FRENCH IN CARENCY AFTER HARD BATTLE

Three Companies of Germans Wiped Out by Terrific Artillery Fire.

HUNDREDS BAYONETTED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 13.—Terrific night fighting which resulted in the capture by the French of the village of Carency, in the Arras region, is announced in the official communiqué issued here to-day. Three entire companies of German infantry were wiped out by the French artillery fire and hundreds more Germans were killed in the bayonet charges in the wooded country around Carency. The French troops captured an enormous amount of munitions of war and material, including several mortars of large calibre.

A resumption of the fighting in the Argonne region resulting in a pronounced success for the French in Le Pretre wood is also referred to in the night communiqué, which is as follows:

Belgians Repulse Germans.

The Belgian army delivered a fresh attack last night on the right bank of the Yser and repulsed the enemy, who in his retirement left several hundred dead on the field.

North of Arras we have obtained new and important victories. The capture of Carency placed in our possession much war material. It has not yet been possible to obtain a full list of the booty. It includes, however, two .77 guns, a .105 mortar, two .21 mortars, one dozen bomb throwers, a large number of mitrailleuses, 3,000 rifles and great quantities of shells and cartridges.

In the woods at Hill 125 we found the bodies of three entire German companies who were annihilated by our artillery.

The enemy bombarded Carency this afternoon without result. Masters of Carency we advanced toward the north and occuped Ablain Saint-Nazaire, which we are holding in its entirety with the exception of a few houses in the east of the town. In these houses the struggle is conduing. We have taken several hundred prisoners there.

The Germans in their retreat set fire to half the village of Neuville Saint-Vaast. We have captured several groups of houses in the northern part of the village. We captured seventeen guns and heavy calibre mortars.

In the Argonne at Bagatelle we have repulsed two German attacks, one of which was made at night.

The day attack was very violent. The victory announced this morning in the Le Pretre wood leaves us masters of the last German organized position which was still offering resistance in this wood. This position is now entirely in our hands.

Terrific Battle at Carency.

The afternoon communiqué, describing the stubborn fighting at Carency and Hill No. 125, follows:

We won brilliant successes Wednesday evening and Wednesday night to the north of Arras. At Notre Dame we are masters of the fort as well as of the chapel.

In the vast quadrilateral of trenches and earthworks which is to the south of the Chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette we have been subjected to a very violent counter attack. A ferocious combat which lasted all night long developed in this quadrilateral. In the morning we were complete masters of the situation, having inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

During Wednesday night we also took by assault all of the village of Carency, as well as the forest to the north of it, Hill No. 125. The German garrison stationed in this village and in this wood was composed of one battalion of the 109th Regiment of Infantry, one battalion of the 136th Regiment of Infantry, one battalion of Bavarian chasseurs, and six companies of pioneers, 300 men to a company. These forces had made of Carency and of Hill No. 125, in the forest, a position of great strength. In spite of the fact that their numbers had been very much reduced by their losses in killed, wounded and prisoners on previous days, these forces during the entire night put up a desperate resistance to our attack, delivered against a maze of trenches, blockhouses and narrow passages.

We broke down this resistance of the enemy, and at break of day we were in complete mastery of the situation. Our troops killed hundreds of Germans at the point of the bayonet. We made 1,050 prisoners, of whom about thirty are officers. Included in the latter are a Colonel and the commandant of the battalion of chasseurs.

Trenches Captured.

At the southern exit of Souchez our positions were subjected yesterday to violent attack on the part of the enemy. Nevertheless we retained them.

At Neuville our attacks on the village itself and to the north of the village made perceptible progress.

To the north of Neuville we took possession of trenches several hundred yards long, and we occupied the road called the Highway des Carrieres, which runs from Neuville to Givenchy. In the village itself we occupied yesterday morning only the southern portion, the enemy still holding the centre and the northern part. An attack delivered late in the afternoon resulted in our occupying, house by house, all the central portion of this village. The Germans were driven back to the extreme northern part, where we are outflanking them. Our troops in this fighting gave admirable evidences of courage and tenacity.

In the Forest of Le Pretre we occupied yesterday a new line of German trenches.

BRITISH CHECKED.

Correspondent Admits Failure in Attacks on Trenches.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Times* correspondent in north France, telegraphing under date of May 12, declares that the British are suffering under certain disadvantages which make striking successes difficult to achieve.

"One of these," he says, "is that the Germans hold almost all the heights dominating the British positions. These heights, equipped with very strong defences, formidable artillery and hundreds of concealed machine guns and defended by good troops, cannot easily be taken.

"The British also are suffering from the aftermath of the first gas attack of the Germans at Ypres, which drove back the Allies and uncovered the British left. The consolidation of the new position has cost time and many lives. In addition to the losses by the gas the British suffered severe casualties through the surprise. These facts have influenced the arrangements in supporting the French offensive from Arras.

"The result of our attacks on May 9 in the districts of Frommelles and Richebourg were disappointing. We found the enemy much more strongly posted than we expected. We had not sufficient high explosive to level his parapets to the ground after the French practice, and when our infantry gallantly stormed the trenches they found the garrison undismayed, many entanglements still intact and Maxims on all sides ready to pour streams of bullets on the attacking Britishers.

"We could not maintain ourselves in the trenches won. Our reserves were not thrown in because the conditions of success in an assault were not present. The attacks were well planned and valiantly conducted, but the conditions were too hard. The want of an unlimited supply of high explosives was a fatal bar to our success."

The correspondent shows, nevertheless, that the British, by holding a German force equivalent to their own, greatly facilitated the French offensive. As regards the latter, he says:

"By dint of the expenditure of 276 rounds of high explosive per gun in one day all the German defences except the villages were levelled to the ground and though we must expect that German reenforcements will be sent there is good ground for hope that the Freiburg army corps and other German troops will be destroyed and that the gallant French will gain a great success.

"The British easily defeated all attacks against Ypres and are easily able to deal with the Germans in the open. The men are in high spirits, resolute and confident. But until the British are thoroughly equipped for trench warfare they will be under grave disadvantages. It is certain that [illegible] can smash the outer crust of the German defences if we have the means—namely, more high explosives, more heavy howitzers and more men."

ALLIES LOSE TRENCHES.

Field Marshal French Tells of Readjustments in Ypres Line.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 13.—The following report from Field Marshal Sir John French under to-day's date has been issued by the official press bureau:

"The fighting east of Ypres still continues. The Germans to-day again subjected our line north of the Menin road to a violent bombardment, which in places destroyed some of our trenches, causing temporary readjustments in our line. The line, however, has been completely reestablished.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

PRAISE FOR JOFFRE.

French War Minister Congratulates Commander.

PARIS, May 13.—The French Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, sent a telegram to-day to the French commander in chief, Gen. Joffre, congratulating him on the success of the operations of the French troops in the region of Arras. The telegram read:

"The results already obtained by our action demonstrate the excellence of preparation and the value of its execution. Your armies and you once more have merited the admiration and the recognition of the country."

BRITAIN PLANS TO DEPORT GERMANS; RIOTS SPREAD

London Representatives of American Meat Firms Join Boycott of Teutons—Several Demonstrators at Goldthorpe Wounded in Clash.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 13.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-day the Government's policy toward enemy aliens remaining in the British Isles. All male enemies over military age are to be repatriated, and women and children "in suitable cases" also will be repatriated, although some may remain. All male enemies of military age will be segregated "for their own safety and for the safety of the country."

A mob attacked the Crown Inn, near St. George's Church, in the Blackfriars district of London, last night. They hustled the German landlord of the inn into the street and looted the liquors in the place. Police tried to stop the disorder, but were too few to handle the crowd. This was the first instance in which an inn or liquor store has been looted.

Anti-German rioting has now spread throughout England and more attacks have been directed against innocent persons and Englishmen.

At Goldthorpe, mining centre near Doncaster in Yorkshire, rioters attacked the stores of an Englishman named Bakewell last night, in consequence of the rumor that he was a German. Several persons were shot. Bakewell, fearing the attack, had barricaded his premises and it seems that the mob regarded this as confirming the rumor, although Bakewell was a prominent man and well known.

Many Rioters Wounded.

The barricades were torn down and the store wrecked. The family barricaded themselves in their residence at the rear and when the crowd burst in the family fired upon the invaders with revolvers, wounding many, two it is believed fatally.

The local police were helpless. The police were rushed hurriedly from Barnsley and Doncaster and quelled the rioters, arresting Bakewell, his two sons and a clerk on a charge of shooting. It is stated that much property was looted.

The disorders in London are greatly lessened, partly because of unceasing rain during the day. With the exception of a few isolated attacks and store wreckings the only serious centre has been Canning Town, where much damage has been done to the property of English and other non-German shopkeepers. The rioting there continues and the scenes are strongly reminiscent of the great strike riots of 1914.

English shopkeepers again were the principal sufferers. It is stated by one American that bakers, butchers and provision merchants are again the chief victims, thus emphasizing the belief that the outbreak is largely due to resentment at the rising prices of food, although it is a fact that the bread and meat trades are to a considerable extent in the hands of born Germans.

Many English and other tradesmen in the riot areas have closed and shuttered their shops. Large numbers of Germans are appealing to the American Embassy for help. Many of them beg for assistance to leave the country. The police courts are busy imposing fines and 273 sentences were inflicted yesterday. In each instance the Magistrates rebuked the offender.

Reports from Liverpool indicate that 200 shops were damaged in the trouble there. Glasgow had less actual disorder, although feeling runs high in the poorer sections. Newcastle and Gateshead also were scenes of considerable window smashing.

Americans Boycott Germans.

The movement for complete business boycotting of all Germans is spreading throughout England. The American meat establishments at Smithfield delayed until to-day joining their British competitors in refusing to do business with Germans, and their delay, which was caused by waiting to receive instructions from their home offices, threatened to cause some unpleasantness. Notices were posted by these American firms to-day announcing that hereafter they will not deal with Germans.

A mass meeting was held this afternoon at Tower Hill to demand that the Government intern or deport all alien enemies, whether naturalized or not. The meeting was attended by a hundred stock brokers and other men from the City and by thousands of the general public, and the speeches were cheered enthusiastically in spite of a driving rain. Sinclair Smith, chairman of the meeting, warned the Government that unless something was done the people would take the law into their own hands, and that while the public did not contemplate revolution something must be done quickly to save the country.

The meeting adopted the following resolution, which was telegraphed to Premier Asquith:

"Thousands of citizens of London gathered together at a mass meeting unanimously protest against any kith and kin of German mutilators, poisoners and murderers of men, women and children being any longer allowed to be at large in the British Islands, and fearing riots, fires, the spread of disease germs and poisoned water, hereby unanimously demand that the Government take immediate steps to intern or deport all alien enemies, male or female, whatever their nationality, naturalized or otherwise."

The *Times* publishes to-day the names of a number of prominent Germans who have expressed in letters their abhorrence of German methods of warfare and their devotion to the land in which they live.

The board of directors of the Birmingham Stock Exchange has requested German and Austrian members to abstain from using the premises of the exchange.

The East London stipendiary, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, has announced that all saloons will be closed to-morrow night at 6 o'clock. The measure presumably is taken as a result of the rioting in this district.

BOERS ATTACK GERMANS.

Central Part of Johannesburg in Hands of Rioters.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Cape Town, telegraphing last evening, says:

"The central part of Johannesburg is still in the hands of rioters. Frenkel's great produce warehouse was burned to the ground early this morning. A great crowd gathered at 9 o'clock this morning and began smashing German and supposed German premises. The small police force was powerless to stop the disorder and more than sixty premises have now been wrecked or burned. The damage probably will exceed £500,000 ($2,500,000).

"The scenes are reminiscent of the great strike riots of 1914. Anti-German feeling had been growing for days owing to reports that the Germans had been assembling to rejoice over the destruction of the Lusitania."

LONDON, May 13.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* cables that the wreckings and burnings of German property continues without interruption. Mobs have been engaged in different parts of the town. Four or five large buildings were burned and many smaller ones wrecked. Luckily there was no wind or half the town would have been endangered.

A consultation was held this afternoon by the Ministry and the police authorities and a proclamation was published promising sterner measures of repression. Germans and Austrians are appealing for the restoration of order.

MANY CONCERNS MAKE SHELLS FOR RUSSIANS

Canadian Company Splits Up $83,000,000 Order—Part Payment Made.

Senator Nathaniel Curry, president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., which has an $83,000,000 war order from the Russian Government for the manufacture of 5,000,000 shells, half shrapnel and the remainder explosive, issued a formal statement yesterday regarding the subletting of the contract to concerns in Canada and the United States.

The order is the largest that has been placed by Russia or any other of the belligerents in this country and is said to have been one of the most profitable. It is understood to have been placed direct and an initial deposit of $20,000,000 has been made with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other banking institutions in the country by the Russian Government as a guarantee of full payment.

Senator Curry had planned to make public the names of the various companies to which the contracts had been sublet but protests were made by representatives of some of the concerns, who feared that some pro-German employees might refuse to make shrapnel for the Allies or that attempts would be made on their plants. It is safe to say, however, that almost every concern in the eastern part of the United States and Canada which is capable of turning out shells and which has not already obtained a war order of its own has secured a part of this allotment.

Senator Curry's statement was as follows:

"There are about fifty companies in the United States and about ten companies in Canada engaged in the manufacture of the shrapnel and explosive shells. These orders have been split up among companies in the Eastern and middle Western States and throughout eastern Canada. Deliveries on these contracts will start next month and will be completed by the end of January, 1916. All contracts are made f. o. b. (freight on ships) at American or Canadian ports."

All of the shells called for by the Russian Government are 3 inch projectiles. As all must be delivered in an eight months period the contract calls for the delivery of 625,000 shells a month, or at the rate of about 20,830 a day. The Russian Government has agreed to superintend shipping and take charge of the arrival of the shells in Russia.

Paris Americans Petition Wilson.

PARIS, May 13.—Resolutions have been adopted by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris urging President Wilson to exact reparation from Germany for the loss of American lives through the destruction of the Lusitania.

PRIZE FOR FINDING AMERICANS' BODIES

U. S. Consul Offers $5 for Recovery of These Lusitania Victims.

MANY SEEN ALONG COAST

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—Additional bodies of those who lost their lives when the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine have been found along the coast. Probably ten are on their way from Skull, near Cape Clear, while a fishing boat reports having seen 100 bodies floating off Glandore, County Cork.

The Cunard company has offered a reward of $5 for every body picked up, to which has been added another $5 by the United States Consul for American bodies. A choppy sea and a half gale has caused the official search to be temporarily abandoned.

Of the bodies found yesterday one has been identified as that of Mrs. Charles A. Plamondon of Chicago. Her husband's body had been identified previously. Both are in charge of United States Consul Frost, who will send them to Chicago.

C. Haddon Chambers, the playwright, has arrived from London to take charge of the body of Charles Frohman. It will be shipped to the United States by the New York, which sails on Saturday. No trace has been found of the body of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Webb Wade, his secretary, remains here and a fleet of tugs will continue the search as soon as the weather abates.

Seeks to Probate Will of Forman, Lusitania Victim.

The first move to probate the will of a Lusitania victim was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday when Edgar G. Barratt of East Orange, N. J., a nephew by marriage of Justus Miles Forman, the playwright, got an order from Surrogate Cohalan authorizing him to search for Mr. Forman's will in safe deposit boxes at the Fifth Avenue Bank. Mr. Barratt, who is trustee of the estate of Frank W. Forman, brother of the Lusitania victim, says he believes he has been named executor in the will.

Local Lusitania Fund Now $3,552.

The Lusitania fund, which is being collected by the Mayor's committee, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, 55 Wall street, is treasurer, now amounts to $3,552.50. Yesterday's contributions were: Alfred H. Benjamin, $100; Miss G. L. Hoyt, $25; Frank L. Crawford, $10; William Wolf, $2.50. As yet the committee has issued no public appeal for contributions.

BOTHA TIGHTENS GRIP ON GERMAN AFRICA

Occupation of Windhoek Almost Finishes Task in Southwest.

LONDON, May 13.—The capture of Windhoek, administrative capital of German Southwest Africa, is officially announced in Cape Town, according to a Reuter despatch. The town was occupied yesterday by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha without resistance. A considerable amount of railway rolling stock fell into the hands of the Union forces. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the occupied German territory.

Premier Botha, addressing his troops after the occupation of the town, said that the fall of Windhoek was of the utmost importance as it "means practically complete possession of German Southwest Africa." He emphasized the duty of caring for the women and children of Windhoek, saying that he relied on the honor of the men under him to perform this duty faithfully.

The capture of Windhoek includes the capture of the great aerograph station, one of the most powerful in the world, which was completed just before the war. It fell into the hands of the Union forces practically intact.

The invasion of German Southwest Africa by the British forces has followed the line of the strategic railways built by the Germans from the ports of Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht. These two ports, 410 miles apart, are the termini of a railroad which forms one side of a great ellipse with the Atlantic on the western side.

Keetmanshoop, the strategical key of the railways, was taken on April 19.

Windhoek, on the northeastern swing of the ellipse, is the wireless centre which maintains communication with Berlin.

H. T. MARTIN INCOMPETENT.

Committee Will Take Charge of His Fortune of Nearly $300,000.

Howard Townsend Martin, brother of the late Bradley Martin and of the late Frederick Townsend Martin, was adjudged incompetent yesterday by a commission in lunacy and a Sheriff's jury in proceedings brought by his son, Townsend Martin, and his nephew, Bradley Martin.

The chief testimony was given by Dr. William G. Schoonover, an alienist, who examined him in Dr. Packer's sanitarium at Riverdale.

Although not violent, Mr. Martin is excitable and has delusions, one of which is that he has received the Iron Cross for bravery. He has property worth nearly $300,000, which will be placed in control of a committee.

WAR HALTS REVOLUTIONS.

Minister Goodwin, Here From Venezuela, Tells of Effect.

Preston M. Goodwin, American Minister to Venezuela, who arrived yesterday from La Guayra by the liner Caracas on a short vacation, said that the European war had had a strange effect on South American politics and trade, bringing peace to some countries that were perennially revolutionary and which were unable to get cartridges from America because of the demand for them in Europe.

The United States, Mr. Goodwin said, had 97 per cent. of Venezuela's trade. The trade with Europe was paralyzed and the Latin republics were turning to this country of their own accord. All the United States had to do was to meet them on their own terms and the business would be won indefinitely. The natives had lost their distrust of Americans. Venezuela's new President, Vincente Gomez, was outspoken in his friendship for this country.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh

GERMANS RETAKE GROUND NEAR YPRES

Berlin Admits Heavy Losses in Forcing French to Evacuate Carency.

ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, by wireless via London, May 13.—German successes are reported from both the eastern and western war zones in the official statement issued at headquarters this evening. The advanced positions near Ypres, taken by the French, have been recovered, though at a heavy cost in lives, while the Austro-German armies under Gen. Mackensen are pressing upon Peremysl. The statement is as follows:

We took a further point d'appui of the enemy east of Ypres yesterday afternoon and the strong French attacks on our front between Ablain and Neuville were repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The village of Carency and the western part of Ablain, which for the greater part were included in the territory held by the French as the result of their occupation of our foremost trenches between Neuville and Carency, were evacuated last night. Unfortunately on this occasion a number of our brave men and much material were lost.

The attempts of the French to recapture the section of the trenches which we took north and west of Berry au Bac and in the woods south of Nil aux Bois remained without success.

After strong artillery preparations the enemy attacked our positions between the Meuse and the Moselle at La Croix des Carmes last night. They succeeded in penetrating a section of our foremost trenches over a width of 150 to 200 meters. After bitter hand to hand fighting the positions were cleared of all Frenchmen and a number of prisoners taken.

Two French blockhouses on the western slope of Hartmannsweiler Kopf have been destroyed by our artillery.

The situation in the east remains the same. The battle of Szawle is still undecided.

In the southeastern theatre of this zone the army under Gen. Mackensen, in the course of pursuing the enemy, reached the neighborhood of Sublecko, on the San, Laneut on the lower Wislok, Kulbuszowa and northeast of Debica yesterday.

Under pressure of an advance the Russians have been forced from their positions north of the Vistula. In this section the troops under Gen. Weyrsch are closely following the enemy and have penetrated as far as the regions south and northeast of Lielee.

In the Carpathians the Austro-Hungarian and German troops under Gen. Lineingen have conquered the hills east of the upper Stryj River. They took 3,650 men prisoners and captured six machine guns.

At the present moment, while the armies under Gen. Mackensen are approaching Peremysl fortress, on the lower San, it is possible to form an approximate idea of the booty taken in the battles of Tarnow and Gorlitza and the battles during the pursuit. The armies so far have taken 103,500 prisoners, captured sixty field guns and 255 machine guns. The prisoners taken by the allied armies in the Carpathians and north of the Vistula are not included. They amount to 40,000 more.

BANKRUPT JEWELLERS HELD.

Charged With Hiding $40,000 Diamonds From Creditors.

Charged with concealing $40,000 worth of diamonds and other gems from their creditors, Max Frank and Max Sass, partners in the bankrupt jewelry firm of Frank & Sass of 45 John street, were held by United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday in $3,500 each. They furnished bonds and were released pending further examination.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Edward W. McDonald, a committee of creditors called on Frank and Sass on the day the petition in bankruptcy was filed in May, 1914, and asked them what they were going to do to help pay their debts.

The bankrupts, Mr. McDonald said, replied that they had $7,000 worth of diamonds in a safe deposit vault and that they would put these gems into the general liquidation if the creditors would consent to a plan of composition that would be agreeable to the bankrupts.

"Otherwise," they are said to have added, "we shall sell the diamonds ourselves and use the money to retain lawyers who will defeat any action you may bring."

A detective, Mr. McDonald says, saw one of the partners take the diamonds from the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit vaults at 170 Broadway on the following day.

ITALY'S "WAR CABINET" RESIGNS IN A BODY

Continued from First Page.

be issued by the Government, explaining in detail the negotiations between Italy and Austria. The printers are not permitted to communicate with anybody outside the Foreign Office, not even their families. They will be released only when the Green Book is published.

Giovanni Giolitti, the former Premier who is the recognized leader of the peace party, in a letter to the editor of the *Tribuna* to-day, complains that the reformist socialists call him an enemy of the country, and accuse him of illicit interference in the negotiations between Prince von Buelow and the Italian Government, bringing perfidious pressure to bear on the government with the object of influencing its decisions.

Signor Giolitti says he merely repeated to the government the opinion he had already expressed openly in Parliament. The letter is regarded as very significant as it is evidently intended to reaffirm Giolitti's opposition to war and adds that he was summoned to a conference with Premier Salandra.

The former Premier intends to fight the Government's war policy when Parliament opens, but although no announcement of decision taken by the cabinet council this morning has been made, it is the prevailing opinion that Signor Giolitti's opposition will be futile.

King Victor Emmanuel is likely to exercise his royal prerogative and declare war before the meeting of Parliament on Thursday next. The Green Book will then be issued and Parliament will have to face a "fait accompli."

The *Idea Nazionale* says Prince von Buelow's secretary delivered at the Foreign Office yesterday a note containing Austria's final offer of concessions, guaranteed by Germany. The paper adds that the note was submitted to Signor Giolitti for his approval before its delivery. Signor Giolitti is said to have assured Prince von Buelow that he and his followers will support the Austrian contention when the offer is debated in Parliament.

About 100,000 persons, including many prominent Senators and Deputies, noblemen, professors, students and "Red Shirts" gathered outside the railroad station to-day to welcome Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who has come to the capital from Genoa, where he delivered a fiery oration against Austria at the dedication last week of the Garibaldi monument. D'Annunzio was taken from his automobile and carried on the shoulders of his admirers to the Hotel Regina while the crowd burst into cheers with shouts of "Long live war!" "Down with Austria!" "Down with Giolitti, Austria's friend!"

Flowers were showered from balconies on the poet's automobile and flags were waved everywhere. On his arrival at the hotel d'Annunzio stood up in his car and delivered a speech, urging the Romans to make war on the enemies of Italy both in and outside the country. He openly alluded to what he called the "treason" of Giolitti and recalled the glories of ancient Rome. The speech was greeted with wild enthusiasm. As the poet finished there was but one cry, "War! war!"

Signor D'Annunzio invited the people to sing the Italian national hymn. When this was finished there were loud cries of "Long live the King!" At this moment it was seen that the Queen Mother Margherita was behind a curtain at one of the windows of the royal palace and had listened to the entire speech. The crowd cheered her.

Signor d'Annunzio has written to the newspapers urging them to combat by every means the Giolitti faction, which, he says, is striving to dishonor Italy. As a result the newspapers are violently attacking the ex-Premier. The friends of Signor Giolitti have adopted a conciliatory attitude and are proclaiming his patriotism, disavowing sympathy for Austria and Germany. The revelation of Giolitti's cooperation with Prince von Buelow is not denied at the German Embassy.

The Cabinet Council held this afternoon remained in session for three hours. The result of its deliberations has not yet been divulged, but important developments are expected.

Crowds are parading the streets tonight cheering for Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino and calling for war. The houses of Signor Giolitti and Prince von Buelow are surrounded by troops. All the cavalry and infantry regiments in the capital have been called out to preserve order. There has been no trouble, however, the troops fraternizing with the people and passively assisting in the pro-war demonstrations.

Queen Margherita has given orders that the second floor of her palace be transformed into a hospital for wounded in case of war.

GERMAN GAS VICTIMS DIE IN AWFUL AGONY

Journalist With Red Cross at Hill 60 Says Recovery Is Almost Impossible.

LONDON, May 13.—John Colton Clayton, a journalist who has worked in several American cities, has arrived in London with his left arm paralyzed from a shrapnel wound received in the fighting at Hill 60, near Ypres. Mr. Clayton, who is English by birth, became an American citizen, but resumed his British nationality to join the British Red Cross for the war. He bought his own uniform, paid for his own provisions and gave his motor car without charge to the service in which it is engaged.

"I have been at the front since November and have passed through the most strenuous and horrible experiences of my life. My paralyzed arm is nothing. I want to tell you about that German gas. It pulls men's mouths right around on the sides of their faces. It sometimes dislocates men's jaws. They cannot speak and they die in ghastly agony.

"It makes their eyes look as if they had been terribly mauled in the ring. Not only do the eyelids and brows turn black, but the cheeks and the forehead turn black also. Many lose their sight utterly. The skin of the face within a day or two after the gas has been breathed becomes ulcerous.

"It is 1,000 to 1 that any man who gets a good whiff of that stuff never recovers. Every day soldiers are coming into the hospitals gasping for breath and panting like dogs on blazing summer days. It is heartbreaking. No civilized being could believe it.

"I have seen other things. I have seen three little Belgian girls with their hands cut off at the wrist. It is pure barbarism; no red Indian ever beat it.

"Capt. R. A. S. Allen of the Fifth Battalion of Western Canadians, died in my arms in a hospital in France. He was a veteran of the South African war. He died May 1, and was buried on the 3d. As he was dying he said to me: 'I was not killed, I was murdered. Tell the people of Canada what happened. I was taken prisoner; wounded in both arms. My captors shot me in the stomach. That was the shot that wounded me mortally.'"

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BELIEVE SUBMARINES ARE IN ST. LAWRENCE

Firm Here Sends "Mother" Ship to Canada, Perhaps to Recover Treasure.

Are there submarines in the St. Lawrence River? That question bobbed up yesterday with the report that the steamer Ramos, fitted out both as a mother to submarines and as a wrecking vessel, had gone to Quebec, Canada. One guess was that she was to be used to recover the treasure of the Empress of Ireland, sunk a year ago, and another that she was to test new submarines for the use of the British navy.

The Ramos is owned by Sloan Danenhower & Co., Inc., a concern organized last March. One of the first things the company did was to purchase the Ramos and send her to the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, where she was equipped with all the necessary machinery for testing and "mothering" submarines and also was fitted as a wrecking vessel.

As soon as the work was completed the Ramos started for Quebec. Sloan Danenhower, the chief member of the new concern, had been employed in the St. Lawrence by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the salvage work on the Empress of Ireland.

At the offices of Sloan Danenhower & Co. yesterday Richard A. Wright, a consulting engineer, said that the Ramos had been hired by the Canadian Salvage Association and was in Quebec. He said he assumed that the boat was doing wrecking work, but he did not know. He admitted that if the Ramos was tending to submarines in the St. Lawrence it "would be a good story" and he smiled. He explained that as soon as the Ramos was through at Quebec she would be brought back here and used for testing submarines.

Line Explains Cancellation of Mauretania's Sailing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 13.—The Cunard company, announcing that the sailing of the Mauretania is the only one cancelled, states as the reason for that action that the insufficient demand for passenger accommodation does not warrant running her.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th St.

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The number of patterns and colorings of fabrics, alone, in

Saks' Men's Suits at $17.50

proclaim the line of unusual excellence. Add to this the fact that

(1) These Suits are made after the patterns of master designers, just as though they were priced at twice as much—or more.

(2) We buy everything from thread to fabric *direct*, no intermediates, no places for a "slip-up."

(3) The tailoring and finishing are under our direct supervision. The Saks Tailoring Organization makes all our Suits; we do not and will not "chance" the market with its uncertainties, its disappointments and its varying standards.

these Suits are shown in all of the best models of the season, ½, ¼ and ⅛-lined

We cannot conceive of a man doing as well anywhere else for $17.50. Our Men's Store has the reputation of being very "high-class," and it is, but not high-priced, too, as these Suits at $17.50 amply attest. Fifth Floor.

Continuing today and tomorrow

The most important SALE OF MEN'S SHIRTS we have ever conducted continues today and tomorrow. The famous Gotham Shirts and Saks Shirts at 79c, $1.30, $2.15, $2.85 and $5.85, which prices are from one-fourth to almost one-half less than the regular prices.

Italian Straw Hats for Men, at $2.00 and $3.00

the finest product from Italy's foremost makers, R. Cinelli & Sons

The Hats are remarkable for their rich, lustrous, light straw color and their beautiful, perfect braiding.

Many are made with the improved ventilating seal in the band. Shapes and proportions to suit every man.

An important offering today and tomorrow

Men's Union Suits

high grade, and very special at **$1.10**

Panama cloth or fine striped white madras. A few of silk-and-cotton fabric. Athletic style, knee length.

Men's Athletic Union Suits, 75c

Fine white-checked lawn, striped madras, "airy-knit" crepe or fancy pongee striped in colors.

Athletic Shirts and Drawers

very special at **90c** a garment

Silk-and-cotton fabrics, self or colored hair-line stripes.