

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

April 24, 1915.

In furious battle north of Ypres allies gained some ground.

French repulsed attacks at Les Eparges and elsewhere.

Germans gained in forest of Le Pretre.

Finnish and Norwegian vessels sunk by German submarines.

French aviator bombarded Smyrna fort.

April 25, 1915.

Germans gained more ground at Ypres and began terrific drive near La Bassee.

French repulsed in the Argonne and the Meuse hills.

Austro-Germans took by storm Ostry mountain in the Carpathians, commanding Orava valley.

Russians repelled Germans in Prussian Poland.

Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded Bosphorus forts.

April 26, 1915.

Allies rallied at Ypres and checked Germans.

Germans took summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf from French.

Austrians again defeated Russians in Carpathians.

General land and sea attack on the Dardanelles.

French cruiser Leon Gambetta torpedoed by Austrian submarine; 552 lost.

German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News.

Zeppelin dropped large bombs on Calais.

April 27, 1915.

Allies repulsed German attacks near Ypres and Dixmude and captured several towns.

German attacks at Les Eparges failed.

Russians began another offensive around Uzok pass.

British battleships Majestic and Triumph badly damaged in Dardanelles attack.

Allied airmen bombarded a dozen towns.

International Women's Peace congress opened at The Hague.

April 28, 1915.

Terrible battle at Ypres continued, with varying fortune.

Heavy fighting continued in Uzok pass and Stryj regions.

Allies established line across tip of Gallipoli peninsula.

French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc disabled at Dardanelles.

German aeroplane dropped bombs on American tanker Cushing in North sea.

Aviators of all armies made many raids.

Secretary Bryan answered unfavorably Germany's note on sinking of the Frye.

April 29, 1915.

Germans won victories at Ypres, in Champagne and along the Meuse.

Germans began an offensive along entire East Prussian front.

Russians beaten back in Carpathians.

Allies landed many more men on Gallipoli, but at Gaba Tepah were driven back by Turks, who sank 12 ships carrying troops.

German aeroplanes bombarded Belfort and Epervay.

Kurds massacred Christians in Armenia.

April 30, 1915.

French and Belgians gained in Belgium.

German gun shelled Dunkirk from position 22 miles away.

Germans repulsed French at Le Mesnil and Flirey.

Russians checked Germans on left bank of Vistula and near Golovetzko and Nadovna.

Turkish troop ship sunk in Dardanelles.

Zeebrugge bombarded from the sea.

Zeppelin dropped bombs on Suffolk towns.

POSTSCRIPTS

The Russian senate has been in existence since 1711.

An average of one ton of solid and liquid nourishment is consumed every year by a healthy man.

Australia's last census revealed the presence of 62,951 naturalized British subjects.

An expedition of Norwegian scientists is studying the natives, flora and fauna of almost unknown regions of northern and central Asia.

One of the queerest requests on record has been received at San Antonio Tex., from Dr. Guy A. K. Marshall of the royal bureau of entomology, London. It is for a certain flea, which lives in the eye of a bat, and San Antonio, the only town in the world with a municipal bat roost, is about the proper place to go for it.

BERLIN SHOWS NO SIGN OF YIELDING

Officials Against Weakening Submarine Campaign.

NO TIME SET FOR REPLY

Refusal Likely To Be Sent United States—Chance Of Maintaining Friendly Relations Apparently Small.

Berlin, via London.—Nothing has yet developed as a result of the receipt of the American note to Germany concerning Germany's submarine warfare. No expression of opinion is obtainable from the Foreign Office, where absolute reticence is maintained.

Neither the note nor any reference to it has been published in Germany and there is no intimation as yet when the note will be made public.

Ministers Study Note.

The Ministers and other officials who were entitled to it received a copy of the note and were engaged during the day in studying the document.

The note probably will be answered some time this week, after serious consideration has been given the American contention, but there is little hope that any answer can go to the length demanded by the Washington Government, despite the fact that the Government desires to maintain good relations with the United States.

The sentiment is against further weakening of Germany's submarine campaign, to say nothing of an abandonment of it.

Delivered By Gerard.

It was delivered to Foreign Minister von Jagow in the usual manner, with no attendant circumstances to mark the unusual importance of the occasion. Owing to the length of the note and appendix and to the delayed arrival of one section of the note, it was not ready for presentation until 7:30 P. M. Ambassador Gerard then rolled the document in a magazine, to protect it from a slight rain which was falling, and walked across the square to the Foreign Office.

The Ambassador was received immediately. The Foreign Minister read the note and a short, general conversation followed.

No Time Set For Reply.

Washington.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled the State Department that he had delivered the American note on submarine warfare to the German Foreign Office. Secretary Lansing said later he had not been advised just when a reply might be forthcoming. Other officials, however, indicated they expected it by the middle of next week.

NEW USE FOR AEROPLANES.

Coast Guard Service Will Locate Vessels In Distress.

Washington.—Within a week the Coast Guard Service will utilize aeroplanes to pick up steamers in distress. Assistant Secretary to the Treasury Newton, returning from a trip to Glenn Curtiss' Aviation School at Newport News, Va., announced that aeroplanes will be used experimentally at the Norfolk station.

Curtiss will have in a few days a seaplane adapted to coast guard work. When the Coast Guard is notified of a vessel in distress word will be sent to the Curtiss station.

A coast guard lieutenant is at the station studying aviation. An aeroplane will find the vessel, fly back and tell a cutter its location. Then the aeroplane will convoy the cutter to the scene.

SAYS CRISIS KILLS HYPHEN.

Bartholdt Declares German-Americans Will Stick To U. S.

St. Louis.—Richard Bartholdt, former Congressman, apostle of peace and, since the European war, protagonist of the German cause in America, declared that the present crisis dehyphenated German-Americans.

He was asked what the Germans in the United States would do in case of war between the countries.

"There is no excuse for such a question," he said. "History has shown that the Germans always were the most loyal citizens of the United States in time of war. In this crisis there are no German-Americans. We are all Americans."

WAITE HELD TO BE SANE.

Allentists Find Confessed Murderer "Somewhat Abnormal."

New York.—Allentists who spent more than an hour examining Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, confessed slayer of his father-in-law, John E. Peck, a wealthy drug manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., reported to District Attorney Swann that in their opinion Waite is sane, but somewhat abnormal. While being returned to the Tombs from the District Attorney's office, Waite is alleged to have declared to detectives that he was anxious to pay the penalty for his crime "and have it over with as soon as possible."

TREASURE SEEKERS



GEN. SCOTT TO SEE GEN. OBREGON FOR THE ARMY

To Discuss Villa Hunt With Carranza Minister.

MAY REMOVE THE SNAGS TO UTILIZE SCHOOLBOYS

Carranza's Request For Withdrawal Of American Force To Be Discussed By Full Cabinet.

Washington.—Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the Carranza de facto government, will meet to discuss the military aspects of the American government's punitive expedition into Mexico against Villa.

It is understood that efforts to arrange such a conference are being made through State Department channels and that the meeting of the ranking military officers of the two governments will take place somewhere on Mexican soil. Whether the conference will be held at Juarez or at some point farther south below the border, has not been determined because details of the plan for the meeting have not been perfected.

Negotiations Wait.

Diplomatic negotiations with General Carranza, as well as the pursuit of Villa by American soldiers, apparently are at a standstill while President Wilson awaits full advice as to the military problems the troops have encountered in Mexico.

With the arrival of Major General Scott, chief of staff, in San Antonio to consult with General Funston, the information sought by Secretary Baker will begin to come forward by wire.

VON PAPAN BRAINS OF PLOT.

Former German Attache Indicted For Conspiracy.

New York.—Captain Franz von Papan, recalled military attache to the German Embassy, at Washington, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury here as the organizer and financier of an alleged conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. With him also were indicted Capt. Hans Tauscher, alleged agent of the Krupp in the United States and husband of Mme. Johanna Gadecki, the prima donna; Constantine Govani, Alfred J. Fritzen, and another man whose name has not been revealed. It was learned from reliable source that the last named is a prominent German, whose name has been mentioned frequently in connection with German propaganda.

Federal officials do not expect to bring Von Papan to trial. While he is no longer immune from prosecution by the United States civil authorities, since he ceased to be a member of the German Embassy staff, the offense with which he is charged is not extraditable under any treaty with a foreign government.

SANTIAGO GREETES AMERICANS.

Entire Press Welcomes International High Commission.

Santiago, Chile.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and the other members of the delegation to the International High Commission, arrived here from Buenos Aires. The entire press of Chile has united in welcoming the delegation, the hope being generally expressed that the visit will result in strengthening the friendly understanding between the two countries.

BODY NOT THAT OF VILLA.

American Authorities in Mexico Unable To Verify Report.

Field Headquarters of General Pershing by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.—American military authorities detailed to investigate the report that the body recently disinterred at San Francisco Borja was that of Francisco Villa reported they were unable to obtain confirmation.

GREATEST OF ALL BATTLES

Ninth Week of Conflict at Verdun.

COSTLY GERMAN DRIVE

A Review Of Operations—In Many Respects Without Precedent—400,000 Men Killed, Wounded Or Missing.

The most gigantic conflict in the history of the world, the battle of Verdun, has entered upon its ninth week. It is in many respects without precedent. The enormous scale of the German preparations and execution of the attack, the unparalleled concentration of artillery and the sustained ferocity of the fighting mark the battle as one of the greatest efforts of the war.

Verdun has been rated as one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, a cornerstone of the French defenses against Germany. The evolution of military tactics during the war, however, and particularly the employment by the Germans of long-range howitzers, capable of reducing the greatest forts, have done much to change the character of the Verdun campaign, as compared with the earlier conceptions of what such a struggle might be. Before the battle opened the French partly dismantled their forts around Verdun, and here, as elsewhere on the various fronts, chief reliance for resistance was placed on an elaborate system of trenches.

In no previous battle were the losses so high as those which have been estimated in the fighting around Verdun. Those estimates, however, cannot be regarded as conclusive evidence, for neither Germany nor France has announced its casualties.

Nearly 400,000 Eliminated.

The French War Office has declared the Germans have lost 200,000 in killed, wounded and captured. The Germans state semi-officially that the French casualties number 150,000 killed and wounded and that 36,000 unwounded French prisoners have been taken. If these estimates are approximately correct, nearly 400,000 men have been eliminated as fighting units.

The ground occupied by the Germans after 56 days of offensive operations may be roughly calculated as 100 square miles.

The Verdun drive was begun on February 21 by the German Army, under Crown Prince Frederick William. The Germans are reported to have brought up seven army corps, or about 280,000 men, to reinforce the troops which had been in service there, and subsequently, according to French accounts, other large bodies of reserves were called in.

Within the first 10 days of the battle the French lost Haumont, Samogneux, Brabant, Ornes, Beaumont, Chambrettes, Marmont, Cotellate, Champneuville and numerous other out positions, including villages, woods, heights and fortified farms, together with the fortified works of Hardsumont, and Dieppe, Fromerey, Abaucourt and, most important of all, Fort Douaumont. These positions lie east of the Meuse and north, northeast and east of Verdun.

Fighting continued intermittently northeast of Verdun during the third week, centering in the struggle for the possession of Fort Vaux. In this week the Germans captured Fresnes, 12 miles southeast of Verdun, making a three-mile advance in this sector.

Meanwhile, a new phase of the battle had developed west of the Meuse. With batteries spaced, according to German correspondents, scarcely 100 yards apart, violent artillery attacks were made against Dead Man's Hill, preceding the long expected offensive from the northwest. Forges, near Dead Man's Hill, was captured early in the third week, after an infantry assault along a front less than three miles long. Positions south of Forges changed hands frequently during the following days.

On Sunday of last week the Germans undertook a general onslaught along a 13-mile front, both west and east of the Meuse, from the Haucourt-Bethincourt sector to Douaumont. A high French military official alluded to this movement as "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive." The Germans announced that within a few hours after it was begun Bethincourt and two fortified positions to the southwest were isolated. Trenches in the region of Dead Man's Hill were carried, but at no point was the French line broken through. Toward the end of last week this attack subsided, and there came another pause, followed by French counter-attacks over small sections of the line.

It was thought probable though no official would talk about this phase of the question, that the German situation would have some bearing upon the impending decision. If a break in diplomatic relations with Germany is foreseen by the Administration, it is virtually certain that the troops will be recalled from Mexico immediately. They would be needed at home, as military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for eventualities in Europe.

MOB LYNCHED POSTMASTER.

Florida County Authorities Trying To Learn Who Did It.

Chipley, Fla.—County authorities are working to discover who was responsible for the lynching at Vernon of John Dykes, postmaster of Green Head, Washington county. Dykes had been arrested on the charge of killing S. A. Walker, a naval stores operator, and was taken from the Vernon jail by a mob of masked men, who overpowered the deputy in charge.

PARADISE PLUMES BURNED.

Were Valued At \$25,000 and Were Seized By Customs Officials.

Laredo, Texas.—Bird of Paradise plumes, valued at \$25,000 and destined to adorn Easter millinery, were burned here. They were seized in baggage which A. Kallman was attempting to take across the border from Mexico. Originally the plumes came from India. Frederick J. Burns ordered that they be burned, together with 527 bird skins, which were confiscated.

REDISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Carranza Must Show That He Can Handle Situation.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCY

Funston Plans Redistribution—Forces To Be So Placed As To Protect Border Towns.

Washington.—Behind the announcement that President Wilson had approved a plan for redistribution of the American troops in Mexico, there was a plain intimation that the Washington Government had determined to maintain a military status quo beyond the border until the Mexican de facto government has demonstrated its ability to capture or crush Villa and his adherents and prevent repetitions of the Columbus raid.

In the interim, it is understood, the American troops will be so placed as to safeguard the border towns by virtually policing the area south of the line where General Carranza heretofore has been unable to check bandit operations.

Recommended By Funston.

Secretary Baker announced the approval of the redistribution plan after consulting with the President over a joint report submitted by Major-General Funston and Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, in conference on the border. The plan was proposed by General Funston and concurred in by General Scott. The Secretary announced the Administration's decision, as follows:

"General Funston has recommended a redistribution of the forces in Mexico for the purpose of recuperation and pending opportunities for further cooperation with the forces of the de facto Government of Mexico. The recommendation has been approved and its execution left to his discretion."

Later the Secretary dictated the following:

"The statement I have made indicates nothing whatever on the subject of when the American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico. The whole subject of withdrawal of the forces is under arrangement and negotiation by the State Department."

1,105 OFFICERS LOST IN MARCH.

British Casualty Since War Began Totals 25,033.

London.—Officers' casualty lists shows that during the month of March the British Army lost 372 killed, 699 wounded and 44 missing, a total of 1,106. The losses in officers since the commencement of hostilities total 25,033. Of these 7,792 were killed or died of wounds, 15,438 were wounded and 1,862 are missing. Two brigadier-generals and two major-generals have been wounded and one colonel and 11 lieutenant-colonels killed during the month.

REAL U. S. DOGS OF WAR.

Fanciers Form Club To Start In Training Animals.

New York.—Organization of a movement to breed and train dogs for the use of the United States Army, the American Red Cross Society or other military or relief organizations was announced here. For that purpose dog fanciers have formed the Army and Police Dog Club of the United States. Dogs will also be trained for police work. It is proposed to maintain a registry of trained canines, subject to a call from army officers.

FREE SUGAR BILL KILLED.

Senate Agrees To House Plan For An Indefinite Repeal.

Washington.—The Senate approved the House bill repealing the free sugar section of the Tariff law, under which sugar would have gone on the free list May 1. By a vote of 59 to 10 the Senate receded from an amendment which it had passed extending the existing duty of 1 cent a pound for four years and which the House refused to agree to in conference.

NEW MORGAN PLOT.

Newton Accused Of Plotting To Kill Financier.

New York.—Harry L. Newton, a former munitions worker, who was arrested here after entering into an alleged agreement to blow up a munitions plant, was prepared to kill J. P. Morgan, according to an affidavit submitted in the Tombs Police Court. On the strength of this document Newton was held for examination.

APPLE GROWERS ALARMED.

Large Part Of Last Year's Crop Still In Hands.

Washington.—Much of the 1915 apple crop has not been sold, said a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture, which also declared the condition of the apple market was giving growers and dealers grave concern. Thirty per cent. of the apples put in cold storage by December 1, 1915, it said, are still waiting to be consumed.