SLAY FEMALE SPY

GERMANS EXECUTE CONFESSED Federal Trade Commission Acts on AIDER OF ENEMY

CAUSE OF MUCH HORROR

American Minister Made Every Effort to Save Condemned Woman-News of Sentence Kept Secret-No Charge of Espionage-Helped Soldiers Reach England.

The full report of the circum stances of the conviction and execution of Miss Edith Cavill, an English woman and head of a training school in Brussels, for helping English French and Belgian soldiers to escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, to Walter H. Page, American ambassador at London, was issued by the British government Thursday

Minister Whitlock telegraphed to Ambassador Page on the 12th: "Miss Cavill sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning, despite our best efforts continued until

Mr. Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by a messenger late on the night of the 11th to Governor von der Lancken, reading as follows:

"My Dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her-Yours truly, Brand Whitlock."

Mr. Whitlock also stated that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers. Mr. Deleval, counsellor of the American legation, reported to Min-

ister Whitlock: "This morning Mr. Gahan, an Eng lish clergyman, told me that he had seen Miss Cavell in her cell last night at 10 o'clock and that he had given her Holy Communion and had found her admirably strong and calm.

"I asked Mr. Gahan whether she had made any remark about anything concerning the legal side of her case and whether the confession which she made before trial ans in court was in his opinion perfectly free anr Mr. Gahan told me she was perfectly well and knew what she had done; that, according to the law. of course, she was guilty and admitted her guilt, but that she was happy to die for her country."

Secretary Gibson's report says that Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurances on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case and con-

"Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries in the course o' the day, the last one being at 6.26 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previou: assurances tha the would not fail to

"At 830 it was learned from ar ontside sources that sentence had been passed in the course of the after before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad and that execution would take place during the night." Secretary Gibson thereupon sought the Spanish minister, with the American minister's note for clemenry any, with Mr. Deleval, they went t von der Lancken's quarters. Finding the governor and his staff absent they telephoned to them, asking them to return on a matter of utmost urgency. The governor and his staf returned soortly after 10 o'clock. Secretary Gibson's report to Minis-

ter Whitlock continues: "The circumstances of the case were explained to him and your not was presented. He read it aloud it our presence. He expressed disbe hef in the report that sentence had actually been passed, and manifester some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did no feel at liberty to communicate to him

"Baron von der Lancken state? that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced, and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time, and that, in an event, it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning.

"It was of course pointed out to him that if the facts were as we be lieved them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once. urged him to ascertain the facts a once. This, after some hesitancy, h agreed to do. He telephoned to the presiding judge of the court-martial and returned to say that the fact were as we had presented them, an that it was intended to carry out the sentence before morning.

"We then presented as earnestly as possible our plea for delay. So far as I am able to judge, we neglect ed to present no phase of the matte which might have ha dany effect emphasizing the horror of executin a woman, no matter what her of fence, and pointing out that the death sentence had heretofore beeimposed only for actual cases of es pionage, and that Miss Cavell was no even accused by the German authori

ties of anything so serious.
"I further called attention to the failure to comply with Mr. Conrad' promise to inform the legation o sentence. I urged that, inasmuch a the offences charged against Mis-Cavell were long since accomplished and as she had been in prison fo some weeks, delay in carrying ou the sentence could entail no dange to the German cause. I even wen so far as to point out the fearful ef fect of a summary execution of thi sort upon public opinion, both her and abroad, and, although I had no authority for doing so ,called atten tion to the possibility that it migh bring about reprisals."

Italy Seeks American Money. Announcement was made at Nev York Saturday that the Italian gov ernment had arranged to place as issue of twenty-seven million dollar one-year notes in the United States This will be the first direct loan ne gotiated here by Italy since the be ginning of the war, and it will be us ed to pay for war and general sup plies heretofore largely paid for

through London. Geer and Logan Come to Blows. During the taking of testimony as Charleston Wednesday Foreman Gee of the grand jury and Attorney Logar came to blows after a wordy passage They were soon parted and the mat

ter was adjusted.

CAROLINA COTTON BUYERS FACE RIGID INVESTIGATION

Complaints That Buyers Hold Down the Price.

The Federal Trade C nmission a Washington Saturday ordered an investigation to determine whether here is a combination on the part of cotton buyers of North and South Carolina and Georgia to hold down the price of cotton.

This investigation has been undertaken at the instance of Commissioner Harris, to whose attention complaints have come that such a combination does exist, resulting in his submission of the matter to the commission.

The information upon which th nvestigation is to be made is to the effect that for years buyers in the hree states mentioned, and particuarly in the two Carolinas, have been charging different prices for cotton these charges varying one-half of one cent a pound in two points not more than twenty miles distant from each other.

This difference in price, it is alleged in the complaints, seems to be the sole result of the workings of the alleged combination. For instance, it is suggested many cities and towns have practically no large market, due to the fact that divisions of territory for buying purposes are made, one territory belongingto one buyer and another territory to another buyer. These alleged practices are said to be confined to certain places named in the complaints to a greater extent possibly than to other points within the states specified.

JUDGE M. L. SMITH FREES BROWN AND MCDONALD

No Formal Warrants Have Been Lodged Against Them-Militia Still in Montrol.

With Col. Holmes B. Springs, Sec ond Infantry, South Carolina National Guards, in command of the Charleston military situation Friday, orders have been issued aimed to relieve as many of the men in the geven local volunteer organizations from duty as possible, the arrangement being for one full company to remain under arms at its armory twenty-four hours, while the other companies retain only a guard detail at their armories, the rest of the men being at liberty to return to their homes and work, after a week of constant service. These orders have been issued to be effective through this month, under the present arrangements. There has peen no disorder in Charleston since he outbreak of last Friday a week.

E. R. McDonald and H. J. Brown, arrested by the police on charges of nurder and conspiracy to kill just after the pistol shooting of last Friday, in the city Democratic executive committee rooms, when Sidney J. Cohen, a newspaper reporter, was inform us as soon as there was any court, on the grounds that there were their revolvers in the melee. Whethnews. due to a pistol shot fired by party or parties unknown.

The court stated that the order for release did not prejudice the right of any one to take out warrants against the two men.

BLYTHE SEES GOVERNOR

Mr. Manning Issues Statement on the Conference.

Gov. Manning, after a conference mand of the militia in Charleston, said that he would not make any hange in the status of the militia in Charleston until the conclusion of the coroner's inquest. "No troops outside of Charleston will be sent there inless conditions change and make it necessary," said the governor.

ng to Charleston on the Carolina Special.

Col. Blythe was engaged in a case n Greenville when he received the overnor's call to go to Charleston and he promptly dropped his private ousiness and responded to the call. His admirable handling of the situaion is very gratifying to Gov. Manning and to the people of the state. Gov. Manning gave out the followng statement after his talk with Col.

"I have had a full personal conerence with Col. Blythe on the situa-ion in Charleston. The present The present tatus of the militia will continue unhanged until after the conclusion of he coroner's inquest. No troops outide of the City of Charleston will be ent there unless conditions change ind make it necessary. The Charleson militia have responded promptly o my call.

"I desire to express my warm apreciation of the manner in which Col. Blythe has handled the situa- There must have been 15 to 18 shots. ion, and also to acknowledge grate-'ully the manner in which the militia idently expect them to continue to Moore admitted he served Brown still held, he said. do so.

NEGRO SLASHES MINISTER

Rev. J. F. Hammond of Lancaster Cut Across the Face.

The Rev. J. F. Hammond of the Oakhurst section of Lancaster county. was painfully cut across the cheek and left hand by a negro named Jim Leach Saturday Lorning. Mr. Ham-mond was at his cotton gin, where he negro, who got off the southbound Southern train, came that morning and at once excited a disturbance among the negroes at the

Upon Mr. Hammond's asking the negro to leave the premises he whipned out his pocket knife and slashed Mr. Hammond across the face and door, because these men had once tection. this report reached Lancaster. Sheriff them to be desperate men and strong long P. Hunter went hastily by autopartisans. McDonald had killed a partisans. McDonald had killed a kill that man." The witness grabbed North Butee Company at Butte, that is given. also cut his left hand very badly. As been officers under him and he knew mobile to the scene of the trouble. and finding upon his arrival that Brown had struck a man with an chief, don't kill him." The witness men were killed and five serious that beach had made good his escape puraxe. He saw Brown in the northeast was arrested then by Policeman Bo-jured, one of whom will die. sued him further and found him in corner with a pistol. He claimed to hiding near the Haile gold mine. be a deputy. The witness' gun went where he was arrested by Sheriff off in his struggle with Brown. The right trouser leg and a well beneath witness held his gun downward to Hunter and brought back to jail.

CORONER'S JURY SAYS COHEN KILLED BY UNKNOWN PARTY

SOME MORE TESTIMONY

Bullet Found in Body of Loung Reporter Proves to be 38, Thus Clearing Brown and McDonald, From Whose Pistols it Could Not Have Been Fired-Ouiet Reign

The coroner's jury investigating the death of Sidney J. Cohen returned the following verdict at 1.07 'clock Thursday morning:

"That the said Sidney J. came to his death October 15, 1915, at Roper hospital, Charleston County, from a 38 calibre pistol shot wound, said pistol having been fired from vicinity of doorway between anteroom and executive committee room on the southwest corner King and George streets, Charleston county, by party or parties unknown to this jury, on October 15, 1915."

According to the report of the cor-respondent of The State Wednesday's testimony was so voluminous that only the high lights can be indicated. Kivy Pearlstine, M. D., who performed the autopsy upon Mr. Cohen, said death resulted from hemorrhage, due to a gunshot wound entering the right hip, ranging forward and up-ward across the body, piercing the small and the large intestine, sever-ing the internal iliac artery and producing hemorrhage into the abdominal cavity.

The bullet lodged in an abdominal muscle on the left side, about three inches above and a like dis-tance forward of the point of entrance on the other side. The only external bruise was one on the chin made by use of a pulmotor in an attempt to revive Mr. Cohen.

Dr. Pearlstine produced the bullet he had removed from the body, which he said was of lead and in calibre was 38. He said he had kept it constantly under his own eyes until he had given it to the coroner under seal in an envelope indorsed in his handwriting. He opened this en-velope in court and identified the bul-

This bullet had assumed great importance, because testimony had been given from which either Henry J. Brown or Edward R. McDonald, the men under arrest, might have been suspected of firing the shot that killed Mr. Cohen. But the police Thursday identified as Brown's weapon a Colt revolver of 32 calibre and as McDonald's a Colt automatic pistol of the same calibre, but carrying steel

jacketed lead bullets. Other testimony was that all the police officers present were armed with revolvers carrying lead bullets. Some of these officers, among them Chief Cantwell and Special Officer killed, and four others wounded, Frank Hogan, had 38 calibre guns. were released from jail Friday by Some of the testimony indicated that Some of the testimony indicated that order of Judge Smith, of the State both of these officers discharged the defendants and the inquest jury's revolvers taken from persons in the verdict found the death of Mr. Cohen committee headquarters Friday had been fired did not appear in evidence. John Murphy, a Grace committee

man, said that Brown fired northwestward. Mr. Cohen fell in the southeast corner. He said he could positively swear that the bullet from Chief Cantwell's gun, when the weapon was discharged in the scuffle with Brown, went through a window. He said he could see both of Wingate's hands while he and Brown out, were struggling but saw no pistol in

Wingate's possession. gate on the floor bleeding, while street. with Col. Edgeworth M. Blythe, of Brown stood nearby, gun in one hand he First infantry, who is in com-

apparently reloading. Max Goldman said he saw Hogan disarm Rentiers in the antercom. "That started the whole trouble," he The witness said he was declared.

not armed. Frank Hogan, for two years a special plain clothes police officer, and Col. Blythe reached Columbia early ruesday morning and spent all lay in conference with the governor, return-for some time. Much of his testimony had been anticipated in that of The colonel of the First other witnesses. He said he saw is receiving many compliregiment is receiving many compli-nents from citizens throughout the dre back into the doorway upon Win-nents from citizens throughout the state on his tactful handling of the gate. He himself "covered" and disarmed several persons, he said, among them Harry Steencken, George Rentiers and John Healy. He denied that he fired at any time his own

gun, a 38 police revolver. Brown fired the very first shot, he asserted. "It went into the side of the door frame and is there yet." "John Healy, a former sergeant of police, had stood guard over the ballot boxes stored in the committee

headquarters overnight. "Hogan was there, apparently drinking," he said. The witness declared he saw weapons in nobody's hands except those of Chief Cantwell and Hogan. "I saw Private Quinn deliberately start to shoot into the committee room," said Healy. "I said 'For God's sake, man, don't said, 'For God's sake, man, don't shoot,' and he did not fire." He saw Hogan and Chief Cantwell come in with drawn guns. He saw the chief fire at Brown. This was about the last shot. W. Turner Logan didn't shoot, though he had his pistol out. W. S. Moore, a restaurant keeper, testified as to threats he said Brown

room, whirl around and fire on Wingate. "That was the first shot," he eral shots, he saw Cohen fall, colsaid. Brown, he said, fired five lapsing just as a shot sounded from The witness saw policemen shots. disarm Stender, Rentiers, Steencken, vancing toward Brown and started Healy and Elzey.

Chief Cantwell testified at length He told of sending Acting Lieut. Quinn and Sergeant Fosberry with a squad of 15 policemen to report to Chairman Black of the committee. He himself did not enter the rooms until he had heard several shots. He inquired, "Who did the shooting? and a number of voices answered, "Brown and McDonald."

The chief said he faltered at the negro while he was on the force. bullet went out of the window, it on his leg just over the knee. He the left across his body.

Brown then submitted and police protected him from the crowd, including VOICE OF MAN TRAVELS Wingate's father.

Chief Cantwell identified a note picked up by Sergeant Fosberry as one made just before the riot by Mr Cohen. The handwriting was verified by Mr. Emerson of The Evening Post. The memorandum read: called to order at noon, large squad police cleared room to doorway." The paper was torn and bloodstained.

Brown's and McDonald's weapons were identified by Chief Cantwell and opened. Brown's revolver was loadempty shell in the barrel and lacked one more cartridge of containing its capacity of ten. The witness said the Carty, chief engineer of the Americommittee rooms. He denied that York.
Hogan said to him, "There will be hell when I get there." He denied Chicag he had pointed a gun at Steencken. Denied he had said to Hyde wit-nesses: "Come in, you cowards." Chief Cantwell attributes the whole

trouble to arming of irresponsible Brown, had no other evidence of a right to carry a gun than old war-rants. Two McDonald carried were two months old. These warrants were placed in evidence Thursday. M. Rutledge Rivers, former chairman of the committee, who attended the meeting as attorney for Maj. Hyde, gave a vivid description of the He saw Brown back in, draw fight. ing his pistol, and shoot down Win-

gate. Brown was there as one of his witnesses. He saw James Sottile picking up a gun from the antercom floor. He saw no weapon in the hands of Wingate at any time. Brown's back as he fired was toward where Cohen had been seated. W. Turner Logan said he Brown and Wingate quarreling, but was swept into the antercom then by the rush of men and when he re-

turned, pistol in hand, Wingate lay on the floor. Policemen protected Brown after he surrendered. He four; goodbye.' heard somebody in the room say Mc-Donald had ki'led Cohen. The first shot he heard was at the door, near which he sat.

Sergeant Quinn said he had taken Rentiers to the call box in the street and did not get back into the room until the shooting was over. He saw Max Goldman coming down a pole and had him stopped as a suspect." He saw Secretary Richardson across the street with books and had him also taken into custody, but merely for protection. He released

McDonald.
Policeman Lafourcade saw McDon ald's gun go off in struggle but the witness could not say in what direction it was pointed. Saw man fall in southeast corner at that time.

S. Wingate, father of William Wingate, told of seeing Brown shoot down his son. Brown's, he said, was the first shot fired. Afterwards, it appeared to him, he said, that Brown was picking his men to shoot at and McDonald likewise." He saw McDonald fire in the direction Cohen. The witness said, answering a question from Foreman Geer, that his son was improving and he believed would recover though his skull had been penetrated.

Special Officer Doar told of seeing Brown shoot Wingate. The witness said he had on his person a 38 calibre revolver but did not use it. Policeman Buck told of wringing

overpower. shoot down Wingate. He heard shot to his right and saw Cohen fall. He saw no one but Brown with his pistol

Policeman Walsh said Chief Cantwell's bullet went through the win-William O'Brien said he saw Win- dow and struck a wall across the

> Policeman Murphy gave similar testimony as to what became of this bullet. "McDonaid," he said, "was holding his pistol in his right hand He was facing north." Other witnesses had testified that Mr. Cohen when he fell was at McDonald's

Policeman Charles E. Ryon said ne grabbed Goldman as he slid down the pole and then clubbed a man who tried to rescue the prisoner. M. S. Benson said that from street he saw Frank Hogan come out on the balcony, unbreech his revolver and apparently reload it, then reenter the

room. He had heard Wingate say just before the meeting, "There is only one man we want to get." witness admitted he had not worked since May. He was employed before that by a Virginia insurance company. He didn't know the man Wingate addressed.

J. M. Roberts also testified that emerged upon the balcony and re-loaded his pistol. "I saw about 50 guns in the street," he said. The witness said he went there at the request of Deputy Sheriff Leonard, to escort a challenged voter. He was not armed.

Henry J. Brown was put on stand but his attorney, Frank R. Frost, said he had advised him not to tes-tify. The coroner and jury agreed, by advice of Solicitors Cobb, and Grimball: not to attempt to force him

into testifying.
William E. Huger, attorney, said at length. His arm was still in a day. He claimed authority to carry have conducted themselves, showing had made in his place to "turn a a gun because he had been deputized

they were produced Thursday.

J. K. Livingston said he saw
Brown burst into the committee and Brouthers desisted. A few min
Should the new min
Should the new minutes later, after others had fired sevthe doorway. He saw Wingate adover there but was seized by Jerry

O'Brien. The witness said he got his pistol. for which O'Brien and others were grasping, and held it in his right hand across his body, his thumb against the safety catch to prevent its being discharged. If it went off in the scuffle he doesn't know it. He gave up to Sergeant Fosberry, but after that officer had taken his gun, he left him to the gang without pro-

He heard M. S. Sullivan say to

ACROSS BROAD ATLANTIC

Wireless Station at Arlington Talks With Paris by Telephone-Honclulu Hears Talk of Operator.

Arlington, Va., talked by wireless telephone with Paris, France, Thursday. Honolulu also heard the operator talking from Arlington. Aned all round. McDonald's had an nouncement that the human voice had been projected across the Atlantic was made on behalf of John J police hold six other guns besides can Telephone and Telegraph comthese, all of them confiscated at the pany, at the company's offices in New

Later Mr. Carty telephoned from Chicago confirming the announce-ment. To B. B. Webb, a telephone engineer, fell the honor of being the first man to span with his voice the space between the old world and the new. Sitting in the navy's powerful persons as deputies and putting them wireless plant at Arlington, Mr. Webb there without any sign of such au-there without any sign of such au-thority. Several of them, including morning asked the wireless telegraph peninsula had been a failure, and the to signal the Eiffel tower in Paris.

The wireless snapped out the signal and soon there came back a response. Awaiting word from Webb at the Paris end of the wireless radio station were H. E. Shreeve and A. M. Curtiss, army engineers, and a group of French officers, listening fronts. with especially designed apparatus. In Honolulu, eight thousand miles from Arlington, Mr. Espenchied, another telephone engineer, at the Pearl Harbor navy yard, also was waiting. Webb at Arlington had a transmit-

ting instrument but no receiving apparatus. He knew therefore that he would have to wait for the cable to confirm the success or failure of the experiment. "Hello, Shreeve," he shouted in the

mouthpiecc. "Hello, Shreeve." He then began to count, "One, two, three, four; one, two, three,

Late Thursday afternoon the mes French army officers in Paris and the same night and two attacks on that portions of his test figures had also been picked up. At about the instance the Allies were driven back same time there came a message from with heavy losses. No advantages Honolulu saying that Webb's talk had been understood in full by the receiving engineer there and that even the voice had been recognized as Webb's.

Carty said over the telephone that much experimental work will have to Sergeant Fosberry identified the guns he had taken from Brown and McDonald

ARMIES OF SERBIA NOW **FACE UTTER EXTERMINATION**

Hammered on All Sides by Superior Forces Swift Allied Assistance is Her Only Hope.

Serbia's military position is critical. Hammered by superior forces on two sides, her armies are threatened with being crushed as no army has been crushed during the war.

Not only were these facts admitted in England, France and Russia on Monday, but they are reflected in official Serbian statements. The key to that part of the coast region which a pistol from a man Chief Cantwe'l escape from this situation is the speed and other officers were trying to with which France and England could the hope of relieving pressure from grappled with Brown on seeing him the Austrians and Bulgarians in the

The Bulgarians are battling under the eyes of King Ferdinand. Notwithstanding the presumably super- Salt lake. Near the eastern slope of taken by the Turks. ior artillery of the Austrians and Kiretch Tepe the allied trenches ran Germans, it is the final attack by the Bulgarians which seems the most northernmost of the two hills menmenacing to the Serbians. At few tioned. places are the Teutons as much as twenty miles south of the Danube.

In fact, the ground gained averages a depth of only ten miles. The Bullarge part of which force already has garians are displaying tremendous been used up. It is safe to say that garians are displaying tremendous been used up. It is safe to say that peasants, energy, indicative of carefully laid they are to-day opposed by about one every hard plans preceding the declaration of war. With twenty miles of the Nish-Saloniki railway in their hands they with about eighty thousand effectives have a strategic advantage which it will be difficult to overcome.

the public but if any considerable force has been detailed for the task it must be heard from soon.

From Sofia and Saloniki come denials that Serbians have Strumitsa. This means that Bulgarian soil still is free of invasion. It is reported that the Bulgarians and that a great battle is raging at the Macedonia town of Velezo where the Serbs won a victory over the Turks in the Balkan war of 1912. According to an Hogan just after shooting had ceased unofficial report, the Bulgarians have

ENGLAND OFFERS CYPRUS TO GREECE FOR HER AID

All Belligerents are Striving to Win Big Victory to Influence Neu-

tral States.

With the rapid sweep eastward of william E. Huger, attorney, said the Bulgarians, the people of the allied countries are watching with anxious to testify. McDonald talked keepest interest negotiations bekeenest interest negotiations beat length. His arm was still in a tween their governments and Greece. sling from scalds suffered last ThursThese negotiations are being carried on by the British foreign office in beheir efficiency, their loyalty and trick," at the committee meeting two months ago by Sheriff Martin to heir ability to maintain order. I conwith a pistol which he displayed lightly expect them to continue to Moore admitted he served Brown still held he said. said he knew both Brown and Mcstarted for him Friday with a knife
and he tried them to draw his gun
they were produced Thursday offer and an outline of possible fin-the dt o evacuate its advanced trenches. the dt o evacuate its advanced trenches. Retreating to the rear and communi-

Should the negotiations fail, it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize or clearly define her attitude. Conversations also are proceeding with Roumania through the French foreign office. All the belligerents think that the best way to influence the neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are-trying for this in Servia, Germany in Courland and France Italy in the Tyrol and Trentino and Russia in Galicia and near Slonim which, roughly, is the centre of the Eastern front.

Seven Die in Explosion.

A wagon load of dynamite exploded as it was being hauled into the yard of water at noon is the only allowthe chief's gun and said, "My God, chief, don't kill him." The witness men were killed and five serious; in-

ALLIES HARD PRESSED AT DAR-DANELLES FRONT

TROOPS SAVE SOLDIERS

Associated Press Correspondent Says Position of Attackers is no Better Than When They Landed-Over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Men Have Been Sent to Peninsula.

The following letter from an Associated Press correspondent at the Dardanelles front is of interest, in view of the assertion of Lord Milner in the House of Lords last week that declination of the British government to commit itself regarding continuation of this campaign. Although seven weeks have elapsed since this letter was written, there have been this was due to the impulsiveness o no changes of great importance, as the men or to the negligence of oth far as reported, on the Gallipoli ers could not be learned.

The position of the allied troops on the Anafarta-Ari Burnu front of the Gallipoli peninsula can hardly be the allied troops at Seddul Bahr, on described as a promising one. Such, at least, was the impression gained by the Associated Press correspondent during an eight-day stay in the war arena in question. The factors upon which this conclusion is based are a thorough inspection of the Turkish officers and allied prisoners of war.

What is perhaps of more importance is the result of four major military actions which occurred while the correspondent was on this front. correspondent was on this front. They consisted of an attack by the Allies on a Turkish position north of sage came. It said that Webb's Kodjatchemen Dagh the afternoon of "hello" and "good-bye" had been dis-August 20, an assault on Turkish tinctly heard by the engineers and trenches in the same general locality were gained by them, with the exception of the temporary occupation of a Turkish trench near Kutchuk Anafarta August 26. The losses of the Turke were by no

offensive, suffered heavily. Their losses for the four actions are estimated at eleven to thirteen thousand dead, and double that number of wounded.

A description of the Ari Burnu-Anafarta territory may be of interest. When the correspondent visited this front, the Turkish positions ran from the immediate north to Gaba Tepe along the base of Kodjatchemen Dagh, then turned slightly northeast toward and past Biyuk Anafarta, thence northwest past Kutchuk Anafarta, clearing that place to the west at a distance of about eleven hundred yards, and contining west in a semicircular sweep toward Kiretch Tepe, or Chalk Hill.

This elevation then formed the exwere in the hands of the British. The ground held by the Allies was could be commanded by their naval artillery. Generally speaking, they held to the south of Kodjatchemen Dagh the western slopes of the hills, within the line drawn above, of the Anafarta valley, the west slope of a high ridge between the two Anafartas and the plain to the north of south again and finally crossed the

Thus far the Allies have landed in the Anafarta region about one hun- the first landing took place. dred and fifteen thousand men, a

in reserve. Every advantage of terrain is held The movement of Entente troops by the Turks, whose trenches are shoes. From Saloniki still are unknown to the public but if any considerable of the Allies. The Anafarta region water state is need to be shoes. may be compared to half of a huge saucer which has been broken, the line breakage being formed by the shore of the Aegean sea and the bottom and rim being in the hands of he Allies and Turks, respectively. sunk by submarines to October 14
Until August 16 when the Turks was 183. The number of fishing ves the Allies and Turks, respectively.

under Lieut. Col. Wilmers Bey, a German cavalry officer, retook Kiretch Tepe, the position of the Allies was better, as they were masters of at least a part of the Anafarta region. This advantage was lost that day. A few days before the Turks, under Lieut. Col. Kannengieser, a German, reoccupied Kodiatchemen Dagh while another Ottoman force, under Maj. Hunger, also a German, cleared off the allied troops from an impor tant crest west of the Biyuk Anafarta cemetery. With these positions lost the Allies to-day hold themselves in the Anafarta region solely by virtue of an immense artillery fire super-

iority. Without the support of some forty line ships, cruisers and torpedo boats they would be "thrown into the sea," army, expressed it. There have been moments, however, when the Turkish troops in the Anafarta district have been hard pressed. On such instance occurred August 26. The British fleet in the Aegean prepared by a very severe bombardment for the ensuing infantry assault between the two Anafartas. When the rush came the Turkish infantry was obligcating trenches, the Turks checked the advance of the British. Two days later the Turks reoccupied the lost position. An attack made by the Allies August 26 and 27 in the direction of Kiretch Tepe ended in terrible slaughter of British troops, some thirty-eight hundred dead being

counted August 28. British prisoners assert that their position is a most trying one. Water is extremely scarce in the Anafarta region and it is said only one well is in the hands of the British. sult is that water must be brought from the Island of Imbros and even from Saloniki. The men receive a pint of tea in the morning and an-other at five o'clock. One-half pint

British soldiers consisted of six army biscuits and a preserved meat ration some candy and jam being added Poor health is the result of this diet. The correspondent talked to an English prisoner of the Hants Ninth Ter-

ritorials, who, unable to obtain medi cal assistance, had become so weak from dysentary that his comrades had to abandon him when the Turks tool

the trench in which he was station

ed. It is said there are many similar

men that the British sanitary service

s so overtaxed that it can not give

attention to every case of sickness

To other handicaps of the allied

troops must be added the great heat,

and ever-present dust. Of some 13

prisoners the correspondent saw, ful-

y one-half suffered from inflamma-

It can not be said that the troops

recently brought to the peninsula are first class material. Many of the

men are too young to endure the

hardships of such a climate. Trench

digging, under the prevailing condi

tions, is torture to their still unde

The prisoners of war with whom the correspondent talked had been in

the service from four to elever

months. Some of them expressed

dissatisfaction with their officers

The correspondent witnessed the

total annihilation of a company which had penetrated a Turkish

When the Associated Press corre

active for more than three weeks

Their position was no more favorable

the German officer in command o

the Turkish forces, gave his idea of

the general situation as follows:
"I am too old to be an optimist,

but I believe-I am absolutely confi-

ordinary occurs we shall hold the

Allies where they are:" The field

So far as concerns the allied forces at Seddul Bahr, it apparently has

been demonstrated that it is next to

impossible for them to advance, with operations conducted within the

sacrifices of men. In other words, it is still possible to dislodge the

Turks, but to do so would cause too

great a loss to the Allies. On that

front, as at Anafarta, the Turks have

used every means to better their po-

are small, the Turks have dug hun-

dreds of kilometers of fire line and communicating trenches.

El Jid Tepe, in the Seddul Bahr

summit, they argued, could easily si-

lence the forts at Tahanak Kale and

Kilid Bahr. A survey of the

ground, however, raises . a serious

question whether this theory is cor-

are in a less favorable condition to-

day than they were April 26, when

The Turks in the Anafarta region

every hardship of war and not plagu-

are clad in rags, not a few are arm-

ed with single-shot rifles and most of

them wearing slippers instead of

substantial and wholesome and their

. Ships Lost by England.

that the total number of British mer

chant vessels, exclusive of fishermen

Guarantees Religious Freedom.

By a vote of 69 to 12, the chamber

of deputies of Peru Wednesday sanc-

tioned a change in the constitution

which will guarantee religious free-

sels sunk to that time was 175.

Official announcement was made

water supply is ample.

dom.

sturdy, tough, inured to

Their food though plain, is

rect.

fully.

the Turkish forces.

The Turks took no chances

marshal is sixty-five years old.

dent-that unless something extra-

veloped bodies, leading to painful

brought to its notice.

ion of the eves.

disorders.

recent letter.

cases. The correspondent saw five of them. It was explained by these U. S. REVENUE CUTTER CHASES SUSPECT IN MEXICAN GULF

IS MANNED BY GERMANS

Department of Justice Will Try Operators of Vessel on Charge of Piracy if They are Members of Crew of Interned Raider-Other Striking Events in Caribbean

Athrilling chase by the United

States revenue cutter Miami is being conducted in the Gulf of Mexico after the steamship Zealandia, which has been declared a pirate ship by the department of justice. The crew of this fugitive vessel is known to be German or men of German sympathies. Attorney General Gregory an-nounced that if any of the crew are

trench, but was destroyed because its flank was left uncovered. Whether hown to be the men who escaped rom the German interned cruisers at Norfolk they will be arrested and ried for piracy in this country, for which the penalty is death. spondent left the Gallipoli peninsula, after an eight?day stay on the front, The Zealandia is an iron ship unler American registry built in 1871

and is capable of making twelve knots an hour. She is owned by the the tip of the peinsula, had been in-Fiske Trading Co., New York. It is understood the Zealandia is now unthan that of their comrades in the der charter to another shipping firm Aanafarta region, as described in a and carrying miscellaneous cargo bound for Malmo. Sweden, with a Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, stop at Tampico, Mexico, ostensibly for a cargo of oil.

The department of justice has received reports confirming earlier rumors that the Zealandia had changed crews at Pensacola, Fla., and sailed rom that port October 7, practically converted into a German cruiser to be used for raiding the commerce of the Allies. It was specifically reported that when the ship left the Florida port the American flag painted upon her side had been obliterated and her name effaced from its proper place.
The ship's owners, in explaining

range of reasonable and permissible this, said they had ordered the ship painted at Pensacola and that the effacement of the distinguishing marks that identified American ships within the danger zones of Europe undoubtmeans light in any of these opera- used every means to better their po- the darger zones of Europe undoubtions, but the Allies, acting on the sitions. Though both fields of action edly had been wiped out through carelessness and not by design. If the government officials know how the Zealandia has been armed

to make it available as a commerce raider, they are keeping that infor-mation to themselves. The United region, has been the objective of the Allies. Heavy guns-stationed on its States government would be responsible to the Allies for any damage done to the commerce of the Allics by any ship fitted out at an American A general alarm has been set out All the revenue cutters and several

and defended the elevation success warships are engaging in the search. Merchantmen plying in the waters The landing at Ari Burnu, in the where the Zealandia is supposed to northern zone, had a twofold purpose. It was the time to threaten have been have been warned to be on the lookout and report by wireless. the rear of the Turkish forces at The department of justice holds that Euddul Bahr, and also to place the the ship having gone to sea in viotreme Turkish right flank. Two hills Kodjetchemen Dagh at the disposal lation of law and for an unlawful south of Kiretch Tepe, on some maps indicated as part of the Kizlar Dagh, Kilid Bahr and Tchanak Kale could that extreme penalty will be meted have been bombarded effectively, as out to the offenders when caught. could have been the Kilia and Akbach Officials at Washington are per-

bays, now serving as supply bases for plexed by a tangled skein of circumstances, ointing either to the institu-Kodjatchemen Dagh was occupied tion of a new commerce raiding camby the British, but lost again. Ki-retch Tepe was to serve as a flank sea or the beginning of c series of by the British, but lost again. Kiposition against possible Turkish at- filibustering expeditions tacks on the allied lines in and south Mexico. The justice, navy and state of the Anafarta plain. It, too, was departments have worked on the mystery several weeks without suc-F-om a strictly military point of view, political considerations disre-

The departure of several sea-going garded, the Allies on the peninsula motor boats, the escape of German officers interned at Norfolk and the mysterious movements of several American yachts in the Gulf of Mexico have baffled, not only officials of for the greater part are Anatolian the Washington government, who are anxious to prevent violations of neutrality through use of American tered by the nerves of their higher strung antagonists. Many of them ritory as a base of naval operations, but also agents of the British government, who fear a commerce-raiding campaign is about to be begun against tank steamers carrying oil from Mexican ports for use of the British navy.

The circumstances, which officials believe are all connected in a general way, follow: 1. The sudden departure of six

German warrant officers from Norfolk in the motor yacht Eclipse, provisioned for several days' voyage, 2. The arrival at Buena Ventura, Colombia, of an American ship, the Academy, from San Francisco heavily provisioned. One of the Academy owners telegraphed the government at Washington that the vessel had no instructions to go to Colombia. The captain of the vessel claimed (Continued on last page.)

HOW \$500,000,000 WILL BE SPENT IN FIVE YEARS FOR NAVAL IN-CREASE, AS OFFICIALLY ESTIMATED.

In recommending the five-year program of naval increase involving an expenditure of \$502,482,214, the administration has endeavored to distribute the expenses as evenly as possible over that period. The amounts to be appropriated for naval increase during each of the five years of the program, as announced by Secretary Daniels, will be recommended to

For New Ships. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921 (000 omitted) Dreadnoughts.\$15,540 \$26,580,000 \$37,600,000 \$37,600,000 \$37,600,000 Battle cruisers 11,158 11,921,000 17,500,000 17,118,500 23,460, Scout cruisers. 6,900 6,350,000 10,000,000 8,650,000 10,000, Destroyers. 10,500 16,900,000 10,100,000 10,300,000 13,600, Fleet subs. 4,425 5,577,500 5,437,500 4,215,000 3,400, Coast subs. 5,750 13,950,000 9,750,000 9,750,000 9,750, Gunboats. 760 1,400,000 380,000 380,000 Hospital ships. 1,250 1,200,000 79,687 1,766, Ammun. ships	congress as foll	ows:				V - 27 38
(000 omitted) Dreadnoughts.\$15,540 \$26,589,000 \$37,600,000 \$37,600,000 Battle cruisers 11,158 11,921,000 17,500,000 17,118,500 23,460, Scout cruisers. 6,900 6,350,000 10,000,000 8,650,000 10,000, Destroyers. 10,500 16,900,000 10,100,000 10,300,000 13,600, Fleet subs. 4,425 5,577,500 5,437,500 4,215,000 3,400, Coast subs. 5,750 13,950,000 9,750,000 9,750,000 9,750, Gunboats. 760 1,140,000 380,000 380, Hospital ships. 1,250 1,200,000 Ammun. ships			For A	iew Ships.		
Dreadnoughts. \$15,540 \$26,589,000 \$37,600,000 \$3,460,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600,000 \$3,600		1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Gunboats 760 1,140,000 380,000 380, Hospital ships. 1,250 1,200,000 799,687 1,766,	Dreadnoughts. Sattle cruisers. Scout cruisers. Destroyers Fleet subs	\$15,540 11,158 6,900 10,500 4,425	\$26,580,000 11,921,000 6,350,000 16,900,000 5,577,500	10,000,000 10,100,000 5,437,500	8,650,000 10,300,000 4,215,000	23,460,500 10,000,000 13,600,000 3,400,000
Ammun, ships 799,687 1,766,		760	1,140,000	380,000		
		(m) (m) (m) (m) (m) (m)				1,766,000
Fuel on ships.	Fuel oil ships.	700	655,250			
Repair ships 1,175,	Repair ships					1,113,000

Total\$57,003 \$84,273,750 \$90,767,500 \$89,133,087 \$101,786,756 For Completion of Ships Authorized. Prev'ly auth'ed 28,369 20,149,000

Total\$85,372 104,422,750 1,000,000 1 000 000 1.000.000 1.000.003 Aviation R's've of m'n's 8,000 5,000,000 5.000,000 5.000,000 2.000.000 Grand total. \$95,372 110,422,750 96,767,500 \$95,133,087 \$104,786,750 Grand total for five years, \$502,482,214.

President Wilson will urge congress to adopt the five-year program of naval increase recommended by Secretary Daniels. Here are the new units, which it is proposed to add to the navy during that period. 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921

10 Battleships
 Battlesnips
 2

 Battle cruisers
 2

 Scout cruisers
 3

 Destroyers
 15

 Fleet submarines
 5

 Coast submarines
 25
 10 10 10 15 15 15 85 Fuel Oil ships Repair ship Total 55