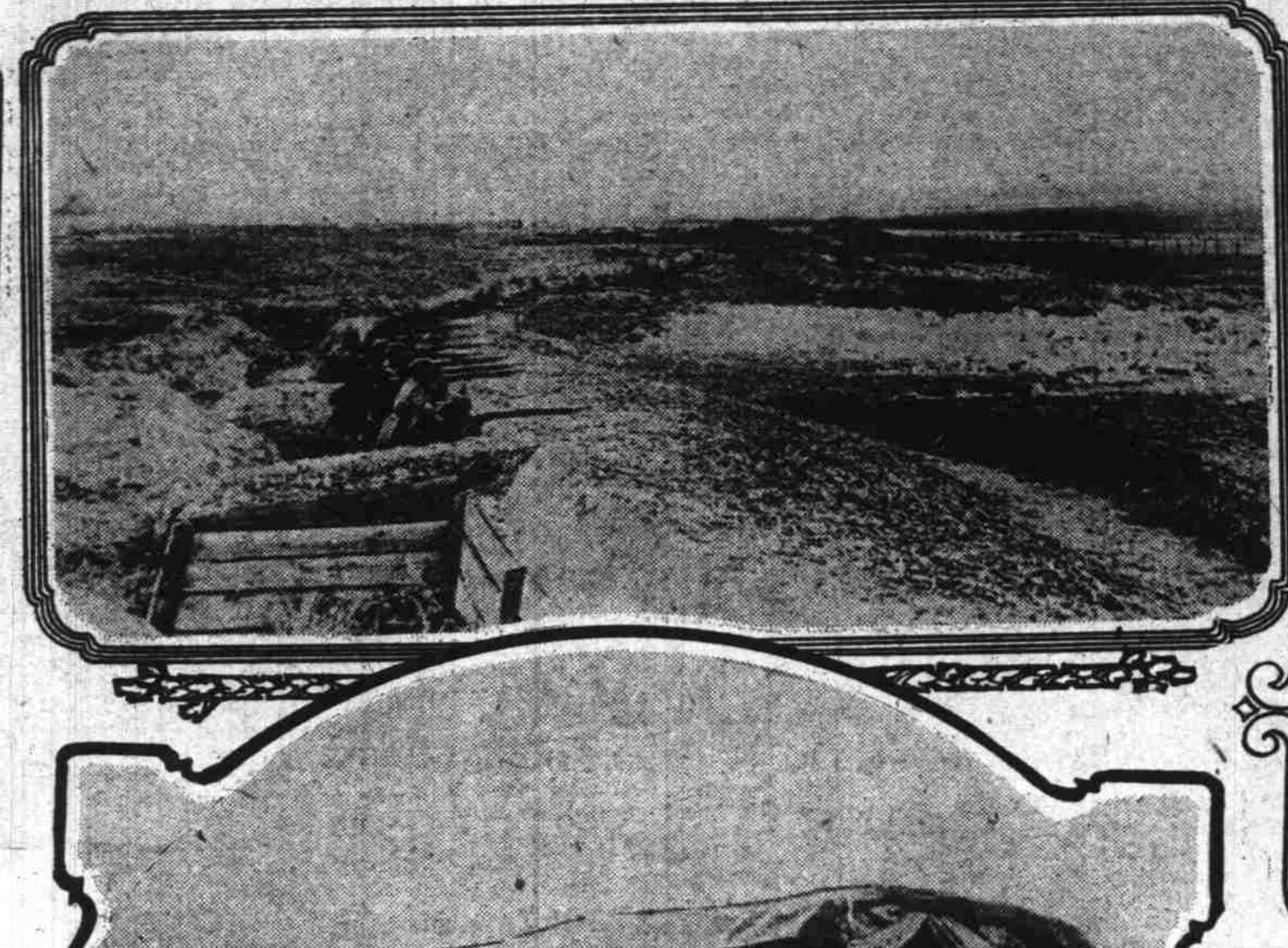


BALKAN STATES ON THE BRINK OF WAR  
WAR IN VOSGES RESEMBLES A "MOVIE"

NEWS FROM FOREIGN CAPITALS

BATTLE IN THE SKY AT YPRES DESCRIBED  
WAR LEAVES A TRAIL OF RUIN IN POLAND



Top, left to right—Transporting wounded Russians from the field to the base hospital at Warsaw; German trenches in the flat, barren region of eastern Prussia; A German battery in action near Lodz. Bottom—A French motor truck in the service of the Russian army traversing a typical road in the eastern war district.

BATTLE IN SKY NEAR  
YPRES DESCRIBED BY  
OBSERVER ON GROUND

British Aviators Defy Shrapnel  
in Pursuit of German  
Through Smoke Clouds.

By William G. Shepherd.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
(Copyright 1915 by the United Press.)  
Headquarters of the British Army, Northern France, Sunday, April 18.—It was my privilege today to witness a wonderful instance of the superiority of the British flying corps.

At 4:30 this afternoon a German aeroplane was reported flying over Ypres. When it was sighted it already had passed well within the British lines. From a distant station immediately after the first telephone call given the alarm two British aeroplanes were put into the air and mounting into the sky in great, wide circles.

The German aviator discerned his enemies almost at the moment they came in view. He was a ball of light, headed back over the German trenches, making for the protection of his own guns.

As he led the way, white balls of smoke, each bigger than the pursuing British aeroplanes, broke into view. The center of each was a ball of light. They were German shrapnel. The smoke puffs did not disappear, but hung in almost regular order in space.

All business in Ypres ceased while the battle was on, as it was in full view of the positions and the deep blue of the sky was marred only by the feathery smoke from the shrapnel and the flash of the wings of the aeroplanes in the atmosphere.

England Denounces  
Retaliatory Policy

Assails Germany for Special Treatment Accorded 39 British Officers Held Prisoners by the Germans.  
London, May 1.—Through Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, the British foreign office has sent a protest to Washington to be forwarded to Berlin denouncing the retaliatory measures Germany has taken against 39 British officers as a result of the special treatment accorded to 39 submarine prisoners in England.

The note explains that the Germans are humanely treated and protests against the close confinement of the British officers. Virtually the only difference between the treatment of the German submarine prisoners and other German prisoners, the note says, is that the former are in the naval barracks instead of in the detention camps.

Teuton Socialists  
Ask Disarmament

Held Conference in Vienna and Decide on Guarantees to Be Secured After the War Ends.  
Berlin, May 1.—The Vorwarts announces that at a conference of German and Austrian Socialists, held in Vienna, it was agreed that the following guarantees must be secured after the war:  
International arbitration courts must be developed into obligatory tribunals for settling all differences between nations.

Food Situation in  
Trieste Is Critical

Mayor Is Said to Have Announced That the Bread Supply Was Exhausted in Austrian City.  
Rome, May 1.—The food situation in Trieste is critical, according to advices telegraphed here from the front. The mayor is said to have announced officially that the bread supply was exhausted, although that which has been supplied for the past few weeks has been made by a mixture in which wheat was almost lacking.

Britons Ask More  
War Information

London Times Voices Appeal That the Government Take the People More Into Its Confidence.  
London, May 1.—Another appeal to the government to take the country further into its confidence is contained in an editorial in the Times, which points out that, except for local success, the war situation has undergone little apparent change in the past five months. The paper desires that changes in the battle line during that period on both the eastern and western fronts hardly would be noticed by a mapmaker, while official statements regarding the Dardanelles operations leave much to be desired.

WAR IN VOSGES, SEEN  
BY CORRESPONDENT,  
RESEMBLES "MOVIE"

But Mountain Fighting Also  
Has Many Features Like  
That on the Plains.

By A. Beaumont.  
Correspondent of the International News Service and London Daily Telegraph.  
Basle, Switzerland, May 1.—I have just witnessed a vivid picture of the war. A German balloon, attacked, probably, by some battery near Altkirch, rose several hundred yards into the air and swung lazily in the light breeze, when a shell, hurled with remarkable precision from a French gun, struck it. All we could see was a little white puff of smoke, followed immediately by a lurid glare. The balloon was no more, and the occupants of its frail basket had likewise met their fate.

Hand Grenades Used  
By English Soldiers  
As Weapons of War

Recent Awards of Victoria Cross Show the Important Part These Missiles Play.  
London, May 1.—The important part that hand grenades are playing in the western campaign is made evident by the fact that of five awards of the Victoria Cross three were for "conspicuous bravery" displayed in the use of these missiles.

Warfare in the Mountains  
Experts Who Have Been Allowed to  
Visit Some of These Defenses in  
the Vosges, Declare that Both Sides  
Have, during the Winter Months, Achieved  
Great Success.

Hitherto, as military experts tell us, mountain warfare has lent itself to guerrilla fighting; to constant movements and attacks, with the inevitable surprise. There has been a good deal of this in the Vosges, but, on the other hand, there has been also an unexpected amount of slow siege operations, laborious approaches and attacks, and, finally, monotonous trench warfare, such as is carried on in the plains.

German Is Making  
Oil From Molasses

Will Take Out Patent to Protect Process of Manufacturing Lubricants for Use in War Time.  
Berlin, May 1.—Herr Steffens, a German inventor, has applied for letters of patent for the making of lubricants from molasses. He announces that exhaustive tests of the output of his process have given satisfactory results. Herr Steffens' investigations of the manufacture of lubricating oil were due to the war, which interrupted the customary supplies from Russia and the United States.



WAR LEAVES A TRAIL  
OF RUIN IN DESOLATE  
POLAND, SAYS BERLIN

Peasants Left There Are Hopeless, Many Living in Holes in the Ground.  
Berlin, May 1.—A picture of indescribable desolation—with 500 houses destroyed, thousands of peasants homeless and living in holes in the ground, absolute cessation of work that would provide for a fall harvest—is drawn in reports received from Russian Poland.

Say Their Shells  
Are Not Poisonous

Berlin Dispatch Gives Teuton Reply to British Charges of the Use of Asphyxiating Gases.  
London, May 1.—Replying to British complaints that the Germans are using shells the gases from which asphyxiate their antagonists, a wireless dispatch from Berlin says:

Swiss Must Keep  
Their Army Ready

Commander Says the Necessity for Defending the Nation's Neutrality May Come at Any Time.  
Rome, May 1.—Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss army, is quoted in an interview in the Tribune as saying that his country's military forces must be kept mobilized. Although no other power at present threatens Switzerland, he said, an incident might occur on the frontier at any time which would compel the Swiss to enforce their rights and their neutrality.

GREEK AND SERBIAN POLITICAL AUTHORITIES  
DECLARE BALKAN NATIONS SOON MAY BE AT  
WAR FOR THIRD TIME IN PAST FOUR YEARS

Say Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, as Well as Italy, Must Inevitably be Drawn Into Conflict; Rulers and Subjects Are Divided in Their Sympathies.  
By Henry Wood.  
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
Nish, Serbia, April 18.—(By Mail to New York.)—By the middle of May, all the Balkan states may again be plunged into war for the third time in less than four years.

This is the information I have obtained from some of the leading political authorities of Serbia and Greece, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, as well as Italy, they said, must inevitably be drawn into the conflict, if the war continues much longer. With equal quietude they declared that all four countries will enter on the side of the allies.

A decisive victory for the Rumanians in the Carpathians may set the ball rolling. But her eyes are fixed on the Balkans. The report is that Rumania and Italy, according to reports in diplomatic circles here, will enter the war simultaneously. For six months a secret agreement to that effect is said to have existed between the two countries. Rumania's ambitions to take over Buckovina and Transylvania, peopled by men of her own race, are said to be equally as strong as Italy's ambitions for control of Itrria and Trent.

Luxemburg People  
Are Going Hungry

Grand Duchess Marie Says Food Has Been Sent But Gifts Were Diverted by the Germans.  
Luxemburg, May 1.—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg has sent an official protest to Berlin against the method of distribution of food supplies which is said to have resulted in bringing nearly half of her subjects to the verge of starvation.

French Society Is  
Decimated by War

"Tout Paris," Social Register of the French Capital, Gives Names of 1500 Parisians Killed in Battle.  
Paris, May 1.—"Tout Paris," the social register of the French capital, just issued, contains the names of about 1500 Parisians killed on the battlefield up to February 25, 1915. Included in this number are the names of 20 generals, 347 other officers, 14 priests and 183 titled members of the aristocracy.

King's "Tipple" Is  
Now Barley Water

But All Sorts of Temperance Drinks Are Being Served at Windsor Castle According to Report.  
London, May 1.—All sorts of temperance drinks are being served on the tables at Windsor Castle, now that King George has put into effect his decision that no wine, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of his houses.

Soldiers Want Flower Seeds

Berlin, May 1.—The soldiers at the front are asking for flower seeds. The list of names of 200 persons who figured in the "Tout Paris" of last year who are now classed as "undesirable," this list includes Germans, Austrians and Turks.