

## DELAY IN DISPATCH OF NOTE TO BERLIN

May Be Due to Desire to Give  
Bernstorff's Envoy Time to  
Reach Germany.

### FINALLY REVISED BY WILSON

Reports That It Would Be Brief  
but Emphatic Borne  
Out by Text.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The note which President Wilson, with the approval of his Cabinet, had prepared to be sent to Germany, insisting on adherence to the rule of international law in the conduct of maritime warfare, was not cabled to-day. Word came from the White House in the forenoon that it has been practically finished, but the document was not given to legal officers of the State Department to-day, as had been expected. The reason for the delay in the dispatch of the note was not revealed. Officials declined to say when it would be cabled, or what its status was. The fact that the President had practically finished it led to the belief that Secretary Bryan would study it to-night and to-morrow, and that it would be given to Counselor Lansing and other officials of the State Department on Monday for revision of legal detail.

If the communication is not sent before Monday night, it would scarcely reach Ambassador Gerard before Wednesday for presentation to the German officials.

In some quarters the delay was thought to be due to the desire to give Meyer Gerard, personal envoy of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, now en route to Berlin, an opportunity to reach Germany about the time the imperial government would be considering the American rejoinder.

Officials declined, however, to admit that this was a factor in the situation.

### NEW NOTE TO GERMANY BRIEF BUT EMPHATIC

Previous reports that the note would be brief but emphatic are borne out, it is said by the text as it now stands.

It was emphasized by prominent government officials that Germany's contention that the Lusitania was a war vessel and the claim that passengers were warned against sailing on the Lusitania and did so at their own risk, is not exactly correct.

Germany's warning was general against sailing on all vessels flying the flag of Great Britain. The point that Germany considered the Lusitania a war vessel was not noted in the warning issued from the German embassy here through the press of the United States.

It is understood that some attention had been given in the note to the claim of Germany that, as the Lusitania was on the British naval list, she must, therefore, be considered as an auxiliary cruiser. The American point of view has been in accordance with the practice of many nations, and The Hague convention rules, that the change from a peaceful merchantman to an auxiliary cruiser is a proceeding of a distinct character, attended by certain formalities, such as the commissioning of the vessel. In the case of British vessels, this is done in a home port.

### MAY RESTATE CONCLUSIONS OF NOTE OF MAY 13

In some quarters it was suggested that the President before dispatching the communication would embody in it a restatement of the conclusions of the note of May 13, in which the imperial government was warned not to expect the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens.

It was explained authoritatively that while the British and French embassies had not arranged safe conduct for Meyer Gerard on his trip to Berlin as the representative of the German ambassador, the State Department had found means of assuring itself that the envoy would not be molested by the ships of the allied fleet. It was said, too, that safe conduct had not yet been granted for Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, although it undoubtedly would be arranged when wanted.

In German quarters here it is expected that Germany's reply will be withheld until Mr. Gerard has arrived and explained the situation. This, it is estimated, will take at least a fortnight, as the boat on which the envoy sailed would not bring him to Denmark much sooner.

### BRITISH OFFICIALS DENY LUSITANIA WAS ARMED

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, has transmitted a note from the British government, solemnly assuring the United States that the Lusitania was not armed. This assurance conforms with the investigation conducted by American officials before the ship was given clearance from New York. Affidavits, claiming that Gustav Stahl was sunk mounted on the Lusitania, still are under investigation by the Department of Justice, but officials declared no evidence had been adduced to prove the statements made in the affidavits.

### PORTER CHARLTON SANE

Found Mentally Responsible at Time of  
Wife's Death by Expert.

COMO, ITALY, June 5 (via Paris).—Porter Charlton, the American accused of having murdered his wife at their villa here in June of 1910, was declared to-day to have been mentally responsible at the time of his wife's death. An opinion to this effect was presented in court by Professor Magliocco, appointed to examine Charlton's mental condition. Charlton's trial is to be opened early next month. He has just completed an autobiography, which he intends to present in court, together with a long document which he has composed in his defense.

## Cowboys Rescue Kidnaped Youths

At Point of Guns, Compel Mexicans  
to Surrender Two  
American Lads.

NOGALES, ARIZ., June 5.—A posse of ten American cowboys and miners rode eight miles across the border into Santa Cruz, Sonora, this afternoon, leveled their guns at the colonel commanding the garrison, while 150 soldiers looked on, and obtained the release of two American boys, kidnaped early to-day by three of the soldiers on the Arizona side of the border.

The colonel gave up his two seventeen-year-old prisoners—George Vaughn, son of a storekeeper at Duquesne, and Henry Chang, son of a Chinese-American citizen of Washington Camp, Ariz.—without demur, and the posse rode triumphantly back to the United States.

Santa Cruz is garrisoned by forces of Jose Maytorena, the Villa governor of Sonora. Washington Camp, where the Mexicans captured the boys, and Duquesne, are border settlements twenty-five miles east of here.

What was expected to be gained by the kidnaping of the boys was not ascertained.

O. K. Franklin, a miner, reported the kidnaping. He saw the three Mexican soldiers, mounted, near the border driving the boys, who were on foot, ahead of them at the point of revolvers. The boys' hands were tied.

Army officers were notified, as was Sheriff W. R. McKnight, who promptly started out from here with a posse.

Meantime, cowboys and miners from Duquesne had taken the trail with the announced intention, which they proceeded to carry out, of going into Sonora to rescue the boys.

### KING CONSTANTINE WORSE

Will Have to Undergo Operation Involving  
Removal of Rib.

ATHENS, GREECE, June 5 (via London).—Announcement was made to-day that King Constantine had a change for the worse, and that another operation would have to be performed.

The operation will involve removal of one or more of the King's ribs.

The temperature of the patient last evening was 99.6, pulse 102, and respiration 20.

### Part of Rib Removed.

LONDON, June 5.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says Professor Eisberg, of Vienna, to-day performed an operation on King Constantine, removing part of the tenth rib.

The King felt some relief after the operation. The treatment is likely to cover a long time.

The operation performed on King Constantine indicates he probably is suffering from pleurisy with purulent effusion, which is known as empyema, the treatment for which consists of the removal of one or more ribs and draining. One of the early bulletins on the King's condition issued by the attending physicians on May 15, mentioned the presence of pus in the pleural cavity, which accords with the occasional relapse which King Constantine has undergone. A favorable sign, however, is the comparatively low temperature and respiration noted in latest reports.

### VOTES FOR DANISH WOMEN

Parliament Unanimously Passes New  
Constitution.

COPENHAGEN, June 5.—The Danish Parliament to-day, on the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution in 1849, unanimously passed the new Constitution, which confers the suffrage on women and abolishes the special electoral privileges heretofore exercised by the wealthier classes.

The King signed the Constitution this afternoon. A large number of women, composed of all classes, marched to the palace, where King Christian received a deputation, which, in behalf of the women of Denmark, thanked him for political emancipation. A deputation of women also went to the Parliament and thanked the government for conferring the franchise on women.

### DANIELS APPROVES PLAN

Naval Militia to Be Reorganized as  
Recommended by Special Board.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Secretary Daniels has approved the plan of a special board for the reorganization of the naval militia, under which every officer must take an examination prescribed by the Navy Department in February 1 of next year. In order to retain his commission. Examination of enlisted men also is contemplated. The plan calls for a tactical reorganization of the naval militia into brigades, battalions and divisions. The minimum strength of a division is forty-eight men, while a battalion will consist of not less than three divisions, and a brigade of at least eight divisions. The highest ranking officer in the naval militia is a commodore.

### NEW BRIEF IN RIGGS SUIT

Supports Government's Contention on  
Powers of Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A supplemental brief in the Riggs Bank suit against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams was filed to-day by Assistant Attorney-General Warren, in support of the government's contention that the comptroller is empowered by law to penalize national banks for refusing to make special reports.

On the point depends the decision of the court, which is considering the bank's petition for a permanent injunction to restrain Comptroller Williams from collecting such penalties. All other relief sought by the bank already has been denied.

## SWEEPING INQUIRY AT NAVAL ACADEMY

Secretary of Navy Orders Court  
to Investigate Charges of Cheating  
in Examinations.

### THREE STUDENTS DISMISSED

Seven Others Recommended for  
Expulsion—Some Instructors  
May Be Involved.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—After a conference with President Wilson to-day, Secretary Daniels appointed a court of inquiry to investigate specific charges that seven midshipmen at the Naval Academy had secured advance information on examinations. The court will make a sweeping inquiry, however, into reports that other midshipmen, and possibly some instructors, were involved in the irregularities.

No attempt was made at the Navy Department to-night to minimize the gravity of the situation. Secretary Daniels authorized the statement that the court of inquiry would make a thorough investigation. The annual practice cruise of the midshipmen, which was to have been begun next week, has been indefinitely postponed, in order that students at the academy may testify before the court of inquiry which will be convened at Annapolis next Monday.

During his conference with Secretary Daniels, President Wilson approved recommendations that three cadets at the academy charged with irregularities in connection with recent examinations be dismissed from the service.

The secretary refused to make public the names of the midshipmen, all of whom were lower classmen. One of them was charged with having offered a bribe to a civilian for advance information on an examination, while it is understood the other two broke into a professor's room to ascertain the standing they had attained in an examination.

### COURT TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION AT ANNAPOLIS

The court which will investigate the situation is composed of Captain R. L. Russell, former judge advocate-general of the navy; Captain A. T. Long, Commander L. R. De Steigler and Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Wait, who will act as judge of facts.

The seven cadets have already been recommended for dismissal by the academy board, but Secretary Daniels, after a personal examination, decided that it was best to go thoroughly into all charges involving others.

The President and Secretary Daniels are understood to be exercised over the situation, because, after the cadets received the information, they kept the matter quiet. This fact is understood to have led the secretary to doubt the claim of some of the midshipmen that they did not know the information they had received was in fact the examinations they were to take.

The seven midshipmen under specific charges are:

Ralph McK. Nelson, Jr., of New York; Charles E. Evans, of Virginia; Stuart Hamilton, of Connecticut; Leonard P. Wessell, of North Carolina; Donald E. Duncan, of Michigan; Thomas W. Harrison, Jr., of Virginia; and James E. Moss, of Maryland. Nelson is the only first-class man among the seven directly involved. He stood third in his class, and had achieved a reputation as a mathematician. His diploma was withheld at the graduation exercises yesterday.

### COMPELLED TO UNDERGO NEW EXAMINATIONS

All of the classes in the academy except the first and second classes were compelled to undergo new examinations in French and Spanish. This fact in itself shows how general the academy authorities believe the cheating to have been.

Secretary Daniels to-day told the authorities learned of the cheating. It seems that when the examinations had been concluded, one of the professors noticed that nearly all the wastebaskets in the corridors contained crumpled-up sheets of yellow paper. This aroused his suspicion, and he proceeded to examine some of these sheets. To his amazement, he found that they contained a full list of the questions in French and Spanish for all of the classes. They were all in the same handwriting. The other professors were informed of his discovery, and that evening there was a consultation. All of the examination papers submitted were gone over, until one was found in which the handwriting was identical with that of the writing on the discarded sheets found in the wastebaskets.

Then the young midshipman who had submitted that paper was sent for, and was accused of having distributed the examination questions. He admitted it. When asked how he had obtained them, he said they had been sent to him through the mails. He declared that when he got them he did not know that they were the actual questions that would be asked in the examinations, but thought merely that they were good "dope."

With that idea he passed them around pretty generally to his friends in all of the classes.

### RECEIVED ORIGINAL COPIES OF PAPERS

The seven midshipmen whose dismissal has been recommended by the board which made the preliminary examination were those who had received original copies. As these copies had on them the date and time of the examination, the board held that the midshipmen ought to have known, and probably did know, that they were not mere "dope" as to what the real questions of the examination would be, but were the actual examination papers.

Secretary Daniels seemed greatly distressed over the occurrence. He said he hoped the court of inquiry named by him to-day would be able to ascertain the whole truth about the fraud, so that

(Continued on Second Page.)

## MEXICAN FACTIONS MAY GET TOGETHER

Possibility of Understanding Between Carranza and Villa  
Being Discussed.

### RESULT OF WILSON'S NOTE

Administration Officials Have  
Renewed Hope of Ultimate  
Solution of Problem.

EL PASO, TEX., June 5.—The possibility that President Wilson's recent note to Mexican leaders might result in a rapprochement between Carranza and Villa was being discussed in Mexican circles here to-day, and it was stated authoritatively that, at the suggestion of a high Villa official on the border, a request had gone to Eliso Arredondo, the Carranza representative at Washington, to outline some basis for an understanding.

It was admitted that leaders of both factions here and in Juarez had discussed the subject informally, but none would venture a prediction as to what basis for an understanding eventually might be reached.

General Felipe Angeles at Leon wired Villa headquarters at Juarez that he approved the Wilson message, and personally would be willing to cease fighting if a basis for an understanding could be reached, despite his contention that Villa forces have the advance in the recent fighting at Silao.

No word has been received from Villa as to his views.

### GIVES RENEWED HOPES OF ULTIMATE SOLUTION

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Unofficially advised from Vera Cruz that Carranza would reply favorably to President Wilson's statement calling on the heads of the warring factions in Mexico to restore peace gave renewed hope to administration officials to-day of ultimate solution of that problem.

Carranza is the first factional leader to have been directly. Officials had heard indirectly that Villa also was favorable to the President's proposal.

Carranza's reply, it was said, would be delivered to John P. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, probably by Monday, and would be "appreciative, friendly and serene" in tone. Carranza, it also was said, intended to interpret the President's warning as a tacit hint that he was the man best fitted to assume ascendancy in Mexico and to most likely to receive recognition by Washington once the Constitutionalists return to Mexico City.

More than 20,000 hungry Mexicans already have been fed at Monterey from supplies arriving from the United States. More than 7,000 were supplied with corn yesterday alone at the American base.

### EXPRESS THEIR THANKS TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Generals Davila, Zertuche and Santos have expressed to Consul-General Hanna their thanks to President Wilson, the American Red Cross and the American people for the assistance.

The consul-general made another appeal to-day for corn, beans and rice. The transports Buford and Kilpatrick, of Galveston, will be sent to Vera Cruz to bring back American and other foreign refugees reaching that port from Mexico City on trains now being arranged. Plans to send the ships were made to-day at the War Department.

Under British auspices, efforts will be made early next week to take part of the foreigners by horseback and automobile from Mexico City to Pachuca, whence there is railway communication with Vera Cruz.

The American Red Cross will dispatch a shipment of medical supplies to the American, Spanish and French hospitals in Mexico City, and send two more carloads of relief supplies to Monterey.

Consul-General Hankin, now at Vera Cruz, probably will take command of the American refugee situation in Mexico City, and supervise distribution of relief supplies.

### SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS MADE BY RED CROSS

In its summary to-day the Red Cross stated:

"In the last few days about 5,000 people, many of whom are destitute, have arrived at Laredo, Tex., from Monterey, as the result of an order published by the Governor of Monterey, General Davila, which provided that all civilians who wished to go to the border would be furnished free transportation. This information comes in a telegram from General Evans, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"The railroad between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Monterey was opened May 27, according to General Evans's dispatch, and since then trains have been running very irregularly. One train took three days coming from Monterey. The order of Governor Davila was good for five days only. The Mexican authorities turned the refugees over to the American side for care, but the immigration authorities had to turn back about 90 per cent of them. They are in a wretched state of destitution," declares General Evans, "and what is going to become of those coming back to the other side of the river is not known."

### CAUSE HEAVY INCREASE IN UNITED STATES BORDER PATROL

DOUGLAS, ARIZ., June 5.—Warnings issued to Villa commanders by Colonel C. M. O'Connor that an attack on Agua Prieta would endanger American lives and property on this side of the line have been followed by a heavy increase in the United States border patrol.

Additional troops of the Ninth Cavalry took up stations to-day, east and west of Douglas.

It is reported that forces under Generals Trujillo, Urbalejo and Sosa graduated from the United States border patrol.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## Russians Report Appearance of German Fleet in the Baltic Sea

BRIEF mention is made in the latest official statement issued by the Russian War Office of the appearance of "a strong German fleet" in the Baltic Sea, which has "exchanged shots" with the Russian fleet near the Gulf of Riga.

### The nature of this fleet or where it came from is problematical, but nearly a month ago several German warships were observed cruising in the southern Baltic.

The American note which is to be sent to Berlin in reply to the German communication on the American demands has been completed, but is not yet in the hands of the legal officers of the State Department, according to Washington dispatches. As a consequence, the note will not be forwarded to Germany at as early a date as was expected.

A further advance of the Teutonic allies toward Moszkow, with indications of a great battle near the Grodek Lakes, south of Lemberg, are contained in reports from the Galician front. The Austro-German military authorities, according to these reports, anticipate serious opposition in the Grodek Lakes region on the part of the Russians, reinforced by large numbers of reserves.

With this event forecast in the southeastern war theater, both the

Russians and the Austro-Germans continue fighting along the entire front in Galicia. Reports from Vienna declare that the Russians are in full retreat, although the Petrograd War Office maintains that the advance of the enemy has been arrested ten miles east of Przemysl.

### In France the Germans admit the loss of the French of the sugar refinery at Souchez, but declare that an attack by the enemy at Neuville has been repulsed. Along the other fronts in the west little of importance has occurred.

In the Italian war theater the Vienna War Office declares that nothing of importance has occurred, but from Chiasso, Switzerland, comes reports that the invading Germans are making slow progress in Southern Tyrol, where, it is stated, the Austrian military authorities have decided to remove the civil population.

The visit of Emperor William at headquarters of Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, the Austrian commander-in-chief, to take part in the celebration of the archduke's birthday, was made the occasion of rejoicing at the fall of Przemysl. Coincident with the Emperor's visit, the Exchange Telegraph Company has published in London a dispatch from Vienna that it is now very certain that a coalition government is to be formed in Hungary.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK ELEVEN MORE SHIPS

Continued Activity in English Waters  
Tends to Increase Prevailing  
Uneasiness.

### NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED

Destroyed Vessels, With One Exception,  
Are Steam Trawlers and Fishing  
Boats Operating Under Sail.  
Crews Given Time to Escape.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 5.—German submarines continued their activity in English waters to-day. The results, demonstrated in the number, rather than importance of the vessels sent to the bottom, added eleven ships to a list of similar size sunk yesterday.

No loss of life was reported to-day, and the lost vessels, with one exception—the small French steamship Penfield—were English steam trawlers and fishermen operating under sail. If the German activities served no other purpose, they made plain the fact that there are a large number of submarines of deadly potentially widely scattered about the United Kingdom, and that the insignificance of the local "bag" is due to the lack of more important targets, rather than inability to deal with them. This has tended to increase the prevailing uneasiness.

### CREWS ON DESTROYED CHAFT RESCUED SAFELY

The losses of the day include the following craft:

Steamship Penfield, 874 tons register, owned by Cheilvie Brothers, Brest, France, torpedoed in the English Channel, crew rescued and landed at Brest.

Steamer Dunnethead, of Leith, 343 tons register, owned by A. F. Henry and J. MacGregor, torpedoed south of Skerries; crew saved.

Steam trawler Edna May, of Peterhead, Scotland, torpedoed off the Shetland Islands, crew rescued and landed at Lowestoft.

Steam trawler Strathbran, of Aberdeen, torpedoed southwest of Pentland, crew rescued by the Skeery, and landed at Wick.

Drifter Horace, of Lowestoft, sunk in North Sea by bomb placed aboard by sailors from submarine, after the commander had ordered the crew aboard the sailing vessel Little Boy, which was spared to serve as a lifeboat.

Drifter Economy; same facts.

Steam fisherman Evening Star, a steel-screw vessel, 100 tons, owned by A. Ritchie, of Aberdeen; torpedoed off Orkney Islands, crew rescued and landed at Kirkwall.

Steam fisherman Cortes, of Aberdeen; same facts.

Sailing ship George and Mary, owned by W. Hughes, Belfast; no details of destruction received.

Fisherman Kathleen, of Peterhead; torpedoed off Shetland Islands, crew saved.

Brig Ebenezer, owned by J. Robinson, of Shoreham; sunk by gunfire from submarine while on fishing cruise off Aberdeen.

ALL ORDERED ON BOAT,  
WHICH IS SENT TO PORT

The Horace, Economy and Little Boy were engaged in fishing close together all three with its guns. The crew of the two larger were ordered aboard the diminutive Little Boy, after which the abandoned boats were blown up by explosives placed on board by the Germans, and the Little Boy was ordered to make for port.

There are rumors of further submarine activities, which have not been confirmed. The crew of the Grimby trawler Vanilla, which has not been heard from since April 18, has been given up as lost, victims of the submarine.

Next Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 5.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers finished its first triennial convention here to-day. It was decided to cut the number of delegates in half, so that there will be a little more than 300 of them when the next convention is held in Cleveland.

## TEUTON ARMIES SWEEP FORWARD TOWARD LEMBERG

Succeed in Breaking Russian  
Resistance on Hills  
of Medyka.

### TRAP IS BEING PREPARED IN GRODEK LAKES REGION

Despite Loss of Przemysl, Czar's  
Lines Show No Signs of  
Weakening.

### NEW MOVES IN DARDANELES

Operations Necessarily Slow in Efforts  
to Gain Commanding  
Positions.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

LONDON, June 5.—The Austro-German armies advancing from Przemysl have broken the Russian resistance on the heights of Medyka, according to official advices from Vienna, and again are sweeping forward toward Lemberg. The action at Medyka, however, it is believed here, was merely a rear-guard action on the part of the Russians to hamper the Teuton advance while the Czar's forces strengthened their lines in the Grodek Lakes region. At this point, Petrograd claims, the Teutonic allies are certain to meet strenuous opposition, due in part to the natural strength of the Russian positions and to the fact that heavy reinforcements of reserves have been brought up to stiffen the Russian lines.

Berlin, however, declares that the armies under General Linnsingen, which broke the Russian defense at Strzyz, effected a crossing of the river eastward toward the Russian rear in the lake region. If the Russian resistance here, it is asserted, will German military experts, they will find themselves in a trap from which escape will be both difficult and perilous.

### AUSTRIAN ADVANCE GAINING MOMENTUM

Meanwhile, the Austrian forces under General Boehm-Ermoloff, advancing from the south, have reached Moszkiska. This advance is gaining momentum day by day, following the check administered in the fighting around Przemysl, when the Teuton circle around the fortress was left incomplete because of Boehm-Ermoloff's failure to gain the positions he had been assigned to take.

Despite the Austro-German victory at Przemysl and the success following it, there is still no sign of a weakening in the Russian lines. The Czar's troops are preserving an unbroken front in the whole Galician theater, and although, according to Berlin and Vienna, they are retreating rapidly, their fighting lines on both sides of the railway to Lemberg are intact.

The Austro-German armies, also, now have an unbroken front, having succeeded in joining their forces so that the difficult position of the north wing has been relieved. Along their whole line they are advancing eastward, sometimes as much as fifteen miles a day. Lemberg is approximately sixty miles from Przemysl.

### PROM OCCUPATION

Berlin to-day reported that Przemysl had suffered little from the Russian occupation. It was admitted that the Russians had succeeded in withdrawing practically all of the garrison before the fall of the fortress, but huge stores of provisions and a great quantity of war material fell into the hands of the captors.

Russian military authorities believe that the shortening of the Czar's lines brought about by the evacuation of Przemysl, will tend greatly to the advantage of the invaders. Before the loss of the fortress the Russian front was extremely irregular. Now the fighting lines have been shortened a distance of nearly thirty-five miles.

The present operations, Russian military observers assert, are taking on the character of a pivoting movement, with Przemysl as the center, the Germans advancing toward the Dnieper fortifications on their right, while being forced back on their extreme left, in the region of the lower San.

### MOVING MORE QUICKLY ON GALIPOLI PENINSULA

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch from Mytilene that a combined general offensive against the Turkish positions began yesterday, and Winston Spencer Churchill's statement at Dundee that the allied forces are within a few miles of victory, is taken as an indication that things are moving a little more quickly on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where the Anglo-French troops are fighting for positions which will give them command of the Dardanelles. These operations have been necessarily slow. After landing, the first allied forces had to be supplied with necessary artillery and re-enforcements to enable them to attack the Turks, who occupied very strong positions, and have been delivering repeated attacks on the British and French lines.

Nothing official has been received from either side for several days, but dispatches from Athens state that the allies have repulsed all the attacks the last of which, against the Australians and New Zealanders on Monday resulted in very heavy Turkish losses.

A successful ending to these operations would be joyfully received here, as, in addition to the heavy losses sustained by the land forces, the warships which are supporting them are in continual danger from German submarines. This, of course, would mean an end to Turkey, so far as Europe is concerned.

Turkey is reported to be near the end of her resources in the Caucasus,

## AIRSHIPS DROP BOMBS ON COASTS OF ENGLAND