

## TURKISH LOSSES PUT AT 100,000 FRENCH ADVANCE AT MANY POINTS

### British Victory Over Turks in Mesopotamia— Allies Gain Five Hundred Yards Along a Three-Mile Front After Furious Fight- ing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

#### Bombardment Of German Trenches With Heavy Guns Clears Way For Successful Charges With Small Arms.

London.—The German offensive has been broken in the fighting north of Arras, according to official reports from Paris.

Starting additional advances have been recorded by the French troops, which have gained the ascendancy over the invaders in a general battle of extreme violence. Taking the offensive with new vigor at this point, the French have extended their aggressive operations and have carried the fighting to the Germans east of Tracy Le Mont, north of the Aisne, where two lines of German trenches were carried in a single impetuous charge.

Fighting has been renewed in Champagne on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges, where the French have everywhere scored new gains.

Heavy losses inflicted. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the Germans in the fighting north of Arras, where their efforts to regain their lost positions have been desperately prosecuted, but to no avail, the French arms have everywhere scored in their newly gained ground at every point of contact.

Furious bombardment of the French lines, replied to with equal vigor by the French batteries, characterized the fighting at every point. Attacks in force were carried out with great vigor by the French, the enthusiasm running high when it was seen that the German resistance was weakening.

East of the road from Aix Naulette to Souchez fighting in the woods and to the south of them has turned to the advantage of the French.

At Neuville, besides taking further groups of houses within the town on the northern side the French have encircled and tightened their investment of an important German redoubt to the northwest of the village.

#### Gaining in "Labyrinth."

The eighth day of the battle for possession of the "labyrinth," where the fighting has continued without cessation since the French attacked the Germans entrenched there, finds the French in possession of two-thirds of the works. Evacuation of the position by the Germans within this week is confidently predicted in reports from Paris.

The Germans are contesting the French advance with great obstinacy and all the power of their batteries and small arms. Bayonet encounters of sanguinary character are frequent and costly. In three violent counter-attacks directed during the day the Germans met with huge losses, but they did not falter until hurled back with the bayonet.

#### 10,000 TURKS WOUNDED.

Morgenthau Says Constantinople Is Unable To Care For Them.

Washington.—Wounded soldiers are arriving continuously in Constantinople in such large numbers that the Turkish authorities there are unable to cope with the situation, according to American Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, in a communication to the American Red Cross appealing for additional supplies. Mr. Morgenthau, who is chairman of the American Red Cross Chapter there, reports under date of May 8 that there were then in Constantinople alone over 10,000 wounded soldiers and that more were arriving daily.

"The conditions here are very sad," the Ambassador said. "I have never been brought in contact with so many wounded men, and they are such a brave lot that they bear their pains without complaint."

#### GERMAN TROOPS PLANT CROPS.

Start Farming On Conquered Land In Belgium and France.

Berlin, via London.—The Prussian Minister of Agriculture informed the Budget Committee of the Diet that German troops had planted 90 per cent of the arable area of the occupied territory in Belgium and France. Grain and potatoes were planted. The Minister added that the cultivation of the moorlands of Germany would not materially affect the food supply.

#### FOUL BALL FRACTURES SKULL.

Scorekeeper Stays In Game, But Dies After Getting Home.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A glancing foul ball struck Victor E. Craig, 36 years old, of West Pittston, in the head while he was keeping score at a game of baseball between two Sunday-school teams. He was knocked unconscious, but was revived and continued marking the score of the game until his nose bled. Soon after reaching home he died from a fractured skull.

#### CAN STOP WET PRESCRIPTIONS.

Right To Revoke Physician's License Upheld.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The right of the State Board of Health to revoke the licenses of physicians who write an undue number of liquor prescriptions in "dry" counties was sustained by the State Supreme Court.

The case came from Columbia, Mo., where the State Board of Health revoked the license of a physician for 10 years for alleged unprofessional conduct in writing numerous prescriptions for whiskey.

## NEAR A BILLION FROM THE WAR

Exports of Food and Munitions Stupendous in Value.

### HUGE SHIPMENTS YET TO GO

Figures of Actual Shipments Show Enormous Increase Over Record in 1914—Automobiles in Great Demand.

Washington.—Warring Europe's purchases of food supplies and munitions of war in the United States during the first nine months of the titanic conflict raging on that continent have totaled nearly a billion dollars. An idea of the stupendous size of these purchases can be gathered from the fact that they represent an increase of \$625,000,000 over the normal exportations of the same months of the previous year, when peace prevailed.

Figures furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the exportation of munitions of war and articles that go into their manufacture from the United States totaled at the end of April the sum of \$331,504,000, an increase of \$138,025,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. The exportation of foodstuffs has reached \$657,462,000, an increase of \$396,416,000.

These figures represent only the actual exportations. Other large purchases have been made, which have not yet been delivered. Officials at the Department of Commerce today declared that they believe exportations of war materials and food supplies will increase rather than diminish with the entrance of Italy into the struggle and on account of the difficulty the Allies have in manufacturing war munitions.

The value of the horses exported has jumped from \$2,918,000 to \$47,784,000 and the value of mules has increased from \$614,935 to \$7,478,000. The exports of explosives have advanced from \$5,471,000 to \$21,163,000, while harness and saddles have leaped from \$1,571,000 to \$10,769,772. The total exports of leather goods have increased from \$17,787,000 to \$44,129,875.

An enormous gain in zinc exports has also been made. Last year these totaled only \$327,702, but since the war began they have reached \$15,799,867. Last year no pig lead was exported at all, but this year the exports have reached \$6,155,474. Barbed wire has jumped from \$3,424,721 to \$5,187,898.

The exports of wearing apparel, knit goods, cotton cloths and yarns also have increased enormously. The total wearing apparel exports, representing clothing, has jumped from \$8,790,000 to \$24,955,000, while knit goods have increased from \$2,156,147 to \$10,476,864, yarn from \$582,120 to \$1,233,882 and yarn manufactured products from \$4,790,772 to \$6,259,589.

Commercial automobiles are also in enormous demand. Last year the exports of these machines totaled \$934,330, while this year they have jumped to \$23,577,968. Only \$190,000 in airplanes and parts of airplanes were exported last year, but this year the value of these exports has reached \$74,772.

Brass scrap, bars and plates have been doubled, this year's exports being \$12,154,254. The exportation of cars, wagons and carriages has increased \$10,000,000, the value so far this fiscal year being \$52,544,000. Firearms have jumped from \$3,012,237 to \$7,459,078, cartridges from \$3,023,315 to \$12,218,744, gunpowder from \$236,738 to \$808,388 and all other explosives from \$795,500 to \$7,395,399. Horseshoes have jumped from \$86,862 to \$1,464,275.

The biggest jump has been made in breadstuffs, which have leaped from \$138,891,000 to \$496,640,000 during the last 10 months, while meat products have increased from \$122,054,000 to \$160,821,000. Copper and copper-manufactured products have fallen off. Last year the values of these exports were \$122,928,000, against \$80,344,110, despite the demand for copper for shells.

One of the curious features of the comparative exports in the decrease in dynamite, which has fallen from \$1,415,000 to \$740,000.

#### AMMUNITION TO MEXICANS.

Carranza Gets 400,000 Rounds Of Rifle Cartridges.

Laredo, Texas.—Evidently preparing for further hostilities, instead of a "get-together" plan, as requested by President Wilson, Carranzistas took across the border 400,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. They will be distributed to arsenals in Northern Mexico. Further shipments, ahead of a possible embargo, are expected soon.

#### PRUSSIAN LOSSES 1,388,000.

Amsterdam Paper Gives German Lists As Authority.

Amsterdam, via London.—The Telegram states that, according to German casualty lists, Prussian losses alone have reached a total of 1,388,000. Recent casualty lists contain the names of 56 airmen, of whom 11 were killed and 35 wounded, the remaining 30 being missing.

#### REFORMED SYNOD WITH WILSON.

Commends His Stand For American Neutrality In War.

Ashbury Park, N. J.—President Wilson's stand for American neutrality in the European war and his "statesmanlike prudence, staunch firmness and judgment" were unanimously approved by the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, in convention here, in a resolution adopted amid cheers and applause. A copy of the resolution was transmitted by telegraph to the President at Washington.

## SCHOOL'S OUT



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## WILL PAY FOR LOSS OF THE GULF FLIGHT

Germany Sends Note Saying It Will Furnish Recompense.

## STEEL COMBINE NOT A MONOPOLY

U. S. Government Loses Its Dissolution Suit.

## ALSO EXPRESSES REGRETS SOME MEETINGS ILLEGAL

The United States Asked To Furnish All the Information It Has in the Case of the Cushing.

Washington.—Germany, in a note called to the State Department by Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, expressed regrets that, through "an unfortunate accident," a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamship Gulf Flight and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

In the same communication the German Foreign Office said it had not yet been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer Cushing, reported attacked by a German airplane, and asked that the United States communicate the information in its possession concerning this incident. Blame for the attack on the Gulf Flight was placed by the Foreign Office upon the proximity of two British patrol boats and the absence from the steamer's freeboard of the distinctive markings usually carried by neutral ships in the war zone. "That the attacked steamer carried the American flag," the note added, "was first observed at the moment of firing the shot."

Caused Three Deaths. The Gulf Flight was torpedoed in the English Channel five weeks ago, while bound from Port Arthur, Texas, for Roper, France, with oil. She was towed to Crow's Sound and beached for repairs. Two seamen were drowned when the crew took to the boats immediately after the attack, and the captain died of heart trouble the next day.

The expression of regrets and offer of reparation follows the principle outlined in the circular recently sent to neutral nations by Germany disclaiming any intention of attacking neutral vessels carrying non-contraband cargoes.

Largely One Of Business Fact. A synopsis of the decision of the senior judge, Joseph J. Buffalo, prepared by direction of the court, states that the keynote of the entire opinion is that "this case, a proceeding under the Sherman Anti-Trust law, is largely one of business facts."

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired." "If mere size were the test of monopoly and trade restraint," the court further on said, "we have not one but half a dozen unlawful monopolies in the large department stores of a single city."

Motor Company Declares Big Stock Dividend. Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company announced that it had increased its authorized capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and had declared a stock dividend of \$48,000,000, payable July 1.

Allie-Chalmers Warrant As Well As Court Order Refused. Milwaukee.—District Attorney W. C. Zabel refused to issue a warrant sought by an attorney for General Samuel Pearson, accusing officials of the Allie-Chalmers Company of a criminal conspiracy in connection with the alleged manufacture of war munitions for the Allies. In refusing the application the District Attorney said he must obey the opinion of the court, which rejected Pearson's plea for a court order to prevent the company from manufacturing and selling munitions to the Allies.

TO SPARE CERTAIN BUILDINGS. British and German Governments Reported in Agreement. London.—It is reported that an agreement has been arranged between the British and German Governments for the protection of specified buildings. These buildings include museums, churches and hospitals, which are to be marked with black and white squares.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE DYNAMITED. Sapulpa (Okla.) Herald Had Fought Lawless Element. Sapulpa, Okla.—The building in which the Sapulpa Herald is located was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite. Fire which spread rapidly was soon checked. The Herald has been waging a fight against lawless elements.

CHICAGO FOR 1916 CONVENTION. More Than 20 Democratic Committees Favor City. Chicago.—A campaign to bring the 1916 Democratic National Convention to Chicago was launched here at a meeting of 200 Indiana editors. Charles Boeschelstein, of Edwardsville, Ill., member of the Democratic National Committee, reported that more than 20 of the National Committees are in favor of Chicago. The convention city will be selected at the meeting of the National Committee in December.

YORK MAYOR FINES HIMSELF. Drove Auto Through Streets Without Headlights. York, Pa.—Mayor John R. Lefean fined himself \$5 for driving his automobile through the city streets at night without headlights, in violation of a State law. The Mayor had as his companion Judge N. Sargent Ross and the Rev. Samuel Stein. The car was stopped by Patrolman Free and the Mayor and his friends informed that the lights of the machine were not burning.

## MEXICANS MUST END THE WAR

Must Get Together Within Very Short Time.

### NOMORE WATCHFULL WAITING

Falling To Bring Wrangling Forces Together, President Will Support Those Who Do Agree—intervention Last Resort.

Washington.—All factions in Mexico were publicly called upon by President Wilson in the name of the United States government "to accommodate their differences" and set up a government that can be accorded recognition. "Failure to unite in a movement to bring peace to Mexico within a very short time," it was announced in a statement telegraphed to Generals Carranza, Villa, Zapata and others, "would constrain the United States to decide what means should be employed in order to save the people of the southern republic from further devastations of internal warfare."

Everywhere—in official and diplomatic quarters and among Mexicans of varied leanings—the statement was interpreted as meaning that the United States would bring pressure to bear first to unite the factions in the choice of a provisional president, and failing to bring all elements together would give its active support to those elements which did agree. Intervention was considered as a possible ultimate development, but only if a hopeless condition of anarchy followed with no remedy from within the republic.

The President's statement follows: "For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people, and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success, have disagreed and turned their arms against one another. All professing the same objects, they are, nevertheless, unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who were expected to support it.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection, either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

"In these circumstances the people and Government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man in their country or out of it who stands between them and their daily bread.

"It is time, therefore, that the Government of the United States should frankly state the policy which, in these extraordinary circumstances, it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do, lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the republic so long in abeyance and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform. I, therefore, publicly and very solemnly, call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this Government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

RAILROADS SHOW GAINS. Net Revenue Per Mile \$18 Above That Of April, 1914.

Washington.—One hundred and twelve of the principal steam roads of the United States earned during April, 1915, net operating revenue of \$42,260, 115, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported. Total operating revenue of these roads amounted to \$139, 913,839 and the total net operating expenses \$96,653,524. Net revenue per mile for April, 1915, amounted to \$299, 666 compared with \$271 in April, 1914.

CHARLES RINSKO. Charles Rinsko, aged twenty-seven, employed at the Bethlehem Steel Company, while walking along the banks of the Lehigh Canal, at Hahns Lock, fell into the water and was drowned.

WILLIAM R. THOMAS. William R. Thomas, of Allentown, former superintendent of the Crane Iron Works, now a member of the first of Davies & Thomas, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary.

HORATIO LEIBENSPERGER. Horatio Leibensperger, an employee of the Reading Highway Department, was found dead of apoplexy at his home at Leesport, aged fifty-five years.

ULRICH J. MILLER. Ulrich J. Miller, of Kutztown, tendered his resignation as deputy in the probatory office to engage in business.

PAZZA SALARSKA. Pazza Salaraska, a Polish beauty, of Allentown, started a \$2,000 damage suit against Anna Suchina, a rival whom she alleges slandered her.

## STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State.

### PREPARED FOR QUICK READING

Wins \$3,000 Heart Balm Suit—Advertising Campaign Yields \$30,000 in One Day—\$126,000 U. S. Navy Gun Contract.

More than ten thousand persons from all sections of Columbia, Moutour, Northumberland and Luzerne counties poured into Bloomsburg Thursday on every train and trolley car and the streets and stores were thronged with persons attracted by an advertising campaign conducted by the Bloomsburg Business Men's Association in which special bargains in merchandise were offered for \$1 for the day only, it being termed "Dollar Day." The merchants announced that the business of the day exceeded \$30,000.

In the United States Court at Salisbury Judge Witmer named former Judge J. S. Waller, of Mt. Carmel, as temporary receiver for the African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company, of Bloomsburg, which admits that it cannot pay its debts. A hearing will be held on June 28, at which time it will be determined whether or not a receiver in bankruptcy shall be appointed.

A verdict of \$3,000 was returned in favor of Miss Mary A. Jones, of Reading, against Thomas H. Davis, a real estate man of Olyphant, whom she sued for breach of promise. No defense was put in by Davis. The young woman asked for \$5,000 heart balm, introducing in evidence sixty letters bearing upon the courtship.

John J. Hamme, aged thirty-five, of York, a telephone lineman, was shocked white on a high pole and fell head first to the street, crushing his frontal bone. Death was instantaneous. A year ago Hamme risked his life in bringing down the body of a fellow-workman.

The complaint filed by the Electric Consumers' Adjustment Company against the arrangement of the Philadelphia Electric Company for the sale of current at wholesale rates was postponed before the Public Service Commission. It will be heard later in the month.

At a meeting of the Rural Mail Carriers, of Berks county, at Reading, the following officers were chosen: President, C. H. Hine, Douglassville; vice-president, William Bechtel; secretary, F. B. Ammerle, Reading; treasurer, John W. Shock, Hamburg.

An opinion has been given to Dr. Nathan C. Schaefer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Attorney General Brown that school authorities have the right to require teachers to do professional reading and to take examinations.

The Hotel Sakland, on the east side of Conneaut Lake, was destroyed by fire, entailing \$20,000 loss. Several Pittsburgh guests who were rowing on the lake lost all their baggage. Mrs. R. W. Hazlett, of Pittsburgh, lost \$1,000 in money and jewelry.

News was received in Bethlehem that the Bethlehem Steel Company has been awarded by the United States Government a contract to furnish four inch guns for the navy. The value of the contract is \$126,000.

Charles A. Phillips, thirty-six years old, was convicted at Williamsport of murder in the first degree for the killing of Emanuel T. Leib, a Civil War veteran, in his mountain home near Muncy last January.

A B. & O. freight train was disabled at Boothwyn by a broken wheel on a car. The cars were filled with live stock which escaped and scattered over the surrounding farms. Many sheep and hogs were killed.

William Briner, machinist at the Reading Railway Company's roundhouses in Reading and for forty-one years in the service of the company, was retired on pension having reached his seventieth year two weeks ago.

Walter C. Lotte, manager of the great Allentown plant of the National Silk Dyeing Company, has been elected a member of the Allentown Y. M. C. A.

At a public sale a share of stock of the Allentown Fair brought \$152, a record price. Nobody can vote more than one share and no dividends are ever paid. Their book value is \$400.

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