

Participation in the loan does not involve sacrifice, for it is an investment.—John D. Rockefeller

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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918

WEATHER
Fair to-day, warmer at night. To-morrow and Saturday fair. Diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable.
Full Report on Page 9
TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

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German, Checked, Begin Peace Drive; Baker Asks for Army Without Limit

67 Perish When French Cruiser Sinks Steamer In Fog Off Jersey Coast

City of Athens Goes Down in 7 Minutes; No Time to Launch Boats

Women and Babies Among the Victims

Survivors of Marines' Party Tell Thrilling Stories of Sea Tragedy

Cautiously picking her way southward at half-speed through a fog before dawn yesterday, the City of Athens, of the Savannah line, was rammed by a French cruiser twenty miles off Atlantic City. In less than seven minutes the steamer sank and sixty-seven of the 135 persons on board were lost.

The steel prow of the warship ripped such a hole in the liner's side that there was barely time to launch a couple of boats. Seamen went down standing at the falls of the other boats waiting for the passengers to reach them.

Although the collision occurred in dense fog, and both ships were equipped with wireless, no word of it reached the world until the French cruiser, a gaping hole in her bow and her foremast snapped, steamed into an Atlantic port late yesterday afternoon. The shock had knocked out both wireless plants.

Survivors of the collision were brought to safety by the cruiser. All the names on the passenger list had not been checked up last night and it is possible that the dead may number as many as seventy. Sixty-seven are known to be missing.

The known dead include four United States marines—New York rookies who had just signed up for fighting service and were bound for the training station at Port Royal, S. C. Five other marines are missing, and it is believed they perished.

Fourteen French sailors lost. Twenty French sailors were steering passengers destined for a Southern port, where they were to man a mine sweeper. Fourteen of them were drowned. Out of the sixty-six members of the crew of the City of Athens thirty-two were saved.

The survivors reached New York City at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was not until one of the twenty-four marines had telephoned marine headquarters that news of the disaster became known.

A half hour later and the rescued marines began straggling into the quarters. They were nondescript garments given them by the crew of the French cruiser. Most of those aboard the City of Athens had rushed to the deck after the smash without clothing.

The lists of dead first cabin passengers are missing and those saved were given out at the offices of the Ocean Steamship Company, of Savannah, Pier 45, North River, by L. W. Hildum, port agent for the company.

The Dead
ROZENCINER, Richard, Mobile, Ala.
LADRON, Jean, New York City.
OLIG, Edward, Savannah.
BALZELL, Isaac, Patuxent, N. J.
BENK, W. W., Brooklyn.
MOLTHAN, Mrs., Brooklyn Park, Mass.
KASTL, James J., Morristown, N. J.
LEWIS, Rev. J. P., New York City.
STILES, Miss E. G., New York City.
TOUNG, R. A., Brooklyn.
An unidentified child.

Dead Marines
GRAHAME, B. J., Buffalo.
GINSBERG, Samuel, 145 Crotona Place, New York City.
ROSENFIELD, Harry, 1125 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.
PING, Stephen H., Jr., Garden City.
Missing Marines
DIXON, Frank R., Buffalo.
BANNIGAN, Peter J., Buffalo.
BLACK, William J., Long Island City.
WHITMORE, H. H., Buffalo.

The marines whose addresses are listed as Buffalo on the passenger list are those who signed up for the marine corps in the Buffalo district. Their homes are towns within a radius of thirty miles of Buffalo.

Loan Drive's Status in New York and Nation

The New York District has subscribed only \$633,956,800 in the first twenty-one days of the loan campaign. This is \$627,000,000 behind the schedule necessary to raise the goal of \$1,500,000,000, and \$123,000,000 behind the pace required to attain the \$300,000,000 minimum.

Expect Hearst To Back Shearn For Governor

Politicians Say Publisher Is Convinced That He Can't Win

William Randolph Hearst will withdraw from the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor next fall in favor of Supreme Court Justice Clarence J. Sherrin. This is the latest word of men in touch with the inner circle of Tammany Hall, composed of Charles F. Murphy, Senators James A. Foley, Robert F. Wagner, "Al" Smith, president of the Board of Aldermen, and a few lesser luminaries.

Hearst reached this conclusion following word brought to him by his political agents, who recently have been touring the state. Justice Sherrin was formerly a Hearst man, and the Hearst newspapers, and is highly thought of by the editor of "The American."

Anti-Hearst Men Plan Bolt

So Hearst, whose life ambition is to be President, is said to have come to the conclusion that it mattered not who is Governor for the next two years provided he is a Hearst man who will swing the New York delegation to the Hearst column at the Democratic National Convention in 1920.

Monday night, at an uptown club near from Delmonico's, where the official family of Charles F. Murphy gathered, anti-Hearst Democrats from this city and upstate met and discussed this latest phase of the situation.

These men agreed that no man with the Hearst's influence could do anything for the party, they would bolt and run an independent ticket, headed by Samuel Seabury or some other out-and-out anti-Hearst man.

The Tribune's informant, who attended this conference, declared that wealthy Democrats who regard Hearst and anything he stands for as a menace, stood ready to finance a campaign.

These men, some of whom attended the conference, expressed the fear that Hearst's newspaper and financial influence might swing some of the anti-Hearst men into the Hearst camp, and for that reason they decided to form a permanent anti-Hearst organization.

The organization will be state-wide, and an announcement of its plan and scope will be made public shortly.

Americans Repel Heavy Attack Before Amiens

Two-Hour Bombardment Preceded Assault Against Their Line

Losses Are Heavy In Both Armies

Hand to Hand Fighting Takes Place All Along Line in Fierce Fight

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 1.—A heavy German attack launched yesterday against the Americans in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. The German preliminary bombardment lasted two hours, and then the infantry rushed forward, only to be driven back, leaving large numbers of dead on the ground in front of the American lines.

The German bombardment opened at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and was directed especially against the Americans, who were supported on the north and south by the French. The fire was intense, and at the end of two hours the German commander sent forward three battalions of infantry. There was hand-to-hand fighting all along the line, as a result of which the enemy was thrust back, his dead and wounded lying on the ground in all directions. Five prisoners remained in American hands.

The struggle, which lasted a considerable time, was extremely violent, and the Americans displayed marked bravery throughout.

It was the first occasion in which the Americans were engaged in the big battle which has been raging since March 21, and their French comrades are full of praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves under trying circumstances, especially in view of the fact that they are fighting at one of the most difficult points on the battlefield.

The American losses were rather severe.

Germans Bring Up More Guns to Shell American Front

By Wilbur Forrest
Tribune Cable Service

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH BATTLEFRONT, May 1.—American participation in the continuous struggle in this section of France has been confined thus far mainly to artillery battling. Since their emplacement the American guns have barked incessantly day and night.

The enemy artillery, at first apparently outnumbered, and consequently outfought, early to-day began with a new liveliness, indicating that new batteries had been brought up in an effort more efficaciously to compete with, if not equal, the American gun strength.

I spent last night in a dugout which, though deep and at some distance from the constant deep-throated roar of the American heavies, fairly shook from the miniature earthquakes caused by the heavies and the explosions above of the flocks of enemy shells.

The soft, chalky rock formation of this dugout was unable to stand the strain and the continuous rattle of small stones on to the floor and bunks made sleep impossible.

If this sector may be a criterion of the enemy's munition supply he is in no immediate danger of a shortage. The German batteries seem to pick out certain objectives and then smother them with shell bursts so close together that a dozen shells seem to detonate as almost one heavy explosion.

Secretary to Report War Plans To-day

2,500,000 Men Available in Class 1 of Draft to Increase Forces

Ship Men Confer on Transporting Troops

Dent Introduces Measure in House Providing for an Army of 4,000,000

(By The Associated Press) WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Baker will carry to Congress to-morrow the army increase programme mapped out by President Wilson and his advisers and based on the determination to win the war, if it takes the whole man power of the nation to do it. There are indications that he will ask that all restrictions on the number of troops to be raised be removed and the government authorized to mobilize as many men as it can equip, train and send to the battlefield in France.

When the War Secretary appears before the House Military Committee with supplemental estimates for the army, he is expected to disclose that the department has reason to believe it can handle during the present year at least double the existing force under arms of approximately 1,600,000 men. That would mean a total of 3,200,000 soldiers for whom clothing, equipment and transportation are now in sight.

Should additional facilities become available, however, it is indicated that President Wilson wishes to be able to call out more men without delaying to seek authority.

Evidence came to-day in various ways of the tremendous effort that now is being made to send American armies into the fight in such numbers and at such time as to make victory certain.

In the morning the members of the Shipping Board and the War Industries Board met with the War Council, composed of army officials, to discuss additional ships and supplies to be gone into, it is understood, on the basis of the recent surveys of the situation.

Later the President met his War Cabinet at the White House and went over the ground thoroughly. Secretary Baker remained more than an hour with the President after the other members of the War Cabinet had departed.

Dent Introduces Bill

In the House, Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, introduced a bill that would authorize the mobilization and organization of 4,000,000 selective service men instead of the 1,000,000 to which the government is limited by the existing act. Mr. Dent said the measure was his own and he had not consulted the War Department.

The bill would "authorize the President to further increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States." It also provides "that during the present emergency, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force, over and above that now authorized by the act of May 18, 1917, entitled 'An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States' of 1,000,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of May 18, 1917, or any act or acts amendatory thereof."

"That the President is further authorized, during the present emergency, in his discretion and at such time or times as he may determine, to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force of not to exceed two million enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, under the same terms and provisions as provided in section 1 of this act; Provided, that the total number of enlisted men now drafted or to be hereafter drafted under this act, the said act of May 18, 1917, and any act or acts amendatory thereof."

Continued on next page, Column 4.

Bohemian Troops Join Italians; Foe in West Plans New Attack

Enemy Artillery Moving Close to Front Line South of Ypres

British Rush German Posts

Kaiser Reported Near Trenches, Making Fiery Speeches to Soldiers

The heavy defeat experienced in Flanders Monday kept the Germans comparatively quiet yesterday, but correspondents reported the enemy was moving artillery close to the front line south of Ypres, and a new assault on the Scherpenberg-Rouge hills was expected to be a matter of only a "few hours."

All along the front there was very heavy gunfire, and many sharp local actions took place. The enemy concentrated his fire near Bethune on the south side of the Lys salient and against the French at Loere, on the north side.

Near Loere, the only place where the Germans gained any ground Monday, Haig stated the French improved their positions Tuesday night by a minor operation. Berlin declared French attempts to advance along the Dranoutre road were repulsed.

The British rushed German posts at Meteren, at the west end of the Lys salient, and beat off a local attack near St. Julien, northeast of Ypres.

German prisoners reported that the Kaiser is near the Ypres sector, delivering his usual fiery speeches to his troops.

Since the German offensive began the British have taken over 6,000 prisoners, London announces.

Defeat at Ypres Slows Up German Attack in Flanders

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FLANDERS, May 1.—General von Arnim made no further move along the Flanders battlefield last night, nor had an attack been expected. The heavy defeat which the Germans suffered on Monday forced them to pause and bring up fresh troops before continuing the drive for the hill position in the Kemmel region.

A few more hours, however, will suffice for their reorganization and another assault may be expected immediately.

The seriousness of the German intentions here have been evinced in numerous ways. Monday, for example, they pushed at least one field gun forward to within seven hundred yards of the battle line and other guns were brought close up.

Prisoners say that the 1920 class of Germans are being mustered in. Some of this class already are in the field, but they are not to be used in the fighting unless their aid is absolutely necessary.

Heavy artillery firing continued at various parts of the battlefield during the night and there were the usual outpost actions. The back areas between Ypres and Hasebroeck were heavily shelled by the Germans. An enemy attempt to cut the barbed wire at Wicltje was dispersed by artillery fire.

Emperor William appears to have been an interested and active visitor in the Flanders region. According to prisoners he has been making his usual flamboyant speeches to troops, and he stated the other day that the Germans were trying to separate the French and British armies, adding characteristically that the Germans were going to "put the British back on the English Channel, where they belonged."

Karl's Soldiers Already on Line Fighting Against Austria

LONDON, May 2.—"The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Italian headquarters says that Bohemian troops are joining the Italian troops against Austria and that the first detachments are already on the Italian fighting line wearing Italian uniforms.

Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, accompanied by Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, and their staffs, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich, will proceed almost immediately to German Headquarters to confer with the German Emperor. Ukrainian and Balkan affairs, it is added, will be discussed.

Internal Dissension Spurs Austria to Seek Peace

Agitation Among Slavs Makes the Situation Serious—Another Attempt at Negotiation Like the Sixtus Affair Now Going On

(By C. W. Gilbert) ENMITY between Italy and the Austrian Slavs and appears to have done more to drive a wedge into Austria than all the appeals Allied statesmen have made to the Liberal sentiment in Austria.

Dispatches this morning represent the Southern Slavs as desiring to be attached to Serbia and made subjects of King Peter. If that is their demand now it is of recent development, for until recently at least the Slavs have preserved an appearance of friendliness with the Hapsburgs by asking independence of Austria under a ruler who would, however, be a member of the Hapsburg family.

The ambitions of the Southern Slavs are paralleled by those of the Bohemians and Northern Slavs, who also seek independence of Austria. Mera Cernin and Clemenceau got into their remarkable dispute over who was responsible for starting peace conversations between Austria and the Allies leads to the belief that the same process of conversations is going on to-day, this time probably with the aim of reaching an agreement between Austria and Italy. From European papers it would appear that this is not the first time that King Alfonso has been visited by Sixtus of Bourbon in relation to peace.

Clemenceau's publication of the Emperor's letter probably makes further approaches to France and England by Austria unlikely. So there is reason to suppose that the dispatches which say the present effort is directed at Italy are true, and that whether it turns out to be Alfonso or the Pope who will act as intermediary, a real move for peace like those of which a fleeting glimpse was given during the recent period of Austro-French frankness is now going on.

Monarch's Position Growing Difficult
The reason for thinking so is that the position of the Hapsburg monarchy is growing more difficult. The Allies, having abandoned their policy of separating Austria from Germany, now appear to be working, unofficially at least, upon the more successful policy of splitting Austria herself along racial lines.

The clamor of the Slavs of Austria for independence is steadily increasing. The young Emperor faces the necessity of either obtaining peace or of resorting again to the harsh, repressive measures against his Slav subjects which prevailed in the first year of his reign, and which he discontinued.

The policy of Francis Joseph was to fill the jails with Slavs who found fault with his rule, and execute those who yearned for independence. Emperor Charles, in the spirit of liberalism with which he ascended the throne, allowed the Slavs free speech. The result is that eighty-four of eighty-eight elected members of the Austrian Parliament are said to favor independence of the Southern Slavs from Austria. The discussion of independence even in official bodies like this is so free that some of the more violent words do not appear in the official records. The Slav press openly agitates for freedom.

Contributing to this separatist movement among the Southern Slavs has been the agreement reached by Signor Torre, representing a large group in the Italian Parliament, and representatives of the Southern Slavs in London. This agreement has not been officially recognized by the Italian government, but it has a large force of Italian opinion behind it, for Italians have come to see that Italy's greatest future safety lies in friendly relations with the Southern Slavs.

Concerns Division On Racial Lines
The agreement is substantially one of friendship and good will between the two races and concerns the division of the Adriatic territory on racial lines and in accordance with the principle of racial self-determination. It removes the grounds for suspicion and

Austrian Emperor and Pope to Make First Moves to Stop the War

Vatican to Submit Proposal May 19

Karl to Extend "No Conquest" Overtures to Italy, Switzerland Reports

In the lull on the West front, while the Germans attempt to reorganize their shattered divisions after their defeat on Monday for a new assault, another Teutonic peace offensive has been launched. Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to have made a "liberal offer" of peace to Italy. This has a striking commentary in the news that Bohemian troops are deserting en masse to the Italians and some already are fighting for the Allies in Italian uniforms.

Charles is hurrying to German army headquarters for a conference with the German Kaiser. Signs of the seriousness of the Slav movement against the Hapsburgs multiply.

The Pope is reported in Cologne to have a new and more urgent peace note ready to send all the belligerents on May 19. All the information about the Papal note comes from German sources.

The Austrian Emperor's brother, Prince Sixtus, the Belgian officer to whom the famous note of the Emperor admitting French claims to Alsace-Lorraine was sent, has just made a mysterious visit to the King of Spain. This is interpreted as in connection with the German peace manoeuvres.

Ludendorff Now Directing New Drive for Peace

By Arthur S. Draper
[Tribune Cable Service]

LONDON, May 1.—The first hint of the coming peace offensive on the part of the Central Powers comes to-day from Switzerland, where it is reported Emperor Karl is about to make overtures to Italy. It is stated the Austrian King will say he has no desire for conquest, but that unless Italy accepts the terms he intends to offer he will fight for peace.

A few hours later comes the news from German sources that the Pope on May 19 will make a new peace offer more urgent than any of his previous communications on the subject to the belligerents, together with definite offers of mediation.

The new Teuton peace offensive is similar to the one made prior to the opening of the military campaign on March 31 and reported in these dispatches. Switzerland is full of German peace propagandists. Everything is being prepared for a gigantic peace drive the moment the military operations slow down in the West, as they are expected to do within a few weeks.

Ludendorff to Head Drive
Ludendorff, who is now recognized as the greatest of the enemies' military leaders, has become also the greatest of their statesmen, rivaling, according to the popular mind, the mighty Bismarck.

Ludendorff is going to conduct the peace drive just he planned the military campaign, and Hertling and Kuehlmann must remain in the background. Germany wants peace more than anything else. She wants it because it is rapidly sapping the life blood of the nation, because economic exhaustion is always lurking around the corner, because her allies can get nothing out of further fighting, because America looms up in the future. So Germany is going to offer better terms than those hitherto presented. She is going to return Belgium, offer France a part and possibly all of Lorraine, return Serbia, ask to have her colonies restored to her, and offer to revise the Brest-Litovsk treaty, especially its economic features. She is going to offer a tidbit to each of her enemies; she is going to try to make a peace treaty which will save the faces of all the belligerents. Ludendorff already has begun to pre-

The Gospel of Spilt Milk
by Theodore Roosevelt
On the Editorial Page

British Confident Allies Can Stop All German Blows
LONDON, May 1 (via Ottawa).—As the details of Monday's fighting are received, confirming the fact that it

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