They see in the present the psychological moment ofr planning their big publicity campaigns. Take your cue

BIG NATIONAL ADVERTISERS,

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1915

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STRUGGLE IN DARDANELLES AND AT YPRES MOST VITAL OF ANY FOUGHT IN EUROPE

Neither Has Reached a Stage Which Will Permit of Prediction of Outcome.

ALL REPORTS CONFLICT

Allies Claim Advance in Ottoman Territory - Turks Also Claim Success.

Reports From Ypres.

London, April 27. - On the narrow, rocky Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey, and on a restricted front stretching northward from Ypres, Belgium, two of the most vital tonight struggles of the war are in progress. Neither has reached a stage ion of the ultimate result.

On the Gallipoli peninsula a picturesque assortment of Allied troops, which landed Sunday, supported by the fire of the warships, through thousands of German-of- ported by heavy artillery. neered Turks in an effort to force he Dardanelles—the main gatereach Constantinople.

Allies Claim Success.

According to the British claim, the munication tonight declares that though the Allies landed forces at ir points, these forces are beaten and admiralty statement issued toto the coast, while the Moslems night on the Dardanelles operations the French ranks are deserting the says: colors and casting their lot with eir co-religionists.

at the German offensive north of have taken 500 prisoners. at city, which brought them a gain mit, and that, although the Germans | ed at Cairo: ld most of the ground they gained.

g toward St. Julien, which the Gerans captured while the French on British left not only have pushed LANDING FORCES DRIVEN BACK. Germans from Lizerne, their new nent on the west bank of the ca- Turkish Official Report Says Allies nearest Calais, but have crossed canal and hold Het Sast, on the

The German official communication

which records no progress for ish took the offensive toward St. cks broke down ome of the British papers profess belief that the crisis in the new the or semies of battles, for the in the neighborhood of Kum-Kaleh. ench coast, has passed, but others

says the Evening News. The Germans are not disheartened.

MINISTERS CALLED HOME.

aly on Verge of Making Important anouncement to Diplomatic Circles. me, via Faris, April 27 .- The Italambassadors at Paris, London, and Berlin have been summone Rome to confer with Foreign Min-

Rome this action is regarded as ainary to the announcement of a and important decision by the an government. gnor Tittoni, the ambassador to reached Rome this morning.

the city only a fortnight ago Carlotti, the ambassador to

ill not come back because of stance and the difficulties of but a messenger has been sent with instructions.

ASSAULTS DRIVEN BACK.

ays That Attacks of British Year I pres Were Beaten Off. via Wireless to London, April

Vest the British attacked in esterday with very strong northeast of Ypres which three to four kilometers previous line from close Dechoudt farm on the way of St. Julien in the Grafenstafel.

ssaults, which partly were the rear by German artil- illed Armenians. ist of Ypres, completely heavy losses.

(Continued on Page Eight.) matter of humanity."

Turks ps from Position

AT THE DARDANELLES

Equally Contradictory Are the Fighting Has Been Desperate on Narrow Strip of Rocky Land-Turks Turn Heavy Artillery on Allied Positions.

> Paris, April 27 .- French troops have occupied the village of Kum Kaleh, the Turkish fortress on the Asiatic \$50,000 suit for alleged libel. side of the entrance to the Dardanelles. This announcement was made officially

"During the disembarkation Sunday of the allied forces at the Dardanelles" the official communication which would permit of a predic- "French troops, comprising infantry and artillery, had been designated particularly for operations at Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side.

"This mission was completely and successfully fulfilled. "Aided by the cannon of the French fleet and under the fire of the enemy onel Roosevelt, while he was Governor, are trying to batter their way have continued its occupation despite for exempting from the Franchise tax

es of the enemy appear to have been

BRITISH SAY SUCCESSES.

tack is progressing, but a Turkish Situation in Dardanelles Favorable to the Allied Cause, is Report. London, April 27 .- A joint war office

"After days of hard fighting in a difficult country the troops landed on Equally contradictory are the official Galipoli peninsula are thoroughly stements concerning the fighting in making good their footing with the efvicinity of Ypres. It would appear fective help of the navy. The French

The statement appends the follownearly three miles, has reached its ing, which, it says, is officially publish-

"The allied forces under General Sir te question now is whether they can Ian Hamilton have effected a landing on both sides of the Dardanelles under The British troops are now said to excellent conditions. Many prisoners we taken the offensive and are strik- have been taken and our forces are continuing their advance."

Driven Back to the Ocean.

Constantinople, April 27. via following official statement: "Under the protection of warships, which resulted. German troops, admits that the the enemy attempted to land troops Sunday at four points on the west coast of Gallipoli, namely, at the mouth of Sighunders, on the coast in the district of Aviburn to the west of Kaba-

of the opinion that the end is not Tekburn were forced to retreat at the Harvester company, the Steel corporapoint of the bayonet and were pushed tion anr the Tennessee Coal and Iron back to the coast. Part of these forces on Monday night were obliged hastily to return to their ships. The Turkare not starving and they are ish attacks at all points were progressing successfully. Simultaneously a fleet approached the Dardanelles in order to force the straits from the sea

RELIEF TO ARMENIANS

Matter with Constantinople.

Russian Ambassador at Washington today. Makes First Official Presentation of Matter to State Department

Washington, April 27 .- An appeal for erman war statement t day relief of Armenian Christians in Turkey, after massacres and further threatened outrages had been reported, new line of our positions was made to the Turkish government

today by the United States. Acting upon Russia's request, Secretary Bryan cabled Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople to make rep- William L. Barnum, the cross-examinresentations to Turkey asking that er, started off his inquiry by asking steps be taken for protection of imper- Colonel Roosevelt whether he had

under our fire with extra- dispatch from the Russian government 1900. which included an appeal for aid to themy's fire completely demol-, State Department late today with a vice?" asked Mr. Barnum. houses in Lizerne which were President Wilson from the Catholics of us during the last night, the Armenian church at Etchmiadzin in nel Roosevelt. Schead situated on the left the Caucasus, Russia could not directthe canal immediately to the ly conduct diplomatic negotiations be-Lizerne still is being held by cause she is at war with Turkey. "The request from the head of the the engagements hitherto fought Armenian church to this government pres our troops took 50 machine forwarded through the Russian ambassador," said Secretary Bryan, "is the

ence Reveals Much.

Taken in Trial, Barnes' Attorneys Think it May Last All Summer.

Newspaper Articles Read.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 27. - More hitherto unknown chapters of political history were revealed in the Supreme Court here today when confidential correspondence that passed between Theodore Roosevelt on one hand and William Barnes and former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt — the "boss"on the other, were read to the jury.

day on the witness stand in Barnes' The colonel identified the letters and wound up the day by claiming as his Lansdowne, opposition leader, and Lord own the speeches and interviews pubwhich he said some things about the alty had seen fit to segregate captured one relates to Shan Tung province and men he called "the bosses." The names of Barnes, Murphy, Guggenheim, Cox,

Lorimer, Penrose and others were scat-

tered through these articles. The letters that passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Senator Platt showed that the two continued to consult on friendly terms while the former was Governor. President. In a telegram sent to Colour troops occupied the village and the senator urged the signing of a bill seven counter-attacks at night, sup- grade crossings of steam roads and said that "our friends of New York "We took 500 prisoners and the loss- | Central" and Senator Depew were "anx-Colonel Roosevelt replied that l he had received the telegram "too late" The general disembarkation of the and that any way he considered the way of the Ottoman empire—and allied forces continues under good con- matter was one on which he should take the "advice of the tax commission, un-

"Not an Easy Boss."

In another telegram, when Senator Platt insisted that Colonel Roosevelt commission, the colonel, after protesting, agreed to do so, and added, but you are not an easy boss."

The colonel, when Vice-President, asked that his friends be "taken care of" by the senator.

In other letters appointments were liscussed while in one written by the timony that has come the White House, the cabinet to be se- from lected by the mayor-elect of New York.

Seth Low, was written of. The name of William Barnes, the colonel admitted, did not appear once in all this correspondence.

The letters between Mr. Barnes and the colonel covered a period between 1904 and 1910. Their tenor was entire- relating to treatment of war prisoners ly friendly, but at times they almost bordered upon the formal. The appoint- disregarded by German officers. He ment of men to office and a variety of added: political affairs were discussed and "the sterdam and London.—The Turkish Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" elements Colonel Roosevelt said Mr. Barnes had in him, were the subject of questions

> Hostilities broke out between the opposing lawyers several times. The Roosevelt counsel fought against

tepeth, on the coast at Tekeburum, and about campaign contributions from men affiliated with the American Pow-"The troops of the enemy landed at der Company, the New Haven railroad, Attorney General to investigate or bring action against the concerns, the attorneys clashed again.

May Last All Summer.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Com-Corporation was under discussion when John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Colnel Roosevelt, said: "Now, please stop with that. We

will be all summer trying this case." "We may," replied William Ivins, ot start this game."

"Yes, you did," declared Mr. Bowers, "Colonel Roosevelt made the first pub-Then the court intervened. The belief prevailed here tonight that

the cross-examination of the former President would end some time tomorrow. Mr. Barnes was in court again Got Message "Too Late." A telegram in which former United States Senator Platt urged Theodore Roosevelt to sign a bill for exempting from the franchise tax bill grade cross-

ings of steam railroads and said that 'our friends of the New York Central and Senator Depew were anxious," was read when court convened for the sixth day of the trial, with Colonel Roosevelt still on the stand. In reply the Colonel wrote Senator Platt he had received the telegram "too late." tional correspondence that passed be-

taken Platt's advice in regard to the

"Did you value Senator Platt's ad-"I am unable to say," replied Colo-

nomination?" "Don't say advise, sir," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"Well, as a result of your interview with Boss Platt did he so advise you?" and the question was ruled out. Letters Are Read.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

of Men in Germany.

Under Which British Prisoners Are Held in Germany Criti-

London, April 27 .- The British parliament occupied itself solely today with discussions of the treatment of British war prisoners in Germany. In for efforts the United States has made

of Lords, in which he said he lamented It was the former President's sixth humanity towards British soldiers, was the most notable expression of the day. There were, however, equally striking notes in both houses, notably by Lord Cromer, who expressed regret in the lished in New York newspapers, in House of Lords that the British admir-German submarine crews, and by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons who declared that at the end of the war the British people would exact rep-No definite course of action concerning the treatment of prisoners was agreed on.

Improvement is Shown In the House of Commons Neil Primose said that American officials had visited 16 prisoner camps in Germany and that the reports thus far received had shown improvement in treatment

Lord Kitchener told the House of Lords that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated and even shot shall include the two nations. also explained the use of asphyxiating gases by the Germans.

less it could be shown that they were treatment by the German army of Britsh prisoners," said Lord Kitchener. "The Hague convention has been fla-

Our prisoners have been stripped and (then Governor) attend the meeting of maltreated in various ways and in some cases the evidence goes to prove that they have been shot in cold blood. Our officers, even when wounded, have been wantonly insulted and frequently struck. Earl Kitchener said that as a soldier

he hitherto had always held German officers in respect, but "constant tessenator, after Colonel Roosevelt was in from our own escaped prisoners, but French, Russian. Belgian and to all who have sifted the evidence The secretary quoted articles from

> "I think it only fair and right to say that the German hospitals should be excepted in any charges of deliberate inhumanity."

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd, via London, April 28.

from general headquarters was issued "Near Ossowetz (Poland), there has been an intermittent artillery dual. On

25th ended in our favor. "In the Carpathians on the 25th the enemy, after long artillery preparation assaulted the heitits northeast Oroszepatak. The storming parties got

as far as the barbed wire entanglepany and a competition by the Steel ments, where they were mowed down by our fire. On the night of April 25-26 the enemy delivered fruitless attacks in the region to the northwest and to the east of Uzsok Pass.

'Our aircraft have dropped bombs on German aeroplanes and an aerodrome chief counsel for Mr. Barnes. "We did near the village of Sanniki. During the day we damaged and captured two German and Austrian aeroplanes."

EXPORTING OF COTTON HAS BEEN PROHIBITED

From the United Kingdom by British Government.

Prohibition Covers All Foreign Ports of Europe Except Those of France, Russia, Spain and Portugal-Reason for Order.

raw cotton from the United Kingdom last a year. cial supplement of the official gazette

issued today. The prohibition covers all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black seas, except those of but M. Kioki replied that his instruc- the week beginning Wednesday. The Thought to be the Last Merchant Ship "Did he advise you to accept the France, Russia, Spain and Portugal, tions were not to enter into a discus- hot spell over the East will be broken Russian ports on the Baltis are included in the prohibited areas.

a specific prohibition against exporta-Germany.

CHINA GETS A NEW

Set is Question Uppermost

Have Examined New Document, But No Decision Has Been Reached at Peking in the Matter.

Peking, April 28. - With the new draft of the Japanese demands on China in the hands of the Chinese foreign minister, interest is aroused in both houses gratitude was expressed the nature of the modifications Japan has made in the original document. President Yuan Shi Kai and his advisers have examined the demands as what he was convinced was German in- amended, but no decision has been reached, and they are likely to be the published of an astounding French insubject of further discussions.

Group one and group four of the original demands have not been altered from the form to which the Chinese government already has agreed. Group power any island, port or harbor along the China coast.

The group dealing with South Manng on property rights and interests of the Hanyeh-Ping Company, is eliminated but the fourth article of that group s made stronger from the Japanese viewpoint by requiring that China shall promptly compel shareholders of the Hanyeh-Ping Company to accept the formation of a joint company, which

nese representatives declare is more menacing because they say the amendments are based on statements which Lu Chang Hsiang, the Chinese orfeign minister, made in the conference with try very often measures with two Japanese are attempting to designate declared that the Chinese foreign min- public opinion in this country and why

refuse to discuss. Group five comprises seven articles relating to the employment by the Chinese government of Japanese as ad visers in political, financial and military affairs; supervision of the Chinese police, the right of Japanese ownership of land or the building of ships,

Buddism in China. With reference to Article I of group five Japan requires a note from China before the civilized world as a great mond. declaring that when any important crisis arises China shall ask Japan "to appoint many Japanese advisers." This peculiar wording is the undertaking to which, the Japanese state, Lu

Chen Hiang committed himself. In Article II of group five Japan now requires the right either to rent or lease lands. The Chinese express themselves as being far from satisfied with this because this article which is a separate clause from that relating to Buddhism would have the effect of opening the entire country to

under religious societies. One Article Withdrawn. nolice admission has been withdrawn. but Japan now requires the appoint-Chinese-Japanese tribunals for ritoriallity, to which the Japanese, like method of placing their opponents hors

of this group is also based on a commitment, into which Lu Cheng Hsiang is said to have allowed himself to be drawn, namely, that China shall send a delegation of military men to Japan to adopt a procedure for the purchase of arms and the conduct of China's ar-

senals. The new draft of article five says hat China must grant to Japan the subject to Japan reporting an arrange-Britain) or she must grant Japan these concessions unless it can be shown that hey already have been granted to an-

other power. says that China must give Japan a pledge that no foreign power shall receive a concession and that no foreign capital shall be employed in the province of Fukien without Japan's con-

Regarding Buddhism, as set forth in Article VII, China must recognize Jap-

The four articles in the new Mongolia group provide: First. No foreign loans may be secured by Mongolian taxes without Japan's consent; second. no railway concessions can be granted without Japan's consent; third, the opening of a number of treaty ports is London, April 27 .- Exportation of required; fourth, farming privileges to

> ways in Mongolia When on Monday last Lu Cheng

Japan already has secured conces-

sion. ruary and \$2,567,176 in January...

ica Not the Least Neutral.

Former German Colonial Secretary Hend of the Federal Reserve Board Declares That Allies First Used the Gas Bomb and No Comment America-Unfair.

New York, April 28 .- Dr. Bernard Dernberg, former colonial secretary of country is smiling with prosperity as the German Empire, in a statement is- a result of the Federal Reserve Act, sued here today sharply criticised the and as the system grows older the attitude of the American press in the smile will grow into a laugh, accordwar and cited specifically the comment ing to Charles S. Hamlin, Governor of of American newspapers on the use of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, who asphyxiating gases.

"Early in November of last year," says the statement, "long reports were vention for the purpose of axphixiating enemies by nauseating gases contained in the shells. All details were given and a great deal was made of the probable effects on the foe, and the ending of the war in favor of the Allies, in consequence of this invention, was pregroup four relates to leasing to a third dicted with a great deal of satisfac-

"No exception has been taken to that use in America. No inquiry has been churia to six articles of which China addressed to the French correspondalso has agreed, remains unchanged ents of the papers, whether the news The second article of group three, bear- was true or not. No denial of these charges, however often repeated, has been made by the Allies. Aliles Used It First.

"But as soon as the Germans used the same kind of weapon in the battle around Ypres the denunciation of Germany for following the practice of her adversaries has been rampant and the most invective sort of epithets have been employed. The rights of nations have been violated and The Hague conference was called into the field again to prove the utter disregard of all rules of civilized warfare by my country.

"This is exactly what Germany complains of, that the press of this counthe Japanese minster Eki Hioki, and standards, that what is sauce for the M. Obata, and which, it is alleged, the goose is not sauce for the gander. This as pledges from China. Further it is do not believe in the impartiality of ister permitted himself to be drawn into they do not take kindly to the attitude discussion of these demands, which of the United States to play a mediat-Yuan Shi Kai had instructed him to ing role in the present world strug-

KITCHENER ON GAS BOMBS.

Methods That Stain Her Record. London, April 27. - War Secretary Kitchener, in the House of Lords today, railroads and schools, the purchase of referred to the use by the German armmunitions of war from Japan, various ies in the West of asphyxiating bombs. railway and mining rights, as well as He declared that Germany had "stoopthe right by the Japanese to propagate ed to acts which surely will stain indelibly her military history.'

> "Germany has for many years posed military nation," declared Lord Kitchener. "She has abundantly proved her military skill and courage. But surely eral Department or Agriculture it was also for her to set up a standard through its national marketing comof military honor and conduct which mittee, were the leading topics diswould gain the respect, if not the cussed at the morning session of the friendship, of nations. Instead, she has stooped to acts which surely will stain indelibly her military history and which would vie with the barbarous savagery of the dervishes of Sudan.

"I do not think there can be a soldier of any nationality, even amongst the Japanese individually, as well as the Germans themselves, who is not heartily ashamed of the slur which has been thus brought upon the profession Article III of Group five, relating to of arms. The usages of war have not cruelties on British prisoners, but by a ment of police advisers and also joint contrivance which must have arrested your lordship's attention, the Germans er generally is "like an ostrich that disputes in Manchuria, besides ex-ter- have in the last week introduced a

HEAT WAVE MODERATES APRIL RECORDS BROKEN

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Middle Atlantic States to Swelter for Several Days.

Article six of group five as amended Thunder Storms Followed by Cooler Weather Predicted for First Few Days of May by the Weather Bureau at Washington.

Washington, April 27.-The heat an's right to discuss this at a future wave of the last few days, which broke April records in many places, had moderated tonight. Reports to the Weather | inadequate distributive methods allow-Bureau tonight gave these records as the highest ever recorded in April: ington, D. C., Hartford, Conn., Albany,

N. Y. and New York City 90, Wytheville, Va., 88 and Asheville 86. Previous high records for April modeled after the German or Danish sions for the construction of four rail- were equalled at Philadelphia with 92 plans with national state con Generally fair weather throughout ducers and consumers nearer. Hsiang received the new draft of the the country except for some thunder demands, he wished to discuss the storms and scattered showers was requestion with the Japanese minister, ported today by the weather bureau for

by Saturday or Sunday. "In the Middle Atlantic States," says New York, April 27 .- Decided im- the forecast, "temperatures will aver- is announced officially that a British The demand of the British public for provement in the steel and iron indus- age considerably above the normal, al- warship has captured the German trad-, try is seen in the financial statement though there will be a change to lower ing steamer Elfriede, believed to be the Colonel Roosevelt's counsel objected tion of cotton has been insistent, but of the United States Steel Corporation temperature the latter half of the last German ship free in the Pacific. the government heretofore has con- for the first quarter of 1915, issued week. Generally fair weather the first tended that the export has been pre- today. It shows March earnings were half of the week will probably be folstorms between the first and fourth." Friede.

System-Will Laugh Soon.

Addresses Delegates to Southern Commercial Congress at Muskogee-Speakers.

Muskogee, Okla., April 27 .- The spoke before the Southern Commercial

Congress here today. Mr. Hamlin pointed out that while formerly "we had the worst financial system in the civilized world, we now

have the soundest.' He answered advocates of a single centralized bank by asserting that because of the large territory involved, 12 decentralized banks are preferable to one centralized bank and that the Federal Reserve Board holds all the authority of a centralized bank. "A financial panic such as that of

1907 is now impossible," Mr. Hamlin "In time of financial stringency, a farmer deserving of credit can get it. We have a real elastic, a real local, liquid currency. The Federal Reserve Board is empowered at such times to put out enormous sums sufficient to dispute any idea of panic.'

Need be More Provident. Dr. Charles Brand, chief of the division of markets and rural organizaof Agriculture declared that the South ern farmer and ranchman has realized the need of being more provident The time is passing, he said, when products of the farm and ranch are shipped to market and then brought back as foodstuffs.

"Co-operative societies the South are being organized to utilize home products. As the result the farm promises to hold the young people by offering a broader life," he said.

"Bridge the gap between the ordinary country boy and girl and the agricultural college or industrial institute and you have accomplished much toward the solution of the farm problem." was the advice offered by H. E. Blakeslee, commissioner of agriculture for Mississippi, another speaker. Although the place of the meeting of the Southern Commercial

Congress will not be determined until

a meeting of the Board of Directors.

several months after the close of the

present convention, spirited contests Overtures have already have arisen. been received from Little Rock, Ark .: Cincinnati, Charleston, S. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Roanoke, Va.: Raleigh N. C.; Baltimore, St. Louis and Rich-Agriculture as a sectional problem, railroad rates and the work of the Fed-

congress. The attendance was largely

increased by the arrival of scores of

delegates who were unable to attend the opening meetings. "Cash markets for locally grown lending a hand to help the country to prosperity, a city is helping itself to prosperity," declared Mr. Bradford Knapp, head of the Farmers' Co-Operative Division of the United States De-

partment of Agriculture. To Col. Robert M. Mixson. of South Carolina, the American farmsticks his head in the sand and won't today refuses to use business judgment and supply that for which there is a demand in such quantities as are need-

Colonel Mixson urged the protection hrough governmental or state agencies, of agriculture in the Southern cotton states by warehouse systems modelled after that of South Carolina, under which a farmer may store his crop and obtain a certificate of storage on which he can negotiate a loan. National Marketing Committee.

ional Market Committee organized at lation to create a National Council of Agriculture, Representative William S. Goodwin, of Arkansas, told the Southern Commercial Congress here today that billions of dollars worth of American farm products annually go to waste. "So long as one bushel of potatoes is unmarketed or a hungry man is unfed," he said, "we have an imperfect distributing system."

Representative Goodwin said the ultimate consumer pays one dollar for the same agricultural products for which the grower receives but 35 cents. the 65 cents being consumed by clumsy, ing waste and decay. He predicted that if a market could be found for all agricultural products, railroad dividends Richmond, Va., 96 degrees; Wash- would be the order of the day, increased employement on railroads and farms would follow and immense increases would be rolled up in the national wealth. He urged a marketing system townships co-operating to bring pro-

GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

of That Nation Free in Pacific.

Melbourne, via London, April 27 .- It

Available shipping data contain no The following letter from Platt to vented by the general blockade against \$8,004,136, as against \$4,511,058 in Feb- lowed by showers and local thunder record of a German vessel named El

(Continued on Page Eight) TURKEY ASKED TO SEND

State Department Takes Up

-Action for Humanity.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff called at the nomination for the Vice Presidency in

commenced to bombard first official notice the department has received of the reported Armenian masheadquariers of Poperinghe, sacres. Our action was taken as a

Barnes-Roosevelt Correspond- Parliament Discusses Situation Has Japan Modified Original Says Public Opinion in Amer- As Result of Reserve Banking

POLITICS GRATITUDE TO THE U.S. PUBLIC IS INTERESTED DISCUSSES GAS BOMBS SAYS GOVERNOR HAMLIN

able to Dislodge the In Reply to Protest Concerning Time Lord Kitchener Speaking of Conditions cises Practices.

to ameliorate conditions. Lord Kitchener's speech in the House

accorded British prisoners.

"I have been forced with reluctance to accept as indisputably true the mal-

grantly disregarded by German officers.

American sources, has brought it home that the inhumanity displayed by the German authorities toward British prisoners especially is beyond doubt." conventions adopted at The Hague

and asserted they had been flagrantly

Intermittent Artillery Duel in Poland The following official communication

company, and whether he, as President | the left bank of the Vistula, southwest of the United States, had ordered the of Radoszcicze skirmishes on April