no interest in the common property of the State must share in that property on the same terms as those who have an interest. I assume the purpose of the statute is to discriminate in the distribution of the public wealth in favor of the citizens.

"In its war against poverty the State is not required to dedicate its own resources to citizens and aliens alike. As it may discriminate against aliens and citizens in relief work, so also it may discriminate in employment. To be employed by the State on public works and to receive payment out of the public purse is, I think, a privilege rather than a right.

Must Stand on the Laws.

"The argument is made that discrimination between citizens and aliens may increase the cost of public works by limiting the supply of labor, and is therefore unconstitutional. The primary and direct purpose is legal, and the payment does not become illegal because a collateral and secondary purpose may be to protect a large class of the community against the peril of pauperism.

"It is not enough that this statute may seem to us to be impolitic or even oppressive. It is not enough that in its making great and historic traditions of generosities have been ignored. We do not assume to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the Legislature. Our duty is done when we ascertain that it has kept within its power.

"Mischief and hardship, it is said, will follow the enforcement of this law. If this is so we cannot help it. To correct those evils, if they shall develop, will be the province of legislation.

"The judgment of the Appellate Division should be reversed and the judgment of conviction at Special Term should be affirmed."

Chief Judge Agrees.

Chief Judge Bartlett held that the question had been settled by decisions both of the United States Supreme Court and of his own court.

"These decisions," he said, "establish the proposition that the State in the prosecution of a public work stands in just the same position as an individual; that it may prescribe the conditions on which it will contract for such work, and that it may make the violation of its contract on the part of the contractor a criminal offence.

"It seems to me that the only constitutional prohibition which can be relied upon with any confidence to invalidate the statute forbidding the employment of aliens is the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, which declares that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"I can find no reason to suppose, however, that the Fourteenth Amendment was designed to limit or restrict the

Continued on Third Page.

ADMIRALTY PUTS BAN ON NORTH SEA TRAVEL

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Official Press Bureau announced to-night that after March 8 nobody unless connected with the Government or belonging to a foreign mission will be allowed to embark at Tilbury or Folkestone for Holland until granted an official permit.

The conditions of the permit as defined are stringent and are interpreted as an effort to check the movements of German spies.

A Liverpool despatch to the New York *American* stated that the Admiralty announced the suspension temporarily of all sailings for New York from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

At the offices of the transatlantic lines here nothing had been heard of such an order.

Hippodrome May Be Movie House

Shuberts Consider Replacing Familiar Spectacles With Films.

Negotiations now being carried on by the Messrs. Shubert contemplate a definite change of policy for the New York Hippodrome, which will be turned over to the display of motion picture spectacles supplemented by an orchestra of forty pieces.

If the present plans go through, it was learned last night, the run of the winter circus now at the Hippodrome will be shortened and the new policy will be inaugurated within two months.

The position of general manager of the new undertaking has been offered to H. S. Rothapfel, manager of the Strand Theatre. It is understood that Mr. Rothapfel has refused the offer. He said last night that he had no intention of going over to the Hippodrome.

Considerable interest was shown in theatrical circles yesterday over the report. Several managers in close touch with the Shuberts, while admitting that the proposition was under discussion, seemed to believe that the plan might not be a success financially.

The Shuberts are still looking for a competent manager to launch the undertaking and have not yet given up the negotiations. A prominent orchestral leader has been approached with an offer of the musical direction. It is emphasized that no definite decision has yet been reached.

The New York Hippodrome is the largest place of amusement of its kind in the world. It seats over 5,000 people.

"VULTURES IN FROCK COATS."

Berlin Newspaper Assails President Wilson and Bryan.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The *Taglische Rundschau*, the recognized organ of the military party in Germany, denounces America's alleged breach of neutrality. Most of the language employed is too coarse for repetition.

The paper attacks Charles M. Schwab because of the story that thirty British officers arrived at his Bethlehem works to superintend the manufacture of guns and Mr. Schwab is told that he betrays his German name.

Secretary of State Bryan is alluded to as "this Bryan, colleague of male and female ballad singers, who has learned nothing from history." The paper continues:

"Vultures in frock coats, criminals holding office and dignities," and "this Wilson and Bryan" are threatened by the newspaper with prospects of 18,000,000 German Americans buying arms for use unless "the vultures" take steps to hinder export of arms and ammunition to Germany's enemies.

Germany to Leave Belgians Nothing

Banks, Shops and Factories to Be Turned Over to Teuton Subjects.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A despatch from Bern reports an announcement by the Wolff Agency (the official German news agency) that Germany is to turn all the business of Belgium, of every description, over to her own subjects and those of her ally, Austria.

The announcement is to the effect that Gen. von Bissing, the German military Governor, has directed the sequestration of business enterprises in the kingdom, owned by subjects or citizens of nations with which Germany is at war. The effect of this will be to close all banks, shops, factories and other business enterprises conducted by Belgians, even in Brussels itself. It will affect the business of Antwerp, of Bruges and Ghent in a similar way and will serve shortly to increase vastly the number of persons dependent upon the outside world for subsistence.

U. S. FARM DE GINK PROPOSED.

Jeff Davis Asks President for a Part of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Jeff Davis, founder of the Hotel de Gink in New York, asked President Wilson to-day to set aside a section of the public domain in Arizona for a Farm de Gink for the unemployed. Later he discussed his project with officials of the Department of the Interior.

"The unemployed are divided into three classes," Davis said to the President, "hoboes, who are willing to work; tramps who won't work; and bums, who can't work. We are doing our best to care for the hoboes, who are entitled to assistance from the Government. Any man may become a hobo some time. Christopher Columbus was a sea hobo before he was the discoverer of America."

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE TO FLORIDA
East Coast Points, Atlantic Coast Line.
9:15 A. M., 7:12 P. M. Office, 1218 B'way.—Adv.

"INEFFICIENT" TO BE REPORT ON P. S. BOARD

Letter to Governor To-day Expected to Accuse Entire Commission.

GET GOETHALS, IS WHITRIDGE'S ADVICE

A letter to Gov. Whitman declaring it to be the opinion of the Thompson investigating committee that the entire Public Service Commission of this district has been proved inefficient in the discharge of its regulatory duties will be drafted this morning by Senator George Thompson, chairman of the committee, and William Hayward, its counsel.

The draft will then be submitted to all the members. If a majority of them give their approval, as is predicted, at a closed meeting to be held at City Hall this noon the letter will be sent to the Governor to-day. In that case it is expected that formal charges will be made, that the Governor will request the resignations of all the board except Commissioner Maltbie, whose term expired on February 1, and that if the resignations are not forthcoming Mr. Whitman will give the Commissioners ten days to prepare for a hearing, as prescribed by law.

In its letter the Thompson committee will not say that the commission has failed in any way in its task of building subways. It will merely submit the record of testimony taken by the committee and ask the Governor to decide for himself.

Governor Urged Action.

The jury before which the Commissioners have been on trial for three weeks would have delayed its decision until investigation of both the city and up-State commissions was completed if Senator Thompson had had his way. But the Governor saw no reason for further delay when the inquisition in this city was virtually ended. As a result of an understanding between Mr. Whitman and Senator Thompson the Governor wrote this letter to the Senator on Wednesday:

"If your committee has ascertained from its inquiry thus far conducted whether the Public Service Commissioners of the First District have been efficient and have performed their full duty or have been inefficient and have neglected their duty, either separately or as a body, as shown by their official actions, I request that you communicate to me your conclusions."

This letter was read into the record at City Hall yesterday morning, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon the committee and Col. Hayward repaired to the committee room of the Board of Aldermen to see what could be done in the way of a reply.

Foley in Opposition.

It is understood that Senator James A. Foley, one of the four Democrats among the six Senators and five Assemblymen on the committee, was in favor of sending to the Governor only the record of the hearings and charging him with full responsibility for subsequent action. Most of his comrades, however, were willing to subscribe to some sort of action which would not shift the whole burden to the Governor. No vote was taken, but it was evident that more than a mere majority of the committee believed that the Public Service Commission had been shown to be negligent in important matters.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, however, raised a disturbing question.

"We can say," he said in effect, "that the commission has failed in the duties entrusted to it by the public service law—that it has repeatedly allowed corporations to violate its orders and that the Commissioners have generally fallen down in their task of regulation. But can we honestly say that it has not done all that was expected of it in relation to the building of rapid transit lines—that it has not done well that part of its work which is covered by the rapid transit law?"

The others had to agree that there was little or no evidence of inefficiency in construction work. The upshot of the discussion was that the committee ought to meet again to-day and mull over the draft letter which the chairman and Col. Hayward were asked to prepare. Suggestions as to the wording of the letter were noted and the committee adjourned.

Won't Spare Maltbie.

It became evident yesterday from conversation with members of the committee that Milo R. Maltbie as well as Commissioners McCall, Cram, Williams and Wood will be accused of serious dereliction in the report to Gov. Whitman. Long ago Mr. Whitman decided not to reappoint Mr. Maltbie.

Yesterday's witnesses before the committee in its public hearing were Mayor Mitchel, President George McAneny of the Aldermen, Frederick W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, and ex-Public Service Commissioners Edward M. Bassett and William McCarroll, both of whom were appointed by Gov. Hughes.

The Mayor and Mr. McAneny agreed that the constructive work of the commission should be transferred to a bureau of the city government—not now, but when the dual system is finished—the suggested date being January 1, 1918, when the Mitchel administration retires. Mr. McAneny thought the regulatory jurisdiction of the commission should be extended to Long Island and Westchester county—the only point upon which the Mayor differed from him.

Whitridge Shafts Amuse.

Mr. Whitridge kept the Council chamber throbbing with laughter over his sparkling gibes at the Public Service Commission, his beloved target for many years. He began by saying that the Hughes Commissioners made themselves ridiculous, but he had found the present board courteous and sensible.

Continued on Third Page.

ALLIED SHIPS REDUCE FORTS AT DARDANELLES ENTRANCE

The above map shows the relationship between Russia's Black Sea ports and the Bosporus and Dardanelles. The outer forts of the Dardanelles have been destroyed, and it is reported that Russia is planning an important move against Constantinople from the north. Russian merchants are reported to have concentrated large quantities of grain in Black Sea harbors, ready for the trip through the strait to the Mediterranean.

Britain Approves Czar's Aim to Take Stamboul

Sir Edward Grey Declares Nation's Sympathy Is With Aspiration to Gain "Warm Water" Port—Final Settlement to Be Discussed When War Is Over.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—One of the most important changes in British foreign policy in the last 100 years was announced this afternoon in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he stated in reply to a question that England is willing to abandon her traditional opposition to Russian access to the Mediterranean. Petrograd despatches recently said that M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, declared in the Duma that "Russia intends to occupy Constantinople permanently."

Close upon this momentous declaration came a despatch saying that the forts of the Dardanelles had fallen. The Ottoman Government, it is said, is so much alarmed that the crown jewels and the Government records have been removed to the interior. Previous advices have stated that the Ottoman archives have been taken to Adrianople.

Still another despatch tending to show the success of the movement against the Turkish capital came from Copenhagen, where messages had been received from Petrograd announcing that Russian merchants had concentrated vast quantities of wheat and rye in harbors along the Black Sea waiting for the moment when the allied warships open up the straits. The proposed loan of $50,000,000 by Great Britain to Russia depends in a measure upon the marketing of the crop of cereals in the southern Russian provinces.

Sir Edward Grey's statement in Commons was called forth by a question from Frederick W. Jowett, who wanted to be informed if Great Britain knew of and approved the declaration made by M. Sazonoff. The Foreign Minister replied that he was not aware that M. Sazonoff had made precisely that statement, but he added: "The statement I have seen was that M. Sazonoff had said that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia near a realization of the politico-economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea.

"With these aspirations England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will, no doubt, be settled in the terms of peace."

One unquestionable result of Great Britain's new stand will be the utter rout of the anti-war party in Russia, which has been working for the arrangement of a separate peace. Russia cannot question the fact that she cannot win her way to the Mediterranean without the aid and consent of England and France, and no faction that opposed any move to bring about such a situation could continue to exist.

TO FIGHT TO THE END.

Premier Says Britain Will Continue Even if Russia Quits.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—All doubts as to Great Britain's sincerity in prosecuting the war were dispelled to-day when Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the country will continue to fight even in the event of the withdrawal of France and Russia, which, he added, is believed most improbable.

The statement was made in reply to a question regarding a newspaper interview with Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he expressed the sentiments supported by the Premier to-day.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that Mr. Churchill had said with especial emphasis that he could not conceive of the withdrawal of France and Russia, "but," he added, "I am in complete agreement with him. I see no reason to differ from the views he has expressed."

BRITAIN CHANGES FRONT

In Crimean War She Opposed Russia's Ambition in Turkey.

Great Britain fought the Crimean war to prevent exactly what she is now willing to consent to, according to Sir Edward Grey—the acquisition by Russia of a warm water port. Ostensibly, the primary cause of the conflict of 1853-56 was Russian insistence upon the maintenance of her influence in the Ottoman Empire and her intention of ending Turkish influence in Europe, with the Balkan States made into protectorates of Russia and Constantinople transformed into a free city, but the real reason was England's unwillingness to see an extension of Slav domination. In that war Great Britain was helped by France.

At other times in history England has come between Russia and the accomplishment of her great dream. In Persia and in India Russia has attempted to push forward, but the stone wall of Great Britain has interposed on each occasion.

With Constantinople a free city and with Turkish control of the Dardanelles dissipated Russia would be able to make great commercial progress. Inability to make the most of her enormous agricultural and natural resources in the Black Sea territories because of the lack of access to the buying world has circumscribed the country, which has long chafed under the restraint.

As the Balkan States have stood as a barrier between Austria and the East, so has Turkish sovereignty at Constantinople and the Dardanelles circumscribed Russian progress in that direction. British statesmen have long argued that the realization of Russia's purpose would be a constant menace to British supremacy in Egypt, India and indeed all the British possessions in the Far East.

Since the war began Russia's intentions as regards Turkey in Europe and the Turkish capital have been constantly called into question. Russia would be satisfied with the establishment of Constantinople as a free port and the demolition of the barrier at the strait, although Slav extremists have insisted that their country should be contented with nothing less than actual possession of the Ottoman capital.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 England bitterly opposed the idea of Russia gaining control of Constantinople, and the "jingoes," as they were called, insisted on Great Britain taking action to prevent this result. The term arose from a music hall song which began with the words:

We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too.

The pressure became so strong that the British Government ordered the fleet to pass the Dardanelles and go up to Constantinople. Although this order was subsequently withdrawn the Government voted an appropriation of $30,000,000 for naval and military purposes. Then news was received that the Russians had reached Adrianople and were pressing on toward Constantinople.

Again the fleet was directed to pass the Dardanelles and the British Government decided to call out all the reserves and to bring a contingent of Indian troops to the Mediterranean. Lord Derby, who was at the head of the Foreign Office, resigned and war with Russia was regarded as inevitable.

Russia found herself in an awkward position. From a military point of view it was absolutely necessary for her to come to an arrangement either with Austria or with England, because the communications of her army before Constantinople with its base could be cut by these two Powers acting in concert—the land route being dominated by Austria and the Black Sea route by the British fleet, which was at that time anchored in the Sea of Marmora.

At this critical point Russia assented to Bismarck's suggestion for a congress of the great Powers, and the congress substituted the treaty of Berlin for the treaty of San Stefano, in which Russia tacitly acknowledged that Europe alone could alter arrangements which Europe had made. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were the British representatives to the congress and when they returned the former asserted that they had brought back "peace with honor."

Some historians assert that the subsequent troubles between Great Britain and Russia on the Indian frontier and in Afghanistan were due to the policy of yielding to Russia in the Russo-Turkish settlement.

FORTS' FALL WARNING TO U. S.

Senators, Citing Dardanelles' Fate, Urge Bigger Guns Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Dramatic use of the news of the reduction of the outer forts defending the Dardanelles by the fleet of the Allies was made on the floor of the Senate to-night by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in urging bigger guns with greater range for the coast defences of the United States.

Senators Norris and Poindexter began to ply the fortifications committee members with questions as to what kind of guns the money appropriated in the fortifications bill, consideration of which was begun to-night, would be used to buy.

They declared that the fleet of any first class Power could lie off many of the forts defending American cities, just as had happened at the Dardanelles, and pound the fortifications to pieces while still out of range of the guns of the forts.

WALKS TO DEATH IN SLEEP.

Young Wife's Body Found Beneath Fifth Story Window.

Mrs. Pasha Ignatz, 22, who lived with her husband and two children on the fifth floor of the tenement at 433 West Fifty-sixth street, was found dead last night in the courtyard in the rear of the building.

Mrs. Ignatz was a victim of insomnia and also walked in her sleep. She lay down yesterday afternoon with her two children. Neighbors heard the youngsters crying early last evening and, being unable to get into the apartment, called Policeman Freegal. He went to the rear to climb the fire escape and there came upon the body of the woman, clothed in her nightgown.

Anglo-French Fleet of 32 War Vessels Silences Three Fortifications.

GREAT TASK REMAINS TO FORCE THE STRAIT

Mines, Forts and Turkish Fleet Bar Advance to Constantinople.

BOMBARDMENT STILL GOES ON, SAYS REPORT

Aeroplanes Assist in Operations, Which Were Begun on December 18.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Admiralty announced officially to-night that the Turkish forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the combined Anglo-French fleet of thirty-two ships, which have been bombarding the positions intermittently for more than two months.

The Admiralty's announcement follows:

The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed at 8 o'clock this morning. After a period of long range fire a squadron of battleships attacked at close range. All the forts at the entrance of the strait have been reduced.

The operations are continuing.

The feat is regarded in official circles here as one of the most important accomplishments of the allied Powers since the beginning of the war. Naval experts, however, point out that this is merely the first step in a stupendous task and that enormous efforts will be required to force the passage of the rest of the strait, which is lined with strong forts and modern defensive works for a distance of forty miles on both sides. Furthermore, the Turkish fleet, which in such conditions is not to be despised, is supposed to be stationed in Nagara Roads, at the narrowest part of the waterway and extensive mine fields have been laid at strategic points in the Strait and in the Sea of Marmora.

Great Fleet Engaged.

The allied fleet is under command of Vice-Admiral Carden, and is the strongest aggregation of warships on the allied side with the exception of the British home fleet. It comprises vessels of all classes, including submarines and destroyers, and has a strong detachment of aeroplanes convoyed by the aeroplane ship Ark Royal. The strongest units under the British flag are the battle cruiser Inflexible, which carries 12 inch guns, and the battleships Agamemnon, Cornwallis, Vengeance and Triumph. Under the French flag are the battleships Suffren, Gaulois and Bouvet. Together these vessels can throw a weight of metal that even the strong Turkish defences could not long resist unaided.

The forts which have been destroyed are three in number, two at Seddul Bahr on the north, on the European side of the entrance, and one at Kum Kaleh, on the south or Turkish side. They have been regarded as among the strongest fortifications in the world and they have been vastly improved since German influence made itself felt in Turkey. German engineers having installed the latest Krupp ordnance and the most modern of defensive works. The forts themselves are mostly constructed of earth and occupy commanding positions at the mouth of the strait on the Ægean Sea.

Lines of Mines.

Eleven miles in from the entrance is the next obstacle which the fleet will encounter, the lines of mines beginning at Kephez and extending for a considerable distance to Nagara Roads, just inside of the narrowest part of the strait, which is only one and one-fifth mile wide there. It was at this point that Lieut. Holbrook, in the British submarine B-11, braved the chains of explosives and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messudiyeh on December 14, bringing his craft back to the open sea unharmed.

At Kephez there are also two strong forts, and further in, at the Marmora Sea end of the straits, are the most formidable defences of all, the fortifications at Chanak Kalehsi or Sultani Kalehsi and at Kilid Bahr. Between these two points there are numerous other strong works, notably at the narrows near Nagara, where a row of four forts protects the northern bank and of two the southern part.

The British and French naval authorities do not fear the mined area as much as they do the forts, which