

DE PALMA WINNER OF BIG AUTO RACE

Veteran Driver Sets New Record at Indianapolis.

MAKES 89.84 MILES AN HOUR

Resta Is Second in Five Hundred Mile Race—Gil Anderson, Who Took Lead at Start, Finishes Third—Cooper Fourth.

THE FINISH.

No.	Time.	Ave.
2—DePalma	5:33:55.50	89.84
3—Resta	5:37:25.14	89.38
5—Anderson	5:42:37.57	87.60
4—Cooper	5:46:19.35	86.62
15—O'Donnell	6:08:13.27	81.47
8—Burman	6:15:19.61	80.36
1—Wilcox	6:16:39.21	79.65
10—Alley	6:16:57.94	79.58
19—Hughes	6:19:55.90	78.96
7—Van Raalte	6:25:33.42	75.88

Indianapolis, June 2.—Ralph DePalma, driving one of the most spectacular races ever seen on an American automobile track, won the fifth annual revival of the International Sweepstakes 500-mile race at Indianapolis on Monday when he drove his Mercedes to victory over the classiest field which ever has been seen in the race.

In winning the race, DePalma clipped more than half an hour off the old record, going the route in 5:33:55.5, an average of 89.84 miles an hour. The old record was 6:03:55.50, an average of 82.47 miles an hour, made a year ago by Reno Thomas in a Delage.

Close behind DePalma came Dario Resta, winner of the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix races this year. Less than three laps separated these two Italian rivals and the duel between them had been in progress all day. It was DePalma's greater experience and better racing brain that told the story.

DePalma virtually ran Resta to death on two occasions, once when he was striving to regain a lost lead and the other when Resta was trying to do the same thing. On both occasions DePalma jockeyed with his Anglicized compatriot and on both occasions he made Resta overstep the bounds of safety for himself.

America had to be content with third and fourth places, Gil Anderson taking third with a Stutz, while Earl Cooper took fourth with another Stutz. The Hoosier machines made a valiant showing but they could not speed up quite fast enough to catch the flying German and French cars. The Stutz entries set the pace for the first hundred miles of the classic, but then they had shot their bolt and never again seriously threatened to take the lead away from DePalma and Resta.

The start was perfect, the best ever obtained for the event. The cars went over the wire in perfect line, for the most part, only a few inches apart.

Dario Resta took the lead at the end of the first lap, but on the second Howdy Wilcox brought the intensely partisan Indianapolis crowd to its feet by going by the Englishman in a brush on the backstretch. Wilcox lived up to the expectations of those followers of the race by setting a terrific pace from the start. Resta challenged him, but DePalma lived up to his promise by letting the American force the pace.

The first lap was run in 1:39, an average better than ninety miles an hour.

Three cars were forced out of the race before the leaders had gone one-fifth of the distance. The Purcell, driven by Cox; the Mais, driven by John Mais; and the Bugatti, driven by George Hill.

ZEPPELINS REACH LONDON.

German Flyers Seen Over Suburbs and Nearby Towns.

London, June 2.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement on Monday night:

"Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, 67 miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood (17 miles east-northeast of London), and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

Prior to giving out the above communication the official press bureau issued a notice reminding the newspapers that, in the interest of public safety, no statement whatever should be published dealing with places in the neighborhood of London reached by air craft or the course supposed to be taken by them.

It was added that the admiralty communication would give all the information which might properly be published.

Victory Won by the Wets.

Washington, June 3.—The conviction of a Lowellville (O.) liquor dealer for taking orders in Hettsville, Pa., in violation of the law was set aside by the Supreme court as an improper interference with interstate commerce.

5,806,532 in Gotham, Claim.

New York, June 3.—Enumerators began a decennial census of the population of the state. It was estimated that the count would show a total of 10,200,000. The population of New York city was estimated at 5,806,532.

DR. FRANK J. GOODNOW



New portrait of Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow who has just been installed as president of Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore. He is fifty-six years old and a native of Brooklyn.

BRITISH LINER PRINCESS IRENE IS TORPEDOED

Blown to Atoms at Sheerness on the Thames—Cause of Explosion a Mystery.

London, May 29.—The admiralty announced on Thursday that the battleship Majestic had been torpedoed and sunk in the Dardanelles. The lives of nearly all on board were saved.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin says that the Majestic was sunk off Sedul-Bahr. The Majestic was a battleship of 14,900 tons displacement, and normally carried a crew of 757 men. She was built in 1895. Her length over all was 413 feet.

She was armed with four twelve-inch guns, twelve six-inch, sixteen twelve-pounders and smaller guns. She also had four eighteen-inch torpedo tubes submerged and one above water.

The admiralty announces that in a raid on the Sea of Marmora the British submarine E-11 sank a vessel with a great quantity of ammunition on board, chased and torpedoed a supply ship off Rodosto, ran another ship ashore, and finally entered the waters of Constantinople and discharged a torpedo alongside the arsenal.

General Bridges, in command of the Australian division on the Gallipoli peninsula, was mortally wounded in an attack by the Turks against the Australian position on May 17, and has since died. This fact was made known here on Thursday.

With the sinking of the Majestic six allied battleships have been accounted for by Turkish gunfire, mines or torpedoes in the Dardanelles.

Of these losses the British have sustained five—the Majestic, Triumph, Ocean, Irresistible and Goliath, and the French one, the Bouvet.

Several other allied battleships have been struck by Turkish shells and forced to withdraw. None were damaged seriously however.

The lost ships had a total tonnage of 79,705 tons, divided as follows: Majestic, 14,900; Triumph, 11,800; Ocean and Goliath (sister ships), 12,950 each; Irresistible, 15,000, and Bouvet, 12,205.

H. M. auxiliary ship Princess Irene, was blown up in the Sheerness dock yard at 11:15 o'clock in the morning and 324 persons on board were killed.

An official statement given out for the admiralty by the official press bureau says an accident was responsible.

TEUTONS REPULSED BY RUSS.

Berlin Says Weak Force Was Driven Back From San River.

Berlin, May 31.—A reverse at the hands of the Russians in the fighting along the River San, in Central Galicia, is announced in the statement from the war office on Friday. It is said the Germans in the region of Sieniawa, on the left bank of the river, were forced back and lost six cannon. The German positions, according to this announcement, were not defended by strong forces.

In the district northeast of Przemysl the Teutons are still progressing favorably on both sides of the River Wyszni. In addition to the booty reported May 25, about 9,000 additional prisoners have been taken.

Petrograd, May 31.—Russian troops have recaptured Urumiah, the important city of Persian Armenia which was occupied by the Turks several months ago.

American Launch Fired On.

San Diego, Cal., June 3.—The American fishing launch America arrived here speckled with bullet holes received, the crew said, at Punta Banday bay, 12 miles southeast of Ensenada, Lower California.

Majestic's Officers Saved.

London, June 3.—Official announcement was made by the admiralty that all the officers of the British battleship Majestic, sunk by a German submarine at the Dardanelles, had been saved.

BRITISH AVENGE RAID ON LONDON

Four Persons Killed by Bombs From Zeppelins.

GERMAN PROPERTY WRECKED

Official Report Says Airships Dropped Incendiary Explosives, Setting Fires in Various Sections of City.

London, June 3.—As a result of the Zeppelin raid the anti-German rioting broke out again in London on Tuesday.

When it was officially announced that German flyers had dropped 90 bombs, killing four persons, injuring others and starting many fires in the attack, angry mobs surrounded the premises of persons suspected of being of German nationality in Shore-ditch, and attacked the shops which were smashed in the previous rioting and had since been barricaded.

In one case the occupants fled when the mob approached, and were pursued by the infuriated crowd.

A special constabulary has been called out in an attempt to check the outbreaks.

In Pimlico Walk three shops were attacked. A baker's shop in Pearson street, raided a fortnight ago, was destroyed by an angry crowd composed chiefly of women.

The statement of the authorities on the Zeppelin raid reads:

"Late Monday night about ninety bombs, mostly of an incendiary character, were dropped from hostile aircraft in various localities not far distant from each other. A number of fires of which only three were large enough to require the services of fire engines broke out. All of them were promptly and effectively dealt with. The fires all were caused by the incendiary bombs referred to.

"No public building was injured, but a number of private premises were damaged by fire or water.

"The number of casualties is small, so far as has at present been ascertained. One infant, one boy, one man and one woman were killed, and another woman was so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

"A few other private citizens were seriously injured, but the precise number has not yet been ascertained."

Berlin, June 3.—The official report of the Zeppelin attack on London follows:

"As a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Ludwigshafen we threw numerous bombs on Monday night on wharves and docks of London. Enemy airmen bombarded Ostend, damaging some houses without causing any other injury."

TO USE KINDNESS IN MEXICO.

Food for Famine Sufferers to Be Followed by Pacification Moves.

Washington, May 31.—President Wilson on Friday issued an appeal to the American public to relieve the general distress and suffering in Mexico caused by famine conditions.

Coinciding with the issuance of the president's appeal an authoritative announcement was made at the White House that the president may in a few days issue a statement "on the present situation in Mexico."

In the public action of the president and his promised statement friends close to him see the important purpose of solving the whole Mexican situation by winning the hearts of the people of Mexico by generous help.

The great gratitude now being manifested toward the government of the United States and its people by the rulers and the starving millions of Belgium and Poland has led the administration to hope that a similar feeling of friendship may be created in Mexico by a similar service.

CLAIM VICTORIES OVER RUSS.

Three Przemysl Forts Stormed, Says Berlin Report.

Berlin, June 3.—Tremendous gains against the Russians are announced in reports available here on Tuesday. These include: Storming of three forts before Przemysl, Russian evacuation of Radom in Poland. Capture of Stryi, south of Lemberg. Capture of 24,700 prisoners north of the Niemen in May. Total prisoners taken on eastern front, 10,582.

An official German statement issued here tells of the successful storming of forts 10-A, 11-A and 12 west of Dnukowicki, which constitute part of the outer defense of Przemysl, and of the capture of 1,400 men, together with eighteen heavy and five light cannon.

Joel Foster Pleads Guilty.

Mobile, Ala., June 3.—Joel M. Foster, a millionaire poultry man of New Jersey, entered a plea of guilty to a statutory charge in the city court and was fined \$100. Foster was arrested at a hotel with Delilah Bradley.

Big Review Costs \$26,000.

New York, June 3.—The total cost of New York city's entertainment of the Atlantic fleet during its recent visit and review here ending May 18 was \$26,000. The city gave \$10,000 and the public \$27,000.

DUVAL WEST



Duval West of San Antonio, Tex., President Wilson's latest special envoy and personal representative in Mexico, has been in Washington conferring with the president and the officials of the state department.

FOURTEEN TOWNS WON BY ITALIAN TROOPS

Three Passes Also Seized in Austria by Invaders—Air Fleet Aids Railway.

Geneva, May 31.—The Italians are continuing their advance into Carinthia. They have taken three of the lower mountain passes and fourteen villages.

The Italian army which is driving toward Trieste has occupied the Austrian port city of Grado, on the Gulf of Trieste, only 25 miles from Trieste, it is officially given out by the Italian war office at Rome.

A squadron of Italian aeroplanes, that crossed the northern end of the Adriatic sea, successfully bombarded the Trieste-Nebresina railway on the night of May 26-27, destroying part of the line and seriously crippling troop and supply movements of the Austrians.

Violent artillery duels are in progress among the Alpine mountains on the Tyrol and Trentino boundaries.

The Italian army of occupation between the Idria and Isonzo rivers is increasing the extent of captured Austrian territory. Many prisoners have been taken, and at some points the inhabitants received the invading Italians with cordial expressions of fraternity.

The detailed report of the commander of the Italian destroyer Zafire, which bombarded Porto Buso, on the Gulf of Trieste, says that the destroyer entered the port unseen and destroyed the barracks and steamship landing. Lieutenant March, commander of the garrison, hoisted the white flag and surrendered with his men.

Italy has begun the transportation of troops to take part in the forcing of the Dardanelles, according to dispatches reaching London. Although no declaration of war has been issued against the Turks, 40,000 Italian troops have been landed on the Island of Rhodes, in the Aegean sea, to use that position as a base from which to aid the allies on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Austrian mobs in Trieste have wrecked the Italian shops and houses. Many Italians were victims of the mob's violence. The authorities are reported to have fled the town.

PLANS COALITION IN MEXICO.

U. S. Will Urge Best Elements to Join Forces to Restore Peace.

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson and his cabinet on Tuesday adopted a new policy to be pursued by the United States toward Mexico. It has for its object restoration of order and the relief of millions of noncombatants from the devastations of Mexico's military elements, which have brought about conditions regarded as intolerable.

The president read to the cabinet a statement which is to be communicated to the leaders of all Mexican factions, serving notice that unless they themselves compose the situation some other means will be found by the United States to bring about the establishment of a stable government in the republic. The statement was approved after prolonged discussion. It will be made public later.

The administration's present purpose is to give moral support to a coalition of the best elements in Mexico and accord the government thereby created formal recognition.

Mexican Famine Desperate.

Washington, June 2.—Bread riots continue in Mexico City and the situation is growing more desperate, according to foreigners reaching Vera Cruz from the capital, Consul Silliman reported to the state department.

Jail for Killing Strikers.

New Brunswick, N. J., June 2.—Nine deputy sheriffs who have been on trial here on the charge of murder and for killing two strikers at Roosevelt and wounding a score, were convicted of manslaughter.

LINER LUSITANIA WAS ARMED WARSHIP, GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICAN PROTEST

Answer to President Wilson's Note Cabled From Berlin to Washington by Ambassador Gerard—More Facts Asked.

German Government Regrets Attacks on Cushing and Gulfight—Sinking of the Falaba Justified on Ground Vessel Attempted to Escape After Being Warned.

Washington, May 31.—The German reply to the American note sent after the sinking of the Lusitania was received in Washington last night from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin and made public here.

The following is the text of the German note:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding the injury to American interests through German submarine warfare.

"The imperial government has subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

"Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight. The American embassy has already been informed that the German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators. On the contrary, the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

"Cites Misuse of Flags. "If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

"The German government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigation that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged over the unfortunate accident, and if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

"The cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can if necessary be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry, as provided by article III of The Hague's agreement of October 18, 1907.

Justifies Sinking of Falaba.

"When sinking the British steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to leave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them 23 minutes' time and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

"Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania the German government has already expressed to neutral governments concerned, its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the imperial government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American government.

"In the interest of clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the imperial government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

Calls Lusitania a Cruiser.

"The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the 'navy list' issued by the British admiralty.

"It is further known to the imperial government from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks. To direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty, in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1914,

recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

Says Liner Carried War Material. "The imperial government in view of these facts indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undefended.' German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law, which they before always followed.

"Finally, the imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

"The German government believes it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition for the enemy.

Puts Blame on Ship Owners.

"The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company therefore is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

"There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved.

"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

Withholds Final Decision.

"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled, in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals, then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

"The undersigned takes occasion, etc. JAGOW."

TRUTH ABOUT SOUTH AMERICA

Writer Tells of Conditions Which Have Come Under His Observation in Big Cities.

The romance which has clung to uninformed ideas of conditions in South America has been stripped away by Prof. E. A. Ross, in his book, "South of Panama." Here is an excerpt on social conditions in Lima, Peru:

"In social conditions Lima is of the Orient. A study made not long ago for the University of San Marcos showed that Lima, thanks to the Indians, who breed two and one-half times as rapidly as the whites, has a birth-rate from 20 per cent to 30 per cent higher than the leading cities of the world, but that its people die about twice as fast as other urban people; that a quarter of the deaths are due to tuberculosis, which is from two to five times as deadly here as in other cities; that the loss of infant life is twice what it is in Liverpool, Hamburg or New York, and three what it is in Scandinavian cities. Nearly half of the hospital patients are victims of malaria, and the number of malaria sufferers in and about Lima is reckoned at eight thousand or ten thousand a year.

"Much of the waste of life here traces to the wretched housing and fatal overcrowding of the masses. Many of the unsanitary tenements are owned and let by the Sociedad de Beneficencia, Lima's great benevolent organization."