

GERMANS SEIZE BRITONS WHO LET WARSHIP MEN DIE

Cruisers Sink Steamship, Captain of Which Refused to Aid Teutons

REPORT WARSHIPS SUNK

LONDON, April 27.—The British submarine E-22 has been sunk in the North Sea, the Admiralty announced this afternoon. Only two of her crew were saved.

The E-22 was one of the newest of the British submarines, designed and built since the beginning of the war. Available naval registers give no statistics regarding her, but it is probable that she carried a crew of between 20 and 30 men.

BERLIN, April 27. One result of the German naval raid Tuesday morning on the coast of England was the sinking of the Grimby trawler King Stephen and the capture of her crew.

It was the King Stephen which, on February 2, came upon the wrecked Zepplin L-13 drifting helplessly on the surface of the North Sea with a gale coming up. The trawler's captain refused to rescue the 30 officers and men of the Zepplin's crew, his excuse being that he was afraid the Germans would capture him and his ship. He has been the subject of general execration in Germany since his act became known.

Besides sinking the King Stephen and capturing her crew, the German battle cruiser squadron, according to the Navy Department's report, sank another British steamship and a destroyer, set fire to a cruiser and bombarded "with good success" the fortifications and military buildings at Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

In the Zepplin raid the same night, the report says, the airship threw bombs "with good effect" at various important points in Eastern England.

Another raid was made Tuesday night on the ports of London, Colchester, Blackwater and Ramsgate.

In naval skirmishes on Tuesday off the Flanders coast, the report says, one British destroyer was badly damaged, an auxiliary steamship sunk and her crew captured. The Admiralty's report says in part:

At daybreak parts of our high sea forces bombarded with good success the fortifications and important military buildings at Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and afterward opened fire on a group of enemy armaments, small cruisers and destroyers.

On one cruiser a big fire was observed. One destroyer and two enemy scout boats were sunk, one of the latter being the English fishing vessel King Stephen. The crew of the fishing vessel was taken prisoner. The other enemy naval forces withdrew. On our side there were no losses and all the ships returned unchanged.

Simultaneously with the attack of our naval forces, a naval air squadron attacked the eastern counties of England. Bombs were thrown with good effect on industrial buildings at Cambridge and Norwich, railway buildings near Lincoln, batteries near Winterton, Ipswich, Norwich and Harwich, as well as enemy reconnoitering ships on the coast. All the airships returned untouched.

Naval services early Tuesday morning pelted harbor works, fortifications and the aerodrome at Dunkirk effectively with bombs and returned undamaged.

The previously reported outpost encounters off the Flemish coast on Monday were continued on Tuesday. A British destroyer was badly damaged by our naval forces and an auxiliary steamship was sunk and the crew captured. Our forces returned undamaged, and the enemy withdrew again.

Tuesday's report on the Monday action off the Flemish coast says, "numerous enemy forces," including monitors, destroyers and the aerodrome at Dunkirk, were repeatedly attacked and driven off by three German destroyers, which returned undamaged.

FRENCH REPULSE DASH OF Foe ON VAUX LINE

Continued from Page One bodies of picked official troops to the Meuse front.

The text of the official communiqué follows: North of the Aisne several German patrols were repulsed with grenades.

In the region of Verdun there was a most intense bombardment directed against the Avoucourt redoubt and our organizations at Cote du Poivre. A feeble attack by the enemy upon a trench element north of Vaux was quickly checked by our curtains of fire.

In Lorraine we dispersed a German reconnoitering party which attempted to reach our positions east of Les Mesnil.

On the rest of the front there was no important event outside of the usual cannonade.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED; MAY MEAN NEW DRIVE

LONDON, April 27.—With the sudden closing of the Swiss frontier by the Germans and the evidence of more pronounced military operations on the Lorraine border and in the Vosges, a possible new drive by the Teuton forces on the French lines far to the southwest of Verdun is suggested.

A dispatch to the Paris Matin says that the closing of the Swiss frontier was into effect on Monday afternoon and that even the sending across of mails is forbidden. Foreigners now in Germany have been informed that none will be allowed to leave the country between 25 days has elapsed, it is added.

BRICKLAYERS TAKE NOTICE

A Special Meeting at Hall 707 North Broad St. Thursday Eve., April 27. Business of vital importance. Frank X. Sullivan, Secy.

30 Suits to Your Measure

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NEW U. S. STAND MAY END U-BOAT CRISIS

Continued from Page One Government, it is understood, will issue a warning to Americans to keep off such vessels.

Inasmuch as Germany's principal objection to conducting her submarine warfare as the United States wants it done has been that the British Admiralty's orders made it impossible for submarines to comply with the requirements of international law, officials here in the position taken by the United States is common ground on which the two Governments may get together.

It was pointed out today that the demands made by this Government of Germany applied to the treatment of "unarmed" vessels. At the time the demands were made, and, in fact, until today, the United States held that merchant ships carrying a certain limited armament for defensive purposes were included in the category of "unarmed" vessels.

U. S. AND GERMANY CLOSER NOW. Germany held out strongly against extending all the amenities of international law to merchantmen which carried guns.

Now that the views of Germany and the United States as to the definition of "unarmed" vessels are to be more nearly in accord, the belief is held here that Germany may be able to give this Government satisfactory assurances regarding attack submarines without reference to the practice of visit and search, the United States will concede that German submarines may legally attack such merchantmen at sight.

The United States, however, insists that Germany shall not assume the warlike character of a merchantman, but must act only on "conclusive evidence." In a case of doubt, she must proceed on the assumption that "an armed merchantman is of peaceful character."

KAISER AND CHIEFS IN FINAL U-BOAT COUNCIL

Continued from Page One ference held at the White House last night, will be misconstrued by all of the warring nations.

This country has made up its mind on its course and has so informed Germany. If that Government does not believe that it can accept the American viewpoint without quibbling there is nothing left, the President said, but to complete the program and break off diplomatic negotiations.

Ambassador Gerard has made this very plain to the Berlin officials. There are no delusions there as to this country's intentions, the Ambassador has informed the President. He also has made it plain that the influence of the big German financial group is being thrown on the side of accepting the American viewpoint.

Public opinion, the Ambassador has reported, unalterably is opposed to concessions, but that the influence of the big German financial group is being thrown on the side of accepting the American viewpoint.

It was learned positively today that Gerard was able to get little out of his first conference with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. His communication to the German Government received late yesterday left the President with no clearer idea of the German situation, it was said.

Indigestion Kills Man at Work

Robert H. Tideman, 32 years old, of 908 South 45th street, brakeman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ate a heavy meal before boarding the train leaving Washington about 4 o'clock this morning on its northern trip. He was seized with acute indigestion and was dead when the train reached the station here. Dr. C. H. Gray, who attended him, said that Tideman suffered from heart disease which the indigestion aggravated.

ONLY 5000 RUSSIANS LANDED IN FRANCE, GERMANS SAY

BERLIN, April 27. Only 5000 Russian troops were included in the first detachment landed at Marselles, according to advices received here today. The Berlin newspaper ridiculed the French for taking the arrival of the Russians seriously.

"The French people, who are easily impressed, are jubilant over the arrival of these Russian troops," wrote Major Morhart, "but the German troops learned how to handle these 'bravest of Russians' in Galicia and Poland."

"As to the Russian offensive which began in an effort to relieve the French, it may be considered as nearly finished. Though the Russian offensive in the Caucasus is slowly advancing and Russian trenches are built on the Rumanian frontier there is no possibility that the Russian 'invader' will be able to obtain a decision between Riga and Czernowitz, where they have made so many unsuccessful attempts."

Apartment House Sold

The four-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Archwood avenue and 45th street, lot 41 feet by 110 feet, has been sold by Harry F. Hall to Arthur W. Drayton, subject to a mortgage of \$30,000, and conveyed by Arthur W. Drayton to Edward F. Preiser, subject to the same mortgage. The property is assessed at \$30,000.

Indiana Red Heads Plan Reunion

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 27.—The red headed folk of the Hoosier State are going to organize—they are going to form the Red Head Association of Indiana. There will be no capital stock and no bond issue.

L'AUSTRIA PREPARA L'OFFENSIVA CONTRO LA FRONTE ITALIANA

Tutte le Forze Disponibili Sono Concentrate Rapidamente Verso l'Isonezo e la Zona delle Alpi

IL "MERITATO CASTIGO"

ROMA, 27 Aprile. Nessuno comunicato ufficiale è stato pubblicato ieri circa la situazione alla fronte italo-austriaca.

In questi giorni politici e militari si discute vivacemente sulla notizia data dal Giornale d'Italia di una grande offensiva austriaca che si starebbe preparando attivamente contro le linee italiane. L'auto-revoia giornale romano diceva di avere avuto informazioni secondo cui tutte le ferrovie austriache che portano al confine italiano, e specialmente quelle che vanno da Graz ad Agram e da Lubiana a Tarvis, sono usate esclusivamente per il trasporto di truppe e di materiale di guerra.

Tutte le truppe che l'Austria ha a sua disposizione e che non sono impegnate in Galizia od altrove sono inviate in fretta verso il confine italiano. Esse sono state passate in rivista dall'arciduca ereditario Carlo Francesco, il quale è stato nominato comandante in capo delle forze austriache operanti al confine italiano. Nei suoi discorsi alle truppe l'arciduca, a quanto affermano le informazioni provenienti da Graz, le avrebbe assicurato che la vittoria offensiva che si sta per intraprendere contro l'Italia, offensiva che sarà il preludio della pace.

Il Giornale d'Italia dice anche che il governo austriaco ha emanato un proclama alle truppe redatto nell'istesso senso, nel quale dice che sta per suonare l'ora del ben meritato castigo per l'Italia e fa prevedere una fine vittoriosa della guerra italo-austriaca.

Il comunicato ufficiale austriaco pubblicato ieri sera a Vienna e trasmesso qui da Zurigo, dice che le forze austriache hanno ricuperato un punto di appoggio sulle pendici del Col di Lana e lo hanno mantenuto nonostante i contrattacchi degli italiani, mentre la sommità del Colle è sotto un violento fuoco delle artiglierie austriache. Il comunicato dice pure che gli italiani hanno operato un attacco nella zona di Doberto, ma non dice con quale risultato.

La notizia della rivolta irlandese ha prodotto qui profonda impressione. Generalmente si hanno pareri di riprovazione per gli irlandesi che si sono prestati al gioco tedesco rivoluzionando contro l'Inghilterra proprio quando questa è nella migliore condizione per domare la rivolta. Si dice che il papa è fortemente contro coloro che iniziarono i disordini ed ha chiesto notizia al cardinale Logue, primate irlandese, al quale ha domandato anche di far noto al clero irlandese che il papa si aspetta dai sacerdoti irlandesi che essi diano un lodevole esempio di lealtà alle autorità costituite. Il papa ha dichiarato anche ad un prelado irlandese, che è andato in visita di cortesia a New York, che egli non può in alcun modo intervenire nel caso che Casement sia condannato a morte.

Condannati da Parigi dicono che i tedeschi attaccarono con poche forze le linee francesi al nord di Verdun, dopo un intenso bombardamento, ma gli attaccanti furono tenuti indietro da una fitta cortina di fuoco che le artiglierie francesi immediatamente discese rotta le loro truppe e le truppe tedesche.

Si dice a Parigi che il 6 maggio, natalizio del principe ereditario di Germania il kaiser vorrebbe e prendere Verdun e conquistare la posizione dominante che assicurò la caduta della fortezza. Altri, invece, che hanno seguito l'andamento dell'offensiva tedesca in questi giorni ha mostrato di volersi andare, ritengono che il kaiser intenda di abbandonare l'offensiva contro Verdun.

Notizie da Londra dicono che la rivolta di Dublin può considerarsi come domata. Nella città di Dublino sono apparse navi da guerra, inglesi e la capitale irlandese è circondata da truppe. Il governatore generale ha proclamato inoltre lo stato d'assedio. Il diritto di diritto civile, cioè il diritto di processo davanti alle corti civili per coloro che sono colpevoli di ribellione.



JOHN L. KELLY Retired lawyer and former Philadelphian, who has been designated to receive and administer all funds to be raised for Atlantic City's mid-summer carnival, a period of festivity already engaging the attention of thousands at the shore.

U. S. BEGINS PROBE OF IRISH ACTIVITIES

Continued from Page One reported to have been in touch with the plans of the Separatists for weeks, probably months, according to information available in Washington.

Irish-American organizations and societies throughout the country have been active since the beginning of the war in various forms of anti-British propaganda. Washington authorities pointed out today that the present colossal campaign of telegrams and letters swamping Congress to prevent a break between the United States and Germany is the work of German-American and Irish-American societies in co-operation. The same organizations have been behind the propaganda for an embargo on arms and ammunition.

Information already in the hands of the Department of Justice connects certain individual Irish-Americans with various plots and counter-plots involving alleged violations of neutrality. As a result, the Irish-American propagandists will be subjected to the sweeping investigation ordered today.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Papers which show that prominent Irishmen and Germans in the United States exhibited a keen interest in plans for a revolt in Ireland were found by Federal agents in their raid on the former offices here of Captain Franz von Papen, withdrawn German military attaché, according to a statement made last night by a high Government official. Whether the Government will undertake an investigation rests with the Department of Justice at Washington, which has the question under advisement, it was said.

Some of the letters and other documents bear the signature of men who have been leaders in the home rule propaganda in this country. Methods of raising funds for the equipment of Irish revolutionaries were freely discussed, and in some of the letters appeals were made for financial aid.

May Naphy Recovering in Hospital

May Naphy, the girl whose skull was fractured when she jumped from a flying automobile a week ago rather than submit to the insults of her companion, is slowly recovering at the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital. The search of the police for the autoists from whom the girl escaped at the risk of her life has so far proved fruitless.

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LITTLE ITALY STARTLED BY AN EXPLOSION

"Cammerista," Shout Excited Residents When Oven Blows Up With a Roar

Margaret Zurillo turned on the gas in a big baking oven in her husband's bakery shop, at 844 Christian street, late yesterday afternoon. Her husband called her from the front room, where there were dairy Italian cakes, candies, pastries and such. They talked of "ships—and many things."

Both went back to the rear of the first floor to light the gas, after a lapse of several minutes. The match had hardly flared up when the oven "boomed" and they were thrown to the floor.

"Ha!" shouted the excited citizens and citizenesses of Little Italy, "Cammerista."

And they ran to the shop just a minute too late to see the plate-glass window splinter over the sidewalk and the trays of food depositing their contents over the sidewalk. Police Detective Bogartz, of the 3d and Christian streets station, was leisurely enjoying a shave in a barber shop across the street when the explosion shook the ground and he escaped being razored to death by a fraction of an inch.

He ran across the street, called an ambulance to take Margaret and her husband, Dominic, to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where physicians treated their slight burns. Charles, the four-year-old son of the couple, was in the shop at the time, but escaped injury.

BRITISH FLEET TRAINS GUNS UPON DUBLIN

Continued from Page One sation, and some of the leaders may be tried for treason.

Official information, reaching the public this morning, was optimistic, although the Government's policy is not to try to disguise the full seriousness of the situation. The military authorities have made progress in putting down the uprising. The troops are making many arrests, and all of the county of Dublin is being disarmed.

PAPERS SCORE OFFICIALS. Official dispatches today reported the situation now comparatively quiet in the Irish capital. It is possible more fighting may occur while Government troops are rounding up the Sinn Fein rebels, but the arrival of troops from England apparently disheartened the rebels, who lacked machine guns. The Government has received assurances of support from scores of Nationalist leaders who deplore the outbreak at Dublin.

The London newspapers today launched a fierce attack upon Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell and Lord Wimborne, demanding their immediate resignation. The Express, Daily Telegraph, and Post declared that the Northcliffe papers in declaring that Birrell's weakness and irresolution were responsible for the Sinn Fein uprising. The Express demands that Lord Kitchener be sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant.

"The Government," said the Express, "must jettison the ministers whose inaction made possible the scene that disgraced Dublin."

Houses of suspects are being searched, and a number of newspapers have been suppressed by the Lord Lieutenant.

CASEMENT CASE SERIOUS. The case of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish nobleman who was captured while trying to smuggle arms into Ireland, is closely interwoven with the present insurrection, and the armed clash in the streets of Dublin may have considerable influence with the Government in relation to Sir Roger Casement.

As a result of the present high state of feeling the trial of the Irish knight may be put off for some time, or at least until the unrest in southern Ireland has subsided somewhat. The Express suggests the possibility

that Sir Roger may be beheaded under the ancient law, if found guilty, but in other quarters the belief exists that it would be wiser to treat Sir Roger with leniency, as was the case in South Africa when General De Wet, leader of the Boer rebels, was captured.

Sir Roger's case is different, however, as regards the political aspect. It is understood that papers implicating prominent Irishmen were found upon his person.

From the official reports and fragmentary unofficial tidings it is believed that the total casualties in Dublin and Dublin County during the fighting on Monday and Tuesday were at least 100.

200,000 TROOPS IN IRELAND. That the Government feared the uprising might spread into civil war was shown by the speed with which troops and artillery was moved into Ireland from England. There are said to be at least 200,000 soldiers on duty in all parts of Ireland at the present moment and preparations have been made by the War Office to send more if needed.

In official circles belief is expressed that tranquility will be restored in southern Ireland very soon, although the uprising will leave behind it more bitter hatred than existed before and in its wake will follow a condition of affairs that will make it necessary for England to maintain strong bodies of troops in the island for any future emergency.

Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, in making every effort to restore peace, and he probably will have the help of Augustine Birrell, secretary for Ireland, very soon. Mr. Birrell's mission to Ireland, it is understood, is to study the situation at first hand and to parley with leaders of the separatists.

The Irish situation is holding first place in the public mind and is taking a prominent place in the deliberations of Parliament.

Sir Edward Carson, the Irish Unionist, who threatened to precipitate a civil war in Ireland at the time the Home Rule bill was under consideration in Parliament, is coming in for strong censure for the part he played in widening the breach between the two sides. The Daily News declared that Sir Edward is largely to blame for the political situation. On the other hand, Sir Edward is attacking the Government with renewed vigor and his supporters are claiming that the present state of affairs will prove the doorway through which Carson will enter a strong position in the Cabinet.

There was a conference among Cabinet members during the morning, at which the Irish revolt was discussed.

Policeman, Spanish War Soldier, Dies Charles Heckroth, of 523 Baynton street, a patrolman of the Germantown avenue and Haines street police station, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, died of pneumonia yesterday in the

Jewish Hospital. He had been ill one week. He leaves a widow. He was born in this city April 10, 1880, and was appointed a sub-patrol sergeant January 7, 1902. He resigned from the police department in March, 1913, and was reinstated in January, 1914. He was a member of Rear Admiral William Benson Garrison, Lodge No. 144, of the Army and Navy Union, and Lodge No. 43, of the United Spanish War Veterans.

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