

Rofrano Asks Governor to Oust Swann

Charges District Attorney Tried to Suborn Perjury to Send Him to Chair

Declares Probe Will Bare Political Plot

Says Knowledge of Ballot Frauds Led to Persecution by Secret Powers

Michael A. Rofrano filed charges with Governor Whitman yesterday asking for the removal of District Attorney Swann.

He alleged that the prosecutor intimidated and oppressed witnesses and attempted to suborn perjury in the effort to convict Rofrano of the murder of Michael Gaimari. Rofrano was acquitted. Mr. Swann's zeal, Rofrano asserts, was inspired by political motives and was part of a plot against the life of Tom Foley's foe.

In his charges and in a letter to the Governor the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner hinted that an investigation of the allegations might stir the political feud in "Big Tom" Foley's district, which caused at least two murders, besides that of Michael Gaimari, Foley's henchman, and sent two men to the death house.

Dual Rule Causes Head of Petrograd Garrison to Resign

'Let Them Be Responsible,' Says Gen. Korniloff, Resigning Council's Order

Petrograd, May 13.—General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, resigned today. The general explained to an interviewer that his resignation was due to an impossible position arising from the efforts of various organizations to control the garrison, and added: "Well, then, let them take the responsibility."

The last straw was the demand yesterday by the Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates that all Korniloff's orders should be presented to the committee for its endorsement. General Korniloff, who is at the front to command one of the armies.

General Korniloff was in command of the Petrograd district at the time the imperial government was overthrown and personally placed under arrest the former Emperor Alexander, who was residing at the Tsarskoe-Selo Palace.

In an order issued May 6 General Korniloff warned the inhabitants of Petrograd that a German attack on the capital was impending by way of Libau, and directed the reorganization of reserve elements to defend the city. Following the publication of this order the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates requested the Kronstadt, Tsarskoe-Selo, Kraasno-Selo, Peterhof and other garrisons around Petrograd not to send troops into the capital without a written request from the Executive Committee.

M. Thomas Pleads With Russian Council

French Minister Says Socialists Must Beware of New German Intrigue

Petrograd, May 13.—Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, upon invitation, yesterday afternoon explained to the executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates his views on the present political situation, the war and the actions of international socialism.

M. Thomas said that France was at times uneasy regarding the assistance which Russia might lend. The hopes of the French democracy were that the new Russia would help France unreservedly. He explained why the majority of French Socialists considered it impossible to meet the majority of German Socialists in a conference which would have been convoked without preliminary recognition of common principles. He recognized that it was desirable that the Socialists of all countries should clearly formulate their principles.

M. Thomas added, however, that this effort must not be allowed to become the occasion of new German intrigue. He said that after the United States had entered the war and after the revolution in Russia the western Socialists could not consent to discuss the democratic aims of the war unless they were convinced that the war would be vigorously prosecuted, for the aims of international democracy never would be recognized by Prussian militarism.

Rofrano Alleges Coercion

Two witnesses he names in the charges are James Knox and Salvatore Carica. James Knox he describes as a party employe and the only important witness above reproach, emphasizing the point that he was the only witness who saw testimony the jurors had read to them after beginning their deliberations. Carica is believed to be the witness, known at the time as Zuraca, who stepped from a policeman and, shortly afterward, showed up at the West Side Hall, his original destination, in an automobile.

It is alleged in the charges that District Attorney Swann personally attempted to induce Knox to commit perjury and that he succeeded in doing so by subjecting the prospective witness to "mental and illegal treatment." The District Attorney, Rofrano asserts, secured Knox through the testimony of Rofrano, and knew and told several persons, if true, would be helpful in making any conviction practically impossible.

After Rofrano's acquittal, the charges against the District Attorney kept coming. He was accused of "surveillance and refusal to permit him" to go about his ordinary business until he had signed an affidavit that the testimony he had given was true.

Rofrano relates that after Carica's refusal to give false testimony the restraining witness was indicted on a charge of perjury.

Russian Committee Will Discuss Peace

London, May 13.—M. Skobelev, a member of the executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, according to a Reuter dispatch, Saturday that while the committee deferred until Monday its reply to the new questions involved.

To realize democratic ideas, the French minister asserted, all must work together to assure the defeat of Germany. The committee deferred until Monday its reply to the new questions involved.

IT'S GOING TO BE A PROUD BUT TOUCHING PARTING



British Keep Up Advance; Gain Hold on Roieux

London, May 13.—The British continued their advance today against every defence that Hindenburg could make, gaining both in the neighborhood of Roieux, on the north bank of the Scarpe, and at Bullecourt, in the Hindenburg line. Haig's men for the first time won a grip on Roeux itself, the western houses of which they now hold. Almost all of Bullecourt was occupied by British troops.

The Berlin day bulletin expatiates on the breakdown of the British attacks, but admits that the enemy gained a foothold at Roieux. Concerning the stubborn battle at Bullecourt, it says that the first British assaults were thrown back by a powerful counter attack organized by a battalion of the Imperial Guard, but states that fighting still continues there. This has become the form for the first official German confessions of loss.

German Situation

In Germany the situation is portentous, either from the point of view of the Hohenzollerns or that of the Allied governments. The Socialists in Germany are behind the present German Government, and are practically the only power. Since the Russian revolution the prestige of Socialism has enormously increased in Germany. The Socialists are virtually a vassal of the Socialists, in the hope that they may bring peace.

Russian Radicals Hostile

It is no secret that the Russian Radicals are hostile toward Great Britain and even the United States as capitalist nations. England's intimacy with the Czar, its treatment of Ireland, and her support of the overthrown monarchy in Persia in collaboration with the old Russian government have branded England in the eyes of the Russian Radicals as an imperialistic country.

Peace Moves in Austria

Conditions in Austria-Hungary are not fully known. However, the persistent reports of a very widespread peace movement and the conference of Count Czernin with the Socialist leaders who have been delegated to the Stockholm conference make it evident that the peace efforts, even the Emperor's announcement that the Reichsrat would be convened soon certainly is nothing else but a forced concession to the Socialists, who were the only ones to protest against the prorogation of Parliament for nearly three years.

Great Fire Sweeps U-Boat Building Base At Wilhelmshaven

Amsterdam, May 13.—For seven hours on Wednesday a great fire raged on the imperial wharves at Wilhelmshaven, according to advices received here today. The submarine building department was seriously damaged. The entire district has been closed to the public.

State of War Can't Stand in Way of Repairs to Imperial Teeth

Copenhagen, May 13.—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

Kaiser Summons His American Dentist to Attend Him at Front

The war in general has proved toothache to be no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the highest officials of the state have continued to patronize their respective American dentists.

Reichstag May Not Get Terms of Peace

Copenhagen, May 13.—It is learned that on the subject of peace conditions the government will merely submit a declaration that the time is inopportune for a definition or discussion of Germany's peace terms. It is rumored in Berlin Parliamentary circles that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, may not read the declaration himself Tuesday, but leave to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Vice-Chancellor, the task of sidestepping the Conservative and Socialist interpellations.

Balfour Talks War With Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Dinner

A. J. Balfour brought his New York visit to a close last evening by talking with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for more than three hours at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Balfour and his Parliamentary secretary, Ian Malcolm, M. P., were the guests of the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt at an informal dinner. The only other person present was the Colonel's son, Quentin Roosevelt, who obtained a day's leave of absence from the Aviation Corps and dined in his army uniform.

Neither Mr. Balfour nor the Colonel would reveal the nature of their talk, but it is certain that the war and the Colonel's expected visit to France at the head of an army division formed the general burden of their conversation.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Malcolm are old friends of the Colonel. Mr. Malcolm, then a young Member of Parliament, was Colonel Roosevelt's guest twenty years ago, and the Colonel last saw Mr. Balfour when he passed through Lon-

European Proletariat May Be On Eve of Rising to End War

Russian Socialists at Stockholm Conference Will Attempt to Swing Restless Masses of Many Nations Into Revolution

Stockholm, May 13.—Here in the capital of one of Europe's minor kingdoms will occur shortly, at the instance of the Russian revolutionists, an international conference of Socialists, to consider not merely means to peace and a revival of the Internationale that broke down at the beginning of the war, but a rising of Europe's united proletariat.

A survey of the Socialist situation in Europe discloses some remarkable features. First, there is Russia. The extreme Socialists practically control the empire of 180,000,000, holding in their hands the fate of the Provisional Government and, to a certain extent, the Allies. The Russian army does not obey the Provisional Government, it heeds not the appeal of the Provisional Government, and it would almost to a unit rise at the command of the Council and execute its orders, whether for war or peace.

German Situation

In Germany the situation is portentous, either from the point of view of the Hohenzollerns or that of the Allied governments. The Socialists in Germany are behind the present German Government, and are practically the only power. Since the Russian revolution the prestige of Socialism has enormously increased in Germany. The Socialists are virtually a vassal of the Socialists, in the hope that they may bring peace.

Russian Radicals Hostile

It is no secret that the Russian Radicals are hostile toward Great Britain and even the United States as capitalist nations. England's intimacy with the Czar, its treatment of Ireland, and her support of the overthrown monarchy in Persia in collaboration with the old Russian government have branded England in the eyes of the Russian Radicals as an imperialistic country.

Peace Moves in Austria

Conditions in Austria-Hungary are not fully known. However, the persistent reports of a very widespread peace movement and the conference of Count Czernin with the Socialist leaders who have been delegated to the Stockholm conference make it evident that the peace efforts, even the Emperor's announcement that the Reichsrat would be convened soon certainly is nothing else but a forced concession to the Socialists, who were the only ones to protest against the prorogation of Parliament for nearly three years.

Great Fire Sweeps U-Boat Building Base At Wilhelmshaven

Amsterdam, May 13.—For seven hours on Wednesday a great fire raged on the imperial wharves at Wilhelmshaven, according to advices received here today. The submarine building department was seriously damaged. The entire district has been closed to the public.

State of War Can't Stand in Way of Repairs to Imperial Teeth

Copenhagen, May 13.—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

Kaiser Summons His American Dentist to Attend Him at Front

The war in general has proved toothache to be no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the highest officials of the state have continued to patronize their respective American dentists.

Reichstag May Not Get Terms of Peace

Copenhagen, May 13.—It is learned that on the subject of peace conditions the government will merely submit a declaration that the time is inopportune for a definition or discussion of Germany's peace terms. It is rumored in Berlin Parliamentary circles that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, may not read the declaration himself Tuesday, but leave to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Vice-Chancellor, the task of sidestepping the Conservative and Socialist interpellations.

Balfour Talks War With Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Dinner

A. J. Balfour brought his New York visit to a close last evening by talking with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for more than three hours at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Balfour and his Parliamentary secretary, Ian Malcolm, M. P., were the guests of the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt at an informal dinner. The only other person present was the Colonel's son, Quentin Roosevelt, who obtained a day's leave of absence from the Aviation Corps and dined in his army uniform.

Neither Mr. Balfour nor the Colonel would reveal the nature of their talk, but it is certain that the war and the Colonel's expected visit to France at the head of an army division formed the general burden of their conversation.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Malcolm are old friends of the Colonel. Mr. Malcolm, then a young Member of Parliament, was Colonel Roosevelt's guest twenty years ago, and the Colonel last saw Mr. Balfour when he passed through Lon-

British Keep Up Advance; Gain Hold on Roieux

London, May 13.—The British continued their advance today against every defence that Hindenburg could make, gaining both in the neighborhood of Roieux, on the north bank of the Scarpe, and at Bullecourt, in the Hindenburg line. Haig's men for the first time won a grip on Roeux itself, the western houses of which they now hold. Almost all of Bullecourt was occupied by British troops.

The Berlin day bulletin expatiates on the breakdown of the British attacks, but admits that the enemy gained a foothold at Roieux. Concerning the stubborn battle at Bullecourt, it says that the first British assaults were thrown back by a powerful counter attack organized by a battalion of the Imperial Guard, but states that fighting still continues there. This has become the form for the first official German confessions of loss.

German Situation

In Germany the situation is portentous, either from the point of view of the Hohenzollerns or that of the Allied governments. The Socialists in Germany are behind the present German Government, and are practically the only power. Since the Russian revolution the prestige of Socialism has enormously increased in Germany. The Socialists are virtually a vassal of the Socialists, in the hope that they may bring peace.

Russian Radicals Hostile

It is no secret that the Russian Radicals are hostile toward Great Britain and even the United States as capitalist nations. England's intimacy with the Czar, its treatment of Ireland, and her support of the overthrown monarchy in Persia in collaboration with the old Russian government have branded England in the eyes of the Russian Radicals as an imperialistic country.

Peace Moves in Austria

Conditions in Austria-Hungary are not fully known. However, the persistent reports of a very widespread peace movement and the conference of Count Czernin with the Socialist leaders who have been delegated to the Stockholm conference make it evident that the peace efforts, even the Emperor's announcement that the Reichsrat would be convened soon certainly is nothing else but a forced concession to the Socialists, who were the only ones to protest against the prorogation of Parliament for nearly three years.

Great Fire Sweeps U-Boat Building Base At Wilhelmshaven

Amsterdam, May 13.—For seven hours on Wednesday a great fire raged on the imperial wharves at Wilhelmshaven, according to advices received here today. The submarine building department was seriously damaged. The entire district has been closed to the public.

State of War Can't Stand in Way of Repairs to Imperial Teeth

Copenhagen, May 13.—Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week and attend to the necessary repairs to the imperial teeth.

Kaiser Summons His American Dentist to Attend Him at Front

The war in general has proved toothache to be no respecter of international relations, and throughout the long months of tension between Germany and the United States the highest officials of the state have continued to patronize their respective American dentists.

Reichstag May Not Get Terms of Peace

Copenhagen, May 13.—It is learned that on the subject of peace conditions the government will merely submit a declaration that the time is inopportune for a definition or discussion of Germany's peace terms. It is rumored in Berlin Parliamentary circles that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, may not read the declaration himself Tuesday, but leave to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Vice-Chancellor, the task of sidestepping the Conservative and Socialist interpellations.

Balfour Talks War With Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Dinner

A. J. Balfour brought his New York visit to a close last evening by talking with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for more than three hours at Sagamore Hill.

Mr. Balfour and his Parliamentary secretary, Ian Malcolm, M. P., were the guests of the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt at an informal dinner. The only other person present was the Colonel's son, Quentin Roosevelt, who obtained a day's leave of absence from the Aviation Corps and dined in his army uniform.

Neither Mr. Balfour nor the Colonel would reveal the nature of their talk, but it is certain that the war and the Colonel's expected visit to France at the head of an army division formed the general burden of their conversation.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Malcolm are old friends of the Colonel. Mr. Malcolm, then a young Member of Parliament, was Colonel Roosevelt's guest twenty years ago, and the Colonel last saw Mr. Balfour when he passed through Lon-

Roosevelt's Volunteer Army Plan Rests with President

Pursuing War in a Circle

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 13.—War—real war—can never be conducted by the organization that exists here today.

I will give a couple of views of it by two men from civil life doing independent work toward getting ready for war: A man famous all over the world as an organizer came here recently to take up, in an "advisory" capacity, one of the biggest tasks before the nation. After seeing the whirl of unrelated effort here, he said:

"It is like calling in the plumbers before the frame work of the house is up."

One of the "plumbers," an enthusiastic engineer, who has contributed largely toward one of the biggest plans the Administration has, says:

"The confusion and lack of organization are enough to drive one crazy."

The Factor of Misdirected Effort

Washington is a vast factory of misdirected—or rather undirected—effort. Every one is tremendously busy. Signs are stuck up everywhere in the innumerable offices, where hosts of "plumbers" clank their tools together industriously, which say, "We are at war. Minutes count. Do not waste them. Be brief." There is activity everywhere; but of the larger results it is hard to find evidence.

Members of the Cabinet are tremendously rushed. They meet advisory committees early in the morning. They dash away to meetings of the Council of National Defence, there to advise at length with the Advisory Commission, or with some of the many advisory committees created by the Advisory Commission. Thereafter, they often lunch in a body advising. "We are at war; minutes count."

Then they are whirled to the White House to advise in a body with the President. Then there is the line of visitors to be seen, and the petty administrative details of their various departments must be attended to. Like a rat in a maze, there will be an advisory body of some kind to be seen in the evening.

Power That Is In Wrong Places

They are trying to do all the work of peace times, all the work of the Council of National Defence, unwisely loaded upon them and all the work of getting ready for war. We have a peace or war organization performing all the tasks of peace and at the same time doing all the work of getting ready for war. It is assisted by a huge "advisory" war organization—at least we have a war organization of an advisory nature so far as the purchasing of supplies is concerned, but none for pure military or naval purposes—and this advisory war organization makes huge demands upon the time and energies of the peace organization.

It is a topsy-turvy scheme, moreover, with little men at the top and big men at the bottom. Think of an organization in which Baker, Daniels and Redfield have power—some power, at least—and Willard, Hoover and Scott, of the Munitions Board, have none! A perception of the absurdity of all this is coming to the Administration, and so there is revived talk of creating departments or bureaus of transportation, munitions and food, with single heads having executive functions.

The President has not yet been over to this proposal. The President is fond of advisory bodies. But the sheer necessity of finding some way out of the present mess will compel the granting of executive functions to some of the more important advisers gathered here among the "plumbers" on the job.

But when that is done, supposing the President grants real authority to his advisers, what then? Willard, Hoover and Scott, only half an organization will exist. We need to make war as well as to prepare for war. The master builder needs to furnish plans to his "plumbers" and "carpenters."

So far from the framework of the house being up, I do not believe the architect has done his work. Individuals are doing utterly unrelated things. But if there is any one who is correlating all these efforts and deciding which to stress, what our policy is to be, how we can make most effective, I cannot find him.

On the contrary, the most singular lack of information and consideration prevails in high places. An able member of the Administration told me seriously that if there is any one who is able to build ships, start and manage a shipyard, it can't be done. There are figures in the shipping board to prove that it can't be done.

Here, then, is ignorance on the fundamental problem before us. Cabinet officers are too busy to look at war making in its broader aspects. The plumbers are here, but the framework is not up. The President is trying to be his own war Cabinet. It cannot be done.

Allan Seeger, Poet, Terribly Wounded, Ended Own Life

Young American Serving with Foreign Legion Killed Himself on Battlefield

Philadelphia, May 13.—Allan Seeger, the young American poet, killed himself with a bullet from his own pistol after he was wounded in a charge of the Foreign Legion in France, according to a letter received here today from Charles Kerwood, of Bryn Mawr, a member of the Lafayette Corps of the legion. Reports of Seeger's death early in April were received in this country recently.

"Wounded in the breast, abdomen and knees by a German shell as he reached the village of Belloy-en-Santerre," wrote Kerwood, "Seeger realized that his death was only a matter of hours. To rid himself of his agony he shot himself through the temple."

Kaiser Summons His American Dentist to Attend Him at Front

State of War Can't Stand in Way of Repairs to Imperial Teeth

Hollweg Believed Secure, Although Baiting Continues

Back from Front, Goes to Vienna for Conference on War Aims

Reichstag May Not Get Terms of Peace

Copenhagen, May 13.—It is learned that on the subject of peace conditions the government will merely submit a declaration that the time is inopportune for a definition or discussion of Germany's peace terms. It is rumored in Berlin Parliamentary circles that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, may not read the declaration himself Tuesday, but leave to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Vice-Chancellor, the task of sidestepping the Conservative and Socialist interpellations.