

ROOSEVELT LIBEL CASE BEGINS TO-DAY

William Barnes, Republican Leader, Seeks \$50,000 Damages From Former President.

BOTH MEN READY FOR TRIAL

One of Greatest Political Battles Ever Fought Will Be Staged in Syracuse Court.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—The greatest political battle ever fought in a courtroom will begin here to-morrow, when Theodore Roosevelt faces William Barnes in a \$50,000 libel action brought by the latter.

The two belligerents reached here at 11 o'clock to-night, both full of fight. They met face to face at the station. Barnes, alighting from the train, turned to see the Colonel glaring at him through the window of his compartment. He scowled and turned away.

The talk of compromise ended to-night. Roosevelt went at once to the Commodore Hotel, and mapped out a plan of battle to his counsel, John D. Flowers and W. H. Van Benschoten.

From there he went for the night to the home of his old-time supporter, Horace S. Wilkinson, one of Syracuse's few Progressives.

Barnes went to the same hotel with William Ivins, who accompanied him from New York.

"My counsel will talk for me," he said.

BARNES ABANDONS OLD-TIME SAVAGENESS
Barnes was confident and cheerful. He is to be a waiting game, and he has abandoned all his old-time savagery of attack.

The first move in the trial will be the filing of a motion by Roosevelt's lawyer to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the statement in question is not libellous.

It will be urged that no charge of personal corruption is made. This, however, is not a retraction, and will not be construed as such by Barnes, unless the Colonel's lawyers specifically so state, which they say to-night they do not intend to do.

After the motion is filed and passed on, the jury will be drawn.

As the trial will involve almost every politician who has figured in State politics since Mr. Roosevelt was Governor, the "old guard" of both parties will be here in force. Roosevelt, in coming himself on trial for libel, will bring the State organizations on trial on all the charges he has ever made against them in speeches and printed articles.

No man who has figured in State politics feels that he is safe from attack.

TREMENDOUS POLITICAL SENSATIONS PROMISED
The week promises some of the biggest political sensations ever sprung in New York, and two masters of sensation will boss the springing.

At midnight both camps were still preparing for the shock of the biggest battle outside the war zone, and both are determined to fight and as sure of winning as any of the European belligerents.

August Belmont will figure conspicuously, if involuntarily, as a witness for the Colonel.

Mr. Roosevelt's lawyers will ask Belmont all about race track legislation, and try to show through him that Barnes and the Democrats worked hand and glove against the Hughes bills.

Also Belmont will be asked what he knows about a possible understanding between Barnes and the late Anthony N. Brady, who was behind the Albany County Democrats and Barnes was backing the Republicans.

The Colonel himself will be an early witness. Under the rules of the legal game, he must prove, or try to prove, all his charges before the Barnes side need say a word in court.

MUST "MAKE GOOD"
CHARGES AGAINST BARNES
The Colonel will first cheerfully admit that he made the statement quoted by Mr. Barnes. Then he must, out of his own mouth, and out of the mouths of his witnesses, "make good."

If he cannot do that he loses the case. The advance guard came in squads through the day.

John D. Bowers, Roosevelt's chief counsel, arrived in the afternoon, and held a council with W. H. Van Benschoten, his assistant, who had preceded him.

The jury panel of eighty, from which will be drawn the twelve men who are to decide the biggest political battle ever fought out in court, are divided by parties, as follows:

Republicans, 41; Democrats, 14; Progressives, 11; Prohibitionists, 2. Politics of remainder not given.

The panel includes farmers, clerks, manufacturers, insurance men, salesmen, laborers, engineers, bankers, librarians, gardeners, merchants and apirists.

Justice William S. Andrews, a Republican, who has been on the bench for sixteen years, will preside. Court will open at 10 o'clock, and sessions will be protracted at the discretion of the court.

MOVED FROM ALBANY ON CHANGE OF VENUE
The suit, trial of which was moved to Onondaga County from Albany on a change of venue, is based on a statement issued by Colonel Roosevelt during the campaign last summer of Harvey D. Hinman for the Republican nomination for Governor. In that statement Colonel Roosevelt referred to Mr. Barnes as controlling, with Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany Hall, the "all-powerful, invisible government responsible for the maladministration and corruption in public offices of the State."

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GOING AFTER RECORD

Navy-Yard Rushes Work on Super-Dreadnought Arizona.

NEW YORK, April 18.—In an effort to create a record, work on the super-dreadnought Arizona is being rushed at full speed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where the vessel is being constructed. The Arizona is a sister ship of the Pennsylvania, and upon completion these two vessels will be the most powerful afloat.

The Arizona will be launched on June 15, at the time the Atlantic Fleet is assembled in New York harbor for review. Officers of the navy-yard today predicted with confidence that the Arizona's hull would be completed ahead of this schedule.

The hull is well advanced, and the decks are being built in already. The powerful turbine engines that will drive her through the water at a speed of twenty-one knots an hour, are already completed, ready for installation as soon as the hull is launched.

The navy-yard officials are anxious to complete the vessel ahead of the estimated time and beat the previous contractor's time for the construction of the Pennsylvania.

Some of the fourteen-inch guns and their turrets are in the navy-yard, complete and ready to be placed aboard after the launching. Both the Arizona and Pennsylvania will carry twelve fourteen-inch guns in their primary batteries. These guns will be fitted in four turrets, each of the latter carrying three guns.

SHE CALLS IT CRUELTY

Mrs. Rogan Fails to Appreciate Fine Funeral Husband Prepared for Her.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, April 18.—Is telling one's wife what an elaborate and expensive funeral you are going to give her cruel and inhuman treatment?

Mrs. Clara G. Rogan says it is, and it is up to the judge to decide in her separation suit against James F. Rogan, a New York clerk and investigator.

While she lives in a serious condition, Mrs. Rogan alleges her husband talked continually of the fine funeral he was going to give her when she should die, and actually moved the furniture around to make room for her coffin.

HIS CASTLE SEIZED

Don Jaime's Property Taken Because of His Sympathy for Allies.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, April 18.—Frohsdorf Castle, the Spanish Bourbon's residence near Vienna, belonging to Don Jaime, has been confiscated by the Austrian Emperor because Don Jaime has come out strongly for the allies.

When the war broke out the Emperor had a violent quarrel with the Spanish pretender, and made him a prisoner in his own castle, but Don Jaime escaped to Switzerland in disguise. In order to avenge his injured feelings, he has gone to Russia to take up his rank as colonel of the Grodno Guards and fight against Austria.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE MUSIC

Frenchman Finds How to Sustain Sounds From Strung Instruments.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, April 18.—A revolution in music is foreshadowed by the discovery of a French engineer, M. Beviere, that with the use of a magnet, continuous and sustained sounds, similar to those of an organ, can be produced from stringed instruments, such as the piano, violin, harp and guitar, without a trace of hammering, vibrating or jerkiness.

The discovery is expected to affect not only the execution, but also the composition of music.

DIVER ENTIRELY UNHARMED

Loughman, Who Was Entangled in Lines to the F-4, Rescued Safely.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—William F. Loughman, the diver who became entangled in the lines attached to the sunken submarine F-4 on Saturday while working under 220 feet of water in Honolulu harbor, has been rescued safely, and is unharmed by his trying experience.

Rear-Admiral Moore cabled the Navy Department tonight the news of Loughman's release. Heroic efforts, lasting four hours, by comrades who went to his assistance saved the diver.

GUTHRIES COMING HOME

Ambassador and Wife Sail From Yokohama for This Country.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) YOKOHAMA, April 18.—George W. Guthrie, the United States ambassador to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Guthrie, sailed for home to-day aboard the steamship Manchuria.

The ambassador is on leave of absence, on account of his wife's health. He said he expected to return in time for the coronation of the Emperor, which is set for November 10.

AMERICAN IS MENTIONED

First Soldier From This Country Thus Honored in France.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, April 18.—The first American to be mentioned in French dispatches is Maurice Rene Dallos, twenty-four years old, great-grandson of the late Charles Scov, shipbuilder and railroad contractor. As chief corporal and telephone operator, attached to the general staff, he spent fifty days under fire repairing telephone wires.

ITALIAN EDITOR BEATEN

His Five Assailants Are Egged On by Two Girls.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, April 18.—Egged on by two girls, who acted as lookouts, five men beat Attilio Frittibe, editor of an Italian newspaper, so badly that he was taken to a hospital, suffering from a fractured skull and numerous contusions. The cause for the attack is a mystery, and the editor says he never saw his assailants before.

JAPS FOMENTING TROUBLE IN CHINA

Said to Be Leading "Vanguard of Army Against Yuan Shi Kai."

SUPPORTING DR. SUN YAT SEN

Official Circles Credit Rumor That Another Rebellion is Getting Under Way.

PEKING, April 19.—Considering the fact that the Japanese assisted Dr. Sun Yat Sen in his rebellion against President Yuan Shi Kai, and that Dr. Sun retired to Tokyo after the revolt was put down, a report is credited in official circles here that Hung-Huize bands from South Manchuria, led by Japanese, are intruding on the Shantung Peninsula, in the vicinity of Tsinchuan, with banners inscribed "Vanguard of the Army Against Yuan Shi Kai."

China lodged another protest with Tokyo on Saturday regarding the reported movement of Japanese troops in Shantung, and also, it is understood, alleging that Japanese troops prevented Chinese troops from pursuing bands of brigands near Taimo, in neutral territory north of Tsinchuan.

Chinese government reports are said to confirm newspaper accounts of an alleged agreement between Dr. Sun and Japanese agents for Japanese support with money, arms and men for another revolution.

Numerous executions in several centers including Peking, of emissaries of Dr. Sun are taking place, the law in China not being sufficiently advanced to give these men fair trials. Little beyond the denunciation of alleged offenders by detectives is necessary to bring about an execution.

JAPAN IS MARKING TIME

AWAITING GREY'S REPLIES

The attitude of the Japanese plenipotentiaries at Saturday's conference on Japan's demands to China has led Chinese officials to believe that Japan is marking time until the answer in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey of a series of questions put to him divulges Great Britain's attitude. The plenipotentiaries on Saturday again went over the Hanyehping mines, South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia questions, but without reaching any conclusion. Mr. Hioki, the Japanese minister, intimated that he might not return to the conference until he has received further instructions from Tokyo by the time of the next meeting on Tuesday.

A mandate signed by President Yuan Shi Kai early in April denounced Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first Provisional President of China, for plotting another revolution, and warned military and civil governors to take vigorous precautionary measures. Agents of Dr. Sun, detectives reported, had been sent to the Yangtze districts and the coast provinces to create disturbances during China's negotiations with Japan. Many members of the revolutionary party have denounced the Japanese demands upon China, but Dr. Sun has refrained from so doing.

Dr. Sun has resided in Tokyo since the last Chinese rebellion, with a price set on his head by the Chinese government.

AMERICAN GUNS FOR KAISER

Found on Truck, After Collision, at Domo D'Ossola, Italy.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, April 18.—At Domo D'Ossola (Italy) a truck containing vegetables, upon which were shifted, collided with another truck, which was found to contain rapid-fire guns of American manufacture, consigned to Germany. Seven trucks, which have been confiscated at Como, were found to contain hidden metals.

Much anti-American feeling is being manifested in Vienna, where the success of the Russian advance is attributed to munitions and cannon supplied from America.

REJECT ARBITRATION OFFER

Chicago Contractors Turn Down Proposal of Union Officials.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Officers of the Carpenters' Contractors' Association today rejected an offer by Carpenters' Union officials that the strike for wages increases be submitted to arbitration. The contractors said they had attempted to arbitrate for six months, and that a strike had been declared by union officials without even submitting the employers' final proposal to the workmen.

There are 15,000 carpenters on strike, it is estimated; 9,000 lathers, 9,000 painters and 5,000 mill men.

HELD UNDER DRUG LAW

Prisoner Says He Is Son of Western Railroad President.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, April 18.—Stanley Karwin, twenty-four years old, who says he is the son of a wealthy railway president in the West, was arrested to-day, charged with violating the new drug law. He was caught by detectives, who allege they detected him trying to dispose of drugs to unidentified pedestrians. He was charged with violating narcotics in his possession in violation of the law.

ADDRESSES BY WILSON

President Has Three Speaking Engagements This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson will make three addresses during the week. To-morrow he will open the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution here. On Tuesday he will go to New York for the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, and Wednesday night he will speak here at a meeting of the Potomac Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.

SAYS EVIL FORCES PLOT AGAINST CITY

Maclachlan Warns Against Movement to Keep Discredited Administration in Power.

VOTERS ARE DELINQUENT

Preacher Blames Police, Church and Nonvoting Citizens for Vice Situation.

"Already the forces of unrighteousness are at work preparing to nullify the prohibition laws and to discredit the conclusions of the Vice Commission, if not to perpetuate in office the same kind of administration that has made possible the unspeakable conditions I speak by the book—revealed in the unpublished part of the Vice Commission proceedings."

This was the startling charge made yesterday morning by Rev. H. D. C. Maclachlan, D. D., pastor of the Seventh Street Christian Church, in the course of a sermon dealing in a neutral way with the danger of resting on the oars after having won an apparent victory and the necessity for keeping up the fight against commercialized vice and legalized lawlessness.

Coming on the eve of a campaign for increasing the size of the electorate, presumably for the purpose of enlarging the influence of the worthy citizen-ship at the next election, the charge that evil influences are already at work to perpetuate in authority unworthy officials was all the more significant.

CIVIC SENSE OF SHAME NEEDED TO CHECK VICE

Bowie Reviews Moral Situation in Eloquent Sermon to Rotarians.

CITY'S CALLOUS CONSCIENCE

Preacher Attributes Prevalence of Decadent Standards in Part to Smug Complacency and Lenient Attitude Towards Moral Delinquency.

In a special sermon, commemorating the growth of the city during the last fifty years, Rev. W. Russell Bowie, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, last night touched upon vice conditions existing in Richmond and upon the councilmanic investigation of three police commissioners.

The services were conducted particularly for the members of the Richmond Rotary Club, who attended in a body. Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, wife of the famous Confederate cavalry leader, was an interested listener to the historical narrative. After rectifying the story of that April morning when President Davis was notified while in church that Lee's lines had been broken, and that the city must be evacuated, Dr. Bowie referred to the great heritage which the city had received from those whose love and labor restored it from ashes, and uttered the fervent hope that as the city had risen in physical power and greatness, so would she also rise superior to the present moral stress.

IDEALISM HAS MARKED CITY'S WHOLE HISTORY

"Most of all, and above all in the work that has been done to build the city of to-day," he said, "there has been the power of an idealism which aided Richmond in no common way. She has been something more than a material creation; more than the outward form of those who have given most to her life has been service with a certain romantic and love-like devotion as men serve that which their souls hold high."

"And now to-day what shall we say of our heritage? Can we resolve less than to keep the city worthy of all that those who lived for her—aye, and who died for her—have given her a right to be?"

"I think you will recognize at once the particular and urgent application to the historical heritage for us now. We have been told in these last months more clearly than we knew before the facts about that sin in Richmond which in its measure is every city's problem and every city's shame. We cannot ignore these things. We dare not for our own sake; we dare not for others' sakes. If the South has looked to Richmond in material reconstruction, so it will look for good or ill to us for example in moral matters, too. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid."

PRESENT CONDITIONS CALL CITIZENS TO COLORS

"What shall we do with our present conditions as they have been revealed to their verdict. We would not prejudice the case which is in their hands. And the one thing we assume is that they shall determine it with justice and with fairness."

"But out of the facts as they have developed these things stand out already as true:

"That, among at least a part of the people of Richmond, the conscience that ought to hate vice has grown callous. No one can have gone to the hearings of the Council committee and listened to the coarse amusement among the crowd in instances when witnesses spoke of this or that man's impurity as a common thing, without feeling his spirit burn with the awful sense of the need for a new and blazing insistence upon that cleanness of life which so many have lightly thrown away. There is need for the public conscience that shall scorn and brand as the loathsome thing it is the low complacency which thinks of a man's sin as a trivial thing. By the side of mercy there is need for a purity that shall be impartial, militant and true."

CITY HAS RIGHT TO DEMAND HONEST POLICE

"Linked with this is the specific fact that the city has a right, and, with inexorable insistence, the city ought to require, that its police authorities

should be held to the same high standard of honesty and integrity as the citizenry. The police are the eyes and ears of the community, and their conduct reflects upon the city as a whole. It is the duty of the city to demand that the police be honest and efficient, and to see that they are held to account for their actions.

The minister said that he recognized the fact that it was sometimes hard to find desirable candidates. Men who would make good officers, looking always to the wishes and the welfare of their constituents, were usually of large affairs, who deemed it unfair to themselves and those dependent upon them to relinquish lucrative positions

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Brief Russian War Office Summary

Reviews Situation in Carpathians

THE situation in the Carpathians, regarding which there has been a dearth of news of late, is reviewed in a brief summary issued by the Russian War Office, embracing the period from early in March up to the present.

As set forth in this review, the principal chain of the Carpathians, comprising a front of about seventy-five miles, has fallen into Russian hands since their offensive began on March 10, and up to April 12 the opposing forces, including those that had been concentrated for the purpose of relieving Przemysl, lined up between Lupkow and Usok Passes suffered enormous casualties, losing in prisoners alone 70,000 officers and men.

The resistance of the Teutonic allies is described as most desperate, and along the line from Bartfeld to Usok Pass the Austro-German forces were estimated at 300,000 men.

Hostoki, which lies about twenty-five miles to the northwest of Usok Pass, has in the last few days been the objective of the Russian troops, but against an advance in this direction the Austrians have been delivering attacks in great strength. They have, according to their report, "viciously repulsed" Russian attacks near Tolosch, and have captured nearly 1,500 prisoners.

In the western war theater there is continuous fighting in the Yagor, Lorraine and Alsace, and the British infantrymen have attacked the German trenches to the southeast of Ypres, after the explosion of several mines in the way of a preliminary. At all these points fighting is still in progress.

Other incidents in the campaign include the loss of the British submarine E-15, which ran ashore in the Dardanelles, twenty-four officers and men being taken prisoners by the Turks, and seven being probably lost; the bombardment of a Turkish encampment on the Sinai Peninsula by British aeroplanes, and the torpedoing by a submarine of the Greek steamer Ellipsontos.

It is reported from Rome that Italy and Austria have failed to agree on territorial concessions to Italy for her continued neutrality.

DIPLOMATS TALK PEACE AT CONFERENCE IN ROME

ROME, April 10.—The first great peace conference of the war has just been concluded here. How much was accomplished, if anything, cannot now be stated; such elaborate measures to preserve secrecy have been adopted that it is doubtful even if this letter will get through.

The great significant fact is that Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, came to Rome to take part in this peace conference, arriving here on April 6; that General Pau, the distinguished French commander, who has been making a triumphant tour in Russia and the Balkan countries, arrived here on April 8, to attend the meeting on behalf of France, and that while here these two representatives of the allies met three prominent Austro-Hungarian statesmen, and an important delegation from Russia.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

It is public knowledge that at this time two very prominent Turks, Caras and Efendi and Midhat Churchy Bey, were in Rome, and that they were in the preliminary negotiations for peace in the Turko-Italian War, and, although they deny publicly that they are now here on such business, the impression is strong that the sudden gathering of world-famous diplomats cannot be explained in any other way than as a preliminary discussion looking to a separate peace for Austria.

The Russian advance over the Carpathians gathers momentum. Austrian statesmen are coming more and more inclined to make the best terms they can while it is still possible to make terms. That Sir Edward Grey should come here secretly indicates that the allies are not averse to the discussion of plans for a separate Austrian peace.

It is explained by a well-known Hungarian diplomat that while it is perfectly true that neither official Austria nor official Hungary has considered ending Germany, as has been stated officially several times, notably in the last few days by Count Tisla and Andrássy, it is also true that in the dual monarchy officialdom has not the final word, but the people are demanding peace, and that what is denied to-day is likely to be admitted to-morrow.

Sir Edward Grey returned to London on April 12. General Pau arrived in Paris on the same day. Neither in France nor England has any word been allowed to leak out concerning the results of the conference in Rome.

PAY TRIBUTE TO ALDRICH

Leaders in Political and Financial Affairs Attend Funeral.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18.—Leaders in political and financial affairs of the nation attended the funeral here to-day of Nelson W. Aldrich, for nearly a generation United States Senator from Rhode Island. More than 400 persons were at the railroad station when the body arrived from New York. Flags were at half-mast throughout the city.

Services were conducted by the Right Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by the Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of Grace Church, and a large male chorus.

Honorary pallbearers were: ex-President Taft, former United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Charles P. Briggs, of this city, and Frank K. Sturgis, George F. Baker and Henry P. Davison, of New York.

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BRITISH REPORT SUBMARINE LOST IN DARDANELLES

Three Officers and Twenty-One of Crew of Thirty-One Are Rescued.

LOSSES ON TRANSPORT ONLY 24, INSTEAD OF 100

English Airmen in Egypt Drop Bombs on Turkish Encampment Near Border.

FIGHTING NOW IN CARPATHIANS

Italy and Austria Fail to Agree on Territorial Concessions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18 (via Berlin and London).—An official statement issued to-day by the War Office said:

"The British submarine E-15 has been sunk in the Dardanelles east of Karanlik. Three officers and twenty-one men of the crew of thirty-one were rescued by the Turks. Among them was the former British vice-consul at Dardanelles."

LOSS OF LIFE ON TRANSPORT DUE TO CAPSIZING OF BOAT
LONDON, April 18.—An official British admiral's statement last night gave the substance of a further report concerning the loss of life aboard the transport Manitou, attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea. The report shows that twenty-four men were drowned, instead of 100 as first reported, and that twenty-seven others are missing.

The transport itself was not damaged. The loss of life was due to the capsizing of one boat in the water and another while being lowered, owing to the breaking of a davit.

SEVEN OF SUBMARINE CREW ARE MISSING
LONDON, April 18.—The British, as an offset to their success in destroying a Turkish torpedo boat which attacked the transport Manitou off Chios yesterday, lost the submarine E-15, which, while trying out a difficult reconnoitering in the Dardanelles mine field, ran aground on Kephaz Point, the crew being made prisoners.

According to the Turkish report, seven of the submarine crew are missing. In Egypt British airmen have dropped bombs on the Turkish encampment near the border, while a French cruiser, the fire of which was directed by a seaplane, has been throwing shells on the Turks near El Arish, where the army for the invasion of Egypt has its headquarters.

These operations were undertaken presumably to harass the Turks, as the Turks have not shown any intention of attacking a French cruiser, the loss of which would be a serious blow to their morale.

In the Carpathians there has been fighting, but no battle to be compared with those which the arrival of spring brought to a close. The Austrians report that they have repulsed Russian attacks southeast of Lupkow Pass, inflicting heavy losses on their adversaries, but elsewhere comparative calm prevails.

FRENCH FORCES AGAIN ACTIVE IN THE VOSGES
The French again have been active in the Vosges, capturing an important height near Metzlar. The British, too, have attacked the Germans in the neighborhood of Ypres, where fighting was still in progress when the last report was dispatched.

It again is stated that German efforts to bring about an accord between Austria and Italy, have failed, a report, which, if confirmed, is likely to magnify in the eyes of the Italians the frontier incident which occurred yesterday. According to the latest reports, the Austrians, who were passing over Italian territory, actually fired upon Italian troops, who repulsed them, and in return penetrated into Austrian territory.

The sinking of the Greek steamer Ellipsontos by a submarine off the Dardanelles coast is likely to bring about friction between the Greek and German governments. The Ellipsontos was destroyed while on a voyage from Ymudon, Holland, to Montevideo in ballast.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA FAIL TO AGREE
ROME (via Paris), April 18.—From an authoritative source, it is learned that notwithstanding Germany's efforts, Italy and Austria have failed to agree on territorial concessions to Italy for her continued neutrality.

Many reports have been current respecting proposals said to have been made by influential Austrians anxious to preserve peace with Italy, for the temporary disposition of the Province of Trent, provided Austria consented to cede it to Italy. The latest proposal, according to these reports, was that the territory be ceded to the Pope and that the Pontiff turn the territory over to Italy after the war.

Prince von Buelow, German ambassador to Rome, is said to have frowned on this suggestion, fearing it would be a new source of friction between Austria and Italy.

Early suggestions regarding the disposition of Trent were that it be ceded to Germany to hold until the end of the war, or that it be occupied until that time by Switzerland, with the agreement in either case that the territory eventually would become Italian.

VIENNA AND BUDAPEST STRONGLY FORTIFIED
(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) BUDAPEST, April 18.—According to reliable information, Vienna and Budapest have been strongly fortified. On the left bank of the Danube, Vienna has been protected by lines of trenches, barricades and barbed-wire entanglements. The sum of \$14,000,000