

LORD KITCHENER IS INCOMPETENT, SAYS CHURCHILL

Former Head of Admiralty Declares Only One Soldier Out of Six Faces Foe.

BALACLAVA OUTDONE.

Ninth Scottish Lost 6,000 Out of 9,000 in Struggle at Loos.

LONDON, May 31.—Lord Kitchener, head of the British War Office, was made the target for the harshest criticism heard in Commons since the beginning of the war this afternoon, when Col. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, arose to discuss a motion to reduce Kitchener's salary.

Churchill charged the War Office with "grave mismanagement, inefficiency and defective organization."

"For every six soldiers in the British army we have but one rifle levelled at the enemy," declared the former Admiralty chief.

Churchill criticized the War Office for breaking up seasoned battalions by sending them into slaughter while they had thousands of other troops behind the lines.

He cited the case of the Ninth Scottish, which lost 6,000 out of 9,000 infantrymen in the struggle at Loos.

"Balaklava, with the charge of the Light Brigade, paled before the deeds of these men," said Churchill. "Yet the public knew nothing of the manner in which they went to their death."

The Germans, Churchill said, have in the field 175 divisions or about 3,000,000 men. The French, he said, are holding eighty German divisions and the British only forty-five.

Premier Asquith made a vigorous speech in defense of Lord Kitchener when Churchill had concluded.

"The Empire owes an unmeasurable debt to Lord Kitchener," said the Prime Minister. "None other could have summoned such an enormous army without friction."

Under Secretary for War Tennant undertook a defense of Lord Kitchener. Replying to Churchill's criticism that seasoned troops were sent to slaughter, Tennant said steps had been taken to send freshly drilled recruits to the fighting line, but that from the military standpoint it would be poor policy to oppose the Germans with forces all of which were comparatively "green."

DUTCH ASK WILSON ABOUT PEACE PLANS

Anti-War Council Suggests a Conference of the Neutral Governments.

THE HAGUE, May 31 (via London).—The following cable message was sent this morning to President Wilson:

"With regard to your address to the League to enforce peace, we beg to ask if the general idea of a conference of neutral governments in behalf of peace would have your sympathy?"

"NETHERLANDS ANTI-WAR COUNCIL"

The Dutch Anti-War Council sending this cable message was established at the Hague on Oct. 8, 1914. Its aims chiefly at the co-operation of states instead of mutually hostile alliances, limitation of armaments by international conventions, compulsory arbitration and the holding of national assemblies when peace treaties are drafted.

Canon Empty; Rector Missing.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 31.—A canon in which the Rev. Guy P. Burleson, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and John Heald, started for their camp on Owasco Lake, was found empty last yesterday. No trace was found of the clergyman and his companion.

THE CASCADES

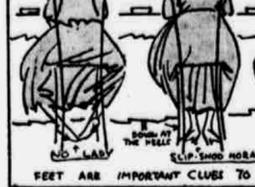
Stop the BILTMORE

WILL OPEN FOR SEVEN O'CLOCK DINNER THURSDAY, JUNE FIRST

Monsieur MAURICE & MISS FLORENCE WALTON WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE DANCING AND WILL GIVE THEIR OWN WONDERFUL EXHIBITION AFTER THE THEATRE

ONLY THOSE ENGAGING TABLES IN ADVANCE WILL BE ADMITTED

Women's V-Necks and Little-Girl Skirts Lead Straight Back to the Garden of Eden



Clothes Express Women's Characters, Declares Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Who Thinks Good Women Should Have Styles All Their Own.

By Nizola Greeley-Smith. Are you—a woman—willing to go before your Maker and be judged in the clothes you have on? Do the fathomless V of your blouse, and that little girl skirt, most important symbol in the shorthand fashions of the hour, express your character? Do the gown and the hat you wear at this moment indicate your thoughtful intelligence?

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, native of New York, delegate from California, widow of one of America's most famous humorists, asked these questions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs the other day. Later, when I sought her for an interview, she asked them of me, and I answered:

"Woman's Maker did not make her with clothes on. So—I suggest it not irreverently—she might find it easier to appear before His throne in an ill-fitting gown than before the Federation of Women's Clubs. You know, Mrs. Burdette, you told the biennial convention that you believe the present day fashions of women deprave the moral character of young men. What makes you think that?"

"A young man told me so," answered the motherly delegate from California. "He came to me as to his own mother and told me the story of his fall. He blamed it on the transgressions of the young women he knew. He said these things had corrupted his mind; that a young man 'razing on modern fashions could think only one thought.'"

"But perhaps that might be the fault of the young man's mind, and not of the fashions," I suggested, hopefully. Meantime I was thrilling with the realization that at last the suspension of the law of gravitation in favor of man's morals had come to an end and that some one had spoken of a fallen man. Still, fearing that I might not have interpreted correctly Mrs. Burdette's thought, I asked her in Queen Anne English, spoken with early Victorian diffidence, if she really meant what I thought she meant. She said she did, and the interview proceeded.

BY THEIR GOWNS YE SHALL KNOW THEIR CHARACTER.

"Why," Mrs. Burdette asked me, "should the mothers who have borne sons and who treasure their virtue as though they were daughters walk down the street with gowns so abbreviated at neck and ankle as to suggest to other men all that the woman designated by expresses who lures our sons down to moral death? Why should they permit their daughters, by their attire, to be misjudged and be robbed of the suggestion of their most priceless gift—their innocence? Why should American women follow French fashions—created, as we all know, for the demimonde?"

"French fashion makers have little use for the good woman. They admit, perhaps, that she is all right in her way, but she does not buy enough clothes, and therefore is not worth their consideration."

"But good women should have fashions of their own. I don't believe in appearing dowdy or queer, but I do insist that a woman's clothes should express her character—not her lack of character. To the small number of persons who are our friends we may express character by word and deed as well as by our general appearance, but to the great majority, who only glimpse us in the passing show, we have expression to our individual ego by manner and dress alone."

"As sailors recognize a strange vessel skimming the horizon by the cut of her rig, so we classify a woman who crosses our vision by her carriage, her clothes and the way she wears them. You can tell what a woman is by the look of her shoes. In fact, I should say a woman's heels are the most important clue to her character. Look about you in a restaurant. Some wear shoes which appear as a model of elegance and decorum above the table sits near you. But get behind her and you will perceive that she has her feet cramped in a model of atrocity. It is safe to assume that such a woman cannot have the thoughts and feelings of a lady, no matter how she appears. A down-at-heel woman is slipshod mentally and morally as well as physically. The woman who wears those dangerous atrocities, French heels, is artificial and shallow. I admit that many women adopt the atrocities of fashion less from love of them than from the fear that they will be considered dowdy if they do not."

"But no woman of position ever wishes to appear overdressed. Nowdays it is to be understood, perhaps I have given the subject of the dress-making influence of woman's corrupting consideration, because I am the mother of sons," Mrs. Burdette said.

"Have you any daughters?" I asked curiously. Somehow I could not get the mother of daughters taking so seriously woman's efforts to "deprave man."

"No," Mrs. Burdette answered. "I have not. But when you are older you will understand that when a man is young and his emotions are strong it does not take very much to lure him from the path of virtue. A V-neck, a short skirt, a transparent sleeve and the evil is done."



MOODS AND FASHIONS DEPRAVE THE MORAL CHARACTER OF YOUNG MEN

TRANSPARENT SLEEVES

LOW NECK

SHORT SKIRTS

STRAIGHT FRONT

LAKE FRONT

CHICAGO LEASE TO THE IMAGINATION

HAUD MULLER UP-TO-DATE

THE COUNTRY IS AS BAD AS THE CITIES

FEET ARE IMPORTANT CLUES TO CHARACTER.

GERMANY REJECTS BRITISH PLAN FOR RELIEVING POLAND

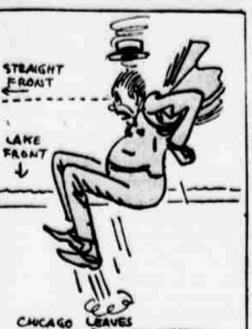
Decision Made Known at Conference Held at American Embassy in Berlin.

BERLIN (via London), May 31.—Germany will not accept Great Britain's counter proposal for the relief of Poland. This decision, which had been expected, was reached at a conference at the American Embassy yesterday which was attended by Ambassador Gerard, Dr. Lewald, Director of the Ministry of the Interior; Prince Lubekki, a Polish leader and representative of the Rockefeller Commission.

The British proposals were found to be unacceptable to Germany, largely on account of the fact that this country is unable to give the guarantee demanded by Great Britain for the simultaneous feeding of Serbia, Montenegro and the section of Poland occupied by Austria as a condition for permitting food for Poland to pass the British blockade. Germany is willing to use best efforts to have the system of rationing introduced there, but those countries are outside her sphere of control and it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Austrian and Bulgarian authorities.

Germany will make a counter proposal, renewing features of her first offer providing for importation of food for Polish towns at the expense of the German Government, a guarantee for more adequate rationing of the country population, and an absolute promise that no provisions will be exported from Poland except possibly the surplus of potatoes, provided neutral commissioners establish the fact that there is a surplus.

Food supplies everywhere in Poland, except a narrow strip along the front, will be reserved solely for the inhabitants and for the needs of the occupying army, including police forces in the smaller towns and rural districts where it is difficult to obtain a direct supply. Supplies for these forces will be paid for at market quotations. The arrangement would run until October.



IRISH AGREEMENT REPORTED AT HAND, PARTIES MAKE UP

Parliament for Nationalist Ireland, With Greater Part of Ulster Excluded.

LONDON, May 31.—There is a hopeful feeling to-day in political circles regarding the outcome of the Irish negotiations. It is possible that Lloyd George will make a statement in the House of Commons before adjournment to-morrow to the effect that considerable progress has been made, although the main difficulty—the exclusion of Ulster—is not entirely removed.

According to published reports, the provincial Irish members of Parliament believe that an agreement is practically certain and that the case of Ulster will be fully provided for. The Parliamentary correspondents of the provincial papers believe that the Irish question is nearer solution than is suggested by the London papers. The Glasgow Herald understands that a settlement already has been reached on a basis of a Parliament for Nationalist Ireland, with Ulster, or a greater part thereof, excluded.

The leaders of the two parties held a most harmonious meeting yesterday at which, according to the Herald, the chief point at issue was settled. The Nationalists and the Ulstermen shook hands across the table at the conclusion of the meeting. The Manchester Guardian agrees that the lines on which a compromise can be based have been found.

While there is no confirmation at Westminster that an agreement has actually been reached it is believed that an early settlement is possible. Sir Edward Carson has called a meeting of the Ulster members for today, at which he is expected to make a report on the negotiations.

ZEPPELIN HITS TREES AND IS DESTROYED

Big Airship Smashed in Descending Near Vees, on the Salonica Front.

LONDON, May 31.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that a German Zeppelin, descending near Vees, on the Salonica front, came in contact with some trees and was destroyed.

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 31.—Reports have reached Zurich from Romanshorn, a Swiss town on Lake Constance, that a new super-Zeppelin, 750 feet long, has been seen when making trial flights over the lake. The total capacity of the airship is 54,000 cubic meters, or about double that of Zeppelins of the earlier type.

The new craft is fitted with seven motors, four armored gondolas, machine guns, small cannon and apparatus for dropping bombs and discharging aerial torpedoes. It weighs 40 tons, is able to rise 15,000 feet and has a long range of action.

Allies' Statesmen Confer on the Blockade.

PARIS, May 31.—Lord Robert Cecil, British War Trade Minister, arrived here today to confer with Premier Briand and Denis Cochin, French Blockade Minister, as to the best methods of tightening the blockade of Germany.

PEACE NO NEARER, ASQUITH DECLARES IN PARLIAMENT

British Premier Declares Halloway's Speech Held Out No Hope of Ending War.

TISZA BLAMES ALLIES.

Hungarian "Strong Man" Declares War Will Last While They Talk as They Do.

LONDON, May 31.—The German Chancellor's last speech held out no hope for an early peace, Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons this afternoon, in response to a query whether the Allies were willing to consider peace overtures at the present time.

The query was put by Sir Arthur Balfour, Labor Member for the Mansfield Division of Nottinghamshire. Having in mind the recent rumors in Berlin and Washington that President Wilson was considering some action to end the war, he inquired if the Allies were prepared to accept the good offices of neutrals in an effort to bring about an early peace.

The Prime Minister said the last speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the German Reichstag did not indicate that Germany was ready to consider peace on terms safeguarding the interests of the allies. He had nothing to add, he said, to Foreign Secretary Grey's recent statement, made in reply to the German Chancellor's speech.

The peace speech referred to by Premier Asquith was delivered by the German Chancellor before the Reichstag on April 5. Bethmann-Hollweg at that time indicated Germany's willingness to restore Belgium independence, with the proviso that Belgium should not discriminate against Germany in the future and declared that Germany would never voluntarily relinquish to Russia occupied Russian territory.

CHANCE OF PEACE SPOILED BY ALLIES, SAYS COUNT TISZA

By Carl W. Ackerman.

BUDAPEST, via Amsterdam, May 31 (United Press).—"So long as the responsible statesmen of England and France think as they speak, there is no chance of peace," declared Count Tisza, Hungarian Prime Minister, and "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview to-day. Count Tisza was referring to the recent belligerent utterances of Sir Edward Grey and President Poincare.

"The intervention of the United States will only be useful when both sets of belligerents are prepared to talk peace seriously," he added. "I doubt if that time has arrived."

"The German Chancellor's recent statements are proof of the Central Powers' readiness to end the war. Peace depends on whether the leaders of the other camps are ready to tell the people the truth and take the responsibilities."

"It isn't our task to talk peace. We are fighting a defensive war and are compelled to continue for the purpose of obtaining necessary guarantees of future security. When the war began all the newspapers and the less responsible persons on the side of the allies spoke of annihilating us and distributing our lands. We never talked about what we were going to do, nor had we, either the desire or any idea of dismembering other nations. Therefore, it is easy for you to make peace at any time."

Count Tisza was asked to comment on the practicability of President Wilson's suggestion of a world conference at the close of this war with the object of preventing future wars.

"That question is more easily put than answered," he replied. "I hope peace can be made lasting. It is the sacred duty of every one working for a future peace to have in mind guarantees of permanency or at least of long duration."

"This war is the greatest calamity to the human race and to human industry. It is a thousand-fold worse than the Napoleonic wars. It is horrible!"

Comment of Berlin Press on Wilson Speech.

BERLIN, May 31.—President Wilson's peace formula, made public in his speech before the League to Enforce Peace, has aroused much discussion here, but the press generally regards his suggestions as idealistic and somewhat vague.

The majority of the newspapers applauded his reference to the freedom of the seas, but there is a suspicion that in referring to the sovereignty of small nations President Wilson was hitting at Germany's course in Belgium. The Vossische Zeitung points out, however, that he might just as well have been criticizing the policy of the allies in Greece.

FINDS NO GLUE TO WIFE, MISSING ELEVEN DAYS



MARY HEWITT.

Harry Hewitt of Brooklyn Asks The Evening World to Help Him in Search for Her.

Search among friends, relatives and institutions having failed, Harry Hewitt of No. 4 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, has appealed to The Evening World to aid him in locating his wife, Mary, who disappeared from home Saturday evening, May 20, leaving him with their four small children. For three days prior to her disappearance Mrs. Hewitt had been ill in bed and her husband believes her to have been in an acute nervous condition when she left home.

The Hewitts were married in Brooklyn when she was fourteen years old and he was sixteen. Their married life has always been happy, he says, and she was devoted to their children. Hewitt is employed as bookkeeper for William Kornahrens, dealer in house-furnishings at No. 288 West Street.

Mrs. Hewitt is described as 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighing about 130 pounds, and having dark brown hair and brown eyes, one of which has a brown fleck in the pupil. She wore a black coat, skirt, shoes and stockings and either a white or pink silk waist. Her hat was of black straw with a brown turkey feather. She is twenty-six years old.

COURT BARS CROWD AT SENTENCING OF WAITE

Sheriff Arranges to Transfer Prisoner to Death House at Once.

Justice Shearn has ordered that when Dr. Arthur Waite, the confessed poisoner of the late John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Peck, is brought into court for sentence to-morrow there shall be no one admitted who has not business in the court room. Sheriff Al Smith has designated Under Sheriff Gilchrist to represent him in the formalities and has arranged to have Dr. Waite taken directly from the court room to the death house at Sing Sing. His execution will be fixed, it was understood in the Criminal Court House to-day, within six weeks.

Waite Deuel, Dr. Waite's counsel, has not yet determined whether the verdict shall be appealed. He quotes Dr. Waite as begging him not to waste time and money by seeking to appeal the case.

PLAN SHAKESPEARE WEDDING

Bridal Party Will Wear Elizabethan Costumes at Ceremony. Everything being Shakespeare three days, Miss Jewel Inez Loebinger, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Loebinger of No. 12 Edgecombe Avenue, and Nicholas Maurice Rippon of Perth Amboy, N. J., will have a Shakespearean wedding to-morrow in the Holland House.

The bridal party will wear Elizabethan costumes, some old-time customs will be followed, and the guests will be entertained by two masques, after which Dr. Edward Lisman will perform the ceremony.

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