

GERMAN SUBMARINE MAKES PRESENCE KNOWN IN IRISH SEA BY SINKING STEAMER

Small British Vessel Destroyed Without Warning, Near Ocean Pathway.

USED BY GREAT LINERS

Three of Crew Killed by Explosion and One Drowned Making Escape.

Intensity of Land Battles Rapidly Increasing.

London, February 20.—A German submarine appeared in the Irish Sea early today and torpedoed without notice the British coasting steamer Cambank, of 440 tons register. Three of the crew were killed and a fourth was drowned while the men were taking to the boats.

This was the only incident connected with the German submarine blockade of the British Isles reported during the day. It came about the time that the Anglo-French fleet was bombarding the Dardanelles forts and while the Russians, according to a telegram from Petrograd, were defeating the Germans at Ossowetz, Poland, and driving back to the frontier the troops which had attacked the fortress.

Except for the loss of life, the sinking of the Cambank was not in itself a serious matter, but the presence of a German submarine near the route which the Atlantic liners take to and from Liverpool and along which many steamers pass daily is certain to cause uneasiness.

Sunk Without Warning. While this is not the first time that a hostile submarine has been in these waters, the last one to visit them gave notice of its presence by firing a shot and an opportunity to leave the vessel before sinking them.

The Cambank apparently had slowed down to pick up her Liverpool pilot when she was observed by the submarine and torpedoed. While the sinking of this steamer, can, however, raise no diplomatic problems, a serious situation may arise out of the torpedoing of the Norwegian tank steamer Ebeltofte, which, according to the British Admiralty was struck by a torpedo off Folkestone.

The Norwegian foreign office has ordered the Norwegian consul at London to make an immediate investigation and report, with the object, it is thought, of making representations to Germany if the facts are as stated by the British officials.

Despite the attacks on these steamers, the arrivals at and sailing from British ports maintain their daily average.

Great Battles Developing. In the meantime the battles on the continent continue with ever-increasing intensity. The offensive which the Allies undertook early in the week has brought about activity all along the line, and an attack and counter-attack have become more frequent. Both the British and French seemingly made considerable progress at the outset of the offensive operations, and this made counter-attacks by the Germans to deliver counter-attacks to regain the ground they had lost. In carrying these out the Germans have shown the same desperate spirit which characterized their offensive operations under similar circumstances.

In a later report covering the week's operations to February 17 a French communiqué claims for the French the capture of the village of Bessines, and the repulse of German counter-attacks.

The Germans, too, make similar claims, so that the public is left to judge of the outcome of the week's fighting.

From the eastern front there is no news except tonight's unofficial dispatch from Petrograd which says the Russians have suffered defeat at Orsk, and that the Russian army has been compelled to fall back towards the frontier. Should this prove to be correct the German line would be entirely upset, as the whole of this point would endanger the whole of the line northward along the east Prussian frontier.

Fighting Continues. In the remainder of Poland and in the Carpathians, where severe fighting has been going on since the beginning of the war, there has been no change in the relative positions of the opposing armies, while in Bukovina a battle was fought along the Pruth river. Retirement to this position should give an advantage to the Russians, and it is considered that the Russian line enables reinforcements to be sent more easily.

The Serbians and Austrians are again fighting each other across the Danube and in turn being bombarded by the Serbs and Belgians, and the positions between these cities. This may mean the beginning of a new campaign, or perhaps an attempt by the Serbians to break through the Austrian line.

(Continued on Page Two.)

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR FRANK CASE

Appeal Filed at Washington Yesterday by Attorneys.

ARGUE CASE NEXT WEEK

Brief Sets Forth the Conditions in Court Room When Verdict Returned But Does Not Claim Freedom From Retrial.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death in Atlanta for the murder of Mary Phagan, filed in the Supreme Court today briefs in Frank's appeal from the Georgia Federal court's refusal to release him on habeas corpus proceedings. The appeal will be argued next week.

Counsel for Frank contended the trial court lost jurisdiction by abdication of its functions from fear of mob violence, and by arranging for Frank to remain out of court when the verdict was pronounced.

For the first time, the attorneys declare Frank does not contend he cannot be held for a new trial if the present death sentence is set aside.

The brief declares Frank's counsel at the trial could not waive his right to be present when the verdict was rendered. It is argued if he could be absent then, he could be absent during the retrial.

Court Room Scene. "When the jurors returned to the court room," the brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

The brief concludes: "In the present case, the superior court of Georgia has jurisdiction over the appellant after his indictment and the responses of the jurors as they were polled. The brief continues, "and found the prison absent, with none to look in their faces but a mob of thousands, and when after the first juror had been polled, the tumult of applause and the cheers that were below were so resounding as to prevent the responses of the jurors as they were polled from being heard ten feet away, it is possible to believe that those jurors acted as free, as moral agents, or that they were not subjected to species of fear that would impair their minds every thought save that of personal jeopardy?"

"A trial amid such communitants is a mere travesty. It is not a legal proceeding."

ALL ATTENDANCE RECORDS BROKEN

Three Hundred Thousand People Visit Exposition Grounds

DURING OPENING DAY

Great International Celebration of Opening of Panama Canal Attracts Immense Crowds—Elaborate Ceremonies.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—All records for exposition first day attendance were broken today at the opening of the Panama Pacific International Exposition. By 4 o'clock the turnstiles had clicked off 225,000 admissions and it was expected that by midnight the total would have reached more than 300,000. The previous record was 176,454 at the opening day of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

The crowd was a spectacle in itself. It filled the grand stands, it packed the great courts and concourses, it poured through the aisles, it overflowed from the sidewalks into the avenues from the hills to the bay in winding rivers of bobbing heads.

The President's personal envoy, Secretary Lane, was heard with the closest attention. In the more solemn passages of his oration the vibrations of his voice stirred the audience in sympathy and there were tears in many eyes as he pointed to the slender, dauntless, plodding figure standing beside two oxen which looked down upon the court of the nations where East and West come face to face.

The American Pioneer. That figure was the American pioneer. His sufferings and triumphs were the orator's theme. This exposition was his house in which should be taught the gospel of an advancing democracy, strong, valiant, confident, conquering.

As President Wilson opened the exposition with a touch of his baton in the White House the sun's long gleaming rays blended in a miniature rainbow through the spouting streams of the Fountain of Energy that was at that moment unshaken.

Flags of all the nations rose on masts and pinnales and signal bombs were detonated from towers. An aeroplane circled about the towers of justice, scattering doves of peace. The doors of the palace of machinery swung open and the exhibits within were seen in motion.

The dedicatory ceremonies were made as simple and short as possible. The citizens headed by Governor Johnson and Mayor Rolph representing the state and city, were welcomed to the grounds by the officers and directors of the exposition and Federal officials. Addresses were delivered by President C. C. Moore, of the exposition; Dr. Frederick J. Vskloff, director in chief; Governor Johnson and Secretary Lane.

Military Escort for Lane. United States soldiers and marines escorted Secretary Lane, Governor Johnson and the other officials to a stand facing the main entrance to the exposition where they were welcomed by President Charles C. Moore and the other executive officers.

Secretary Lane delivered a brief address during which he read this telegram from the President:

"Please convey my heartiest congratulations to the authorities of the exposition and express my hope that their highest expectations for its distinguished success will be more than realized."

President Wilson in the White House at Washington, touched a telegraph key, completing an electric circuit which swung open the doors of the Palace of Machinery.

"Today is the triumph," said Governor Johnson, speaking for California, "of a San Francisco that nine years ago lay in ruins."

Stands Operation Well and Condition is Favorable—Senator Johnson's Condition Causes Apprehension Among Friends.

(Special Star Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.—Speaker Wooten, of the House of Representatives, was operated on tonight for internal injuries sustained in the automobile accident Friday morning. Dr. H. A. Royster, who is in charge of the case and performed the operation, made this statement at 11 o'clock tonight:

"Mr. Wooten grew steadily worse during the afternoon, confirming fear of serious internal injury, and an operation became necessary. This was performed about 6:30 o'clock. He was found to have a rupture of the right kidney, as we suspected. It was three inches long, it was stitched up and the clots of blood removed and a drain inserted."

"Mr. Wooten stood the operation (Continued on Page Two.)

NOTES WILL NOT BE ANSWERED AT ONCE

Reasons Given by Belligerents Not Sufficient.

WARNINGS STILL STAND

State Department Will Wait Until Something Happens to Necessitate a Protest Before Making an Answer.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The United States probably will make no reply, for the present at least, to either the British or German notes regarding the use of the American flag on foreign vessels and the dangers to neutral shipping in the naval war zone but will stand firmly on its warning against destruction of American lives or vessels.

Many officials who know the situation expect some further move only in event of an overt act. This was indicated in high official quarters today.

In the case of the note to Great Britain objecting to any general use of the American flag by British vessels, the communication from England was not regarded as altering the original warning of the United States against the measure of responsibility which would seem to be imposed on England if any American vessels or lives were lost as a result of such general practice.

The American government already, it was pointed out, has stated in emphatic language that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any loss of American vessels "or lives" and this warning is construed by administration officials to be sufficiently definite also to cover any injury to American citizens abroad belligerent vessels.

Arguments Worthless. The arguments in both the British and German notes concerning changing violations of the rules of international law and warfare, it is held by American government officials, are of no concern to the United States. The breaking down of the doctrine of international law as between belligerents does not, in the view of high officials here, effect the status of those rules as between the United States and Great Britain and Germany with whom this country is at peace. There is every prospect that the long British note replying to the American protest of December 23, on the subject of contraband will bring forth a rejoinder from the United States.

The State Department of late has received comparatively few complaints of detention and seizure and the opinion prevails among officials that the American note has had its desired effect.

As for the note which Great Britain sent in the case of the American steamer, the German government is holding a cargo of foodstuffs, now held by the British prize court, the State Department will enter into no further correspondence on the subject, awaiting the decision of the prize court before making diplomatic representations. The decision of the court is expected, however, to be made within a reasonable length of time, and in the opinion of the State Department there is a denial of justice to the American owners, a protest will be entered.

Officers Won't Talk. Bethlehem Steel Company Officials Refuse Inquiries to Schwab. South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 20.—None of the officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company would say anything today in regard to the complaints made by the German and Austro-Hungarian governments. The company has large contracts for guns and gun carriages for European countries. The only person authorized to speak, they said is President Charles M. Schwab who is in New York.

Nothing Doing at Seattle. Plant There Standing Idle Says President Patterson of Company. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 20.—After reading Ambassador Bernstorff's complaint, President J. V. Patterson, of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, said:

"We are not building any submarines or parts of submarines for any country at present. Under the law we have the right to build submarines here, take them to pieces and ship them anywhere but our plant is now entirely idle so far as submarines are concerned."

Construction Work Ceased. Subcontracts From Schwab Not Being Filled at San Francisco. San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Officers of the Union Iron Works here admitted some time ago that work on the hulls of eight submarines was being done here in fulfillment of a subcontract placed by Charles M. Schwab.

When Mr. Schwab announced he had cancelled his contract in compliance with President Wilson's definition of neutrality, it was understood that work had been stopped here.

Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Bill Adopted by Senate After Adding Million Dollars—Carried \$123,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Both houses of Congress worked rapidly today on appropriation bills which must become law before March 4.

The Senate, after adding \$1,000,000 to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it left the House, passed that measure, also the \$128,000,000 sundry civil bill, with minor amendments, an appropriation bill of \$50,000 for a consulate building at Shanghai and \$50,000 for entertainment of Central and South American financiers at a Pan-American financial conference at San Francisco to be called by the President, were cut out, despite the State Department's endorsement.

A proposal to have the President take steps to recover from Cuba more than \$6,000,000 amount in the pacification of that country also was eliminated.

The appropriation for participation in an exposition at Panama was cut from \$100,000 to \$25,000.

The House also passed the military academy bill appropriating \$1,037,933 and took up the \$6,000,000 fortification measure.

During the debate on the academy bill Representative Platt urged his bill to authorize the President to fill all vacancies from the whole list of alternates. Vacancies of the last ten years have averaged from 42 to 122 a year, he said, and an emergency would demonstrate the need of these additional officers for the army.

GERMANY RENEWS HER COMPLAINTS

Claims Submarines Built Here and Shipped to Allies.

IN SECTIONS TO CANADA

Reports From Ship Building Concerns by Naval Authorities, However, Show No Construction Work Underway.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Renewed complaints were made today to the State Department in behalf of the German and Austro-Hungarian embassies that submarines were being built in the United States and shipped in sections to Canada for re-shipment to England. Secretary Bryan promised an official investigation. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and owner of the Union Iron Works, is said to have cancelled similar contracts with the British government several months ago after a conference with Secretary Bryan, on the theory that they constituted a violation of neutrality.

Naval officials detained at the various private yards where contracts for the United States government are being executed recently reported to Secretary Daniels that the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and the Pure River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., were building ten submarines each, in addition to those, they have under construction for the United States. It was said these had been contracted for by Great Britain before the outbreak of hostilities and could not be delivered until the war was over.

The inspectors reported that none of these boats could be completed for several months and that none of their component parts had been shipped by the builders.

So far as the officials here know, no breach of the agreement between Mr. Schwab and the government is contemplated, but it was made evident that notwithstanding the legal opinion secured by the steel company affirming its right to ship parts of war vessels to belligerents, the government will not permit this to be done without appealing to the Supreme Court. The courts are invoked by the ship builders.

Officers Won't Talk. Bethlehem Steel Company Officials Refuse Inquiries to Schwab. South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 20.—None of the officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company would say anything today in regard to the complaints made by the German and Austro-Hungarian governments. The company has large contracts for guns and gun carriages for European countries. The only person authorized to speak, they said is President Charles M. Schwab who is in New York.

Nothing Doing at Seattle. Plant There Standing Idle Says President Patterson of Company. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 20.—After reading Ambassador Bernstorff's complaint, President J. V. Patterson, of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, said:

"We are not building any submarines or parts of submarines for any country at present. Under the law we have the right to build submarines here, take them to pieces and ship them anywhere but our plant is now entirely idle so far as submarines are concerned."

Construction Work Ceased. Subcontracts From Schwab Not Being Filled at San Francisco. San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Officers of the Union Iron Works here admitted some time ago that work on the hulls of eight submarines was being done here in fulfillment of a subcontract placed by Charles M. Schwab.

When Mr. Schwab announced he had cancelled his contract in compliance with President Wilson's definition of neutrality, it was understood that work had been stopped here.

Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Bill Adopted by Senate After Adding Million Dollars—Carried \$123,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Both houses of Congress worked rapidly today on appropriation bills which must become law before March 4.

The Senate, after adding \$1,000,000 to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it left the House, passed that measure, also the \$128,000,000 sundry civil bill, with minor amendments, an appropriation bill of \$50,000 for a consulate building at Shanghai and \$50,000 for entertainment of Central and South American financiers at a Pan-American financial conference at San Francisco to be called by the President, were cut out, despite the State Department's endorsement.

A proposal to have the President take steps to recover from Cuba more than \$6,000,000 amount in the pacification of that country also was eliminated.

The appropriation for participation in an exposition at Panama was cut from \$100,000 to \$25,000.

The House also passed the military academy bill appropriating \$1,037,933 and took up the \$6,000,000 fortification measure.

During the debate on the academy bill Representative Platt urged his bill to authorize the President to fill all vacancies from the whole list of alternates. Vacancies of the last ten years have averaged from 42 to 122 a year, he said, and an emergency would demonstrate the need of these additional officers for the army.

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET SHELL FORTS OF THE DARDANELLES AIRSHIPS AID WITH BOMBS

MORE DEADLY LICKS DEALT OLD BOOZE

Second Division of Flying Squadron Heard Last Night

LAST MEETING TODAY

Former Governor J. Frank Hanly to Speak at Academy of Music—Other Speakers—National Prohibition is Slogan.

PROGRAMME TODAY. Place—Academy of Music. Time—8 and 8 p. m. Speakers—Hon. J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana; Hon. John E. Lewis, former member of Massachusetts legislature, and Hon. Oliver Wayne Stewart, former member of the Illinois legislature, Miss Vera K. Mullins, soloist. Everybody is welcome.

Old Booze was given another terrific verbal berating at Grace Methodist church last night when Dr. Carolyn Geisel, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. Ira Landrith, president of the Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan, general secretary of the Epworth League, gave a varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

delivered a most interesting and varied assortment of facts and figures showing why America should be a saloonless nation by 1920. The speakers

British Official Reports Claim Fort on European Side is Silenced.

TURKS SAY NO DAMAGE

Bombardment Begun Friday and Continued Saturday Morning.

Seek to Open Dardanelles for Wheat Shipments.

London, Feb. 20.—The first serious attack by the British and French Mediterranean fleets, assisted by aeroplanes and sea planes, on the Dardanelles forts, which began yesterday and continued today, has met with considerable success, according to the British official account and unofficial accounts received at Athens from the Island of Tenedos, at the entrance to the Straits. The Turkish official report, however, stated that no damage had been done to the forts and that the casualties of the defenders consisted of one killed and one wounded, but that three of the warships were damaged by shots from the forts.

British reports said that the forts on the European side of the straits were silenced yesterday and that only one of the forts on the Asiatic side was still firing last night, while none of the warships had been damaged. The Greek accounts said that the Asiatic forts were silenced today but no official report of this bombardment has been issued by the admiralty as yet.

The bombardment must have been one of the most serious ever undertaken, in the opinion of naval experts, for no less than eight battleships and armored cruisers took part, these warships having a total of thirty 12-inch and six 10-inch guns, which outranged the guns of the forts.

Besides desiring to bring Turkey to her knees, the Allies in their attempt to force the Dardanelles aim at an early release of the large stock of wheat which is locked up in Russian warehouses and which the Allies wish to get out, both to relieve the markets and to provide Russia with necessary credit to pay for war material bought abroad.

Admiralty's Report. The text of the admiralty's announcement follows: "Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock a British fleet of battleships and battle cruisers, accompanied by flotillas and aided by a strong French squadron the whole under the command of Vice Admiral Carden, began an attack upon the fort at the entrance to the Dardanelles."

"The forts at Cape Helles and Kum Kale were bombarded with a deliberate, long range fire. Considerable effect was produced on the two of the forts. The others were frequently hit, but being open earthworks, it was difficult to estimate the damage. The forts being outranged, were unable to reply to our fire."

"At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon a portion of the battleship force was ordered to close in and engage the forts at closer range with their secondary armament."

"The forts on both sides of the entrance then opened fire and were engaged at moderate ranges by the Venetian, Cornwallis, Triumph, Suffren and Bouvet, supported by the Indefatigable and the Agamemnon at long range."

"The forts on the European side were apparently silenced. One fort on the Asiatic side was still firing when the operations were suspended owing to the falling light. No ships of the Allied fleet were hit."

"The action was renewed this morning after an aerial reconnaissance by British aeroplanes. The ship Ark Royal is in attendance with a number of seaplanes and aeroplanes of the naval wing."

THE TURKISH STATEMENT. Claim Bombardment Does Little Damage and That Battleships Injured. Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople gives this official Turkish statement: "Early Saturday morning British and French ships renewed their bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles, firing 400 shots without much success. One soldier was slightly wounded by a fragment of stone."

"Eight armored Anglo-French ships bombarded the outer forts of the Dardanelles for seven hours without silencing them. The enemy fired shots from guns of great calibre."

"Three hostile armored ships were damaged. One of them, a flagship, was damaged severely."

RELIEF SHIP CLERS FOR BELGIUM FROM NEWPORT NEWS Carried Certificates from Diplomats of All Belligerents.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 20.—Bearing certificates from all the diplomatic representatives of the belligerent countries in Washington, insuring safe passage through all sea war zones, Captain Jones, of the British steamer Saint Kentigern, carrying a cargo of foodstuffs to the destitute Belgians, obtained clearance papers late today and plans to sail at daylight for Rotterdam. Other safeguards include a permanent bearing the words "Belgian Relief Commission" which flies from the mainmast and streamers similarly inscribed securely attached to the sides of the vessel. The cargo is valued at \$583,627.04 and embraces salt meat, wheat, corn, grits, corn meal, dried apples, dried peas, beans and flour. The British steamer Davenport arrived in port today to load another cargo for the same destination.



HON. J. FRANK HANLY.

MONEY MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS

Appropriation Bills Keep Both Houses Busy.

SEVERAL ARE PASSED