

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 22, 1915.
 British won north of La Bassee, but were repulsed near Neuve Chapelle.
 Russians took offensive on lower San and captured four towns.
 Germans defeated Russians at Shavil.
 Austrians in Bukovina retreated.
 Norwegian steamer sunk by German submarine.
 German aviators dropped bombs on Paris.
 General mobilization of Italian army ordered and martial law proclaimed in northeast Italy.

May 23, 1915.
 British advanced east of Festubert and French near Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville-St. Vaast.
 Russians recrossed the San in effort to outflank the Germans.
 Germans defeated Russian right wing.
 Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
 Austrian patrol crossed Italian frontier and was driven back.
 Turks repulsed allies at Sed-ul-Bahr.
 Great Britain, France and Russia in joint statement, accused Turkish government of responsibility for massacres of Armenians.

May 24, 1915.
 Germans attacked British near Ypres behind six-mile cloud of poison gas.
 Russian movement upon Nisko compelled Mackensen to draw in his wings.
 Furious German assaults south of Przemysl.
 Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts in front of Rivoli.
 Austrian vessels bombarded Italian coast towns.
 Turkish gunboat sunk by allied submarine.
 Austrian aviators bombarded many Italian towns.
 Germans at Monso, Kamerun, surrendered to French.

May 25, 1915.
 Von Mackensen took six fortified villages north of Przemysl.
 Russians won in Opatow region.
 Italians crossed Austrian frontier on 67-mile front.
 American steamer Nebraskan struck by torpedo or mine.
 Italy declared blockade of Austrian and Albanian coasts.
 Austrians sank Italian destroyer.
 Allies bombarded many Asia Minor coast towns.
 British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles by German submarine.
 British coalition cabinet announced.

May 26, 1915.
 British made further gains near La Bassee.
 Germans forced passage of the San River.
 Italians seized various towns in the Trentino.
 British submarine sank Turkish gunboat close to Constantinople.
 Zeppelin bombarded Southeast England, and later fell into sea.

May 27, 1915.
 Belgians repulsed two German attacks near Dixmude.
 Teutons forced another crossing of the San, broke through Russian lines near Stry and forced Russians back.
 Russians won fights on Upper Vistula and near Oniester marshes.
 Italian invasion of Austria continued; battles west of Pradell pass and at Ploeken.
 Allies in Gallipoli carried five lines of Turkish trenches with bayonet.
 British auxiliary ship Princess Irene blown up; 321 killed.
 British battleship sunk by German submarine at Dardanelles.
 Allied aviators bombarded Ludwigshafen and Ostend.

May 28, 1915.
 Fierce fighting north of Arras.
 Russians drove Germans back across the San, but Austrians advanced farther.
 Italians occupied Monte Baldo and crossed Venetian Alps.
 Austrians sank Italian destroyer and Italians sank Austrian submarine.
 Five allied steamers sunk by German submarines.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito.
 Fingers, flies and food spread typhoid fever.
 Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano, which come from no fewer than 16 countries.
 Every day the River Thames scoops 1,000 tons of earth from its banks.
 A full-grown elephant yields 120 pounds of ivory.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REJECTS PROGRAM

AGREES TO BILL WHICH CARRIES \$240,000,000 FOR THIS YEAR ONLY.

BREAKS FIVE-DAY DEADLOCK

Largest Naval Appropriation Ever Presented to Congress—Administration 5-Year Plan Rejected.

Washington.—Administration forces a Congress lost the first skirmish in the naval preparedness campaign when the House Committee broke a five-day deadlock and completed the naval appropriation bill without approving the five-year building program advocated by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

As finally agreed to the bill authorizes the construction in 1917 of five battle cruisers, as against two dreadnaughts and two battle cruisers recommended by Secretary Daniels, four scout cruisers, an increase of one over the Department's program, 16 destroyers as against 15 recommended; 20 submarines, three to be 800-ton boats, compared with five fleet and 25 coast defense submarines recommended; one hospital ship, one oil fuel ship and one ammunition ship. The gunboat recommended was stricken out and the fuel and ammunition ships were added from Secretary Daniels' program for the second year.

The total amount carried by the bill is \$240,000,000; the largest naval appropriation ever presented to congress. While the appropriation is, if anything, an increase over the Department's plans, failure of the five-year program and the fact that no dreadnaughts were provided for, make the bill unsatisfactory to Administration officials. Secretary Daniels said he never lost hope of getting what he asked for until Congress adjourned.

It was clearly indicated that the Senate, which has not yet taken up consideration of the naval bill even in committee was relied upon to restore the battleships. The Senate has never failed to increase the program for the Navy mapped out by the House, and Navy officials are confident that the final bill will provide for at least two battleships and four battle cruisers.

FIRE IN NAVY YARD AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Flames Spread Rapidly—Soon Beyond Control.—Stubborn Fight.
 Norfolk, Va.—The ship-fitters shop, known as building No. 24, and all of the equipment, consisting of valuable woodworking machinery, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, were destroyed by fire. The boiler-makers shop and the plumbers shop, adjoining buildings in the group, were slightly damaged.

The fire originated in the ship-fitters shop from some unknown cause shortly after 6 o'clock. The flames spread rapidly and were quickly beyond the control of the navy yard fire-fighting force. The entire Portsmouth fire department was called to the scene. A stubborn two-hours' fight confined the fire to the buildings mentioned and at 9 o'clock all danger of a general conflagration had passed.

SOLUTION OF REVENUE PROBLEM PLEASER KITCHEN.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo submitted to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee revised estimates of the Government's receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the current fiscal year and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, tending to show that much less new revenue will have to be raised to meet the bill for preparedness and other large contemplated expenditures than had been supposed.

Only about \$150,000,000 in additional revenue will have to be provided during the coming year, Mr. McAdoo said. This is less by \$75,000,000 than the most conservative members of Congress calculated at the outset.

Italians Hold Back Austrians.

The Italians in southern Tyrol now are tenaciously holding back the Austrians from further inroads into their positions. In the Ledro Valley, southwest of Trent, and in the Lagarina Valley, to the south of the city, the Austrians, after heavy artillery preparation, threw vicious attacks against the Italian lines but all of them were repulsed with heavy casualties, according to Rome. Five attacks were made on Zegnortorta, and all of them were stopped with sanguinary losses.

Test Navy Yard Shell Shops.

Norfolk, Va.—As a preparedness test and in order to demonstrate the facilities and capacity of the Navy Yard shell shops, rush orders have been received for 10,000 six-inch and 10,000 five-inch naval shells. Castings are being transferred as rapidly as possible to shops, where they are being machined, finished and sent to St. Julien's magazine for loading. Capacity forces are being operated in order to establish a record time for the production of the finished shells. Other orders are expected to follow.

U. C. V. MEETS NEXT IN NATION'S CAPITAL

GEN. GEO. P. HARRISON IS ELECTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO SUCCEED YOUNG.

CONTEST OVER CONVENTION

Reunion Closes at Birmingham.—Tattered Flag of Morgan's Raiders Presented to Gen. Young.

Birmingham, Ala.—Washington won the honor of entertaining the United Confederate Veterans in 1917 by a close vote at the closing business session here.

General George P. Harrison of Alabama was elected commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Bennett Young of Kentucky.

The desire of the old Confederate soldiers to parade down Pennsylvania avenue and be reviewed by the President of the United States led them to choose Washington, D. C., for the 1917 reunion city, at the closing business session of their reunion. Tulsa, Okla., and Memphis received the next highest votes in the order named.

Gen. George P. Harrison, commander of the Alabama division of the United Confederate Veterans, was elected commander-in-chief of the veterans, succeeding Gen. Bennett Young of Louisville, who refused to permit his name to be presented as a candidate for re-election. Other officers named were:

Commander department army of Virginia, Gen. John Thompson Brown, Virginia.
 Commander the department of army of Tennessee, Gen. John P. Hickman of Tennessee.

The recommendations of the resolutions committee, with the exception of one favoring a reduction in the salary of the Adjutant General from \$1,800 to \$1,500 annually, and another favoring the consolidation of the veterans and sons of veterans organizations were referred to the commanding general and the heads of the three departments.

The effort to reduce the adjutant general's salary failed when it was learned that the constitution leaves that matter in the hands of the executive council and commander-in-chief.

According to the report of the committee on the Jefferson Davis Home Association, presented by John S. Leathers of Kentucky, showed there were no debts against the organization and they had a balance in the bank of more than \$600.

Ernest G. Baldwin of Roanoke, Va., was elected commander of the Sons of Veterans over Garland P. Peed of Norfolk.

New officers for the Sons of Veterans elected in addition to the commander-in-chief were:

Commander Department Army of Northern Virginia, Dr. J. Garrett King, Fredericksburg, Va.
 Commander Department Army of Tennessee, Thomas B. Hooker of Memphis, Tenn.
 Commander Army of Trans-Mississippi, Merritt J. Glass, Tulsa, Okla.
 Executive council, A. J. Wilson, Little Rock, Ark.; Adolph D. Bloch, Mobile, Ala.; Garland P. Peed, Norfolk, Va.; Seymour Stewart, St. Louis.
 Historian-in-chief, Dr. T. M. Owen Montgomery, Ala.

SENATE AGREES TO ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL

Upper House Passes Conference Report Without Roll Call.
 Washington.—The senate after an all-day debate agreed to the conference report of the army reorganization bill without a roll call. The house is expected to approve the report within a day or two and send the first of the big national defense measures to the president.

The bill provides for a regular army of 211,000 officers and men at peace strength, and approximately 260,000 at war strength, and for a Federalized National Guard of 457,000 officers and men at maximum strength.

Senator Lodge criticized the house for not accepting the larger. Chairman Stone said he was so anxious to see the nitrate provision enacted that he would be almost willing to agree to any size army necessary, but insisted there was no need of an increased army. Senator Brandegee, author of the amendment for a regular standing army of 250,000 men at peace strength, declared the English language was inadequate to express his disgust at the conference action and said he hoped "the good Lord who guards the drunkard and the fool will save the nation."

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM TO BE BASED ON RECORD

Washington.—President Wilson, talking with congressional callers indicated his gratification at the progress being made on legislation supported by the administration and expressed hope that congress would be able to adjourn early in the summer. It is the hope of the president to see most of the administration program completed before the political conventions which meet in Chicago and St. Louis in June.

RUSSIANS RENEW PRESSURE ON TURKS

WAGES POWERFUL ATTACKS UPON TURKISH ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ADVANCE SWIFT AND SILENT

Germany Has Hurdled Dispatched Forces to the Turkish Center At Erzingan.

Petrograd, via London.—With the advance of Russian forces southward from the Urulmah region toward Mosul, in Assyria, on the Tigris, which resulted recently the occupation of Rivandouza, the Russians are bringing fresh pressure of the most powerful sort upon the rear of the Turkish armies in Mesopotamia.

The hope is now entertained in Petrograd of bringing not only Bagdad, the Holy City of the Caliphs, but the entire country lying between the Tigris and the Euphrates under Russian dominion.

The only serious obstacle between the czar's army and the Mosul is the ancient fortified city of Jeshol-Ibn-Omar, on an island in the Tigris, 130 miles southeast of Diarbekr. It is believed that this city, with its antiquated defenses will not be able long to delay the Russian advance. The progress of these forces already has broken the backbone of the Turkish communications between Diarbekr and Mosul.

Some 200 miles southward another group of Russian forces, drawn up on the Persian-Turkish border before Khankin, is prepared to strike through to Bagdad.

According to the latest dispatches the Turks have been forced to relax to a great extent their resistance to the British expeditionary army and rush troops northward. Thus it is thought the successes which have been won by the Russians will have an important effect upon the fortunes of the British campaign.

GERMANY WARNS NEUTRALS SHIPS MUST OBEY ORDERS

Must Regard International Law When Stopped by Submarines.

Washington.—Germany, in a note presented to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff warns neutral governments that merchant ships flying neutral flags must obey the provisions of international law in regard to their conduct when stopped by a German submarine and that they incur danger should they turn their ships in the direction of a submarine.

The text of the communication, dated May 12, from the German embassy and signed by Count von Bernstorff follows:

"A German submarine in January last, signalled with flags from a distance the Dutch steamer Bandoeng to stop. Instead of immediately complying with that summons, permissible under international law, the Dutch steamer turned at higher speed on the submarine, whose commander, on the assumption, warranted by the circumstances, that he had to do with an English ship in disguise, bent on attacking him, then opened fire on her.

"The steamer Bandoeng then stopped and sent over a boat for the examination of the ship's papers. On being asked about his captain's proceeding, the Dutch officer in command of the boat explained that he wanted to come nearer the submarine so as to shorten the visitation formalities.

"The Imperial Government finds in the incident occasion to suggest to the neutral government that the masters of their merchant ships be given to understand that in the event of their being stopped by German public vessels, the provisions of international law must be observed to the letter, and that their special attention be called to the dangers incurred by turning their ships on a submarine.

"Thus alone, can incidents of the foregoing description be avoided, the responsibility for which would exclusively lie upon the neutral shipmasters."

WAR MEASURES ARE NOW LAW IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—Five preparedness measures became law by receiving the signature of Governor Whitman. He signed them after a public hearing, at which men and women representatives of peace organizations strongly opposed much of the legislation. The governor later is expected to sign the appropriation of \$500,000 for the mobilization this summer, or whenever an emergency exists, of all the state troops.

SENATE SATISFIES JAPAN IN NEW IMMIGRATION BILL

Washington.—To meet Japan's objection to having the so-called gentlemen's agreement for the restriction of immigration enacted into law in the pending immigration bill, the Senate immigration committee agreed upon an amendment which removed the Japanese entirely from the bill, but accomplished Asiatic exclusion otherwise by a specification of latitude and longitude, which will take in China, Siberia, India.

OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

"GATLING GUN" PARKER



Surprise and concern were felt when it was learned that a United States army machine gun had failed to work during the raid made by Villatas on Columbus, N. M. Promptly the war department set about preventing a repetition of that breakdown by sending to the border the army's machine-gun expert, Maj. John Henry Parker of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, variously known in the service as "Gatling Gun Parker" or, more intimately, "John Henry." Major Parker has a noteworthy record, because he is the man who demonstrated the possibilities of the machine gun.

This happened 18 years ago, during Shafter's campaign, which culminated in the fall of Santiago de Cuba. The man in the street may not be aware of it, but Lieutenant Parker—for such he was then—has been credited with turning the tide of battle at a critical period and making the capture and the retention of San Juan hill possible. More than that, his modest little detachment effectually halted the operating of a formidable battery that might easily have put many of Shafter's fieldpieces out of action.

In short, Lieutenant Parker showed the military world for the first time just what the machine gun could be relied upon to do in the hands of capable men. He anticipated and actually predicted the part that the machine gun has played in the present struggle in Europe.

Long before the war with Spain Lieutenant Parker grasped the tactical value of the machine gun, and became so insistently an advocate of the weapon that he talked about it upon every possible occasion.

He drew up plans for a suitable carriage, so that the machine gun, ordinarily equipped with only a tripod, might have the fullest mobility and keep right along with the most advanced troops.

So persistent was Parker in riding his hobby that other army officers thought him something of a bore and sometimes avoided his company. But his enthusiasm and theories have been fully justified, first by the work of his machine-gun detachment in the Spanish-American war, and now, even more fully, by the developments of the great conflict in Europe.

VARDAMAN ON "FLUNKIES"

James K. Vardaman, United States senator from Mississippi, has said many biting and even bitter things during his public career, and the other day he took occasion to pay his respects to a certain class of citizens of Washington, in the course of an eloquent plea for better citizenship made before a mass meeting in Alexandria.

"There are more flunkies in the square inch in Washington than I ever saw in my life," declared the senator, "and I verily believe that if you would stuff a colored laborer's overalls with straw and label the effigy 'congressman' or 'senator,' you would soon have half the population crawling to it."

Senator Vardaman said that a public office should be honored, but that the man in that office should be honored in accordance with his worth. Honest, fearless, patriotic men and women are needed at the ballot box today, Senator Vardaman told his audience, and if mistakes have been made in the past they may be righted in the future. The speaker expressed the fear that "in this nation dollar is the god and commerce the religion of too many."



DEMOCRATS' PUBLICITY MAN



When the joint finance and executive campaign committee of the Democratic national committee selected Frederick W. Steckman as director of publicity for the national committee in the coming presidential campaign, it picked one of the most experienced and popular of the newspaper writers and correspondents in Washington.

Mr. Steckman, who was born in Princeton, Mo., thirty-six years ago, first went to Washington about 1894 as correspondent of the St. Louis Republic. For some years now he has been a political writer for the Washington Post and besides has covered the capital and the White House for the New Orleans Daily States. However, he began his newspaper activities when he was less than ten years old.

In 1912 Mr. Steckman was in charge of the Chicago headquarters of the Democratic national committee, and it was he who devised the plan of small contributions for the campaign from great numbers of people. The scheme netted the committee more than \$100,000. His excellent publicity work that year led to his selection for chief of that department in this campaign.

MADDEN, LONG LOST BROTHER

Martin B. Madden, congressman from Chicago, is not only wealthy. He is also quite handsome. Nevertheless he is not satisfied with his physical make-up. He would be much better pleased if he were built along more original lines. The trouble with him is that he looks like too many people. He makes a specialty of being a ringer for the long-lost brothers.

On an average of once a month he gets a letter from someone who has seen his picture and claims him as a brother thought to have been lost at sea or strayed from home years and years ago.

One day he heard from a woman, who said she had a locket with an "M" on it, and containing a boyhood picture of her long-lost brother that looked exactly like the one of Madden in a Chicago paper. Madden was obliged to tell her that his congressional duties are too pressing to allow him at a time for being a long-lost brother this year. This is only a sample incident, and Mr. Madden is getting somewhat "peevish."

