

RUSSIANS ONLY
11 MILES EAST
OF TREBIZOND

Defeat Enemy on Kara
Dere River and Appear
Before Fortified Area

FLEET'S GUNS ACTIVE

PETROGRAD, April 18.—Russian aviators have attacked the Turkish port of Trebizond, the last city of military importance held by the Turks in Armenia, doing heavy damage.

The Russian aircraft were severely bombarded with high angle guns, the fire being of such accuracy as to lead to the belief they were being worked by trained German artillerymen. However, all the aeroplanes returned to their base.

PETROGRAD, April 18.—The Russian army in the Caucasus has penetrated to within 11 1/2 miles of Trebizond, the Turkish stronghold in the Black Sea, according to an official report issued last night. The statement issued the preceding day announcing the passage of the River Kara Dere, 17 miles east of Trebizond, indicates an important victory for the Russian forces, and a rapid pursuit.

The Kara Dere was the last of a series of natural obstacles along the Black Sea coast protecting Trebizond from the Russian advance. Thus it has entered the immediate area of the Trebizond fortifications.

Last night's official report says: "Caucasian front.—In the coast region our troops, after occupying Surmeneh, pursued the retreating Turks and reached the village of Arzene Kelesli, 18 vents (about 11 1/2 miles), east of Trebizond.

No part of the intervening territory between the Russians and Trebizond is considered capable of sustained defense. Since the fall of Erzerum, however, the Turks have undertaken everything possible to perfect the defensive power of the Trebizond fortifications and greatly increased the garrison, which is now said to contain three complete divisions.

The capture of the Kara Dere position, which necessitated the crossing of the swift stream, which is particularly swollen and turbulent at this time of the year, was made possible by the assistance rendered by the Russian fleet.

The Turks apparently believed the recent appearance in the Black Sea of their cruiser Breslau had caused the Russian fleet to abandon the operation which it had successfully executed in connection with the land forces.

Not anticipating a bombardment from the sea, the Turks set up no shore batteries and limited their construction of defense to an elaborate system of wire entanglements.

A vigorous bombardment from the sea which demolished a great part of the Turkish fortifications was followed by an infantry attack, which met little resistance.

The Turks are still fiercely opposing the Russian forces operating against Balbour, 60 miles northwest of Erzerum.

Fighting is taking place in which the Russians, if successful, are expected to unite their two groups of troops operating along the coast and west of Erzerum in such a way as to further Turkish efforts to prevent the advance of the Russian armies over the whole width of the front would be useless.

The garrison at Trebizond is now said to consist of three complete divisions (45,000 to 60,000 men) and is not considered, despite the Russian advance, that the fall of the city can be regarded as imminent, until there has been the hardest kind of struggle, even more severe than that which preceded the fall of Erzerum.

GERMAN GUNS BATTER
RUSSIANS' DVINA FORTS

PETROGRAD, April 18.—Last night's official bulletin on the situation at the Russian front reads: "On the Dvina front the German artillery has developed its first attack against the Ikskul Bridgehead and Dvinsk positions and south of Garbunowia (west of Dvinsk). Artillery duels south of Dvinsk were particularly intense between Lakes Mladziol and Narox. (Lake Mladziol is just north of Lake Narox, which is east of Vilno).

The enemy is using aeroplanes bearing our distinctive circles on their wings. In Galicia, on the Middle Stripa, we repulsed several hostile attempts to approach our trenches.

LONDON, April 18.—Russian attacks against the bridgehead of Dvinsk continue, according to the report of the German War Office, which fails to state with what results. Vienna reports the repulse of Russian attacks on the upper Sereth. The German statement follows: "The Russians showed great activity at the bridgehead on Dvinsk. The Austrian report issued last night says: "The Russians were repulsed on the upper Sereth. There is nothing to report from the other fronts."

BERNSTORFF WORKS
TO AVERT BREAK

Continued from Page One
tions are broken and war results—all vessels on the ocean will be sunk without regard to the feelings of the United States. This will starve England. No matter how many billions of dollars the United States is willing to supply Great Britain, it will do no good, as the ships carrying goods and supplies will never reach their destinations.

While Bernstorff is working to avert a break between the two countries, what is declared to be the longest diplomatic note of the present European War was sent to the State Department today for transmission to Berlin, after President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, at a conference this morning, went over the final part of the document. Upon its reception in Berlin depends whether the United States and Germany are to continue friendly diplomatic relations.

A copy of the note was shown today to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A summary of the contents also was communicated to Representative Flood, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The note will be in the hands of Ambassador Gerard not later than Friday, and will be handed by him to the German Foreign Office. It sums up the developments of the submarine warfare carried on by Germany since the sinking of the Lusitania, reviews what is termed violations of pledges and agreements and declares that the Government cannot longer tolerate the endangering of American lives in this manner.

The text of the communication will be made public, officials say, as soon as word has been received that it actually has been presented to the German Foreign Office. Inasmuch as the note is to all intents and purposes an ultimatum, with the time limit set out, officials generally believe that a diplomatic break is certain. They point out that it has been necessary to question the good faith of the German Admiralty orders, and because of this it is unlikely that the German Government will care to make the extreme concessions necessary to meet the position of the United States.

It is still the profound hope of officials, however, that a break with Germany may be avoided. Although the American note is drastic, it leaves the way perfectly clear for Germany to take such action as will preclude the possibility of further dangerous situations between the two governments.

The President, however, recently has reiterated his belief that the United States is in the position of guardian of the neutral rights of humanity there must be some law strongly upheld to which those not involved in the great struggle may cling.

Meanwhile the State Department has ordered that all of the violators in connection with the attack upon the Russian bark Imperator, from Gulfport, Miss., to France, with Jumbur, by an Austrian submarine, be compiled immediately. It is understood that if the early reports that the bark was fired upon without warning are substantiated a copy of the German note, modified to meet the situation, immediately will be sent to Vienna.

LEADERS IN REICHSTAG WILL
DEMAND FIRM U-BOAT STAND

BERLIN, April 18.—Reichstag leaders, who recently led the fight for a more vigorous prosecution of the submarine war, are preparing to take a hand in the new German-American crisis, it was learned today.

They will oppose to the utmost any further concessions to the United States. If necessary, they will break the direct agreement upon a short time ago and trace open criticism against the Government. There are any signs that Germany intends to alter her submarine policies again to conform to President Wilson's wishes.

The situation has suddenly grown more tense with the arrival of reports that President Wilson already has framed his new note to Germany and is about to forward it to Berlin. Caustic comment is heard in some quarters over his failure to open criticism against the exhibits forwarded by the German Foreign Office before making a decision. This fact is accepted as partially corroborating English reports that the new note is to be more drastic than any of the previous communications from the United States.

Though Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is supported by the Kaiser in his desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States, officials are under the pressure of a public opinion which is again growing more hostile to the United States. The success of the new submarine campaign inaugurated March 1 in a strong argument in the popular mind against any concessions to neutrals.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, powerful organ of the Catholic party, declares that the new note is to be more drastic more to do than to conduct formal examinations of its returning submarine commanders at the request of the United States every time an enemy merchantman is sunk.

Yare Man Falls in Test for Job
Another of the benchmen of Harry A. Mackey, Yare leader of the 46th Ward, failed to qualify for a city position today, when James C. Keen, 3184 Walnut street, a provisional appointee as a pitometer operator in the Bureau of Water, made an average of less than 70 points in civil service tests.

LONDON, April 18.—The Budapest correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following: "The negotiations between the United States and Germany are being eagerly followed in Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is vehemently opposing any policy likely to lead to a rupture with the United States. The question was discussed during the last week by the Austrian and Hungarian delegates, who met at Budapest to continue the Ausgleich negotiations, and a decision was reached to take certain definite steps in Berlin.

"Moreover, it is stated, should a break occur, Austria-Hungary will take no cognizance of it and will endeavor to continue friendly relations with the United States."

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ASQUITH SUCCESSFUL
IN DELAYING CRISIS
IN BRITISH CABINET

Premier Conciliates Opposition
Pending Official Statement
in Parliament
Tomorrow

THREE MAY STEP OUT

LONDON, April 18.—A possible crisis in the Cabinet has been delayed until at least tomorrow by the official announcement that Premier Asquith will not make his expected statement on recruiting in Commons this afternoon.

Under present plans, the Prime Minister will explain matters to Parliament tomorrow afternoon. In the meantime, he is using all his powers of conciliation to prevent the possible resignation of those members of the Ministry who are determined upon a policy of general conscription.

Rumors were flying that Minister of Munitions David Lloyd-George, Secretary for the Colonies Bonar Law and Lord Curzon are about to resign. Nothing definite was known except that the Cabinet fell yesterday afternoon to adopt Lloyd-George's suggestion for general conscription at once and that the meeting adjourned with the Ministry badly split and Premier Asquith holding the upper hand.

Lloyd-George told his colleagues that the Allies' chances of winning the war are seriously threatened by a shortage of men. He pointed to the large reserves of German troops now massed opposite the British lines and urged the Government to summon to the colors at once all men, both single and married, who can possibly be spared.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning in an effort to reconcile the divergent elements. In anti-Ministerial quarters it was reported that Lloyd-George and Lord Curzon would accept no compromise.

TO EXEMPT MARRIED MEN.
According to the best information, there will be no resort to compulsion for married men, and the measures adopted will be along the lines already indicated that there will be no general compulsion on the lines of "equal sacrifice for all."

The Press Association says it understands that, while differences of opinion have manifested themselves among the ministers, a serious crisis in the Ministry has thus far been avoided. Up to the present there is no news of any resignations from the Cabinet.

Attacks on the Government by newspapers devoted to the cause of conscription reached the climax of vehemence yesterday.

All the Government's alleged blunders—at Antwerp and in the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia—its alleged mistakes and delays in connection with munitions and the air service, were reviewed and contrasted with the perfect organization reigning in enemy countries.

BRITAIN LACKS RESERVES.
The Times' military correspondent printed an article with an elaborate map, purporting to show the exact dispositions of enormous forces of German troops massed along the British front in Flanders and France, and drawing the conclusion that Great Britain still is lacking the necessary reserves to meet a big attack.

These newspapers are openly advocating the overthrow of the "inefficient" Ministry and exhort the members of Parliament to use the opportunity in the approaching debates to compel the Government either to conscript married men or resign.

Premier Asquith had an audience with King George after the war council, presumably to acquaint the King with the nature of the decisions adopted.

AUSTRIA WOULD PREVENT
U. S. BREAK WITH BERLIN

Tisza Violently Opposed to Policy Objectionable to America
LONDON, April 18.—The Budapest correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following: "The negotiations between the United States and Germany are being eagerly followed in Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is vehemently opposing any policy likely to lead to a rupture with the United States. The question was discussed during the last week by the Austrian and Hungarian delegates, who met at Budapest to continue the Ausgleich negotiations, and a decision was reached to take certain definite steps in Berlin.

"Moreover, it is stated, should a break occur, Austria-Hungary will take no cognizance of it and will endeavor to continue friendly relations with the United States."



FRANCIS WOLFENDEN

CAN'T FIND SON, MOTHER ASKS
AID OF EVENING LEDGER

Thirteen-year-old Francis Wolfenden Is Missing a Week

A mother, with a baby coach and a 15-month-old baby, trudged the streets last week day after day, in a vain effort to find her son, missing since last Tuesday morning. Now, wanting the return of her 13-year-old Francis, Mrs. Anna Wolfenden, of 13 Western avenue, has asked the aid of the EVENING LEDGER to help find her boy.

When Francis left home he is supposed to have had on a blue serge cap, black shoes and stockings, brown knickerbockers and a dark coat, with a light flannel blouse. His mother says there is a possibility of his wearing a light blue suit, as this is also missing.

The War Today

An official statement on the fighting at Verdun, issued in Paris today, says that 100,000 German troops participated in the assault on the French positions east of the Meuse yesterday and that 10,000 of these, fully one-tenth, perished in the attack. The Germans directed their first blow against Pepper Hill, but got no further than Chaffour Wood, where they captured a few trenches, part of which the French have already recaptured, according to Paris. Chaffour Wood is north of Douaumont and is the key position to Pepper Hill, which for some time has been "no man's land," being dominated by both the French and German artillery. Two divisions (40,000 men) were hurled by the Crown Prince in Chaffour and Ablain Woods, driving southward, in an attempt to reach the Douaumont-Bras road. This attack was stopped by the terrific fire of the French.

Another German division, moving from Talou Heights, moved southward along the west bank of the Meuse, but the heavy fire of the enemy forced its retreat.

Berlin claims capture of 700 yards of trenches near Douaumont and some ground near Pepper Hill, as well as the taking of 1700 prisoners.

The Russian forces which were advancing westward along the Turkish coast east of Trebizond have defeated, according to Petrograd official statements, the Ottoman troops barring their way on the Kara Dere River, and have reached the outer fortifications of Trebizond, the last Turkish stronghold in Armenia.

The fortress itself has already been attacked by Russian aviators and Grand Duke Nicholas' forces are said now to be within 11 miles of the city.

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10,000 TEUTONS LOSE LIVES
IN DASH ON VERDUN LINE

Continued from Page One
check and were driven back into Chaffour Wood, where they were deluged with French shells. On April 11, they made an attack on "Pepper Hill," but were repulsed.

Thereafter General Petain, profiting by the enemy's necessity of reforming his shattered divisions, "gnawed" into the German lines, straightening out the Douaumont front and advancing into Chaffour Wood. The Crown Prince yesterday ordered a great onslaught with these dual object of smothering General Petain's forward movement and capturing "Pepper Hill" through Chaffour Wood.

Thirty-five thousand picked Prussian and Wuertembergian troops opened the assault. They attacked after the French lines had been drenched with shells from dawn until 2 p. m. The attacking front was four kilometers (2.5 miles) long. For two hours wave succeeded wave, but the preliminary German bombardment had failed to silence the French batteries and their screen fire, combined with most deadly machine gun and musketry fire, mowed down the Germans by hundreds.

Between "Pepper Hill" and Haudromont Wood the carnage was frightful.

A ravine joins these two points and down its slopes rolled the killed and wounded until they formed great heaps at the bottom.

West of Douaumont and near Chaffour Wood a most desperate effort was made to carry the whole French line. The Germans got a strong foothold, but were thrown out by bayonet attacks, retaining only a small angle, which constituted their sole gain of the day. The result of the attack left "Pepper Hill" still dominated by the French and General Petain's progress of the last 10 days uncompromised.

The losses on both sides in the hand-to-hand struggle in the shell-wrecked woods were very heavy. Unprotected by ravines, the attacking force sacrificed men by the hundreds on small sectors of this front. The text of the official communique follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a bombardment of our first line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres.

On the right bank the night was comparatively calm. It is now known from the latest reports received that the German attacks launched yesterday against our positions between the Meuse and the region of Douaumont took on a character of extreme violence. This offensive action was conducted by the troops belonging to five different divisions. The enemy succeeded in penetrating our first-line trenches, from which he has been partly ejected by our counter-attack.

In the Woivre region there was an artillery duel in the sector of Moulainville.

South of Ban-De-Sapt a German reconnaissance party, which attempted to approach our trenches in the direction of Hermansere, north-east of St. Die, was repulsed with grenades.

On the night of April 17 enemy aeroplanes threw seven bombs, one of them incendiary, upon Belfort. It is reported that three persons were killed and six wounded. The material damage was unimportant.

BERLIN, April 18.—Capture of important French positions north and north-east of Verdun in the fighting yesterday was announced by the War Office this afternoon. The Germans took 1700 prisoners.

The captured positions include the works south of Haudromont farm, near Pepper Heights, and 700 yards of French trenches on the heights northwest of Thiamont farm, near Douaumont.

French troops attempted to break in

the Caillotte woods, near Douaumont, but were met by German artillery fire and held to their trenches at practically every point.

In the Woivre region and on the front southeast of Verdun French artillery was active throughout yesterday and last night.

Attacks by the English with hand grenades at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, were repulsed by the Germans.

The official report shows that there is severe fighting between the British and Germans over a wide front.

Following is the text of the report: "The English positions in the region of St. Eloi were bombarded. A hand grenade attack by the British against one of our crater positions last night was repulsed.

On both sides of the La Bassée Canal and northwest of Loos hand grenades attacks developed.

In the region of Neuville, St. Vaast and Heuvraignes we exploded mines with good results.

On both sides of the Meuse the artillery was very active.

On the right bank of the Meuse, Saxons troops captured French positions on Steinbruch ridge, 700 yards south of Haudromont farm, and also positions on the ridge northwest of Thiamont farm.

Four German officers, including three staff officers, and 1646 men and also 60 wounded soldiers were captured.

ITALIANS REPULSE ENEMY'S
ATTACKS IN VAL SUGANA

Only Artillery Active Along Alpine and Isonzo Battle Front

ROME, April 18.—The War Office communication issued last night says: "There is intense artillery activity from Giudicaria to the Sugana Valley and on a portion of the front from the Upper Degano to the Upper But.

In the Sugana Valley the enemy attacked our positions from the Larches to the south of Montello, but was counter-attacked and repulsed, leaving in our hands two officers and sixty men as prisoners.

On the Isonzo and Carso fronts the activity is light. Our artillery fire repeatedly reached enemy batteries concealed in hollows in the environs of Zagonella in the Flava zone.

Plan Clean-Up Day at North Wales

NORTH WALES, Pa., April 18.—S. C. Kriebel, F. H. Leister and C. W. McEveyer have been appointed a committee from the North Wales Board of Trade to co-operate with the Civic Club and members of the Borough Council in the clean-up movement, the day being set for May 6.

Mary Roberts Rinehart is perhaps best known for mystery and humor and now she's taken a horse-back trip through Glacier National Park where neither the mysteries of the vastnesses nor the humor of tenderfeet in cowboys' shoes have escaped her. See for yourself in this week's

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Lady Gray Hurt in Auto Crash
NEW YORK, April 18.—Lady Douglas Gray, whose husband is a reservist in the British Imperial Air Service, now in Toronto awaiting a call to the colors, was badly shaken up when the auto in which she was riding came into collision with another at 8th avenue and 47th street. Lady Gray's mother was with her. Both jumped to the street and escaped injury. Lady Gray is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, of the Hotel Remington, 129 West 46th street. She was married two years ago.

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