Woman in Public Office.
Has she made good? Mayor Mitchel, who appointed New York's first woman Commissioner, says she has. Read his views in next Sunday's SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 47.
Detailed weather, marine and farm reports on page 11.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 238. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

WALSH'S EVERY WORD IS FALSE SAYS J. D., JR.

Asserts U. S. Commissioner Went So Far as to Change the Record

AGAIN DEFENDS HIS WORK FOR COLORADO

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a statement as to the Colorado mine situation, issued last night from his office at 26 Broadway, directly charges Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, with making assertions known to be untrue and that "in some respects he has even falsified the record itself."

"In the newspapers of Saturday morning," Mr. Rockefeller said, "there appeared a statement from Mr. Walsh, purporting to be based upon information contained in letters supplied to the Commission on Industrial Relations by my associates and myself.

"In our desire to give to the public all of the facts in regard to the Colorado situation we have waived our constitutional rights protecting private correspondence and have placed all material asked for at the disposition of the commission.

"If Mr. Walsh's sole desire had been to bring out the truth he would in cases where he found the correspondence not completely self-explanatory have asked for further information, which could readily have been secured. If Mr. Walsh had confined his public utterances to statements *when* were true and to inferences which the evidence justified there would have been no occasion for protest.

"Instead of doing that he has taken the correspondence, drawn from it certain inferences and, without ascertaining whether his inferences were correct, has made statements and announced conclusions which are unwarranted and in some respects has even falsified the record itself. It therefore becomes necessary for me in self-defence to publish the facts.

Explains About Letters.

"Mr. Walsh asserts that the correspondence shows that I 'exercised a personal influence that extended even to the State House at Denver and presumed to dictate letters that went out to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the States over the signature of the Governor of Colorado.' This is every word of it false and has been so characterized by Gov. Ammons in this morning's papers. The facts are as follows:

"Last May Gov. Ammons sent Major E. J. Boughton, Adjutant-General of Colorado, to New York. I never met Major Boughton, but he told Mr. Lee that Gov. Ammons had been disturbed over the misunderstanding which prevailed in the Eastern States concerning many phases of the Colorado strike. Major Boughton asked Mr. Lee if he had in mind any effective way of getting the facts before the public. Mr. Lee suggested that one method would be for the Governor to write a letter to the President of the United States and to his fellow Governors of other States, setting forth the situation as Gov. Ammons saw it.

"Major Boughton stated that he could not tell how the Governor would regard such a suggestion and that even Major Boughton himself would have to convey the suggestion to Gov. Ammons through Gen. Chase, Major Boughton's superior officer. To get the matter into shape for consideration Major Boughton asked Mr. Lee to make his suggestion concrete by preparing a draft of the kind of letter which he had in mind. As a basis for the preparation of this draft Major Boughton sent Mr. Lee a memorandum of his own view of the situation.

"The memorandum written by me and referred to in one of my letters as having been sent by me to Mr. Lee was nothing more than a rough draft of a statement concerning the Colorado situation which I had drawn up in answer to statements which had appeared in the press but had never used. A copy of this memorandum, which, as I wrote to Mr. Lee on June 10, 1914, was incomplete and only suggestive, accompanies this statement.

Not Submitted to Governor.

"When I learned of Mr. Lee's suggestion to Major Boughton it occurred to me that this memorandum contained material which Mr. Lee might find helpful in that connection. Mr. Lee drafted his ideas and sent them to Major Boughton, but they were never even submitted to Gen. Chase, let alone to the Governor. From Gov. Ammons's statement in the morning papers, it is obvious that he never knew that such a suggestion had been made.

"Again, Mr. Walsh states: 'We get from this same correspondence that Mr. Rockefeller had a plan about this time for publishing a string of daily papers.'

"This charge is absolutely false. I never had such a plan. Mr. Walsh's only basis for his statement is contained in correspondence between Mr. Lee and myself referring to a letter which I had received from a man I had never heard of and which I had forwarded to Mr. Lee. That letter began as follows: 'This note is from a perfect stranger to you, making a suggestion which the writer thinks if carried out would do more good generally for all time than all the universities in existence,' and went on to say: 'The suggestion is for a string of fearless, honest newspapers across the country.'

"I may add that propositions to purchase or establish newspapers have for many years been made to my father and myself, but have without exception been rejected.

"Mr. Walsh also states that I had a plan of financing the publication of the official organ of the National Chamber of Commerce.' The paper referred to is the *Nation's Business* and is distributed without charge to members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The president of the chamber discussed with me on various occasions a financial plan for enlarging this pub-

Continued on Fourth Page.

"SILENT" SMITH'S WIDOW SECRETLY WEDS YOUTH

Becomes the Bride of Jean H. Saint Cyr at White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 25.—Mrs. James Henry Smith of London, the widow of James Henry Smith, who was known in Wall Street as Silent Smith, and the mother of the Duchess Vizue, whose husband, formerly Prince Miguel de Braganza, was a pretender to the throne of Portugal, was secretly married here to-day to Jean H. Saint Cyr of New York, whose wife died on January 1 last.

Announcement of their marriage was made as they were taking a train for New York. Mr. Saint Cyr declined to discuss the marriage further than to admit it had taken place. The train left here at 7 o'clock to-night and is due in New York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Smith came to White Sulphur Springs about a month ago and Mr. Saint Cyr arrived soon after. He is much younger than his bride; indeed, he is the junior of the Duchess Vizue. He is 28 years old.

Sister of Mrs. A. J. Drexel.

Mrs. Saint Cyr was born Annie Armstrong, the daughter of Gen. John A. Armstrong of Baltimore. She is an elder sister of Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. In 1879 she became the wife of William Rhinelander Stewart and their wedding was one of the leading social events of the season in Baltimore. Mr. Stewart was one of the heirs to the Rhinelander estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had one son, William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., and one daughter, Miss Anita Stewart. She was married in 1909 to Prince Miguel de Braganza, a son of Dom Miguel, the Portuguese pretender. The Prince, who is now the Duke Vizue, was mentioned frequently in discussions of Portuguese affairs as a contestant for the throne when Manoel was King.

It is an open secret that his friends have urged his mother-in-law to finance a movement to overthrow the republican Government and establish him as the monarch of Portugal. The idea was that she would be pleased to be the mother of a queen. Mrs. Saint Cyr has turned a deaf ear to all such proposals.

Mr. Stewart was the head of one of New York's oldest families, a lawyer and once president of the State Board of Charities. He and his wife took a leading part in social affairs, but it was understood by their friends that Mrs. Stewart cared more for such activities than he did.

They were still living together in New York when James Henry Smith, who had been an inconspicuous but successful broker in Wall Street, came into prominence. In 1899 he acquired a vast fortune as the principal heir of his uncle, George Smith, a Western pioneer, whose estate was estimated as high as $60,000,000.

His Social Aspirations.

Having inherited the bulk of this fortune, James Henry Smith let it be known that he intended to assume a position in the social world commensurate with his wealth. He bought a house at Tuxedo and began to entertain many of New York's wealthiest men and women. He and Mr. Stewart had been business friends for some years but it was not until he had become a figure in society that Mr. Smith became a frequent visitor at the Stewart home.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.
Mr. and Mrs. Jean Saint Cyr.

Their friends were not surprised when it became known that Mrs. Stewart, accompanied by her daughter, had gone to South Dakota for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. The decree was filed in August, 1906, and a month later the banns for the marriage of Mr. Smith and Mrs. Stewart, who had obtained the guardianship of her daughter, were read in the parish church of Alvie, Inverneshire, Scotland.

The marriage took place at Newtonmore in Scotland, the home of Anthony J. Drexel. Among the guests were the Duke of Manchester and Lady George Cooper, a sister of Mr. Smith.

At the time of the marriage it was said that Mr. Smith intended to make his headquarters in London and would spend very little time in America, despite the fact that he was the owner of the Whitney home at Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, the interior of which, designed by the late Stanford White, was one of the most beautiful in this country.

A Tour of the World.

Soon after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Smith began a tour of the world. They left England on Anthony J. Drexel's yacht Margherita and were accompanied by Miss Anita Stewart and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester. The party was at Kioto, Japan, in March, 1907, when Mr. Smith died suddenly.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Smith has lived mostly in London. The old Whitney home and many of the art treasures which Mr. Smith had collected were disposed of. Mrs. Smith inherited $5,000,000 from the estate of her husband. Other specific bequests amounting to $6,300,000 were made by Mr. Smith, and his nephew, George Grant Mason, received two-thirds of the residuary estate.

It was reported in 1910 that Mrs. Smith was engaged to marry Bartow Van Voorhis of New York, who was in the habit of passing much of his time abroad. The report came from London and Mrs. Smith promptly cabled from Paris that it was not true.

Little is known here of Mr. Saint Cyr. His first wife was the widow of Henry Alexander Redfield, a banker of Hartford, Conn. Before her marriage she was Miss Caroline Peck of Macon, Ga., a sister of the Countess de Nasi, a lady in waiting to the Empress Eugenie. Mrs. Redfield was 60 years old when she became the bride of Mr. Saint Cyr.

Mr. Saint Cyr and his wife lived at 93 Hudson terrace, Yonkers. While attending the debut party of Miss Margaret Elias at the Waldorf-Astoria last December Mrs. Saint Cyr collapsed. She died in the hotel of pneumonia three weeks later, on last New Year's Day. She left her Yonkers home and a considerable fortune to her husband.

RUNAWAY SCATTERS SPEEDWAY DRIVERS

Mounted Policeman Pursues Racehorse a Mile and Prevents Accidents.

The Speedway along the Harlem River was the scene yesterday afternoon of a thrilling race between a runaway racehorse and Mounted Policeman Albert McKean of the 177th street station. Witnesses of McKean's capture of the racer proclaimed it a splendid exhibition of horsemanship. McKean has already received several medals for similar captures.

Sir Thomas, a pacer, was being driven into the Speedway at 190th street about 3 o'clock by his owner, Albert Opp, a liveryman living at 1363 Clinton avenue, The Bronx. Suddenly an axle broke. Opp, seeing his danger, jumped. He received only a few bruises.

Frightened and finding himself without guidance, the horse turned south on the Speedway, dragging the light wagon on three wheels. For a full mile Sir Thomas raced, scattering riders and drivers to right and left. McKean, on duty at 170th street, saw the driverless horse and gave chase. He soon grasped the bridle, but feared to pull up the horse short. For five more blocks McKean kept his grip and attempted to stop the horse without resorting to violence.

After the chase ended Sir Thomas was found to be cut about the knees and was given into the care of his owner, who arrived behind another pacer with a driver, who picked him up.

VON HINDENBURG IN BRUSSELS.

German Field Marshal May Assume Command in West.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 26.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:

"Whatever truth there may be in the reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been transferred to the western front, it is a fact that he is now at Brussels."

BELIEVES PINDELL HAS GUMSHOE JOB FOR U. S.

Peoria Authority Intimates White House Denial Is Government Blind.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The White House and Pindell—Henry M. of Peoria—seem to be pulling at cross purposes. A Washington despatch to THE SUN a few days ago told of an article published in the Peoria *Star*, announcing that Mr. Pindell was about to leave Peoria on an important secret mission to Europe for President Wilson.

Pindell, it will be recalled, was the Peoria editor who was nominated by President Wilson to be Ambassador to St. Petersburg, but who resigned immediately after he had been confirmed. The withdrawal was generally attributed to the publication of a letter, said to have been written to Pindell by Senator Hamilton Lewis, which pictured the social delights of an Ambassador's life in Europe and told how he might flit from capital to capital at the expense of the Goverment to the glorification of his own name and that of Peoria.

It was only natural, therefore, that the publication of the news in the Peoria *Star* of Pindell's selection as a special envoy to the war zone should have suggested the likelihood that he was going to join Col. House on an important peace mission. This theory was knocked in the head, though, when the White House insisted that Mr. Pindell not only had not been selected as peace envoy but that he had not been commissioned to undertake any mission whatsoever for the President in Europe.

Now the Peoria *Star* rises again to remark as follows:

"The above (the White House denial) will come as a surprise to Peorians. On April 11 Mr. Pindell informed the *Star* that he was going to Europe on a mission for the President, but said that he was not at liberty to divulge the character of his mission. If this is true, the above despatch (the White House denial) is probably a blind sent out by the Government in order to prevent Governments of Europe from discovering what Mr. Pindell is up to. All of which shows there are tricks in the Government business as well as anything else."

The publication of this latest Peoria item has set many folks in Washington to wondering just what Pindell "is up to."

ROOSEVELT PLANS TO CALL MURPHY AGAINST BARNES

Colonel Wishes to Exhibit Him to the Jury as a "Mr. Hyde" Boss.

IVINS TO BRING UP TENNESSEE STEEL DEAL

SYRACUSE, April 25.—Col. Roosevelt will resume to-morrow morning his explanation of why he ceased to put trust in certain princes of politics and of how he incessantly strove to upset the ways of the wicked.

Mr. Ivins will continue to insinuate that these princes were never abandoned to Belial and that their ways were the Colonel's ways until they planted themselves in the road of his third term ambitions.

Col. Roosevelt will amplify his testimony that proud men and violent have hid snares and set nets and gins for him, but that in the cause of righteousness he detected their mischiefs and trapped them in their own nets.

Mr. Ivins will dwell upon such matters as the hat that Cortelyou passed in 1904, the Colonel's relations with that other practical man, Edward H. Harriman; the Colonel's dictation to national and State conventions and most particularly the Colonel's dealings with bosses, great and small.

It is expected that Mr. Ivins will bring up the absorption by the United States Steel Corporation of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907, at the time of the panic, when Judge Gary obtained President Roosevelt's approval of the transaction and the President's assurance that the Attorney-General would not act to nullify the sale.

It is known that Col. Roosevelt will testify that he first got his Attorney-General's opinion before telling Judge Gary to go ahead.

The high water mark of interest in this case, which is bringing up queer fish from the deeps of politics, has by no means been reached. For the more the Colonel fights the harder fights Ivins. The more the Colonel explains and justifies, palliates and polishes up the more Ivins produces to be explained and dusted off.

Murphy May Be Called.

It seems now as if at least two more days will be spent by these duellists in intellect and wit. It is not improbable that Charles F. Murphy will be called as a witness for Roosevelt. Not that the Colonel expects help from Murphy in the way of corroborating statements that there was a well tracked subway between Barnes and Murphy. Nothing of that sort, because, if you will accept the opinion of a certain engaging Tammany man, if they ever met personally it was in a balloon basket at midnight; but because the Colonel regards Mr. Murphy as a Mr. Hyde kind of boss and would try to get the jury to agree with him.

So far as can be learned Mr. Murphy has not yet been subpœnaed, but the matter of bringing him here has been discussed by the Roosevelt counsel.

It certainly would add to the gayety of the occasion to see in the same court room, facing the Colonel, the two leaders named by him as links between crooked business and crooked politics.

With Roosevelt by no means through, with Barnes and his story yet to come, with the loyal Loeb ready once more to corroborate and substantiate, with ex-Senators and ex-Governors and ex-Assemblymen all set to back one or the other principals (practically everybody in the case is an ex, by the way), with Barnes's diary and scores of revealing letters to be read, it might be assumed that the Tammany chief is hardly needed as a flip.

Little Else Than Politics.

Who was it, anyway, who said there was no politics in this trial? If memory serves, the quip was sparked from the irony of Mr. Ivins. So far there has been little else, indeed, with the searchlight turned on the entire political careers of both Barnes and Roosevelt.

In an impartial report one may only refer to what is being said on all sides, to the talk that fills the air. And this comes down to the intensely human estimate of onlookers and auditors that the greatest political battle since Roosevelt and Barnes got into collision at Chicago in 1912 is being fought out here and that victory for the one is pretty apt to eliminate the other.

You may feel sure that in the camp of the Colonel there is no apprehension that he will be the eliminated one. Roosevelt is buoyantly confident and believes that he has already wrecked Barnes's chance of ever going to the United States Senate. There isn't the slightest effort on either side to pretend that each is not trying to put the other out of business definitely and permanently.

Mr. Barnes has kept his own counsel, as he usually does, but he is not yet downcast by the swing of the case. It went against him last week, partly because Roosevelt got into the evidence portions of the Bayne committee report, but mostly because of Roosevelt's extraordinary facility at juggling explosives.

Mr. Barnes, it is thoroughly known, believes that he, as his own witness, can counteract the force of Roosevelt's testimony and by his own direct statements can make the jurors believe what Mr. Ivins has endeavored to insinuate all through the cross-examination of Roosevelt, that the Colonel had been an ungrateful opportunist and took to malice and abuse after Barnes wouldn't back him for a third term.

The direct and cross-examination of Mr. Barnes will be of no less interest than has been the questioning of Col. Roosevelt. When the time comes, and it may not be until next week, Mr. Ivins will lead him over paths where he once walked hand in hand (in his Dr. Jekyll identity) with Col. Roosevelt, while Mr. Bowers will attempt to make out that it was the Mr. Hyde that the Colonel seemed to see in him. Unquestionably Barnes is eager to take the stand.

It has been, as any eye can see, one of the most trying experiences of his life to sit silent day after day while Col. Roosevelt, although repudiating a suggestion of maliciousness, makes him out to be a person of dark and sinuous ways.

Barnes's friends say that he will give blow for blow when his opportunity comes and that he has, in his own recollection and in the shape of his diary and bundle of letters, material to prove that the cause of righteousness was not

Continued on Third Page.

Woman, 103, Found Dazed in the Street

Restored to Family After Being Taken by Policeman to Night Court.

If Policeman Jones had not been kind enough to speak to the old woman, if the woman had not carried her insurance policy with her, if Miss Margaret E. Luther had not proved to be something of a detective, Mrs. Henry Boyle, the 103-year-old mother of Henry Boyle, 238 East Thirtieth street, might still be wandering the streets.

Saturday night Policeman Jones of the East Thirty-fifth street station spoke to the old woman sitting on the curb near the station. Her incoherent answers caused him to take her before Magistrate Herbert in the women's night court. She gave her name as Mary Quinn and her age as 103. The Magistrate, on account of her age, gave her into the charge of Miss Margaret K. Luther of the Florence Crittenton League, 427 West Twenty-first street.

Miss Luther found an insurance policy for $100 in the old woman's handbag, with the name of Henry Boyle. The directory gave Miss Luther eighteen such Boyles. She caused each of them to be visited until one of them (the last, it is useless to add), proved to be the right one. "She's my mother," he said. "We have been looking for her all night. She is 103 years old."

Mrs. Boyle was returned to her large family of children and grandchildren.

OPEN RENO FEARS WOMEN.

Suffragists Will Vote May 4 to Kill Divorce Colony Diversions.

RENO, Nev., April 25.—As a result of the enfranchisement of the women of Nevada last November Reno at its city election on May 4 will have as a factor in the voting a majority of the suffragists lined up with a so-called "reform" movement to restrict a liberal city administration and cut down the number of liquor licenses from eighty to forty. This movement comes in the face of the successful fight waged during the recent session of the Legislature for more liberal laws, which included the horse racing and pari-mutuel betting bills, the restoration of the six months divorce law and an open season for draw poker and other card games, all of which were bitterly opposed by the women's leagues and other organizations.

About 1,500 women are registered.

DONALD ANDREWS MISSING.

Student Disappears After Exciting New York Experiences.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—Apprehension is felt here by the students and faculty of the Sheffield Scientific School over the disappearance of Donald Shields Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Andrews of Cleveland. No clue as to his whereabouts has been found, although he has not been seen here since Friday.

Andrews returned to New Haven last Tuesday after exciting experiences in New York, during which he was made a virtual prisoner in the Hotel Vanderbilt. This was done at the request of his parents, who feared that he intended a hurried departure for Europe, following a gay dinner with an artist friend.

It was said that Andrews had engaged two passages for Europe and that he had been attentive lately to a young woman, a friend of his fiancee. He was released after some difficulty and went back to New Haven. His mother is here and is greatly worried.

BROKER SWALLOWS POISON.

J. P. Kearney Mistakes Bichloride for Indigestion Tablets.

J. Philip Kearney, a broker, 119 West Seventy-first street, swallowed bichloride of mercury last evening in mistake for indigestion tablets.

He immediately told his wife what he had done and she made him drink two glasses of milk. Then she ran for Dr. Herbert C. Chase, 115 West Seventy-first street, who gave an antidote.

Dr. Chase said Mr. Kearney will suffer no ill effects from the poison, for the meal and the milk prevented the mercury from entering the kidneys.

GERMAN PLANTS FOR JERSEY.

War Causes Purchase of Sites in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 25.—Revival of industrial activities in this vicinity is indicated in the announcement to-day that two big German manufacturing concerns have bought factory sites in Elizabeth.

John Fulton, Jr., of 266 Morris avenue said that the Stuttgart Chemical Company of Stuttgart, Germany, would locate here and employ at the beginning more than 600 men. The Stuttgart company is capitalized at $250,000.

The other plant to come here is the Leipzig Aniline Company of Leipzig, Germany. It is capitalized at $200,000 and is engaged in the manufacture of aniline dyes. The Leipzig company will employ about 1,000 men.

Officials of both companies say they turned to this country because of the war, which has paralyzed industry in Europe.

MAY GET GERMAN POTASH.

American Negotiations for Removal of Embargo Near Success.

BERLIN, via London, April 25.—There are evidences that the negotiations between Germany and the United States for the removal by the former of the embargo on potash salts will reach a successful adjustment. Germany prohibited the export of potash until satisfactory guarantees were given by the United States that it would not be used in the manufacture of ammunition for Germany's enemies.

It is believed that the United States will accede to the German proposal, which was for the consignment of the potash to the Department of Agriculture at Washington and Government supervision of its delivery to those who wish it for use in agriculture.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN LONG TALK WITH BULOW

Berlin and Vienna to Get Special Reports of Conference.

AUSTRIA URGED BY POPE TO GIVE WAY

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 25 (midnight).—Prince von Bulow, the German Ambassador, had a late conference to-night with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino. The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Macchio, remained in an automobile outside the Foreign Office while the conference was in progress.

Both men, who were accompanied by secretaries, departed together and are now preparing cipher reports for their Governments which are to be handed to special couriers for transmission to Vienna shortly after midnight.

The greatest significance is placed upon the conference.

It is reported that the Austrians are crying for war with Italy on the assumption that Germany's aid will insure success. Meantime it is known that the Austrian Ambassador was received in audience three times by the Pope yesterday. Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, was present on each occasion.

It is understood now that the Pope, in a final attempt to avert war between Italy and Austria, is secretly urging certain territorial concessions upon Austria, but does not, even in the present circumstances, find it possible to become an open mediator between the two countries.

The *Osservatore Romano* denies that the Pope, owing to the protest of the British envoy, has consented to the departure of the Austrian and German diplomatic representatives to the Holy See in case Italy goes to war.

According to a despatch from Vienna the opposition members of the Hungarian Parliament have questioned the Government about the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Count Berchtold as Premier last fall, apparently with the object of provoking a debate regarding the offer of territorial concessions to Italy which Count Berchtold is supposed to have advocated. It was largely because of his advocacy of such compensation for Italy that the ex-Premier resigned, yet now, as is supposed, Emperor Francis Joseph is carrying on negotiations respecting the cession of the Trentino.

While the Hungarian Catholics are unitedly in favor of such a concession to Italy, the Austrians are striving to prevent any such termination of the present strained situation and at the same time urging war with Italy. They believe that with Germany's aid they are bound to be victorious. Sensational developments are expected which will hasten the probable failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations.

It is reported that Gabriel Hanotaux, former Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, who is now in Rome, is here to urge the cause of the Allies upon the Italian Government and to define the policy of France and Great Britain toward Italy in the event of her intervention.

AUSTRIA NEEDS FOOD.

Import Duties Are Suspended to Get More Supplies.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 25.—Owing to the scarcity of food in Austria, says a despatch from Vienna to-day, the customs duties on all foodstuffs have been abolished throughout the empire. Live stock also will hereafter be imported duty free.

Belated news from Trieste confirms reports that the food riots are of revolutionary character. The riots have become so serious that the Mayor has authorized the free distribution of flour from army stores. This concession partially satisfied the crowds, but there was a repetition of the rioting as soon as the storehouse doors were closed and the distribution was stopped.

The authorities are unable to continue the free distribution of food to the entire population for more than a week, especially as the army stores used are intended for use in case of war between Italy and Austria. As a result of the policy adopted at Trieste to pacify the people the inhabitants of other provinces are now asserting their right to free flour, and the situation is daily becoming more serious.

MUNITIONS DISGUISED.

Naples Police Uncover "Neutral" Cargo Bound for Austria.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 25.—The Naples police have discovered a cargo of army uniforms and material, boots and foodstuffs consigned to Austrian shippers, cunningly concealed in wine barrels.

Three hundred other barrels supposed to contain resin from the United States were found to be filled with rubber valued at more than $500,000. The steamship Cornelio Scuotto carried the cargo.

It is known that agents of Austria and Germany have been employing every means in their power to smuggle munitions through Italy into Austria.

The correspondent of THE SUN has been informed that preparations have been made to remove the bronze horses on top of St. Mark's at Venice to a place of safety in the event of war between Italy and Austria.

MOTHER GIVES UP DESERTER.

French Woman's Heroism Shown by Incident in Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 25.—The extraordinary heroism of French women is well illustrated by the case of a Parisienne whose son returned from the front the other day. He was accompanied by a friend, also a soldier, and both men were in good health.

The son could not give a reasonable explanation of his sudden appearance, so the mother, suspecting the truth, locked the two men in a room and herself went to summon the police. Both men were arrested as deserters.

Germans Justify Asphyxiant's Use; Gas Not in Bombs

Say It Is Generated in the Trenches—Paris Paper Urges Retaliation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 25.—The correspondent of *La Patrie* at Hazebrouck says that men who observed the beginning of the German advance north of Ypres deny that bombs filled with asphyxiating gas were used, but say that some kind of a gas was generated in the German trenches and carried into the allied lines by the wind.

Before the fumes commenced it was noticed that something of an unusual nature was going on behind the enemy's parapets. The Germans waited for a favorable wind, and when it came the operations began by the appearance of great, dark clouds of dense smoke which rolled toward the allied positions.

Taking advantage of the stupefying effect caused by this smoke, the Germans rushed forward. Some say that at first the Germans had their faces covered with masks.

The *Temps* in commenting on this latest innovation calls the use of asphyxiating gas the last crime left for the Germans to perpetrate, and says they will stand dishonored in history because of it. The German official explanation is that the Hague convention ruled against the use of asphyxiating projectiles and that therefore the convention was not abused. They say that the German troops did not fire such bombs. In this explanation the *Temps* finds hypocrisy and duplicity because, it says, the Hague interdiction was not aimed at any special engine for spreading asphyxiating gas, but against the use of asphyxiants in general. It adds that the Germans had long prepared this monstrous measure and experimented with the chemicals weeks ago.

A Dutch correspondent telegraphs that certain Germans have confided to him that the Germans intend to continue the use of asphyxiating gas and expect that it will prove their final means of victory. The *Journal des Debats* of Paris expresses the opinion that it will not be sufficient merely to protest against this latest barbaric violation of The Hague convention, but that it is necessary to employ the same measures in retaliation without loss of time. It adds that the capabilities of French industrial production allow France to fight on such grounds with an equal advantage.

If half of what has been said of the efficacy of the Turpin asphyxiating shells is true, says the *Journal des Debats*, there is no doubt that France will be able to make war with these latest methods on a certain equality with her enemies.

GAS IN BOMBS, TOO.

"Frankfurter Zeitung" Practically Admits Its Use.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* practically admits that bombs fired by the Germans near Ypres contained gas. It prints the following, according to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam:

"It is indeed possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy's troops to remain in their trenches or artillery positions.

"It is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted no doubt to exist that, as a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the English and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side also would employ gas bombs or whatever one may call them.

"The German army command, moreover, referred to the fact that from German chemistry considerably more effective substances might be expected, and our army command was right."

CANADIAN WAR LOSS HEAVY.

Casualty List Includes 80 Officers After Fight Near Ypres.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Canadian regiments lost heavily in the fighting of last Friday and Saturday around Ypres. A casualty list issued by the Militia Department to-night shows twenty-one officers, including three Colonels, killed and fifty-nine wounded, making a total of eighty officers lost.

The officers killed include Major McHarg, who at the Palma rifle meet two years ago made a world's record individual score; Gerald Lees, champion amateur golf player of Canada, and Lieut. R. H. Tupper, a grandson of Sir Charles Tupper, ex-Premier of Canada. Lists of privates killed, wounded and missing are not yet available at the department, but the total casualties including officers and men are estimated at little less than 1,000.

The list of officers killed follows:

Major Albert Edward Kimmis, native of Winona; Capt. George Crouther Ryerson, Toronto; Lieut. A. D. Kirkpatrick, Toronto; Lieut. M. Daniel McDonald, Toronto; Capt. Donald Glover, Orillia; Lieut. Cameron D. Brant, Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. A. Birchall, Canadian Permanent Staff; Lieut. Charles King Mason, Saskatoon; Major Edward O. Nonseworthy, Montreal; Capt. Gerald O. Lees, Montreal, formerly of Ottawa; Capt. William Clark Kennedy, Montreal; Lieut. Guy Melford Drummond, Montreal; Capt. Richard Steacie, Westmount; Lieut. George W. Williamson, Montreal; Capt. Cecil M. Merritt, Vancouver; Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, Fleming; Lieut. Arthur Lodge Lindsay, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. W. Hart McHarg, Vancouver; Lieut.-Col. Russell L. Boyle, Crossfield, Alberta.

TO ENLIST 200 JAMAICANS.

Kingston Merchants Start Fund for Island Contingent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 25.—Merchants here have started a fund to send 200 Jamaicans to fight for Great Britain. About $1,500 will suffice to send this number of men to England.

MOUQUIN Restaurant & Cafe.
Sixth Ave. and 28th Street. *Adv.*

BELGIAN LINES FIRM AGAINST GERMAN DRIVE

Allies Hold Off Increasing Force of Invaders to North of Ypres.

COST OF VICTORY TO KAISER ENORMOUS

Germans Are Hurled at Strongly Held Positions Despite Peril.

BERLIN TELLS OF FURTHER ADVANCE

Says Three More Towns in Yser Region Have Been Captured.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—All day and all last night the Germans hammered with unceasing fury at the allied forces north of Ypres, unable apparently to make any break in the French, Belgian and British lines. Night has fallen on the battlefield, but there is no cessation in the violence of the German onslaught. And this despite the fact that the mortality among the invaders is reported to have been terrific.

The Germans announce a slight gain during the day and have adopted an attitude of boastfulness, placarding Belgian towns with reports of their success. Solwaert farm, southwest of St. Julien, as well as the villages of St. Julien and Kersselaere, says Berlin, have been taken. The capture of these places if true does not indicate an important advance. St. Julien is about three miles northeast of Ypres; Kersselaere is still further removed in the same direction.

Meanwhile there remains no doubt that the precipitate advance of the Germans, after a liberal use of bombs filled with asphyxiating gases has been definitely checked and the Kaiser's forces have been driven back in places.

Holland has heard that the German advance has been stopped at every point, that the loss in killed and wounded has been almost unbearable for the Kaiser's army, but that in face of this fact reserve troops continue to be sent to the battle front in the hope that the forward dash may be resumed.

Prepare for Another Drive.

There are reports to-night, the authenticity of which is not assured, that Germany is preparing for another forward drive in the neighborhood of Soissons.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent in the north of France telegraphs tonight that there is heavy fighting from Nieuport along the line to a point south of Hill 60.

"It is one of the great battles of the war," he says, "perhaps one of the greatest. There is some reason to believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is present. The German outposts seem to be scarce and weak on the west side of the canals and rivers and the allied counter attacks are regaining the lost ground under the leadership of the Canadians.

"The fighting has been as furious today as previously and is along a much longer front than a week ago. As we did at Neuve Chapelle the Germans have accumulated a superior mass of artillery and a great store of ammunition, which is being used without any thought of the waste. Having destroyed Ypres by their shell fire the enemy has turned his attention to the flat plain at the north of the town and by the use of heavy guns and new devices for spreading smoky gas and throwing acid has forced a notable advance.

"When the attack developed the French had no choice but to retreat. The so-called asphyxiating gases appear to have been generated both in the open and in what may be called portable retorts. Strictly they are fumes and not gases, for they were a thick, visible mixture of some heavy gas, possibly of much the same consistency as afterdamp in mines and acrid smoke. The mixture was singularly painful to the eyes. The fumes were very much like smudges used by fruit growers.

"The smoke drifted close to the ground across the damp level plain as a puff of tobacco smoke drifts across a tablecloth. A steady north wind helped it along. While the smoke depended chiefly on the wind it is probable that it also was projected from the retorts with considerable force by an explosive mechanism. In its operation the device differs very little from the Chinese stinkpot and the fumes are similar but more virulent. Fumes were also released from shells, but these were less powerful.

"Some of the men affected fell into a singularly deep and protracted sleep after reaching the hospitals, although they did not seem to be seriously discomforted, excepting a smarting in the eyes.

Initial Success Checked.

"The initial success following the first attack did not last long, thanks largely to the admirable work of the Belgian officers, the men who form and maintain the union of the various groups of allied forces. The French, British and Belgian troops all cooperated with admirable precision and in the counter attacks the Germans were driven from three of the four villages which they first occupied. The heart of the battle is