WEATHER.
Fair tonight and Thursday, with cooler temperature tonight; fresh easterly winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours—High, 82, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 56, at 7 a.m. today.
For full report see page 18.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's Sworn Net Circulation—Daily Average, 72,837; Sunday, 53,531.

No. 19,929. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT.

BOTH CANDIDATES CLAIMING SUCCESS

Mrs. Story and Mrs. Guernsey Each Confident of Victory in D. A. R. Election.

VOTING GOING ON TODAY FOR NATIONAL OFFICERS

Delegates Received by the President and Miss Wilson at White House This Afternoon.

With voting in progress for the various national officers and for ten vice presidents general, delegates to the twenty-fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution took only a perfunctory interest in the routine of today's program, and constant efforts of Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general, presiding, were required to maintain a sufficient degree of order to allow those present to hear the many announcements, reading of the minutes, etc.

Shortly before the noon recess Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, state regent of Kansas, opposing Mrs. Story for the office of president general, issued a statement claiming that she would be elected by a majority of from thirty to fifty votes.

Following the invocation by Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, the report of the committee on credentials was read. The report showed that the total vote of the congress is 1,203, making 602 votes necessary for a choice for president general and for other offices for which there are only two candidates.

The lists of tellers for the president general and for Mrs. Guernsey were announced, Mrs. Story's list including the following: Mrs. Joseph Dearborn, New Hampshire; Miss Florence Finch, New York; Mrs. Charles Bissell, Connecticut; Mrs. Harvey, Delaware; Mrs. William Taylor, New Jersey; Mrs. W. M. Wallace, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ernest Allan, Maine; Mrs. Annie S. Head, Massachusetts; Mrs. William B. Howe, Massachusetts; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Frederick Stevens, Connecticut; Mrs. Hannan, Ohio; Mrs. Helen Weed, Connecticut; Dr. Jaeger, Tennessee; Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Massachusetts, and Mrs. John T. Moss, Georgia.

Tellers for Mrs. Guernsey's ticket included Mrs. De Wolfe, Iowa; Mrs. Harry Montgomery, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marsh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Michigan; Mrs. Wallace Hangar, District of Columbia; Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Lindsey, Nebraska; Mrs. M. S. Mercer, North Carolina; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, New Jersey; Mrs. George De Bolt, West Virginia; Mrs. O. Winn, Arkansas; Mrs. Eula Griffin, Georgia; Mrs. Frank W. Bohnson, Illinois; Mrs. Frank Lang, Tennessee, and Miss Farmer, Maine.

Line-Up Between East and West.

Adherents of the Story and Guernsey factions professed to see in the lists of tellers as announced a line-up between the east and west, with further subdivision north and south.

Supporters of Mrs. Story called attention to the fact that a large majority of Mrs. Guernsey's tellers were from western states, where membership in the D. A. R. is relatively smaller than in the east; while adherents of Mrs. Guernsey were jubilant over the fact that Mrs. Story had only three tellers from states west of the Allegheny mountains and south of the Mason and Dixon line, while Mrs. Guernsey's list contained the names of six women from the east and south.

In her statement claiming the election, Mrs. Guernsey said that a careful, complete and accurate tabulation of the vote showed that she had more solid state delegations absolutely pledged than her opponent. States pledged solidly for Mrs. Guernsey, according to the claim, were Kansas, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Besides these solid state delegations, Mrs. Guernsey claimed that the tabulation showed that she would make heavy inroads on the Story vote in New York and Massachusetts. New York's representation in the congress is 160, as against 208 last year. Of these 160 delegates nearly fifty have given positive pledges that they would vote for Mrs. Guernsey, she asserted.

Campaign managers for Mrs. Story were equally positive in claims of success for the incumbent, though they made no categorical claims and presented no figures.

The arrival of Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo shortly before the noon recess created a flutter in the congress. To the newspaper representatives Mrs. Horton declared that she had come to Washington at considerable personal inconvenience in order to exert all possible influence and to do everything she could to aid in the election of Mrs. Story's opponent. She expressed absolute confidence in the election of the Kansas candidate.

Received at the White House.

National officers and delegates to the congress were received at the White House at 2 o'clock this afternoon by President Wilson and Miss Wilson. The reception was held in the historic east room, all national officers and a majority of the delegates to the congress attending. The officers wore their full official regalia, and all delegates were required to wear their badges. The pages at the congress, more than 100 in number, also attended the reception.

Polls were declared open at 10 o'clock this morning, but the actual voting did not begin until this afternoon. It was expected the votes would all be registered by early this evening.

Voting at this year's election is by machine, a big voting machine of the latest improved type having been installed for the purpose. Many of the delegates, in spite of the printed instructions covering every detail of the manipulation of the machine, which were distributed with copies of the official list of candidates, were wary of attempting to operate the machine, and a number of eastern delegates declined to vote because they feared they would not register their votes exactly as they desired. It was stated that many of the western delegates, especially those from states where women vote at all elections, were perfectly familiar with the mechanism and were able to register their votes in two minutes or less.

Owing to the time required for the reading the minutes of yesterday's sessions and the making of numerous corrections in the minutes, the regular order of business of this morning's session was not reached until a few minutes after noon, and the majority of reports of committees went over to the afternoon session, which was called to convene at 4 o'clock. These reports were:

Report of the committee on real daughters, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, chairman; report of the national charity officer, Mrs. Joseph A. Enslow; report of the committee on conservation of the home, Mrs. William B. Neff, chairman; report of the committee on wel-

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

PLAYGROUND BOOKS BEING SCRUTINIZED

Supervisor Edgar S. Martin Suspended Pending Outcome of the Investigation.

DOUBT AS TO LEGALITY OF SOME EXPENDITURES

Statement Is Made That No Question of Moral Turpitude Has Been Raised.

Investigation of accounting methods in the office of the supervisor of playgrounds of the District of Columbia is being conducted by the District Commissioners.

Daniel J. Donovan, assistant auditor, has been placed in charge of the office pending the outcome of the inquiry.

Supervisor Is Suspended.

Supervisor of Playgrounds Edgar S Martin has been suspended, pending the outcome of the investigation, Commissioner Brownlow announced this afternoon. Mr. Martin was not at his office today.

It is stated upon good authority that the whole question has arisen as to the use of District funds for expenses which, it is claimed, should have been defrayed by the Washington Playground Association. No question of moral turpitude is involved, it was also stated.

Some Expenditures Barred.

The inquiry is the outgrowth of the taking over of the work of the playgrounds by the District government. Before government appropriations were obtained for the maintenance of playgrounds all expenses in connection with these recreation centers were defrayed with funds raised through private subscription by the Washington Playground Association.

After the government had taken over the playground work and assumed the expense of it it was found that there were certain expenses which could not be met with District appropriations. The Washington Playgrounds Association accordingly continued in existence for the purpose of meeting these deficiencies.

Upkeep of Automobile.

Among them is the question of upkeep of an automobile for the supervisor. When Mr. Martin was brought on to Washington from Columbus, Ohio, by the association it was agreed that he should be furnished an automobile, it being the belief of those interested in the playground movement that the efficiency of the supervisor would be greatly increased thereby, because of the distance between the various playgrounds.

One of the questions now involved pertains to the payment of a chauffeur engaged in driving Mr. Martin's car with funds of the District. The car in question is partly the property of Mr. Martin and partly that of the association. It is used by Mr. Martin in connection with the official playground work. It often is employed in transporting supplies to the District playgrounds.

James E. West, former director of playground work here, but now scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, is in Washington today in connection with the situation in Mr. Martin's office. Mr. West's interest in the matter is because he is one of the originators of the playground movement in Washington and knows the history of the case.

DISCREDITS RUMOR OF U. S. REFUGEES

Secretary Bryan Knows of No Stranded Americans in Vera Cruz.

The government knows of no American refugees in Vera Cruz dependent upon other foreigners, as stated last night in Vera Cruz dispatches, State Department advices say ships are leaving the Mexican port regularly.

Secretary Bryan said the proposal that train service be supplied jointly by the Villa and Carranza factions to bring Americans out of Mexico City probably was the basis of the Vera Cruz report. That project was abandoned yesterday, Americans in the capital preferring to await the opening of the railway to the border to facing the hardship of transfer across a gap in the Vera Cruz line. So far as the State Department knows, the Secretary said, there are no American refugees in Vera Cruz.

Villa Commander Dead.

Further advices on the Villa defeat at Celaya today reported the death of Gen. Estrada, one of Villa's commanders.

Leonard Worcester, the American held at Chihuahua, has not been liberated on bond, as promised, because the authorities require cash security.

The constitutionalist agency has received the following cablegram from Vera Cruz:

"Unofficially reported here that Villa forces have evacuated Monterey and will join Villa in a last effort to halt Obregon's advance north.

"The Italian consul in Yucatan has given out a statement praising the reign of law and order established by Alvarado in Yucatan and commending the constitutionalist government as being representative of the people."

ENGLAND'S ARMED FORCE TO BE KEPT A SECRET

LONDON, April 21, 2:43 p.m.—An attempt was made in the house of commons this afternoon to satisfy the keen public interest regarding the official figures of Great Britain's land forces and the result of recruiting, but it met with a definite refusal from the war office.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war, stated that the government had no intention of disclosing the strength of the British army in the field or in training, as it considered that such disclosure would be detrimental to the public interest.

COURT RULE BARS ETHICS OF BOSSISM

Mr. Barnes' Alleged Conversations With Col. Roosevelt Not Admitted in Trial.

FORMER PRESIDENT AGAIN TAKES WITNESS STAND

Seeks to Justify Statement Which Has Brought on $50,000 Libel Action.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 21.—Theodore Roosevelt resumed the witness stand in the supreme court here today and continued to tell the story of his dealings with William Barnes in an effort to prove he was justified in making the statement upon which Mr. Barnes is suing him to recover $50,000 for alleged libel.

Col. Roosevelt was prepared to undergo a rigid cross-examination at the hands of counsel for Mr. Barnes after finishing his direct testimony, which he began yesterday. The prospect of seeing the former President upon the witness stand drew a crowd twice as large as that which gathered on previous days to the courthouse, where the trial of Mr. Barnes' suit is in progress.

Mass of Evidence Barred.

Before Col. Roosevelt took the stand counsel representing both sides and the court discussed in chambers legal questions in regard to what should or should not be admitted in evidence.

At the end of the conference it was announced that the court had decided not to admit evidence regarding certain things not specified in the pleadings. This barred the door to the admission of a great mass of evidence dealing with politics, political methods and Mr. Barnes' alleged conversations with Col. Roosevelt on the ethics of bossism.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall for the past twenty years, arrived at the courthouse today, in answer to a subpoena served upon him by a representative of Col. Roosevelt's counsel. The subpoena calls for Mr. Smith's attendance on three days. This was taken as an indication that his examination would be very thorough. When the examination of Col. Roosevelt was resumed Mr. Bowers questioned the witness, who said:

"I had conversations with Mr. Barnes regarding the gubernatorial election in 1908. The conversations I had were in regard to Mr. Barnes' domination of the party. Now, judge, they were continued conversations. I talked over a letter I wrote in 1900 to Senator Platt. I repeatedly referred to the domination of the party by Senator Platt and Mr. Barnes. I discussed the righteousness of boss rule (laughter by spectators). I told Mr. Barnes that prior to my becoming governor Mr. Platt had asked me to come to see him in New York. It was between the time I was elected and the time I assumed office.

Expresses His Surprise.

"I told Mr. Barnes that I told Mr. Platt—rather, I expressed surprise—that committees were being appointed when the speaker of the assembly had not been chosen. I also told Mr. Barnes Mr. Platt told me no speaker would be chosen until a man who was satisfactory to the organization was found. Mr. Barnes replied that Mr. Platt was right, even after I said such government was bound to lead to rottenness. I told Mr. Barnes Senator Platt had told me he had decided upon a superintendent of public works who was satisfactory." Mr. Ivins objected because no name was being given for the superintendent of public works. Mr. Bowers said: "I don't want Mr. Ivins to act this way. He is trying to interrupt the continuity of this testimony."

"I can't stop this witness' continuity," replied Mr. Ivins, while the crowd laughed.

Voiced His Independence.

"Well," Col. Roosevelt went on, "the man was Francis Hendricks of Syracuse. I told Mr. Barnes I did not intend any man should say whom I should appoint."

As the colonel said this his jaw squared and he pounded upon the judge's bench. He continued: "Mr. Barnes said, in reply, that Senator Platt was right and that the leader of an organization must have complete control of it.

"It was in 1908 that I told Mr. Barnes my views of matters were the same as they always were. I told Mr. Barnes he had my sympathy, but that Gov. Hughes must be independent. I referred to my talks and letters to Senator Platt. Mr. Barnes said the organization had to be dominant, and that Gov. Hughes had tried to break down the organization and that he would oppose Gov. Hughes' renomination."

Upon the motion of Mr. Ivins that part of Col. Roosevelt's testimony referring to Mr. Hughes was stricken from the record.

"After my return from Africa I had correspondence with Mr. Barnes over rule by the bosses. It (the correspondence) was also on the subject of legislation."

Mr. Barnes' Letter Offered.

A letter from Mr. Barnes to Mr. Roosevelt was offered in evidence. It was dated from the Albany Journal office, and, in part, read:

"Ever since he has been governor Mr. Hughes has endeavored through his speeches and his attitude to arouse resentment in every locality against the men who have been doing the political work of the republican party. Some of those men are the best and most unselfish of men. Some of them are the meanest and most selfish of men.

"It was a gage of battle thrown down which it was my duty to resist, because if I am to remain in the leadership of this county that leadership must be satisfactory to the republican people of the county. I cannot be exploited as a machine-made politician or a patronage broker without resisting the charge to the best of my strength.

"I never could subscribe to the doctrine advanced by the governor, which was this: Disagreement with him meant that a man was a rascal.

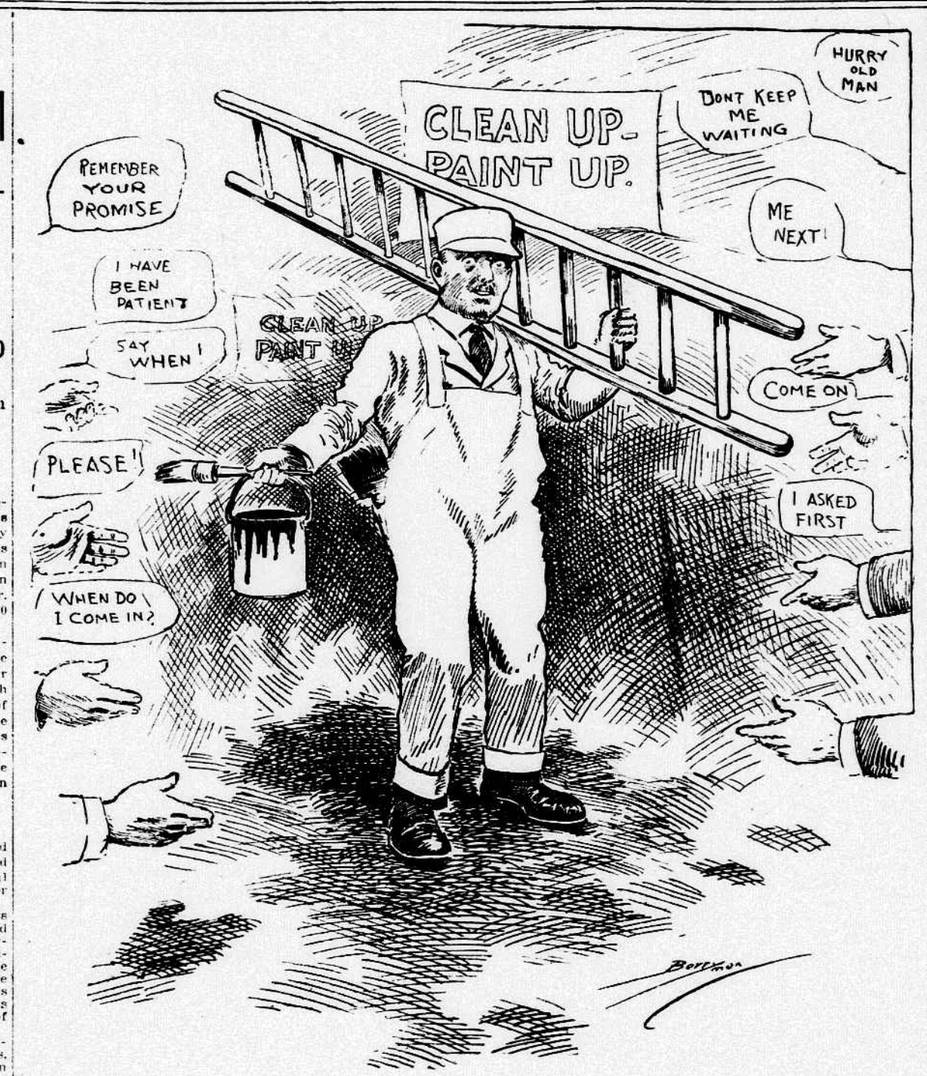
"What I am most deeply interested in is this subject of direct nominations, which, if ever adopted by this state, will lead to untold evils in public life and place therein the cheapest kind of citizens.

"Of course the newspapers will urge you to make an effort to have the state convention adopt a direct nomination plank. Of course you realize that those who oppose that proposal in principle will be compelled to contest it.

Favored Reform, He Says.

"The men with whom I have been co-

(Continued on Second Page.)



THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

TROOPS OF THE ALLIES LAND IN TURKEY, NEAR DARDANELLES

Activity at Lemnos Taken to Mean That Renewed Attack on Defenses Is Imminent.

BERLIN, April 21, by wireless.—The Tages Zeitung today publishes a special dispatch, the origin of which, however, is not given, saying that 20,000 British and French troops have been landed near Enos, which is in European Turkey, west of the Gulf of Saros.

A heavy cannonading took place between the Turkish batteries around Enos and the warships of the allies.

Activity of Lemnos.

A dispatch received in Berlin from Athens says great activity has been noted among the British forces on the Island of Lemnos, which lies to the west of the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Troop transports are arriving daily at Lemnos from Alexandria, Egypt; the censorship is more rigid, and all indications point to strong action against the Dardanelles at an early date.

Reports Violent Cannonading.

LONDON, April 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Dedeaghatch, via Sofia, says a violent cannonade began in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles and also in the Gulf of Saros Sunday evening.

Buildings at Dedeaghatch were shaken as if by an earthquake.

Torpedo Boats in Straits.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20, via wireless to Berlin and London, April 21, 8:50 a.m.—An official statement issued today by the war office says:

"It is now definitely known that six torpedo boats attempted to penetrate the Dardanelles Monday night."

There has been no previous announcement of a concerted effort Monday night by vessels of the allied fleet to run the straits, and the above dispatch fails to disclose what was the result of the operation.

BERLIN POST SAYS GERMANS WOULD NOT GRIEVE IF JAPAN TAUGHT U. S. WAR'S HARDSHIPS

BERLIN, April 21, via London, 12:48 p.m.—The Post, in an editorial article entitled "The American Troubles," casts doubt upon the genuineness of the accident which caused the grounding of the Japanese cruiser Asama in Turtle bay, Lower California.

The paper says there are two possible explanations of this incident. One is an effort to put pressure upon Washington to relieve the situation at Peking, while the other is an attempt to secure a naval base in Mexico. This would touch America's sorest point, the paper says, namely, the Monroe doctrine. America must either give Japan a free hand in China or demand that Japan leave Mexico. This would mean war.

Continuing the paper says: "Germany would view such a war with mixed feelings. While we do not desire a victory of the yellow race over the white, nevertheless America has no claim to the love or respect of the Germans. We would be satisfied to know that this country, which first became a state at an expenditure of German blood and German energy, should, from its present condition of unsympathetic contentment, come to know the bitter necessities of war."

AUSTRIA MASSING HER ARMY TO MEET ITALIAN INVASION

ROME, April 20, via Paris, April 21.—Reports received here from Austria say that the dual monarchy is hurriedly gathering troops on the Italian frontier, to face a possible invasion by Italian soldiers.

A large contingent of Austrian troops, the reports say, have been quartered at Monfalcone, Ronchi and Sagrado. The Austrians also are said to have strongly fortified the whole line of the Isonzo river with entrenchments, behind which batteries already are in position.

Agreement With Russia.

The Messagero says that Michael de Giers, the new Russian ambassador to Italy, is delaying his arrival in Rome because of his desire before leaving Petrograd to arrange with his own government for the conclusion of a thorough agreement between Russia and Italy, not only concerning Italy's intervention in the war, but with regard to Italy's position when peace is reached.

The Messagero adds that an almost perfect accord continues to exist between Italy and Rumania and that, therefore, Italy's neutrality is approaching its end, although nobody can fix the day that Italy will enter upon hostilities.

"We would be blind still to hope for a good result from the 'Vienna conversations,'" the Messagero continues. "This has been a dilatory game. It was proposed by Prince von Buelow, the German ambassador, and accepted by Austria and Italy, because for various reasons both countries considered it convenient to postpone the day of reckoning."

Forced to Close School.

MILAN, via Paris, April 21.—For several days past the students of the Polytechnic Institute, the highest engineering university in Italy, have been making attacks on Prof. Max Abraham because of his German nationality. The situation became so grave that Senator Giuseppe Colombo, the president, ordered the institute closed.

LONDON TIMES WANTS FULLER NEWS OF WAR

LONDON, April 21.—Another appeal to the government to take the country further into its confidence is contained in an editorial in the Times, which points out that except for local successes the war situation has undergone little apparent change in the past five months. The paper declares that changes in the battle line during that period on both the eastern and western fronts hardly would be noticed by a map maker, while official statements regarding the Dardanelles operations leave much to be desired.

"We urge the government," says the Times, "to use every effort to make the nation understand how small is the progress yet attained on land and how great and manifold are the sacrifices which still must be faced."

THIRD FIRE VISITS THE E. B. ADAMS CO.

Fire Marshal Nicholson Starts Investigation Into Cause of Blaze.

For the third time in seven months the establishment of the E. B. Adams Company, dealers in crockery and hotel supplies at 614-16 Pennsylvania avenue, was damaged by fire today. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the fire was discovered, and by 2:30 o'clock the damage which it had caused appeared to have been greater than what resulted in the two previous fires.

The two previous fires occurred September 24 and February 17 last.

The fire was one of the most spectacular that has occurred in this city in years. The dense cloud of smoke which rose above the building was seen for miles. Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene.

It was understood that the fire started on the Missouri avenue side of the establishment, but the flames shot through the building so quickly that nothing definite as to its source could be learned. Flames were at their worst when the engines which answered the second alarm arrived and were rolling through the top floor of the building, where the firemen understood a large quantity of willow ware furniture was stored.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

At first the fire appeared to be a small one, for it was several minutes from the time the first alarm was sounded that smoke began to come from the windows of the building. The flames spread rapidly, however, and before long the entire structure was enveloped in smoke.

A second alarm was sounded and practically all of the downtown fire engines were rushed to the scene.

Before some of them had had time to get into service it was seen that still further apparatus was needed and a third alarm was sounded. This brought to the fire all the apparatus except that stationed in the outlying sections of the city.

By 2:15 o'clock the flames had gained considerable headway and the fire had spread into the establishment of the National Casket Company, at 612 Pennsylvania avenue.

Chief Wagner in Command.

Chief Wagner took personal command of the situation, surrounding the entire block with fire apparatus, and placing large companies of fire fighters on the roofs of the adjoining buildings, while the water tower was used to attack the flames from the Pennsylvania avenue side, supplemented by several lines of hose run up on ladders.

Fire Marshal Nicholson started an investigation as to the causes of the fire as soon as he arrived, but the upper part of the building was entirely in flames and he could find no one who knew anything about it.

Fireman Injured.

Karl Weston, a member of No. 24 engine company, who was serving with No. 3 engine company temporarily, was knocked down a flight of steps in the Adams building by the buckling of one of the hose and was severely cut about the head. His comrades carried him from the building. An ambulance was summoned and the injured man was rushed to Emergency Hospital.

The heat from the fire was so great in the front of the building that the firemen could not approach it there with the hose lines. It was necessary to run a ladder to the roof of the adjoining building and then to send a number of firemen there for the purpose of ramming a hole in the wall of the third story of the burning building. Several lines of hose were played on the fire through this hole.

A hat belonging to a fireman was found inside the burning building, and no claimant for it was found. This gave rise to the rumor that one of the men had been badly hurt.

RECORDER OF DEEDS PROBLEM UNSOLVED

President Still Undecided as to Filling Important District Office.

STRONG PLEA ENTERED FOR A LOCAL APPOINTEE

Senate Opposition to Negro Nomination Embarrasses the Executive.

No definite conclusion has been reached by President Wilson, according to good authority, relative to the selection of a candidate for recorder of deeds for the District, the vacancy in which has existed nearly a year. The President's difficulty is not as to the man he would choose for the place, but to his hesitation over the problem of appointing a colored man, whose appointment would be bitterly fought in the Senate, or naming a citizen of the District of Columbia. Having once made a promise to prominent colored democrats that he would appoint one of their race to the position—a promise made long before Mr. Wilson ascertained the strength of the opposition in the Senate to the appointments of colored men—the President is reluctant to yield.

It has been made plain to him by a number of democratic senators that no important federal position, like that of recorder, will be allowed to pass to a man of color. Personally he feels that the negro should be shown recognition by appointments of this kind, but he realizes that fighting in the Senate over confirmation would simply add to whatever race prejudice already exists. He doesn't want to see this prejudice stirred.

Since his promise to prominent colored democrats, too, the President has been forcibly reminded that the Baltimore platform promised home rule to the District and territories and that he has consistently shown his loyalty to the pledges of that platform, which would be violated if he went outside the District to name a colored man. It is known that some of the President's closest personal friends in the District have urged him to settle the question by nominating a District citizen of prominence, and that the letters to him on the subject have had influence. Visitors who saw the President some weeks ago left him believing that a District white man would be appointed recorder of deeds.

The activities of some of the friends of candidates have not entirely ceased. The President recently received a letter from a distinguished senator urging the appointment of Christian G. Gockeler, secretary of the Board of Trade of this city. Mr. Gockeler was represented as knowing more people and being favorably known to more people in Washington than any other resident of the city—public spirited and active in public work. His business and administrative ability would especially fit him for the work of the office of recorder, the President was informed. Mr. Gockeler, it is known, is highly regarded by men of influence with the administration.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ELECTION.

Officers and Executive Committee Chosen by Board of Directors.

NEW YORK, April 21.—After the adjournment today of the annual meeting of the Associated Press, the board of directors met and organized with these officers: Frank B. Noyes of The Washington Star, president (re-elected); Daniel D. Moore of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, first vice president; Benjamin H. Anthony, New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, second vice president; Melville E. Stone, secretary and general manager (re-elected); Frederick Roy Martin, assistant secretary and assistant general manager (re-elected), and J. R. Youatt, treasurer (re-elected).

The executive committee was re-elected as follows: Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin, and Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.

SON OF BELGIAN KING DRILLS IN THE RANKS

DUNKIRK, France, April 21.—The Duke of Brabant, eldest son of King Albert of Belgium, who recently enlisted as a common soldier in the 12th Infantry Regiment, drilled for the first time last week with a platoon commanded by Lieut. Gerard.

For two hours on the plains of the Yser he served as right guide, and apparently understood his duties as well as his older comrades. The platoon went through several maneuvers in open order, advancing by bounds as skirmishers. A heavy cannonade was in progress in the vicinity throughout the drill.

Few Unemployed in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 21 (by wireless).—The Overseas News Agency has given out the following:

"The Berlin municipal eating house, which is able to feed 20,000 unemployed during the war, will be closed tomorrow because there are now only 1,500 unemployed who are in need of food. This means splendid economical improvement."

Ascot Races to Be Curtailed.

LONDON, April 21.—The Times says it understands that the Ascot race meet will be curtailed this year to three days. The meet will probably begin Wednesday, June 16, and the five handicap races, which for years have been the features of the program, will be abandoned.

Tried to Ram Submarine.

LONDON, April 21.—Replying to the statement of the captain of the trawler Fermo that the German submarine which torpedoed the trawler Vanilla last Sunday prevented him from rescuing the crew of the Vanilla, a wireless dispatch received from Berlin says the Fermo attempted to ram the submarine, which was forced to attack the trawler in self-defense.

Luxembourg Protests Invasion.

PARIS, April 21.—The Luxembourg legation, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the foreign office, made public today a statement that the government of the grand duchy has protested energetically and continues to protest against the violation of that state's neutrality by Germany.

GERMANS GAINERS IN LATE FIGHTING ON WESTERN LINE

Advances Made by Allies Not in Proportion to Their Efforts.

FRENCH KEEP UP DRIVE FROM VERDUN TO METZ

Encouraged by Report That the Enemy Is Sending Away His Heaviest Artillery.

HEARS OF RUSSIAN CHECK

Reports Reach Berlin That Offensive in the Carpathians Has Come Completely to an End.

LONDON, April 21, 12:10 p.m.—Dispatches reaching London from the French front show considerable military activity, with the artillery taking a prominent part in the attacks made by one side or the other.

There is little evidence, however, that either side has gained, but whatever small advantage has been reaped seems to rest with the Germans between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier.

Slight French Gains.

The French have made a slight advance at Flirey, but their report suggests that the gain was not proportionate to the effort put forth. Berlin claims several minor successes, one being the recapture of a small village in Lorraine, the loss of which had not previously been admitted by the general staff. Another attack in the Pont-a-Mousson district appears to have made an advance.

A correspondent of the Times in "Eastern France," summing up the fighting about the St. Mihiel wedge, says: "The net result of the autumn and winter campaign is that the Germans have lost their initial advantage of attack and their line is now being besieged by the French."

Claim French Advances.

The correspondent emphasizes the importance of the capture of Les Eparges, "in the teeth of the German crown prince," and notes that the French "are steadily pushing forward from Verdun toward Metz." He says that the strength of the German positions in the Toul-Verdun barrier of fortresses is now more apparent than real.

"It seems to be certain," he adds, "that the Germans have begun to withdraw their heavy guns from Camp Des Romains. Confirmation of this would be important, because it would be impossible for the French to occupy St. Mihiel, even if the rumors that the Germans have evacuated it are true, unless the Germans also quitted Camp Des Romains."

British Gains Important.

HAZEBROUCK, France, April 21.—Emphasis is given to the importance of the success gained by British troops near Ypres by details received here regarding the operation. The captured position possesses considerable strategic importance and had been defended by the Germans with desperate gallantry for weeks.

A number of German prisoners who passed through here after the engagement expressed little regret at having to leave the field, for they said they had been in the trenches all winter.

Reports to Berlin Assert Russians Are Driven Back

BERLIN, April 21, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Various dispatches published in Berlin today announce the complete evacuation by the Russians some days ago of their positions at Tarnow, in Galicia, 135 miles west of Lemberg.

This was done to avoid the effects of the fire of the heavy Austrian artillery. Russian soldiers come into Tarnow to make their personal purchases only at night.

Offensive at an End.

German newspaper correspondents telegraphing from the Carpathian mountains say that the Russian offensive in that region has come completely to an end. Small engagements still are in progress in the wooded Carpathians, but these are dying out. Occasional fights which take place for local advantage here and there are without importance. The situation generally is characterized as one of absolute quiet. Nothing of importance is said to be happening in Bukowina or in Russian Poland.

Col. von Reuter, who commanded the 99th Regiment at Zabern in 1913, when trouble broke out between the townspeople and the military, has been promoted to the rank of major general.

Going to See Battles.

GENEVA, via Paris, April 21.—As important military events are expected shortly in the Carpathians, several of the neutral nations have requested and received permission from Vienna to send high officers to that theater of the war.

Col. Bridler, heading a Swiss military mission, will leave Camaden tomorrow for the Austrian front, and it is reported that one or two officers of the United States Army may go to the Carpathians. It is stated, also, that Italy is sending officers.

Bulgars Again Invade Serbia.

LONDON, April 21.—"It is semi-officially announced," says Reuter's Nish correspondent, "that two fresh inroads into Serbian territory have been made by irregular bands of Bulgarians."