

## GERMAN RUSH INTO FLANDERS IS AGAIN HALTED

All Official Reports Show Germans on Defensive—French and British Claim Lost Ground Recovered, Germans Claim Attacks Repulsed—Russians Begin Another Advance.

LONDON, April 27.—The German rush in Flanders has halted, at least for the moment. Official communications from the German, French, British and Belgian war departments today bring out this point, although it is not clear whether the allies have accomplished anything of importance further than to check the advance of their opponents.

The official announcement from Berlin shows that the Germans are now on the defensive along their new line north of Ypres. The statement is made that the British attacks broke down "with extraordinarily heavy losses."

Both the French and British claim that the lost territory has been retaken. A dispatch from Field Marshal Sir John French, British commander-in-chief, said the British made progress in the vicinity of St. Julien. It reads as follows:

### Retake Lost Ground

"Yesterday all German attacks northeast of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our troops took the offensive and made progress at St. Julien and to the west of that place. The French co-operated on our left and further to the north they retake Het Sas."

"In the course of yesterday's fighting our artillery took full advantage of opportunities for inflicting severe casualties on the enemy."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report. In addition to the destruction of Courtrai Junction, mentioned in the communique last night, our airmen yesterday bombed successfully stations and junctions at the following places: Toureng, Roubaix, Ingelmunster, Staden, Langemark, Thielt and Roulers."

### Belgians Three Repulse

The Belgian army, once more in the midst of a furious struggle, is reported to have repulsed three successive attacks of the Germans south of Dixmude, in the great battle now under way in Flanders. A statement today from the Belgian military authorities says there was activity yesterday along the whole section of the front held by the Belgians.

Announcement is made that the town of Lierne, a storm center in the battle, has been again taken from the Germans.

A Geneva, Switzerland, dispatch states that the Russians have begun another strong offensive movement around the heights of Ussok Pass, in the Carpathian mountains. The Austro-German casualties there in the last two days, the dispatch says, number 20,000 men.

Melting snow has hindered the Russian advance between Stry and Matamoros.

It is assumed that land fighting is in progress in connection with the new fighting of the allies to gain the Dardanelles and Constantinople. Nothing is known of the scope or details of these operations beyond the official British announcement that an army was being landed on Gallipoli peninsula.

## YUAN CONSIDERS JAP DEMANDS

PEKING, April 27.—President Yuan Shi Kai and his councillors were in conference today concerning the demands presented to the republic by Japan. No information yet is obtainable concerning the decisions reached by them.

The reply of the Chinese government to the latest Japanese communication will be given within a week, the Chinese wishing to give Japan no excuse for a repetition of the charge that they are prevaricating.

There are no indications of Japan withdrawing from her attitude as already made known.

## LIE IS PASSED BETWEEN WELSH AND JOHN D. JR.

Rockefeller Denounces T. R. Commissioner as Liar and Latter Quotes From Correspondence to Show Oil King Knew What Was Going On in Mining Camp and Directed Affair.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations, returning to Chicago today from Kansas City, issued the following statement in reply to the answer of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Mr. Walsh's comments accompanying the correspondence in the Colorado Fuel & Iron company case.

"I note that Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., denounces me as a liar. The published letters which arouse Mr. Rockefeller's ire are all admitted by him to have been written and correctly quoted, so that his voluminous newspaper assertion is in no sense a denial of anything given to the press by me. Mr. Rockefeller's anger and resentment obviously grow out of a misconception as to my duties. I was not appointed to 'alloy' or smother the causes of industrial unrest, but to investigate them and make them manifest to the world."

### John D. Falls to Explain

"It is interesting and amusing to note that Jesse F. Welborn, president of the Rockefeller companies in Colorado, gives a labored interview attempting to show that no such letters were ever written; while L. M. Bowers, chairman of the executive committee of the Rockefeller interests in Colorado, now at Binghamton, furnishes his somewhat lame contribution to the Rockefeller defense by confessing the authenticity of the correspondence, but declaring that it did not amount to anything, and besides, it had been uncovered by the congressional committee."

"I must confess a certain degree of disappointment, however, with Mr. Rockefeller's statement. He fails to explain, in any way, the amazing confessions of Mr. Bowers that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company leads in fixing prices and conditions of labor." He fails to set forth the memorandum which he declared in his letter of July 2, 1914, with which he was not entirely satisfied, but to which he was to make certain amendments for Governor Ammons.

### Explanation Fragmentary

"Also the explanation of Mr. Rockefeller was fragmentary, to say the least, in that it did not contain the names and locations of the 'friendly papers' to which the story of the Ludlow massacre was to be given as suggested in the telegram from Mr. Bowers on the morning after that un-speakable horror."

"I am glad to note that the Rockefeller defense to the Ludlow massacre is that the two women and eleven children who met their deaths upon that awful occasion were not shot, but merely smothered in a pit, while the bullets from the mine guards of their companies were flying over the mouth of the pit. Entire candor, however, should have moved Mr. Rockefeller to add the additional detail that his mine guards in the guise of state militiamen, barred down the

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## SCHWIND'S FORMER EMPLOYER FOUND

PARIS, April 27, 5:35 a. m.—A merchant who formerly employed Raymond Raff Schwind, alias Swaboda, at Shanghai has been found by Captain Jullien of the Paris permanent court martial. Schwind, who now is charged with espionage, was arrested as the result of the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine.

His former employer is a Frenchman now at the front in the region of the Aisne. Examined by a commission, he stated that Schwind was in his employ when sentenced by the German consular court at Shanghai. The new witness, the Matin says, has confirmed evidence already obtained by Captain Jullien, besides giving additional details regarding Schwind's antecedents.

## PHOTOGRAPHS FROM WAR IN DARDANELLES



Scenes taken where the English are in command of the shores. On the left, a bunch of Jackies at a Turkish well jollyng a Turkish woman who has come for a pitcher of water. Note the pitcher. On the right, the Jackie bargaining with a local merchant. Note the merchant's pants. Also the little Turkish girl carrying the baby on her back.

## LAWSON'S ACCUSER ADMITS WORKING FOR DETECTIVE AGENCY

TRINIDAD, Colo., April 27.—Charles Snyder, witness yesterday for the prosecution in the trial of John R. Lawson, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, charged with the murder of John Nimmo, on October 25, 1913, testified on cross examination that he was now "indirectly" in the employ of private detective agency.

Under cross examination Snyder said he was not employed by a private detective agency, when he secured employment from the United Mine Workers of America. In reply to questions the witness admitted that Lawson once refused him money, that he threatened to "go to other side" and at that time was in the service of the Mine Owners Association securing evidence.

Snyder admitted that Lawson's guns were to be used only for defensive purposes.

Just before the cross examination began the witness testified that while he was employed by the United Mine Workers as a body guard for strike leaders, among them Lawson he heard John Lawson in a speech at the Ludlow tent colony on October 7, 1913, say:

"Boys, were in this fighting to win. We'll get guns to arm you and we'll kill every Baldwin-Felts detective in this country."

"I've been hired by the Mine Owners' Association to assist the prosecution in this case," Snyder testified later in his cross examination.

## BRITISH WOMEN DELEGATES HELD

LONDON, April 27.—No fewer than 180 British women applied for permits to attend the peace congress at The Hague, but at the behest of the foreign office the list was weeded out to a maximum of 24. Even these are still in England. Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, questioned on this subject today in the house of commons, said the foreign office considered it altogether undesirable that so many women as originally contemplated should attend a conference near the seat of the war, where agents of Great Britain's enemies were active in procuring fragments of intelligence concerning the movements of Britain's army and ships.

## ITALY SUMMONS HOME ENVOYS TO EUROPE'S CAPITALS

ROME, April 27.—The Italian ambassadors at Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin have been summoned to Rome to confer with Foreign Minister Sonnino.

In Rome this action is regarded as preliminary to the announcement of a grave and important decision on the part of the Italian government.

Signor Tittoni, the ambassador to France, reached Rome this morning. He left this city only a fortnight ago for Paris.

Marchesi Carloti, the ambassador to Petrograd, will not come back because of the distance and the difficulties of travel under the present conditions, but a messenger has been sent him with instructions.

## BRITAIN PROHIBITS RAW COTTON EXPORTS

LONDON, April 27.—The exportation of raw cotton from the United Kingdom was specifically prohibited in a special supplement to the Official Gazette issued today.

The prohibition covers all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, except those of France, Russia, Spain and Portugal. Russian ports on the Baltic are included in the prohibited areas.

The demand of the British public for specific prohibition against the exportation of cotton has been insistent but the government heretofore has contended that the export has been prevented by a general blockade against Germany.

## RIGGS CONTROVERSY UP TO THE COURTS

WASHINGTON, April 27.—President Wilson does not consider the legal controversy between the Riggs National bank and treasury department officials as involving any administrative policy. He told callers today, however, that since the bank had brought the injunction proceedings against the treasury officials, the government naturally would defend the suit.

The president said in his opinion the powers of the comptroller of the currency were perfectly clear and whether they were too great he thought was a question for congress to decide.

## PRISONERS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD STATES KITCHENER

LONDON, April 27.—War Secretary Kitchener told the house of lords today that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated and even shot down by their German captors. He made a statement to the house on this subject in which he said in part:

"I have been forced with reluctance to accept as indisputably true the maltreatment by the German army of British prisoners. The Hague convention has been flagrantly disregarded by German officers. Our prisoners have been stripped and maltreated in arid 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."

## RAILROADS PAID ENOUGH FOR BEEF

CHICAGO, April 27.—The general contention that the western railroads are now receiving returns amply adequate on transportation of packing-house products and fresh meats was advanced today at the western freight rate hearing before W. M. Daniels, interstate commerce commissioner, by W. W. Manker, assistant traffic manager of Armour & Co.

Present earnings on the traffic in packing house products and fresh meats from South Omaha and Chicago are now paying a much greater revenue per ton mile than the average of all commodities, said Mr. Manker. "The present rate yields 9.57 mills and the proposed rate 11 mills per ton mile."

The proposed freight advance on the commodities in which the packers are interested is 3 1/2 cents per hundred pounds.

Mr. Manker testified that the proposed advances in freight rates would cost Armour & Co. \$13,801.95 a year on the traffic from South Omaha to Chicago alone, and that on all traffic the proposed advances would cost the company \$415,784.78 yearly.

## CALIFORNIA TO WORK CONVICTS ON HIGHWAYS

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 27.—Governor Johnson signed today the Meek convict labor bill, permitting prisoners of the state penitentiaries to build highways. A statement was issued by the governor in which he said that apprehension that free labor will be affected is groundless.

## VAUDEVILLE TRUST SUED FOR \$600,000 IN FEDERAL COURT

NEW YORK, April 27.—The leading vaudeville booking agencies of the United States are made defendants in two Sherman law suits for \$600,000 damages filed in the federal district court here today in which conspiracy is charged in their refusal to book certain acts and attractions offered them by the plaintiffs.

The suits are brought by Charles F. Borhaupt, who maintains theatrical agencies in this city, London and Brussels, and Clifford C. Fischer, who has similar offices in London and Paris, against the United Booking Offices of America; the Central Vaudeville Promotion company, H. B. Marinelli, Ltd., A. Paul Keith, Frederick F. Proctor, Edward F. Albee, John J. Murdock, Morris Meyersfeld, Jr., and Martin Beck.

The petitioners allege that they have suffered damages of \$100,000 each and under the Sherman law, seek treble damages, or \$300,000 each.

It is alleged that since the withdrawal some time ago of a \$3,000,000 damage suit brought by the Marinelli company against the United Booking company and others, the sole right, privilege and license to book foreign acts on the Keith or Orpheum circuits has been vested in the Marinelli concern. This company, it is charged, conspired with the other defendants in October and November, 1914, to injure the plaintiffs by refusing to book their acts.

## TURKISH REPULSE OF ALLIES CLAIMED

LONDON, April 27.—An official announcement from the war department at Constantinople today says "that the enemy attempted to land troops at four points" at the Dardanelles.

The statement adds that the troops which landed at Teke Burnu were forced back and that Turkish attacks at all points were progressing.

### Champion Swimmer Hurt in Auto Ride

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Walter M. Pomeroy, noted Pacific coast long distance swimmer, injured in an automobile accident last night, is still unconscious. His condition is said to be serious, by hospital authorities. His skull is fractured.

Pomeroy was thrown from a car which he had purchased yesterday, during his first ride in it.

## PLATT FORCED ROOSEVELT INTO VICE PRESIDENCY

"You are No Easy Boss," Wrote the Colonel When Ordered to Run—Letters Show Roosevelt Followed Platt's Advice in Politics, in Bills and Appointments.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 27.—Campaign contributions and lack of prosecution of trusts making them formed the subject discussed this afternoon at the sixth day of the Barnes \$50,000 libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt. The morning was spent reading correspondence that passed between the late Senator Platt, Col. Roosevelt and Barnes, in which it was shown that the Colonel followed Platt's every suggestion, even becoming a candidate for vice-president in 1900 against his will at Platt's request. "You are no easy boss," declared the colonel in one of his missives.

The following letter by Senator Platt, dated February 5, 1900, was read:

### Discusses Vice Presidency

"I have hardly had time to give the consideration it deserves to your letter of February 1 and the matters involved therein and am inclined to take more time for mature deliberation. The vice-presidential question is a very important one and a great deal depends upon it."

"Did you discuss the question in pursuance of that letter?" asked Mr. Barnes.

"I did."

Then this reply from Colonel Roosevelt dated February 7, 1900, was read:

"Your very kind note has just been received. I saw Kerns and told him I had written to you that I would not take the vice-presidential nomination, but that I wanted nothing said until I had a chance to talk matters over with you. I would a great deal rather be anything, say, professor of history, than vice-president."

### Not An Easy Boss

On December 6, 1900, Colonel Roosevelt telegraphed to the senator this:

"Am greatly concerned because charter commission has arranged lunch for myself and Odell next Wednesday, this being the only day they could get that would suit us both. Do you regard it important for me to come? Does president really expect me?"

Senator Platt in reply telegraphed Colonel Roosevelt:

"Think your absence from meeting of commission will be deplored by the president and the other governors. Meeting of charter commission seems to me should be secondary. Let them postpone."

Then Colonel Roosevelt telegraphed:

"All right. In view of your second telegram, I will come but you are not an easy boss."

### Keep Murray in Mind

"In a letter written from the vice-president's chamber Colonel Roosevelt wrote:

"If the chance comes along will you not keep my old friend, Mr. Joseph Murray in mind?"

Senator Platt replied:

"The one thing which you ask of me is one of the worst problems possible. Murray was removed from the office which he had filled for two or three years for inefficiency. He never went to Albany except to draw his pay. I did not imagine you would endorse a man so highly who

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## BRYAN PROTESTS I TURKISH MASSACRE

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The state department late today made representations to the Turkish government regarding reported massacres of Armenians in Turkey, urging that steps be taken for prevention of further outrages. Secretary Bryan acted upon requests of the Russian government submitted through Ambassador Bakmstov.