

STAY BY THE SHIP UNTIL IT GOES DOWN

Bravery of Members of the Crew of the Turkish Armored Cruiser Described by One of Men.

CAPTAIN IS LAST TO LEAVE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—Pictures of Turkish sailors in a modern naval action are seldom seen to such advantage as in a native's account of the loss of the armored cruiser Mevludish of the Black Sea fleet.

"We left Constantinople when the golden rays of the springtime sun were reflected in the verdant waters of the Bosphorus," the account begins. "We were on our way to accomplish an important duty, desirous of threatening the enemy on their very shores."

"What great joy lighted all the faces when the captain, Nazmi Bay, had told the officers and marines that we were off for the fight, which for weeks we had waited with feverish desire."

"April 2, toward the dawn, the enemy's shores were visible. The coastal waters where we were steaming were very dangerous. The enemy had sown mines everywhere. We were ignorant of the positions of these mines, but we could rest quiet, for our torpedo destroyers ahead of us were sounding the sea and making a road for us. We were advancing and the rising sun with its broad golden rays was lighting the pathway."

"It was 5:30 a. m. The first fire of our guns was about to salute the Russian ships, houses and hearth of the enemy and prove that the free and majestic flag of the Ottoman floats on the waves of the Black Sea."

"Suddenly an explosion occurs, a detonation which shakes the whole ship. A column of water rises, then bursts. Pieces of iron strike the deck and plunge into the water. What has happened? The ship heels rapidly and the prow begins to sink in the shallow sea. An enemy's mine which, because of its special manufacture, had not been seen by our minelayers, had hit our majestic and beautiful ship."

"Here the spirit of bravery in our crew appears. No alarm, no disquietude is shown. All is calm and order reigns with the most perfect serenity. No one abandons the life belt. Not a man thinks of the boats, for the captain has not given the word. The crew has come up on deck, for water is rapidly filling the ship. Four sailors are at the wheel below. Their situation is extremely critical, but they stick to their post. They ask through the speaking tube if they may come up to their comrades have done."

"This deed is one of a heroism that cannot be described. It is a duty to publish the names of these brave men and to cite them as the incarnation of the sentiment of duty. They are: Ashar, the son of Abraham of Cartal; Ahmet, the son of Mehmet of Adalia; Mehmet, the son of Mustafa of Ayvank; and Ismail, the son of Yusuf of Brousa. So long as they had not received the order of their captain they were not permitted to leave their posts. The water has already reached the boilers and the engineers; the pumps no longer work for lack of steam; the masts are too little to fit the horrible leak made by the mine."

"Life Belts Distributed. At last the captain orders the boats into the water and the lifebelts distributed. This is done in the greatest calm and without the least alarm of haste. The torpedo destroyers then rush to rescue the crew of our ship, which is sinking while the boats are being lowered. The vessel leans more and more on its side, and as the cannon are partly under water the captain gives the word to leave. The order is executed without alarm. The boats fill with sailors, reach the destroyers and come back for others. "All the objects and important instruments of the ship are lowered into the boats and saved. The captain has no lifebelt. A sailor offers him his. He was the last to leave the ship, after having made sure that no one was left on board. The crew was entirely under water, the stern still out."

"As it was necessary to prevent the enemy from refloating the ship, a destroyer fired a torpedo at it. It was a wise measure. Immediately a column of water arose and the ship disappeared."

Caring for German Widows and Orphans Now a Big Problem
(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 15.—What to do for the great army of orphaned children left by the war is a question already engaging various charitable organizations. Various plans have been discussed at the national meetings of two of these societies held in Berlin. A plan put forward by Prof. Meyer is that needy widows be gathered in communities where they can be given work, and where provision can be made for educating their children in large masses.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS FORCES FROM ATLANTIC FLEET—The picture shows the parade passing the reviewing stand and also the president as he was saluting the colors in New York last week.



PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING PARADE. PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

DENIAL OF WAR BABIES YARN

Daily News of London Investigates and Ascertains Illegitimate Birth Rate Only About Normal.

UNMARRIED WIVES ARE FEW

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 15.—The war babies still has been greatly exaggerated, according to the Daily News, which has been conducting an independent investigation in a small provincial city, where 20,000 troops were billeted. The investigators found that the present prospective increase over the previous records of illegitimate births was scarcely of any account.

Most of the assertions regarding war babies have apparently no basis of real data, but have grown on hearsay, like most rumors in war time. Each part of the country thinks the war babies are to be found in some other part. Nevertheless, there are many authentic instances of soldiers with unmarried wives, which has always been a feature of British army life, since regulations generally oppose marriage of soldiers.

Not Many Babies Here. To test the rumor that the presence of soldiers in billets and camps has been responsible for an outbreak of immorality, a correspondent of the Daily News went to a military center, where, according to report, 2,000 men were billeted, and expected to be on the list of a single dozen and fifty on the list of a single night.

The writer interviewed the mayor of the city, who reported the report. The police inspector said he knew personally of only four cases. A Methodist minister and his wife had never heard of a single instance. The adjutant of the Salvation army, said only seven cases had passed through his hands, and the vicar of the largest parish had heard indirectly of no more than a dozen. Neither the health officer, the workhouse doctor, the dispensary doctor, nor a number of doctors giving free treatment to the poorer classes under the national insurance act, had come in contact with a single maternity case in which the father was a soldier.

Investigations were carried farther, but without additional results. It was admitted, however, that some ill-balanced and emotional young girls had given the authorities some concern. Lack of parental discipline was largely responsible for this. Several girls left the town for other places to hide their pregnancy. Some others had appeared for help, but there are in normal times a regular percentage of these cases among the servant and working classes. Apparently, this rate has been very little exceeded.

England Learns How to Make Best German Grades of Glass

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 15.—Formulas for making the finer glasses for which Great Britain has been dependent on Germany have been evolved by the glass research committee of the institute of chemistry. Unbreakable glass for mine lamps and glass capable of standing high degrees of heat for test tubes, retorts, steam gauges and the like had been entirely imported from Germany. But analyses of glass of this kind conducted at King's College, London, by Prof. Herbert Jackson, T. P. Merton and assistants have at least been helpful in suggesting synthetic experiments. The work involved a careful study of the chemistry of silicates, alumina, borates and the like in relation to the manufacture of glass. As the result, the research committee reports several formulas, which have been subjected to rigorous practical tests to prove their suitability. Among the most successful is one for mine lamps—a matter of great importance in the coal mining districts. The formulas have been put at the service of the manufacturers without charge in order that these special glasses may soon be produced on a large industrial scale.

Valuable Relics Are Added to the Mount Vernon Collection

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A valuable addition to the collection of relics of General Washington at Mount Vernon has just been received by the ladies of the Mount Vernon association, who are meeting on annual session here. They were given by Mrs. Louis C. Lehr as a memorial to her brother, Charles Angelo Conrad.

The relics included a large scrap book, begun by Nellie Curtis, a large piece of embroidery worked by a dress which belonged to Nellie Curtis embroidered scarf and embroidered lingerie collar belonging to Martha Washington; set of dentist's tools, which belonged to General Washington, and were used at Mount Vernon on the slave; a ring and a brooch, owned by Martha Washington and given to Nellie Curtis; a oam, which belonged to General Washington; three fruit knives; a patchwork needle case and a pair of bracelets, which belonged to Martha Washington; a beaded bag, given by Martha Washington to Nellie Curtis; a crib, given by Martha Washington to Nellie Curtis when her first child was born; a grocery bill, dated 1762, completely written by General Washington and accepted by V. C. Crawford, January 7, 1865, and other papers connected with Washington.

SETTLE A CHURCH QUARREL

Archbishop of Canterbury Takes a Hand in Disposing of an African Religious Difference.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 15.—The Kikuyu controversy, which threatened a year ago to disrupt the Church of England, has been settled here with hardly a ripple, so party has the fight between high and low church appeared to opposing factions in view of the war. It was settled by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Anglican primate, on the side of toleration and compromise, a decisive defeat of the high church party.

Kikuyu is a village in tropical Africa. In June, 1913, a religious conference was held there in a Scotch Presbyterian church, attended by Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational missionaries and also by the two missionary bishops of the Church of England (Episcopal). September 30 the Anglican bishop of Zanzibar, Rev. Mr. Weston, issued an attack on his brother bishops, accusing them of heresy and schism because of participating in a service with and administering communion to nonconformists.

A Church Quarrel. The question then resolved itself into the historic high and low church quarrel. High churchmen claimed that the Anglican church is a part of the universal or Catholic church and as such has nothing to do with the Protestant church, strictly speaking. They further held that Anglican clergymen cannot join in communion with nonconformist clergymen, who, in the Anglican view, are not ordained ministers of the universal church since the principle of apostolic succession is denied by the nonconformists. Therefore, nonconformist ministers are only laymen without authority, and association with them would only stand in the way of the Anglican ideal of consolidating the English, the Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic churches into one authoritative church.

The low churchmen rallied to the support of the African bishops and accused the bishop of Zanzibar of trying to disrupt the church in order to enforce medieval views of authority, which had nothing to do with Christianity.

These Acts Justified. A conference was held in Lambeth palace last July, where evidence was taken and submitted to the archbishop of Canterbury. In his findings, now made public, the primate says there is no objection to Bishop Peel of Bombay and Bishop Willis of Uganda, attending a joint Protestant missionary meeting. He declares that although no sanction would be given to the acceptance of communion by members of the Church of England at the hands of an unacceptably ordained minister, the Anglican bishops at Kikuyu gave communion to devout Christians under unusual circumstances. The primate finds their act justified, providing it is not regarded as setting a precedent.

GERMANS FIND PLACES FOR THOSE WHO TALK ENGLISH

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 15.—To provide employment for Germans possessing a knowledge of French and English who fled to Germany at the outbreak of the war the minister of education has empowered the authorities of higher schools and colleges to employ them as instructors of languages without many of the usual formalities. Educated women similarly in need of

DENIES VALUATION PLAN

Judge Wade Refuses to Order Property of City Railway Company Appraised.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) DES MOINES, Ia., May 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Wade, in federal court, today closed another chapter in the long litigation between the city of Des Moines and the Des Moines Water company, when he denied the city's application for a hearing to fix the valuation of improvements and extensions made since the former appraisalment of the property under a condemnation jury. The court said it was not certain at this time that the city will ever take over the property and to settle the value of improvements at the time, would be of no avail.

The granting of the application would in no manner expedite the settlement of the controversy. The valuation was fixed a few years ago, but the company failed to sell the bonds to pay for the same and the people have refused to vote the bonds necessary.

England to Control Coal Export Trade

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LONDON, May 15.—The government is about to establish an important war committee to control the coal export trade of England. The chairman, it is announced, will be a member of Parliament, Russell Res. All ships sailing from British ports, except liners, will have to obtain licenses specifying the quantity of coal they may carry.

The question before the committee is not one of preventing supplies reaching Germany and its allies. It is rather a matter of conserving sufficient coal for British uses, as the output has been decreased 40,000,000 tons a year by the demands of the admiralty are twelve times as heavy as in peace times.

HYMENEAL

Coops-Reeson. WEST POINT, May 22.—(Special.)—The marriage of Leo Coops and Miss Anna Reeson, was solemnized at St. Mary's church on Wednesday, Rev. Father Peltz, pastor, performing the ceremony. The attendants were John Reeson and Miss Mary Buerman. The groom is a farmer of Snyder and the bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Reeson of this place. They will make their home on a farm.

Mangold-Towner. GREELEY, Neb., May 22.—(Special.)—Earl H. Mangold, assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants bank at Gretna, and Miss Grace M. Towner, daughter of County Treasurer W. D. Towner, were married here this morning. They left on a trip to Chicago and will beat home in Gretna June 1.

Commencement at Scott. SCOTIA, Neb., May 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Sixty-nine people graduated from the Scotia high school Friday evening. The opera house was decorated with the class colors, white and gold. The members of the class of 1915 are: Misses Charlotte Stotzel, Mary Lackey, Edna Sautter and Elva Bux, and Linn Krebs and Edward Vincer.

Boy Drowned in Loup. SCOTIA, Neb., May 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Guy, the 7-year-old son of John Shadle, was drowned in the Loup river this afternoon at this place. The body was recovered.

Heine's Arm Weak. Heine Wagner's arm is much weaker than it was two years ago. It was a powerful arm when it was being used at short.

Pitchers at Fault. George Stallings attributes the indifferent showing of the Giants to faulty pitching alone. Join the Y. M. C. A. on the special summer membership plan. Then use K. 536.

WAR LEAVES RUIN IN WAKE

Devastation and Destruction is Apparent Through the Whole of Eastern Prussia.

HOUSES RIFLED AND TORN DOWN

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) LYCK, East Prussia, May 2.—The devastation and destruction visited upon all eastern East Prussia cannot be more strikingly appreciated than by a trip from this little town to Grajewo, a few miles across the border.

The trip supplies a remarkable series of contrasts that are fundamental and far-reaching. Black is no more like white than this part of Germany is like eastern Russia from the standpoint of population, customs, and the general appearance of the country.

From Lyck to the border, every house, without exception, it is said, has been rifled and partly or entirely torn down. The broad, well paved road is practically lined with the remains of substantial buildings, that in some cases, particularly in the border town of Proskien, were once attractive.

Along the road, as along virtually every road of its kind in Germany, are shade trees—except where they have been cut down to allow of artillery fire. They are so universal that one gets used to them quite unconsciously, and immediately feels the lack when they disappear.

The peasants, largely of the Polish type, appear to be self-respecting and pleasant. They greet the casual passerby much as the farmer in America says "How do you do?" to a stranger along the road, but with the same tinge of equality in the greeting.

Now a Desert Waste. The once pleasant and prosperous countryside from Lyck to the border has been turned into a desert waste. In village after village there stand only the firm, substantial chimneys that even fire will not level to the ground. Almost without exception the remnants of the houses are of brick.

Then one comes to the line, and almost in the time it takes to close one's eyes and open them again the scene changes so materially that one might be a hundred miles away.

The meeting was held under the auspices of a committee of agitation against the war, consisting of representatives of the Hague Trade Council and allied bodies, the Social Democratic party, the Star Garment Workers' union, the Hague Branch of the National Municipal Workers, the Hague Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World and the General Trade Union Council, L. de Visser, a young labor leader, arranged the present administration of The Netherlands in a speech in which Minister of Finance Theun came in for attack. The minister pleaded made at the outbreak of the war that "There shall be no hunger in Holland" was recalled in connection with the rise of from 30 per cent to 60 per cent and even more in the price of the bare necessities of life within the last eight months.

The meeting criticized the work of the national relief committee as being directed to aid the large employers of labor in The Netherlands to avoid increasing the wages of their employees. The demonstration alleged that while taxes and the cost of living mounted constantly, wages remained stationary, and the relief committee was urged to stave off the logical economic crisis that ordinarily would result from such a condition, by acceding those families placed by it in imminent want. The workers further declared that they had already more than paid their share of the cost of the mobilization of the Dutch troops, in the increased prices they had been forced to pay for foodstuffs, and they protested vigorously against any general tax to cover military expenditures. They claimed that the large property owners and employers of labor in Holland who, they said, have been growing rich out of the war, should be forced to pay the full cost of mobilization through a special tax on incomes above a certain figure, and upon capital.

As quickly as the character of the houses had changed, so had the trees vanished, and for thousands of yards stretched a bare, black road, cozy and treacherous, over which the automobiles made their way with difficulty.

Models of Beauty. Lyck, Magrabova, and other little towns on the German side of the border, but near the Russian line, had left much to be desired in the way of cleanliness and general attractiveness, but, as compared to Grajewo, when it finally was reached, they were models of beauty and sanitation.

The nearest approach to similarity was the inevitable market square, almost as big in size as all the rest of the town together. But in place of the familiar brick buildings, often of handsome construction, there lined the market nothing more pretentious than dirty hovels.

The desperateness with which the Russians had combated the Germans for every foot of the territory was plainly evident in rows upon rows of trenches, always when possible, built on the top of rising ground, covered over with evergreen or other branches and made with cunningly constructed loopholes. Rarely one saw a trench facing the other way, one that the Germans had had time to build hastily in the night. For the most part the advance had been possible only by storming each separate height and by driving the Russians out of their strongholds.

From Action Will Stop Your Cough. The King's New Discovery will stop your cough. The first dose helps. Good for children. All druggists. Sec.—Advertisement.

WORKERS AGAINST THE WAR

Demonstrations in Neutral Holland by All Classes of People Who Work.

COST OF LIVING IS HIGHER

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 15.—Popular dissatisfaction with the heavy burden the war has imposed on neutral Holland is growing steadily, and finding almost daily expression, especially among the workers. Recently several meetings of workmen and women, as well as the unemployed, have been held in leading Dutch industrial centers to protest against the high cost of living induced by the war.

In The Hague a meeting was held in the "Concordia," a hall largely devoted to scientific and labor gatherings. The hall was crowded. No police were present, though there were a large number within easy call in the street outside. The meeting was preceded by a parade of the unemployed through the quietest and most select residential quarters of The Hague, singing "The International" and distributing handbills calling upon all Hollanders to stand with the demonstrators in their fight against hunger in Holland. A large crowd gathered before the city hall, but was dispersed by the police.

Agitation Against War. The meeting was held under the auspices of a committee of agitation against the war, consisting of representatives of the Hague Trade Council and allied bodies, the Social Democratic party, the Star Garment Workers' union, the Hague Branch of the National Municipal Workers, the Hague Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World and the General Trade Union Council, L. de Visser, a young labor leader, arranged the present administration of The Netherlands in a speech in which Minister of Finance Theun came in for attack. The minister pleaded made at the outbreak of the war that "There shall be no hunger in Holland" was recalled in connection with the rise of from 30 per cent to 60 per cent and even more in the price of the bare necessities of life within the last eight months.

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ALL OF HOLLAND ENJOYS REAL SPRING HOUSECLEANING

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 15.—The scrubwoman, the carpet beater, the house cleaner and the chimney sweeper have been in almost complete occupation of the cities and villages and farms of Holland the last month. Probably nowhere else in the world has such energy expended in cleaning as in Holland in the opening days of spring. Even the brick-paved streets are in many districts scrubbed in preparation for the coming summer and its flock of foreign visitors, for it is a maxim with the Dutch that the stranger must be allowed to see Holland only at its best.

The outer walls of the houses in the villages are thoroughly washed down and a fresh coat of whitewash is then laid on, which gints in the bright sunshine. Before this general cleaning takes place the chimney sweeper has done his work, but he is not permitted to take away the soot, the Dutch housewife is too thrifty for that. She claims it as her own in order to use it as a fertilizer for the soil of the garden, now beginning to look like a glorious colored picture with its hyacinths, narcissus and tulips bursting into bloom.

Summer Frocks For Misses and Women They've come in almost every day lately, and make a gay array of the smartest models we have ever seen. In Linen and Voile, some with net yokes; others plain, but set off with dainty collars and cuffs; shirred satin girdles are a pleasing feature. A full assortment of Trueville linens in wide even stripes with accordion pleated skirts. This is just the dress for the Lake or Clubhouse. Pongee linens, hand embroidered, made very effective with pique collar and vestee. Plain tailored white linens, cut upon most approved lines for this kind of dress, the only embellishment being a plain kid and patent leather belt. \$7.50 Other prices where satisfaction is guaranteed are \$9.75 and \$12.00. New Kimonos and Boudoir Robes In fancy crepes, made on Empire lines, with accordion pleated skirts; trimmed with organdie collar and cuffs, from— \$1.25 to \$3.50. Fancy French Negligees in crepe de chine and dotted Swisses, over silk linings. Many individual styles in this lot, \$3.95 to \$8.50. BENSON & THORNE 1516-18-20 FARNAM STREET.