



THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; unseasoned to-morrow.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports will be found on page 11.

The Sun.



The Sun.

SCENES IN LIFE OF CHRIST.
Sixteen page intaglio section containing reproductions of sixteen paintings by Carl Bloch, one of the big features of THE SUN'S Easter Number, out next Sunday.

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BARNES BREAKS WITH WHITMAN IN 1916 MOVE

Organization Leader Seeks a Solid Delegation for Root.

GOVERNOR RESET BY CONFLICTING ADVISERS

ALBANY, March 14.—The Republican maneuvers here just now are in some respects regarded as having a tactical bearing on the lineup of the New York delegation at the next Republican national convention.

There are signs that William Barnes is moving to head off the supposed aspirations of Gov. Whitman in the national field and that a break between the two has already taken place.

While there is talk that Gov. Whitman and ex-Senator Root may be opponents for the Republican nomination for President, there is some reason to believe that the ex-senator has no wish to be a candidate.

As the story is told, Barnes is absolutely opposed to the advancement of Gov. Whitman and is bent upon sending a solid delegation for Root to the next national convention.

Barnes, it is added, is not for Root so much as he is determined to eliminate Whitman from the national field.

Whitman Gets Advice.

Some of the Governor's friends are advising him to go ahead and be a cool Governor, to lose sight of his ambition to become President and let his Presidential possibilities grow out of his record as Governor.

Other friends of the Governor, however, are advising him to act in ways which will bring him into public notice and further his Presidential desire. This program would consist mainly of ignoring the Republican State machine.

Mr. Whitman also has been told that the Barnes rock is in the same old place in the political stream and that if he wishes to continue in public life after his present term as Governor he must not strike it.

Mr. Root's Ambition.

The main ambition of Senator Root, it is said, is to be Secretary of State under a Republican President in order that he may aid in clearing up the situation for the President and be bound to assist from the European side.

There is every reason to believe Senator Root does not desire to run for any office, in the opinion of political observers. It is a very rare case of a committee of Republicans that called upon him and asked him to run for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, but still declined the proposal.

It is said to have selected James W. Wadsworth to succeed him, with the result that Mr. Wadsworth was elected.

When the election of a Republican President is in the air, Mr. Root's idea is to become the statesman of the Republican party and Secretary of State at a time when much history will be written.

Programme Agreed Upon.

The State Legislature will rush through its work from now on without any interference from Mr. Root, as the Republican leaders have agreed upon a programme to be followed by the Legislature and the Senate which will make a plan to be done by the Legislature and the Senate.

Indications to that effect which the Legislature plan has been agreed upon by the Legislature and the Senate.

While there has been an idea that the Legislature is drifting along without any leadership it now develops that there has been a deal of work done by the Legislature and the Senate so far has been an educational session for Gov. Whitman, the Albany Republican and the Albany Assembly.

The fact that Senator Brown, the Republican leader of the Senate, has decided to announce the Administration programme to the Legislature and the Senate has the approval of the Governor, for it is known that the Governor and Senator Brown have had many conferences.

Senator Brown and Speaker Sweet had a long talk today in the former's room in the Capitol, and the general understanding is that the Senate leader will take the appropriate action on the legislative programme to be outlined by the Governor and Senator Brown.

Senator Sweet said today that he thought the Legislature would be settled by the adoption of an amendment permitting the settlement of claims when employees and employees sign an agreement to give the Compensation Commission supervisory power. It was thought that might be made a rider amendment and reported to the Assembly.

Assembly Republicans in a joint caucus agreed on the direct retirement bill ahead of the Senate leaders. The latter have held up the appropriation.

Carranza Issues Wilton's Warning

Mexico's "Terrible Risk" Needs Frank Counsel, Says the President.

MEXICO CITY, March 14.—The Carranza Government made public today President Wilson's reply to Carranza's note offering guarantees to protect American interests in those parts of Mexico held by the Constitutionalists. This was the President's reply:

"I thank you for your message of the 5th of March, for the reassurance it conveys and for your kind personal words. I beg that you will understand that if our messages occasionally are couched in terms of strong emphasis it is only because they contain matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole possible course of its future history.

"We seek always to act as friends of the Mexican people, and as their friends it is our duty to speak very plainly about the grave danger which threatens them from without whenever anything happens within their borders which is calculated to arouse the hostile sentiment of the whole world.

"Nothing will stir that sentiment more promptly or more hotly, or create greater danger for Mexico, than any course temporarily disregard for the lives, the safety or the rights of the citizens of other countries resident within its territory, or any apparent contempt for the rights and safety of those who represent religion.

"Any attempt to justify or explain those things will not eradicate this sentiment or lessen the danger that will arise from them.

"To warn you concerning such matters is an act of friendship, not of hostility, and we cannot make the meaning too earnest. To speak less plainly or with less earnestness would be to do to Mexico what you should care to do to no other country.

"The President of the United States has expressed his sympathy for the Constitutionalists and has addressed direct to Carranza.

STATE DEFICIT IS SURE, SAYS PRENDERGAST

Whitman Right, Comptroller Asserts, After His Accountants' Report.

"DEVIUS FIGURING" ACCORDING TO SAXE

Comptroller Prendergast, who has had some of his accountants at work in Albany upon the State's books to learn whether Gov. Whitman is right in his assertion that the State must raise by direct tax \$18,000,000 for the next fiscal year, said yesterday that the sum "correctly" reflects the amount for which either partial or complete provision will have to be made.

The Comptroller made public two documents—one of them a printed summary of the findings of his accountants and the other a statement in which it was indicated that Gov. Whitman is entirely right in regard to the State's finances.

When both documents were shown to John Geoffrey Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, who first caused public doubt that Gov. Whitman was right, Mr. Saxe rejected the personal statement from Mr. Prendergast as a campaign document in which one Republican was trying to help another out of a difficulty and accepted the printed statement of the accountants as proving what Mr. Saxe has maintained all along—that Gov. Glynn left ample financial provision for the expenses of the present year and that any estimated deficit for the next fiscal year will fall far short of Gov. Whitman's still \$18,000,000, even with a Republican Legislature appropriating as generously as it pleases.

In Deviant Way, He Says.

Mr. Saxe refused to recede an inch from his original position and said that even Mr. Prendergast should not attempt to explain away Mr. Whitman's first statement. Mr. Saxe's first statement on October 1, 1914, the end of the next fiscal year, would amount to \$18,000,000. He said that Mr. Prendergast, according to his statement, had found a "devious" approach to this figure by a printed report of the accountants, which both sides in the controversy accept as being approximately correct, gives the resources of the State for the present fiscal year as \$28,750,514.50. Obligations now maturing are given as \$11,769,994, and obligations "which may be incurred by the Legislature of 1915, but not wholly payable up to September 30, 1915" (the close of the present fiscal year), are given as \$10,324,309.43. This makes the total obligations \$27,294,304.51, of which the accountants say \$23,987,427.21 must be paid during the year on appropriations, \$7,677,138.39 to pay on appropriations, \$15,310,288.82, leaving a cash balance on hand on October 1, 1915, of \$3,316,877.30.

Stanley Quinn, executive auditor for the State, pointed out that Gov. Whitman's figure in his message that the cash deficit on this date would be \$10,823,295, whereas Comptroller Prendergast's accountants give a substantial balance.

Resources of \$47,030,287.33.

For the next fiscal year the accountants figure that the State's resources will be \$47,030,287.33. They estimate total obligations to September 29, 1915, as \$65,288,575.81, of which \$44,338,566.65 will have to be paid that year. The sinking fund will require \$5,000,000, making total requirements \$52,338,566.65. Subtracting the current revenue from that year, according to the accountants' figures, there will be shown a decrease of \$5,308,287.32.

Then comes a table in the document showing how the accountants figure the 1915, 288,566.65 obligations. Estimated lapses amount to \$2,308,287.32, estimated expenditures amount to \$22,338,566.65, and estimated unexpended balances of October 1, 1916, amount to \$12,459,713.16. By subtracting revenues of \$47,030,287.33 from the total of \$52,338,566.65, \$5,308,287.32 is obtained, which is presumably the figure on which Comptroller Prendergast bases his statement that the amount for which either partial or complete provision will have to be made.

Mr. Saxe's statement follows: "Let me point out that I am asked to recede from my position on the report of the accountants and an argumentative statement of Comptroller Prendergast. 'The accountants' report has barely a nodding acquaintance with the Governor's original estimate, and the accountants expressly state their estimate of the cash deficiency on October 1, 1915, to be \$10,823,295.72, in good enough for me. 'As against Gov. Whitman's estimate of \$18,000,000 the accountants' estimate of \$5,308,287.32 is good enough for me. 'The Governor's estimate of \$18,000,000 is based on the report of the accountants which were not dreamed of when the Wisconsin Sunday laws were passed.

The Helm bill, amending the blue laws, provides that no picture shows are to be considered exempt from the list of things forbidden on Sunday and another amendment has been sent in by the committee which exempts golf and baseball and other sports as long as they do not disturb the peace of a community.

HUNGARIAN EMPIRE URGED.

Union and Switch to Allies Suggested, Is Report.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 14.—An evening paper printed today to the effect that Hungarian Deputies belonging to the Extreme Left made attempts to make a separate peace with Russia. Germany and the Hungarians are sending German troops into Hungary, but later was compelled to withdraw them, when the Deputies again meditated a separate peace.

They were told at Petrograd that a separate peace was impossible and that the Allies would accept the idea only if Hungary would take the field against Germany.

The Hungarian Deputies then proposed that the Allies should guarantee the formation of a dual empire of Hungary and Austria after the war as a condition of a change of sides by Hungary. No reply has yet been made to this proposal.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

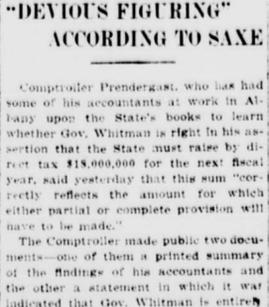
CHARLESTON—ALGUSTA—SAVANNAH—FLORIDA—JACKSONVILLE.

A Train Leaves for Jacksonville, Fla. via St. Andrew S. R. of South. Office, 1218 B'way, 4th.

AVIATOR BEACHEY KILLED BY 2,000 FOOT FALL BEFORE 50,000 AT SAN FRANCISCO

Beachey starting a flight in front of the Court of Abundance at the Panama Exposition.

German Taube Monoplane's Wings Collapse When Noted Airman Attempts a Dip Above Fair Grounds and Machine Plunges Into Bay.



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It was apparent that Beachey, still expecting the nerve which made him famous, endeavored to direct his course for the day after the machine collapsed. But the Taube was beyond human control.

The little mass of wreckage sank into the water between the transports Logan and Crook, lying at the Fort Mason Government pier. Strapped in the aluminum body of the car, Beachey disappeared beneath the waves.

When the rescuers arrived a moment later there was hardly a ripple on the surface of the water. Only a small piece of the wooden frame floated to mark the spot where the aviator had gone down.

Workers from water craft at once rushed to the spot, where after a two-hour search with grappling irons the wrecked Taube bearing Beachey's lifeless form was brought to the surface.

Just what caused the accident is a matter of doubt, even experts and Beachey's mechanics being unable to account for it definitely. The monoplane was faster than anything that Beachey had ever piloted and was of a type with which he was not so familiar as with the biplane in which he had made over a thousand flights.

In leaving the loop a few minutes before Beachey was evidently in complete control of the machine and also as he made the upside down flight. It was when he attempted to straighten out after a perpendicular dive that the wings of the new monoplane failed him.

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Lincoln Beachey announced in March, 1913, that he was done with flying. He had been known as a most daring aviator and, in making known his retirement, he said he held himself responsible for the deaths of a number of men who had tried to emulate him as a solo pilot.

Six months later he was back at the game and his first flight resulted in an accident at Hammonton, N. J., where his machine went two miles from the top of a hangar, killing one of them and seriously injuring the other.

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Within a month, however, Beachey was looping the loop in his aeroplane, flying upside down and cutting spirals in a fashion to thrill even those who had watched Peugeot. On one occasion he was seriously hurt while trying to land his motor craft.

There was apparently no limit to Beachey's daring, and his ardor for devising new ways of risking his life was almost unquenchable. His success seemed to convince him that the aeroplane had finally become as safe as any other motor craft.

A year ago this month Beachey went to France to study the aerial capes of Peugeot and returned to this country with a new stock of thrills, which he exhibited at Brighton Beach track last May. On that occasion he looped the loop four times, cut his initials in the air with a series of tail slides, loops and corkscrews and lost a mile race by three seconds to Harry Giddard.

While Beachey had been doing these things in the air and moving along at the same time Giddard had been driving over Niagara and down the gorge around the track in 52.25 seconds. It was the most thrilling exhibition New York has ever seen.

Beachey was born in California thirty years ago and began his career as a flyer with a dirigible balloon, one of his stunts having been to fly into Washington and circle the Capitol dome. On another occasion he navigated his dirigible around the tall buildings of lower Manhattan and finally landed in the East River.

His first notable achievement with an aeroplane was to fly from New Haven to Bridgeport, Conn. Thereafter he flew over Niagara and down the gorge on August 2, 1911. Beachey was the first to fly in America in a flight, the first ever made from New York to Philadelphia and back, which he completed in 1911.

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ALLIES AGAIN SHELL SMYRNA; SURRENDER OF CITY IMMINENT

Residents Flee to Interior and Many Turkish Soldiers Are Deserting.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 14.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles is continuing intermittently as the weather permits, and it is stated that the usual success is being achieved. A despatch from Athens reports that the British fleet under Admiral Sir Richard D'Almeida has resumed the bombardment of Smyrna and that the surrender of the city is expected momentarily. The non-combatant population has fled to the interior and it is said that the garrison is not likely to oppose the landing of the Anglo-French forces. Many of the Turkish soldiers are deserting, while others are looting the suburbs.

A serious blow at Turkey in that it prevents the exportation of army munitions and supplies from Austria and Germany to the Balkans, has been dealt by Romania and Bulgaria, according to dispatches received from Sofia via Rome today. Two Balkan Powers having signed a railway convention at Bucharest which allows the transit of all goods, but excludes arms and munitions. It is believed here that this will have a great effect, as the Turks are already short of ammunition and cannot continue the defense of the Dardanelles upon their own resources long.

A despatch from Sofia says that word has been received there from Dedeagatch that many Turkish families have fled Constantinople and also that Gen. Von Scharf, former military governor of Belgium and recently military adviser to the Turkish Government, has departed for Germany.

A division is reported in the Cabinet, Enver Pasha, leader of the Young Turks being the only member to adhere to Germany. The population of the capital is said to be growing more and more nervous.

ALLIES GAIN ALONG ENTIRE WEST FRONT

French Take Vanuquois, Near Varennes; Belgians Bombard Dixmude.

Summary of the War News.

The French official statements of yesterday declared that the French troops captured an important position in the Argonne and that the Belgian troops continued their advances in the vicinity of the Yser. The Belgians, assisted by French heavy artillery, destroyed an important defensive position in a cemetery at Dixmude. The German artillery bombarded the cathedral at Soissons. The Germans also bombarded Rheims. Details are given of the British victory at Neuve Chapelle. The Berlin official statement stated the Germans had repulsed attacks of the French in Champagne near Souain. Arrangements have been made by the envoys of Prussia, Bavaria and Austria at the Vatican that the interests of those countries shall be looked after by the Spanish envoy in case of war.

The English East Indian fleet again bombarded Smyrna, and the surrender of the city is momentarily expected. The population has fled to the interior. The bombardment of the Dardanelles continues, but has been somewhat interfered with by the weather conditions.

Reports from Russia state that lines are forming for a new battle in north Poland. There have already been clashes between the Russian and German outposts.

ALLIES MAKE BIG ADVANCES IN WEST

French Progress Notably in Drive Toward Varennes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 14.—Further and fuller details of the recent French victory at Neuve Chapelle show that the triumph was much more considerable than was at first imagined. The official communiqué of the French War Office stated that the British advanced on a front of nearly two miles from a distance of 1,000 to 1,500 yards, capturing three successive lines of German trenches and a strong defensive work.

South of Neuve Chapelle extremely violent German counter-attacks have been repulsed completely and very heavy losses have been inflicted on the Germans, who left a large number of prisoners in the hands of the British troops.

From all parts of the allied front reports that the new offensive is being carried out successfully and that it is increasing in force. The gains made within the last few days are of the most substantial and important of any season since the battle of the Argonne and the indications are that the improved plan to begin a forward movement in the spring has already been put into execution.

All of the equipment, parts of the allied army, including British and French, are being sent to the front in an offensive in full satisfaction of the expectations of the West. Official communications and official reports are being issued during the day the following details, aside from the operations at Neuve Chapelle, are set forth:

Belgians Shell Dixmude.

The Belgians have advanced to the head of the Yser and are now bombarding Dixmude, where the German army has been ordered to evacuate the town, thus being the first time since the fighting has occurred here. Dixmude since the town was captured by the British army, the French have captured the position, and the German army has been ordered to evacuate the town, thus being the first time since the fighting has occurred here. Dixmude since the town was captured by the British army, the French have captured the position, and the German army has been ordered to evacuate the town, thus being the first time since the fighting has occurred here.

250,000 IRISH FIGHT FOR KING.

Emerald Isle Has Given 99,000 Soldiers to Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 14.—John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, in a speech at Manchester today, said that 250,000 Irishmen are now serving in the army, 99,000 from Ireland and the others from England and the overseas dominions.

Stage Christ Now Fights for Kaiser

Anton Lang, Chief Actor in Passion Play, Joins New Ski Corps.

LEONSO, March 14.—The Daily Mail says Anton Lang, the chief actor in the last two productions of the Passion Play at Oberammergau, has joined a new corps of troops equipped with ski which will be sent to the front with the French Chasseurs Alpins in the Vosges.

Anton Lang, like the other actors in the Passion Play, is a native of Oberammergau, Bavaria, where the play is given at ten year intervals. He is a potter. He is of striking appearance, tall and well built, and has an unusual facial resemblance to the Christ as depicted by the German artists, and is a very famous painter.

In 1870 the performance of the Passion Play were thought to be an absurdity by the members of the British army, but the performance of the play in the German army, four years later, in the midst of the war, was a different matter. The British army, including both the Red and the White, were present and the play was given.

British Gain in Champagne.

A British squadron has been ordered to the front in Champagne. The British army in Champagne has been ordered to the front in Champagne. The British army in Champagne has been ordered to the front in Champagne.

BATTERIES SILENCED.

Queen Elizabeth Destroys Gallipoli Batteries.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 15.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Athens, telegraphing under date of March 14, says: "British heavy artillery, ascertained the range, the Queen Elizabeth with high angle fire from the Gulf of Saros has destroyed the Turkish batteries at Gallipoli and a great number of batteries on the interior of the strait. In a duel between a mine sweeper and a four-ton mine sweeper was sunk. Her crew was saved.

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BLAMES TAUBE BRACES.

Huntington Says Beachey Took Chance in New Machine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 14.—A despatch from Athens to the Daily Chronicle, says Field Marshal von der Goltz went to Smyrna some days ago with the obvious intention of superintending the working of the fortifications. He left there 24 hours after his arrival for an unknown destination and has not since been heard from. It is thought that he has met with a violent death.

FEAR FOR VON DER GOLTZ.

Athens News Field Marshal May Have Been Slain.

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U-29 SANK 5 SHIPS WITHIN THREE DAYS

German Submarine, Cruising Around Sicily Islands, Wrecks British Shippers.

LEONSO, March 14.—There is much uneasiness in shipping circles over the activity of the submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest of the German U-boat boats, in the waters around the Sicily Islands. In three days this submarine has sunk four British steamers and one French vessel and damaged three others.

It is said Capt. Otto Wulstener, who with the U-29, sank the Alouette, Crossy, Hogue and Hawk, is now in command of the U-29.

The big liners all pass this point on their way across the Atlantic and during the day a report, which also reached the American line steamship New York by wireless, was circulated in the street that a liner had been torpedoed. It is believed this report arose from the sinking of the Alouette.

The U-29, which displaces 500 tons, has been chased by patrol boats, but proved too elusive for them, while it was on its way to ram or escape her four, she was much faster than similar vessels which have been destroying British merchantmen.

The telegraph employee may have told a friend and so have started the rumor, which grew until few correspondents were left who did not believe it, even though they had some idea of the difficulties of moving 80,000 men to Archangel and undoubtedly wondered why such forces should be ordered in Scotland instead of being carried to a French port.

STOPS ALCOHOL FOR TROOPS.

French General Issues Strict Prohibition Rule to Fifth Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 14.—The General commanding the Fifth Army has issued orders that troops will be allowed no more alcohol than that which is distributed as rations. Soldiers are forbidden to buy alcoholic liquors or to procure or accept them. They may buy hygienic drinks at wineshops between noon and 2 o'clock and again between 5 and 7 under the supervision of non-combatant officers.

Civilians who provide alcohol to soldiers will be expelled to the interior of the country.

BANK TELLER HELD AS GIRL FALLS FROM TAXI

He Is Found Guilty of Intoxication—Companion Long Unconscious.

FREDERICK W. SMITH, a married man, 29 years old, of 607 Morgan avenue, Brooklyn, and paying teller of the Security Bank, was arrested early yesterday at East Fifty-eighth street and Park avenue shortly after Miss Marie Dowd of 162 Greenpoint avenue, Long Island City, had fallen from a taxicab in which she and Smith were riding. The girl was unconscious in the Flower Hospital until 10 o'clock last night. Smith was found guilty of intoxication in the Yorkville court and remanded until this morning on sentence.

Smith and the young woman went to the Bellevue Cabaret, Brooklyn, on Saturday night. After midnight, they left that place in a taxicab and started for Miss Dowd's home. Arriving there, according to Smith, he rang the bell several times, but got no answer. Thereupon he reentered the taxicab and directed the chauffeur to drive to Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, Manhattan.

The machine crossed the Queensboro Bridge and was going down Park avenue when the woman fell from the cab. Patrolman Leary of the East First street station found the woman. When Smith stopped the taxicab, found the girl's collar lying on the floor and a number of Miss Dowd's hairpins.

HIS EARLY SWIM FATAL.

Small Jersey City Boy Is Drowned in Morris Canal.

Ten-year-old Francis Blakey of 165 York street, Jersey City, went swimming in the Morris Canal at the foot of Henderson street yesterday.

He was seized with cramps and drowned.

LEOPOLD'S PROTEGEE SHOT?

Baroness Vaughan Reported Victim of Revolver Accident.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 14.—It is rumored that Baroness Vaughan, the protegee of the late King Leopold, has been the victim of a revolver accident. The report cannot be confirmed.

GERMAN TAUBE MONOPLANE'S WINGS COLLAPSE WHEN NOTED AIRMAN ATTEMPTS A DIP ABOVE FAIR GROUNDS AND MACHINE PLUNGES INTO BAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, was killed this afternoon when the new German Taube monoplane he had just flown from Albany to San Francisco, crashed into the bay. The machine was flying at an altitude of 2,000 feet when the wings collapsed and the plane plunged into the water.

Beachey was on his second flight after having thrilled the spectators with a series of graceful loops and had successfully flown upside down, when the monoplane collapsed on the descent. Quivering for an instant, the machine, shrouded in flame and vapor, then plunged as a dead weight.

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Just what caused the accident is a matter of doubt, even experts and Beachey's mechanics being unable to account for it definitely. The monoplane was faster than anything that Beachey had ever piloted and was of a type with which he was not so familiar as with the biplane in which he had made over a thousand flights.

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About that time Peugeot, a French aviator, was making a record by performing freaky tricks in the air, and Beachey took his friends that the Frenchman's success had convinced him that flying had become a reasonably safe sport and that its business usefulness would develop rapidly. He said he intended to devote his attention to that part of it rather than the spectacular.

Within a month, however, Beachey was looping the loop in his aeroplane, flying upside down and cutting spirals in a fashion to thrill even those who had watched Peugeot. On one occasion he was seriously hurt while trying to land his motor craft.

There was apparently no limit to Beachey's daring, and his ardor for devising new ways of risking his life was almost unquenchable. His success seemed to convince him that the aeroplane had finally become as safe as any other motor craft.

A year ago this month Beachey went to France to study the aerial capes of Peugeot and returned to this country with a new stock of thrills, which he exhibited at Brighton Beach track last May. On that occasion he looped the loop four times, cut his initials in the air with a series of tail slides, loops and corkscrews and lost a mile race by three seconds to Harry Giddard.

While Beachey had been doing these things in the air and moving along at the same time Giddard had been driving over Niagara and down the gorge around the track in 52.25 seconds. It was the most thrilling exhibition New York has ever seen.

Beachey was born in California thirty years ago and began his career as a flyer with a dirigible balloon, one of his stunts having been to fly into Washington and circle the Capitol dome. On another occasion he navigated his dirigible around the tall buildings of lower Manhattan and finally landed in the East River.

His first notable achievement with an aeroplane was to fly from New Haven to Bridgeport, Conn. Thereafter he flew over Niagara and down the gorge on August 2, 1911. Beachey was the first to fly in America in a flight, the first ever made from New York to Philadelphia and back, which he completed in 1911.

From then on he devoted himself to the pursuit of the spectacular. He took a number of trips to Europe, and on another occasion he navigated his dirigible around the tall buildings of lower Manhattan and finally landed in the East River.

BLAMES TAUBE BRACES.

Huntington Says Beachey Took Chance in New Machine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 14.—A despatch from Athens to the Daily Chronicle, says Field Marshal von der Goltz went to Smyrna some days ago with the obvious intention of superintending the working of the fortifications. He left there 24 hours after his arrival for an unknown destination and has not since been heard from. It is thought that he has met with a violent death.

FEAR FOR VON DER GOLTZ.

Athens News Field Marshal May Have Been Slain.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LEONSO, March 15.—A despatch from Athens to the Daily Chronicle, says Field Marshal von der Goltz went to Smyrna some days ago with the obvious intention of superintending the working of the fortifications. He left there 24 hours after his arrival for an unknown destination and has not since been heard from. It is thought that he has met with a violent death.

U-29 SANK 5 SHIPS WITHIN THREE DAYS

German Submarine, Cruising Around Sicily Islands, Wrecks British Shippers.

LEONSO, March 14.—There is much uneasiness in shipping circles over the activity of the submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest of the German U-boat boats, in the waters around the Sicily Islands. In three days this submarine has sunk four British steamers and one French vessel and damaged three others.

It is said Capt. Otto Wulstener, who with the U-29, sank the Alouette, Crossy, Hogue and Hawk, is now in command of the U-29.

The big liners all pass this point on their way across the Atlantic and during the day a report, which also reached the American line steamship New York by wireless, was circulated in the street that a liner had been torpedoed. It is believed this report arose from the sinking of the Alouette.

The U-29, which displaces 500 tons, has been chased by patrol boats, but proved too elusive for them, while it was on its way to ram or escape her four, she was much faster than similar vessels which have been destroying British merchantmen.

The telegraph employee may have told a friend and so have started the rumor, which grew until few correspondents were left who did not believe it, even though they had some idea of the difficulties of moving 80,000 men to Archangel and undoubtedly wondered why such forces should be ordered in Scotland instead of being carried to a French port.

STOPS ALCOHOL FOR TROOPS.

French General Issues Strict Prohibition Rule to Fifth Army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, March 14.—The General commanding the Fifth Army has issued orders that troops will be allowed no more alcohol than that which is distributed as rations. Soldiers are forbidden to buy alcoholic liquors or to procure or accept them. They may buy hygienic drinks at wineshops between noon and 2 o'clock and again between 5 and 7 under the supervision of non-combatant officers.

Civilians who provide alcohol to soldiers will be expelled to the interior of the country.

SUBWAY FIRE STOPS TRAFFIC.

All Lines Held Up at Broadway Seventh Ave. and 124 St.

FIRE in the new subway caused a rise to blow out in the Broadway subway at Forty-second street near the Plaza Square station shortly after 3 o'clock this morning and tied up all traffic.

An alarm brought engine companies from all surrounding stations.

Smoke poured out of the subway and a crowd thronged Broadway and Seventh avenue until the police arrived and established fire lines.

Ticket sellers from Forty-second street up refused to sell any tickets.

Traffic on the surface lines crossing Broadway and Forty-second street also interrupted.

MR. ROOT'S AMBITION.

The main ambition of Senator Root, it is said, is to be Secretary of State under a Republican President in order that he may aid in clearing up the situation for the President and be bound to assist from the European side.

There is every reason to believe Senator Root does not desire to run for any office, in the opinion of political observers. It is a very rare case of a committee of Republicans that called upon him and asked him to run for the United States Senate on the Republican ticket, but still declined the proposal.

It is said to have selected James W. Wadsworth to succeed him, with the result that Mr. Wadsworth was elected.

When the election of a Republican President is in the air, Mr. Root's idea is to become the statesman of the Republican party and Secretary of State at a time when much history will be written.

PROGRAMME AGREED UPON.

The State Legislature will rush through its work from now on without any interference from Mr. Root, as the Republican leaders have agreed upon a programme to be followed by the Legislature and the Senate which will make a plan to be done by the Legislature and the Senate.

Indications to that effect which the Legislature plan has been agreed upon by the Legislature and the Senate.

While there has been an idea that the Legislature is drifting along without any leadership it now develops that there has been a deal of work done by the Legislature and the Senate so far has been an educational session for Gov. Whitman, the Albany Republican and the Albany Assembly.

The fact that Senator Brown, the Republican leader of the Senate, has decided to announce the Administration programme to the Legislature and the Senate has the approval of the Governor, for it is known that the Governor and Senator Brown have had many conferences.

Senator Brown and Speaker Sweet had a long talk today in the former's room in the Capitol, and the general understanding is that the Senate leader will take the appropriate action on the legislative programme to be outlined by the Governor and Senator Brown.

Senator Sweet said today that he thought the Legislature would be settled by the adoption of an amendment permitting the settlement of claims when employees and employees sign an agreement to give the Compensation Commission supervisory power. It was thought that might be made a rider amendment and reported to the