JAPANESE CABINET WINS IN LANDSLIDE

Complete Returns Show Overwhelming Victory for the Okuma Ministry.

NO MAJORITY IN HOUSE

(Cable Despatch to East and West News Bureau.)

TOKIO, March 28.—The result of the general election shows a landslide for the Ministerial side. Not counting nine members whose votes still remain unannounced the following is the alignment of the members just elected:

On the Ministerial side the Doshikai with 148 members, the Chuseikai 34, the new group of Okuma supporters 27.

On the Opposition the Seiyukai has 108, the Kokuminto 27.

The Independents number 31.

This gives the Okuma Cabinet the prospect of a majority of between seventy and eighty in the lower house. The Seiyukai, which formed the mainstay of the Opposition and commanded a majority in the House at the time of its dissolution, has not only dwindled in number, but some of its most prominent leaders, such as Mr. Ooka and Mr. Oka, both one time Speakers of the House, have been defeated, while Mr. Tsuda, Minister of Justice, has scored a record breaking victory by polling 4,000 votes.

The causes of the Seiyukai's defeat are the fact that the people have tired of its extended control, its policy of nominating too many former representatives, thus obstructing the entrance into the political arena of new men, and the fact that it had no definite platform. On the other hand, Count Okuma roused the enthusiasm of the people and enlisted their sympathy by his struggle in spite of his advanced age. He has reaped the fruits of years of work in education and liberal propaganda. This, coupled with the hesitancy of the people to change the Cabinet at this critical time, when Japan is engaged in the war and in important negotiations with China, contributed to the overwhelming victory for the Okuma Cabinet. The Premier struck the keynote when he said in one of his campaign speeches: "We are at the dawn of a new era—the voters have to bear this in mind."

The election opens a new chapter in the history of Japanese constitutional development.

YUAN BANS WAR TALK.

Forbids Cabled References to Conflict With Japan.

The *Mon Hey Po*, the organ of the Lee Ming Fang, or Chinese Nationalist party, in this city, has received information from China that President Yuan Shih-k'ai has ordered that no telegrams urging war with Japan or containing references to such a war shall be received at any telegraph office in China. An average of 3,200 such messages have been received in China daily.

The *Mon Hey Po* says that while the President is preparing a military force to watch the progress of Japan upon Chinese soil he is preparing to double the force to watch the progress of the Revolutionary party.

The *Wei Sun Po*, the organ of the Constitutional party in New York, attributes in a cable from Pekin the following words to Gen. Cheung Fun, a member of President Yuan Shih-k'ai's advisory board:

"Cut off my head, burn my body, but you not one inch of China to Japan."

JAPAN DEMANDS MORE.

Seeks Part of Chinese Customs, Controlled by Britain.

PEKIN, March 28.—The Japanese demands on China were discussed yesterday by President Yuan Shih-k'ai with certain members of his entourage. Negotiations between the two Governments have reached clauses considered perilous by the Chinese. Japanese immigration in Manchuria is one of the questions as yet unsettled which was considered yesterday.

It is said now that Japan wishes to obtain some participation in the Chinese customs administration, which is controlled by Great Britain under loan agreements guaranteed by the customs. In Chinese official circles it is intimated that Japan is about to press two new demands in addition to the twenty-one presented in January.

BIG MAJORITY IN DIET.

Government's Supporters May Outnumber Opponents by 80.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

TOKIO, March 28.—The elections on March 25 resulted in a complete victory for the Government. The Seiyuai was decisively defeated, losing 73 seats of which 55 were captured by the Doshikai, led by Baron Kato, the Foreign Minister.

The Government's majority in the House will be at least 10 over all other parties and probably will reach 80.

DIPLOMAT KILLED AT FRONT.

J. Olle-Laprune Gives Life Trying to Rescue Comrade.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

PARIS, March 28.—The death is announced of J. Olle-Laprune, one of the most promising members of the French diplomatic service, killed at the front while trying to rescue a fellow soldier captured by a German patrol.

When the war began M. Olle-Laprune was first secretary of the French Embassy at Rome, but returned at once when war broke out to Paris to join the colors. He went to the front as a Lieutenant in the 110th Regiment of infantry.

POINCARE, LEXICON MAKER.

French President Attends Meetings of Dictionary Revisionists.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

PARIS, March 28.—Intellectual Paris is delighted at the news that President Poincaré is interesting himself as one of the immortals in the French Academy in the task of revising the dictionary. His presence at the latest meeting on Thursday encourages the belief that he is well at the front. His ability to set aside the cares of state long enough to consider philological problems is considered a further evidence of his many sided character.

SECRECY ABOUT THE U. S. NOTE.

Announcement of Its Presentation Is Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Announcement is expected soon that the American note regarding the Allies' policy to cut off all trade with Germany has been delivered to the British and Franch Governments.

In the last day or two officials here have become reticent regarding the note, giving rise to the belief that the Administration has determined to withhold any announcement that it has been sent until it is known that the note is in the hands of the London and Paris foreign offices.

Poles Made to Kill Poles, Says Ignace Paderewski

Pianist Tells of Poland's Tragedy and Appeals to World for Aid.

The visit to London of Ignace Paderewski on behalf of the suffering Poles has already resulted in the formation of a great relief committee. Among the members of the committee are Premier Asquith, ex-Premier Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; Lady Randolph Churchill, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (retired), and the Russian and French Ambassadors. The following article was written especially for THE SUN *by the great pianist.*

BY IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

LONDON, March 28.—Is it the death agony or only the birth pangs? is the question which every Pole throughout the world is asking himself as tragedy follows tragedy in the long martyrdom of our beloved nation. You have only heard the details of Belgium, but I tell you they are as nothing compared with what has happened in Polnad.

The scene of operations in Poland is seven times larger than that of Belgium, and she has had to endure seven times the torture. Remember, the battle of Europe is being fought in the east, not in the west, and while the tide of battle has reached a sort of ebb along the trenches about the frontiers of Alsace and Flanders, the great waves roll backward and forward from Germany to Russia and break always on Poland. Our country, in fact, is just as Belgium was called—the cockpit of Europe—and it may now be called the battlefield of the world, if not of civilization.

Appeals to Humanity.

I have not come over to London, however, to speak of politics. Besides, there is even above the gigantic issues involved the colossal standpoint of a common humanity, in the name of which our committee is appealing to every neutral and all the Allies alike. The whole world stands aghast and impotent before it, all amazed that it is at once the victim and the culprit.

It is only perhaps we Poles who have known to its utmost depths what this war has really meant. It is not only that there are ten million human beings on the verge of starvation, nay, actually perishing; there is worse than that. Remember that both Belgium and Poland are still under the yoke. The Russians, it is true, occupy some 15,000 miles of our country, but this is really nothing, for the Germans occupy five-sixths of it, and the desolation passes all comprehension.

As to actual battles, I can hardly speak of them. It is torture even to think of them. Only consider! Our one nation is divided, as it were, into three sections, which are thrust each against the others to work out their own destruction. It is parricide! It is fratricide, nay, suicide! Compulsory suicide! That is what it is.

Listen to what it means to us all: I was told by a gentleman from Austria that an army doctor, a Pole by birth, who was deputed to go over the battlefields and verify identification marks on the dead bodies, found among the 14,000 dead hardly any but Polish names. He looked in vain for any others, and in the end went mad with horror at the thought of it.

Tragedy of Poland.

Another story that came to me the other day told of another case of the tragedy of Poland which is almost too terrible for the human mind to contain. The incident took place during a charge. Both armies had been ordered to attack and the Poles, as usual, were placed in the front lines. As they met in the shock they recognized. One poor fellow as he was struck through by a bayonet, cried out in his death agony, "Jesu Maria! I have five children!" "Jesu Maria!"—the words went straight to the brain of his conqueror as a dagger to the heart and killed his reason. Somewhere among the madhouses of Europe

Ignace Paderewski.

there is a lunatic. He is not violent, but he never laughs. He only wanders about with the words of his dying victim: "Ah, Jesu Maria! I have five children! Jesu Maria!"

Again, in the fierce battle in Galicia during an interval which had been agreed upon by both sides as a momentary armistice to bury their dead and attend to their wounded, the doctors from either side first of all advanced and exchanged cards. Every slip of pasteboard bore a Polish name, while the feeling that ran silently through each breast was the same. Can Poland survive? Gratitude to Russia? Is it the death agony or is it but the birth pangs? To-day who knows? I only know the present and unless that present is saved the future is lost.

That is why I have come, no longer to charm the ear, but to beg for my countrymen. I speak not of art but of human life, and it is this that I plead for. The promise of Grand Duke Nicholas that Poland shall be a nation once again went straight to the very heart of every one of our 25,000,000 fellow countrymen. That one promise has been sufficient to change the whole mentality of the nation and fill their souls with new hope. It has cleared up any doubt that might have existed in the minds of the Poles in Austria and Prussia as to what it is that the Allies are fighting for, namely, the principles of nationality for which we have suffered, ah, how many centuries!

Russians' Good Conduct.

One thing which stands out prominently above everything else to-day, however, and which I feel that I must mention, is the wonderful self-control and behavior of the Russians in Poland. It is wonderful, and it is just their grand, divine sense of pity for us all that wins every Polish heart over to-day.

I do not wish to touch on politics, though I would be untrue to my whole soul did I not say this much: All I want is that the thousands who are dying of hunger should be saved, and that is the main object of our committee, which, I may mention incidentally, is the first representative body, in the full sense of the word, which has sat since the partition of Poland, and with headquarters at Geneva. It contains Austrian Poles, Russian Poles, Prussian Poles, as well as Catholics, Protestants and Jews, all working for the same broad humanitarian work.

So much is this recognized even in Germany that we have been assured by the authorities that all sums of money and gifts handed to us for that purpose will be scrupulously applied to the relief of the Poles. It is at once a work of piety and pity, one in which the whole world can and will join. The only question is, Will we get sufficient help? Will even that help come too late?

It is in the great instinct of common humanity that I would make an appeal to the country which has been so generous to me in the past. It will not, I feel sure, be ungenerous when in my sorrow I plead on behalf of the future of my race.

PARIS ZEPPELIN SCARE REVEALS SPIES' FATE

Assurance Is Given That German Agents Were "Put Out of Way" in July.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

PARIS, March 28.—The *Temps* in belittling a renewal of the spy scare since the Zeppelin raid a week ago declares editorially that it can give every assurance that there is no cause for uneasiness in this respect now. It is said, however, and apparently upon official information, though such is not stated to be the case, that the widely circulated stories last July of German spies disguised as farmers and stationed at important railway centres to blow up tunnels and otherwise cripple the rail communications were well grounded in fact.

According to this newspaper's information these spies were stationed throughout the eastern part of France. Most of them were occupied on farms which were within easy reach of strategic tunnels. It was their mission at the first call for mobilization so to cripple the railway system by dynamiting tunnels and otherwise injuring the roads that the transportation of troops would be seriously hampered.

The Government, however, was cognizant of the plan in its every detail, with the result that before final mobilization orders were issued all of these spies were put out of the way and not a single railway accident occurred.

"We have seen," says this editorial in the *Temps*, "the instructions which were sent out hourly at the end of July by the Government regarding these spies, their designs, their places of habitation and the way in which they were to be handled. The instructions went to all of the suspected districts and as the chances of peace lessened and the moment of mobilization approached the instructions became more precise.

"In the end, what had to be done was done, with the result that mobilization occurred without a single tunnel or bridge being blown up."

TAKE NIGERIAN WAR CLAIMS.

British Government to Receive Demands Against Germans.

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

LONDON, March 28.—The Colonial Secretary announces that claims against German and Austrian trading firms in Nigeria and the coast of Sierre Leone, which have been closed by the British Government, will be received up to Ap 30 inclusive.

These claims, supported by full particulars, proofs and affidavits should be forwarded to the liquidating officers at Lagos, Accra and Freetown.

AUSTRIAN RENOUNCES GOSPEL OF HATRED

Dr. Landauer in Book Deplores Germany's Criticisms of the English.

(Special Correspondence to THE SUN.)

ROTTERDAM, March 15.—The German gospel of hatred toward the English is openly criticised and called unjust in a book called "England," which has just been published in Vienna. The author is Dr. George Landauer. More remarkable than the book, however, as an indication of Austrian feeling is a review in the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*.

"It is pleasant to notice," says this review, "that more voices are being raised in this country (Austria) against the absurd preaching of hate against certain foreigners. Although entirely upon the side of Germany and Austria in the war the author considers there are certain things to be said for England which people are apt to forget. When he asks for a better understanding with England he does so in the interest of his own people, whose advance is hindered by the outbreak of hate.

"He points out that democratic conditions in England can very well stand comparison with those in Continental nations and says that it is stupid to depreciate English culture. Dr. Landauer raises the reproach that the majority of complainers against England pass by in silence the official documents issued since the war began.

"English diplomacy, like all diplomacy, is secret and may have a good deal on its conscience, but if that is so it is not a reason why the people who were in ignorance of it should be blamed."

FORCE CAPTAIN FROM BRIDGE.

Germans Won't Permit American Ship's Master to See Defences.

LONDON, March 16.—The captain of an American steamship which left Bremen a week ago has arrived at Harwich and he describes the extraordinary precautions which the Germans take to prevent any unauthorized person from obtaining a knowledge of their defences.

Before the ship left Bremen an armed pilot, with his assistants, likewise armed, came aboard and ordered every man of the crew below decks. The captain thought he would be allowed to remain on his own bridge, but he was told not too politely that he also must go below. They remained there until after the ship had left the port. The captain says all the theatres of Bremen are closed, but the moving picture places are open. Beer is plentiful, but white bread cannot be bought at any price. Shipping is almost at a complete standstill.

ADMIRAL HELM TO KEEP EYE ON EITEL

Will Be on the Alabama, Chosen to Enforce Neutrality of U. S.

BATTLESHIP SAILS TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It was announced at the Navy Department tonight that Rear Admiral James Helm, commanding the Atlantic reserve fleet at Philadelphia, will be on board the battleship Alabama when she takes up her patrol duty in Hampton Roads in connection with the imminent departure of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The Alabama will start from the Philadelphia navy yard early to-morrow for Hampton Roads, commanded by Capt. T. A. Lyons. Her instructions are to prevent any violation of the neutrality of the United States Government in connection with the Eitel.

While officials are still of the opinion that the German cruiser will eventually interne rather than face the British cruisers waiting for her outside the Virginia Capes, every precaution is being taken as if it were a certainty that the Eitel Friedrich will venture out. It is believed also that neither the German vessel nor the British warships will fail to observe all the neutrality regulations of the United States, but precautionary measures were deemed necessary to care for any contingency.

It was said to-day at the Cape Henry observatory and by incoming passenger steamers that another British cruiser, probably the Corona, had joined the blockading squadron outside the capes. There are now four cruisers on duty—three British and one French.

A strict censorship of all commercial wireless plants in this section and a close watch of the various steamers in the harbors equipped with wireless to see that these are not used for sending messages has been ordered by the United States Government. Ships have been notified that no message can be flashed abroad until it has been submitted to port officials and permission granted. It is the idea to prevent warships off the capes from being informed when the Prinz Eitel leaves her wharf.

It is said that the Eitel has until the morning of April 1 at 7 o'clock to clear the roads. Waterfront veterans say she is in condition to break away at full speed at a moment's notice.

When the time allowed the Eitel Friedrich has expired the vessel must leave Newport News and the jurisdiction of the United States within twenty-four hours, or else interne for the war. This departure will be conditional, however, on whether or not a merchantman of an enemy nation has left Newport News within the previous twenty-four hours.

United states authorities at Newport News will decide when the circumstances make it proper for the Eitel Friedrich to depart. The Alabama will be used to prevent the German vessel from proceeding to sea before permission has been given her by this government.

In view of the large number of British ships clearing from Newport News and Norfolk it is thought probable that the Eitel Friedrich may be delayed some time after she announces a desire to go to sea.

FOUR SHIPS TO GUARD.

Connecticut, Alabama and Two Destroyers to Uphold Neutrality.

NORFOLK, Va., March 28.—The American battleship Connecticut is reported below Cape Henry to-night. She will proceed to Philadelphia as soon as she Alabama arrives, which will be to-morrow morning.

These ships assisted by two destroyers will try to prevent any violation of neutrality laws. The British squadron, which is off the Capes waiting for the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was joined to-day by the cruiser Caronia. The ships now there are the Essex, the Suffolk, the Caronia and a French cruiser.

Declaring he had not hauled down the flag on the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the Prinz Eitel, Capt. Thierichsen of the latter vessel said he intended making a dash for the sea at the first favorable opportunity.

"We will have to move from here soon," he said as he spread out his arms out in a semicircle. "We will not sail under the moon. If weather conditions are favorable we may bid your welcome shores adieu at any time.

"I thought I was doing my duty when I sank the Frye. I did not haul down the American flag. Next to my own the American flag has my deepest respect. I permitted Capt. Kiehne, the Frye's commander, to take the flag down. Mrs. Kiehne brought it on board the Eitel Friedrich and they carried it away with them."

ORDER MAY BE A HOAX.

Chandler Asked to Deliver Stores to Eitel at Boston.

BOSTON, March 28.—A ship chandler here received several days ago a letter asking him if he wished to bid on provisions for delivery to the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, now at Newport News, when she arrived at Boston on April 1. He was requested to notify the German Consul here of his intentions.

The letter was on Prinz Eitel stationery signed by an officer of the vessel and was postmarked Newport News. It said also that the warship would drydock here.

The recipient is wondering if the letter is a hoax. No information on the matter could be obtained at the German Consulate.

DRESDEN IN NEUTRAL WATERS

Berlin Insists She Sank Off Chilean Coast.

BERLIN, via London, March 28.—An official statement issued today reiterates the German charge that the cruiser Dresden was destroyed while in neutral waters. According to the statement the vessel was 500 yards off the coast in Cumberland Bay, Juan Fernandez Island, her engines were disabled and without coal and apparently she had little ammunition.

The commander of the Dresden, the statement says, protested against the violation of Chilean neutrality, to which the commander of the British squadron replied that he had orders to destroy the Dresden wherever he found her and that he did not care for other questions, which diplomacy could settle afterward.

"This is practical evidence," the statement continues, "as to what extent Great Britain is standing up for the weak, especially neutral nations, as advertised by the British Cabinet members. Chile is unable to defend herself. More interesting, however, is what attitude the United States Government will adopt in the face of such a violation of the neutrality of a South American republic."

The statement quotes the London *Nation* as saying that it was doubtful whether the attack on the Dresden was carried out in conformity with the usages of war.

COMMANDER OF GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERVIEWED

Continued from First Page.

torpedo boats rather than from the battleships, their experience showing them to be more adaptable for the new work. Commander Hansen explained that each submarine has a definite area to cover. On his last cruise he was assigned to the English Channel.

He related to me the sinking of several vessels, as follows:

"The weather was so thick that we couldn't see far and were compelled to submerge for hours. Finally we came up in the vicinity of a small English ship. We ordered the crew to take to the boats and then we torpedoed her. A number of French destroyers gave chase but we escaped by going down. In the same evening, opposite Havre, we stopped the Dulwich. We gave the crew ten minutes to get into the boats and they were off in less than five. Our torpedo tore a hole clear under the Dulwich's smokestack.

"The next day we came up in front of Cherbourg to have a look around just as the French steamer Ville de Lille was coming out of the harbor. Evidently believing that it was a French submarine which suddenly came out of the water the steamer displayed the French flag, but then started to flee regardless of our signals. I saw two women and two children on deck. Of course I could not torpedo a ship with women and children aboard, so I gave chase.

Finds Terrier Aboard.

"The Ville de Lille finally stopped and twenty-four women and men clambered into the boats. I sent four men aboard and they placed bombs in the bottom and sank the steamer. They found a little terrier aboard. It had been abandoned and fought the men with its teeth, but was captured and brought along and ever since has been the mascot of the U-16.

"I gave the women and children blankets and food for themselves and the crew and then took two boats in tow of the U-16 and towed them opposite Cape Barfleur, close to the land, from where there was no difficulty in rowing in.

Two days later the submarine torpedoed the French steamer Dinorah off Dieppe. The vessel was loaded with horses and artillery.

Describing life on a submarine during the present blockade, Lieutenant-Commander Hansen said:

"It is fearfully trying on the nerves and every man does not stand it. When in the vicinity of the enemy or where weather conditions make it necessary we submerge. First we close all openings and then pump in air at a certain pressure. I observe the barometer for several minutes to see if the pressure goes down. If it does not, then the boat is all right. That means also that she is watertight when we go down.

"Running underseas there is a deathlike silence in the boat. The electric machinery is noiseless. Water is a good sound medium, and it is not unusual to hear the propeller of a ship passing over or near us. We steer entirely by chart and compass. As the air heats it gets poorer and when mixed with the odors of the oil from the machinery the atmosphere becomes fearful.

Hard to Keep Awake.

"Overpowering sleepiness often attacks new men and it requires the utmost will power to remain awake. I have had men who did not eat for the first three days out because they did not want to lose that time from sleep. Despite the chemical purification of the atmosphere the air gets very bad. On many it has the same effect as rolling waves and produces seasickness. The story that there is no seasickness on submarines is untrue.

"When the weather is bad or we are in proximity to the enemy we remain down so long that the air becomes unusually bad. Every man except those actually on duty is ordered to lie down and remain absolutely quiet, making no unnecessary movements, as such exertions cause the lungs to use more oxygen, and oxygen must be saved. Just so the famishing man in the desert tries to make the last drop of water go the farthest. As there can be no fire because fire burns oxygen, and the electric power from the accumulators is too precious to be wasted for cooking, we have to dine cold when cruising. As you have seen, a kitchen and dining room do not exist on our U boats.

"Day after day, in such cramped quarters, where there is hardly room to stretch our legs, and being constantly on the alert, there is a tremendous strain on the nerves. I have sat or stood for eight hours with my eyes glued to the periscope, and I have peered into the brilliant glass until my eyes and my head ached. When the crew is worn out we seek a good sleep and rest under water. With the boat often rocking gently the movement is something like that of a cradle.

"Before ascending I always order silence for several minutes so that I can hear any propellers in the vicinity through the shell-like sides of the submarine, which acts like a sounding board."

Must Work in Unison.

Asked how it felt to torpedo a vessel, Hansen said:

"It gives one a peculiar uncanny feeling beneath the water to see and not be seen. I have passed near ships and have seen the officers on the bridge and the people on the deck. They had not the slightest idea that there was anything like a submarine in the vicinity. Successful torpedoing depends on the working of crew and machinery in absolute unison. I might compare the U boat to a human body. The commander at the periscope is the brains and eyes, the crew the various important nerve centres and the machinery and mechanism the various anatomical parts and their functions.

"Boat and crew should answer instantly every order of the commander at crucial moments just as a tool answers the mechanic.

Asked what was the greatest danger in submarines, the commander responded:

"List one—water. There is always danger from a leak. Water is our worst enemy."

Germany's unterseeboater are strictly prohibitionist. They carry no liquor and they are as dry as a Kansas town, notwithstanding that the Lieutenant-Commander did not drink anything alcoholic at the dinner where we were both guests. I called the subject to his attention.

"With very few exceptions the Uboats carry no liquor," he explained. "There are no regulations forbidding it, but there is not a drop of liquor on my boat, and the same is true of a majority of the others.

Carry No Doctor.

German submarines do not carry a doctor. The commander is directed to give a few instructions in first aid and carries a few medicines, but the Lieutenant-Commander explained this also in a cool matter of fact tone and a little smile.

"We do not need doctors," he said coldly, "nor do we need an undertaker. If anything goes wrong with our craft when we are down no doctor can help us, and we carry our own coffin with us."

Speaking generally, he said the U-16 is somewhat smaller than the U-21, which he had some time ago. The U-16, he said, has an orchestra of five pieces, three harmonicas, a trombone and an accordion. The musicians have to play the harmonicas when they are under water because it uses up oxygen.

The submarine commander denied having a torpedo to sink the British submarines, which got away from him in February.

"We are not extravagant with torpedoes," he said.

He explained that the speed of Germany's latest submarines is so much greater than that of the U-16 that it will avail a steamship little to attempt to flee. He confirmed the reports that the latest models carry a small gun.

"What's the longest time you have been out?" he was asked.

"I am not sure the Admiralty would like me to talk how long I have been out," he answered doubtfully.

"I have been out ten days." He would not say whether this was a record.

"How about that secret rendezvous the U-boats are supposed to have somewhere on the coast of England?" he was asked.

Commander Hansen laughed. "Let England think so," he commented. "The more torpedo boats that keep hunting the secret rendezvous the fewer we will have to dodge.

To the question of how long a submarine can keep under water he shook his head. "That is one of the secrets of the Admiralty. I cannot divulge it," he replied.

Discussing the report that the English intend to treat the officers and crews of captured German submarines not as prisoners of war, the Lieutenant-Commander said he could hardly credit any such report. The English, he declared, are too chivalrous.

"They know we only obey orders," he added, "Anyway, it would not alter matters even if they hanged those captured. We shall continue to do our duty."

Having been introduced to the other submarine men as the man who started the blockade "with an interview," the officers talked to me freely and interestingly of their experiences, how they disguise their periscopes until they are hardly discernible even close by, how they manoeuvre a U-boat and how torpedoing can best be avoided, all of which will make the most fascinating chapter of the history of the naval warfare—when the history of the war may be written.

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AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS PRAISED

The "Temps" Finds Banker's Son and Millionaire Washing Dishes.

"GREAT AID TO ALLIES"

(Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.)

PARIS, March 28.—The *Temps* prints a column description of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, stating that France is not sufficiently informed as to the generosity and ingenuity shown by the founders, hence it has a duty of elementary courtesy to publish a recognition of the excellent aid given by France's American friends to the wounded of the Allies.

After describing the transformation of a high school into a hospital, the *Temps* says that the capacity is 500, but some beds are exploitable unoccupied. This is regrettable, as with 25 per cent. of the beds occupied each wounded man costs 15 francs daily, with 50 per cent. the cost drops to 7 per cent., and if the hospital is filled the cost becomes 4 per cent., on a total monthly expenditure of 1,200,000 francs ($240,000).

The writer describes the services performed by surgeons, nurses and stretcher bearers, chauffeurs and other employes. All of these, from the most distinguished surgeons to the humblest servants, eat the same frugal meals. Some points that especially struck the writer were hundred candle power electric lights which allow operations at night, electromagnets for the extraction of shrapnel bullets and splinters, and above all the dental and surgical installation and the heating, which takes three tons of coal daily.

The writer expresses regret that he is unable to name the organizers and the workers, but he was expressly requested to refrain as it was their wish that the undertaking remain anonymous.

"It is sufficient for them," he says, "if they are Americans and the traditions of American ambulance service in the war of 1870 is maintained. American aristocracy is the aristocracy of business, but here is a true type of the purest aristocracy."

Astor Trust Company

Why a Corporate Executor?

The creation of the institution called the Trust Company had for its purpose the providing of an agency to handle, competently and honestly, trusts of all kinds, including those trusts that come to being after the death of persons of property.

Individual executors, administrators, trustees and guardians had frequently proved incompetent, sometimes dishonest. The legislation which created the corporate trustee made the handling of trusts a *business*, and at the same time surrounded the trust company's dealings with safeguards against maladministration. The desirable qualities in the Executor or Trustee are experience and honesty; these the Trust Company has.

Our booklet, "Why a Corporate Executor," tells briefly and clearly the advantages of Corporate over Individual Executors. It is free, on request.

Trustee for Personal Trusts

Safe Deposit Vaults

FIFTH AVENUE & 35TH STREET
NEW YORK

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The New Cutaway Coats and Vests for Men

Rank with the Aristocracy of Things Sartorial

These two pieces constitute an achievement in tailoring not to be undertaken by the mediocre craftsman. The skill required in their making is of the higher class; they are a medium through which the *artist* expresses his genius, as produced by the Saks Tailoring Organization.

Especially noteworthy in style, cut, fabric, and details of finish are

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Black or Oxford, narrow or wider braid binding; one or two buttons, with or without link; silk-lined, superbly cut and tailored. Complete assortment of sizes and models.

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Fifth Floor

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Heavy, rich, hand-loomed Silks, from Paris, London and Vienna. Rumchunda Twills in superb designs. Crepes and marquisettes, novelties including brilliant Gloria silk, exclusive Venetian stripes, Spitalsfield and detached brochet figured silks that will not ravel. Cravats in gray and black-and-white and other combinations especially suitable for Easter. Main Floor.