

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Probably snow and rain to-day; to-morrow cloudy. Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 23. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 33.

TANNER WINS RELECTION; ROOTS BARNES

State Committee Over Wicks by Vote of 82 to 63.

RAI AT ROOSEVELT IN RESOLUTIONS

Demand for Presidential Nominee to Be a Tried Republican.

"HUGHES WAS MEANT," SAYS SENATOR MILLS

Sponsor of Resolution Says Root Was Not the Man in His Mind.

The attempt of William Barnes to displace Frederick C. Tanner as chairman of the Republican State committee and thereby to discredit him before the Republican national convention as a delegate at large from this State who is covetously an advocate of the nomination of Justice Hughes failed utterly yesterday.

Mr. Tanner won easily over Senator Barnes W. Wicks of Oneida county, when Mr. Barnes and his friends picked up the embodiment of their opposition in Justice Hughes, Gov. Whitman and Mr. Tanner. The vote was 82 to 63, five members of the committee being absent.

Some Members Said to Have Protested Against Political Meetings.

As a result of recent political conferences held in the Union League Club which culminated in the election of Elihu Root as President of the Republican party for the year 1916, some members of the club have been protesting against the political meetings.

Barnes Men on Defensive.

When the speechmaking was finished Barnes men were expected to be equally confident before the meeting was called to order. The Tanner forces had been routed in the election by the suddenness with which the latter was chosen.

Belgium's Plight Foreboded.

"Belgium," declared Mr. Washburn, "is a nation that has been the victim of a great wrong. It is a nation that has been the victim of a great wrong."

Weak Nations' Perils.

"To any public man who knows of the complaints continually made to the State by the weak nations, it is an element of tragedy in the claim that the time has gone by when weak nations or peoples can be oppressed by those that are stronger without their effecting some other strong interests."

Problem for Whitmans.

Gov. Whitman came to town with George Whitman to the proceedings. There was no doubt in the minds of observers that Mr. Barnes had picked at the last moment a man whom it would be very hard for the Governor to oppose.

Col. House's Attitude.

It is understood that the House has not been as deeply interested in the viewpoint of German officials as it has been in the past. The House has always been in the habit of receiving reports from the German officials in the past.

Dancer Wore Her Pearls.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 8.—George A. Whitman, an American living in a chateau near Verden, in the Department of the Eure, gave a party to his friends at his chateau on the night of the 7th inst.

Berlin Tells of Gains.

Berlin, via London, April 8.—The German War Office announced to-day that the capture yesterday of the entire French position on the ridge of Ternten Hill, on a front of more than two kilometers (one and one-fourth miles). The German losses were slight.

ROOSEVELT WON'T TELL WHAT HE'D DO IN MEXICO

Can't Answer Hypothetical Questions in Newspapers but Quotes From Message to Congress and New Biography.

OVERSEA HAV, L. I., April 8.—Col. Roosevelt said to-day, in reply to the questions put to him in the editorial columns of The Sun that he could not answer hypothetical questions in editorials.

He went on to say, however, that a correct judgment of what he would have done with regard to Mexico and Germany, if he had been President now, can be formed from what he actually did when he was President.

The questions which THE SUN asked of Col. Roosevelt were:

1. What would he have done in Mexico? What would he do in Mexico if he were President now and conditions through no fault or blunder of his own, were what they are to-day?

2. Would he regard war in Mexico as a just war? If so, would he use the expedients which he would use just war? And what expedients would he use?

3. What would he have done with regard to Germany? What would he do with regard to Germany's submarine policy if he were President now and the international situation, through no omission or mistake on his own part, was what it is to-day?

4. Would he regard war with Germany as a just war? If so, would he use the expedients which he would use just war? And what expedients would he use?

"The Sun has asked me certain questions," said the Colonel this afternoon in the library of his home, where sat former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and Charles G. Washburn of Worcester, Mass. "It is impossible for me to answer hypothetical questions in editorials. If I did it in a case like this, it should have to do it in hundreds of cases."

Stand on Old Record. "Nor is there any need of thinking what I would do in hypothetical cases. A correct judgment can be formed by taking what actually happened to me seven and a half years ago as precedent, and if any man has forgotten how I handled international matters during that time he is not fit to be President."

He then turned to the subject of Germany's submarine policy. "I advocate that the United States build a navy commensurate with its powers and its needs, because I feel that the only way to guarantee and safeguard peace, it is idle to assume, and from the standpoint of national interest, and honor it is to have a navy which is a measure of the distance of the stage when a proud nation, jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, is not content to rely for peace upon the forbearance of other powers."

It would be equally foolish to rely upon each of them, pointing at the political and social conditions and provocations under an altruistic regard for the rights of others."

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U.S. ROOFS TO STAY--WILSON; CLOSE TO VILLA

No Intention of Withdrawing Forces Until They "Get" Chieftain. U. S. FORCES MAY BE IN BATTLE AT SATEVO

WASHINGTON, April 8.—After a day of excitement in Washington the White House announced to-night that the American forces will remain in Mexico until they "get Villa." This followed reports that Gen. Pershing's force was close to Villa south of Satevo.

The White House announcement was inspired by the publication by Major-General Scott of the text of the original orders issued to Gen. Funston when the sending of the expedition into Mexico was decided upon.

Inasmuch as the White House has stated that the single purpose of the expedition was to capture Villa, disclosure of the fact that the orders to Gen. Funston directed him to withdraw his forces as soon as the bandits were dispersed or the Carranzistas got control of the situation created a mild sensation.

233 BOYS HURLED TO DEATH IN FLIGHT

Only 7,000 Reach Refuge on Vido Island, Where Daily Hundred Succumb.

"NOTHING HUMAN BUT THEIR EYES"

Special Correspondence to THE SUN. Rome, March 17.—In a grove of orange and olive trees close to the sea on the small island of Vido near Corfu thousands of tents were pitched about two months ago to shelter 30,000 Serbian soldiers.

The encampment, however, proved too large, as the number of soldiers for whom accommodation had been provided was greatly overestimated. In fact only 7,000 soldiers arrived and they only arrived to die. They were so utterly exhausted that "nothing human was left of them but their eyes."

Hundreds of them died as soon as they were landed, many dying every day. Only a few are still alive, but their death is only a question of weeks, perhaps of days, and before long the encampment will be empty and the bones will be left on the small island of Vido.

When Serbia was invaded by the Germans, Austrians and Hungarians and the Serbian army fled to the Adriatic coast, the young men who had not joined the colors, boys who had not yet reached their majority (under 18 years old, some much younger, barely 15 in fact), were ordered in all haste to evacuate the country. They followed the drummer boys purposefully to summation then in every town and village and marched to the depots, where they were packed into trains and sent to the sea in the small island of Vido.

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More than 30,000 new soldiers were collected and a column of "boys" was sent to the front. They were packed into trains and sent to the sea in the small island of Vido.

Without a leader or a guide, the boys crossed the frontier and marched through the fields and woods, and in the open spaces which they hoped to find within a couple of days at the utmost. They were overtaken and passed by columns of the enemy, and they were killed or captured.

The night communique issued by the French War Office to-night follows:

South of the Avre the fire of our artillery destroyed the machine gun fire and hampered by barbed wire and other hindrances.

In the Argonne there was a concentration of fire on the enemy batteries in the Bois de Chilly, in the region of Montfaucourt and Malancourt.

In the region of Verdun there is no important event to report except a somewhat lively bombardment of our front: Bethincourt-Le Mort Homme-Cumleux.

In the Vosges there was great activity on the part of our artillery in the valley of the Pech.

Some advantage was gained by the French last night in a continuation of the general fighting on the Bethincourt-Chantonnay road.

German grenade throwers made an attack on a French position north of Fort Gaucourt, but were repulsed by the French fire.

The afternoon communique was as follows:

In the Argonne district there has been fighting at Fille Morin, where we exploded the small mines with success. At Hill No. 285 we have occupied the southern side of a mine crater caused by the explosion of a German mine.

West of the Meuse the Germans last night renewed their attacks against our positions north of Verdun. At Bethincourt at this latter point, in spite of repeated efforts, the enemy found it impossible to dislodge us from our positions.

South of Hautoourt the Germans succeeded in winning a footing in two small works between Hautoourt and Hill No. 287, which we had occupied.

Southeast of Bethincourt there has been a continuation of the fighting with hand grenades in the communicating trenches on the road between Bethincourt and Chantonnay, which resulted in some advantages to ourselves.

East of the Meuse there has been an intermittent bombardment of our positions. An attack made by the enemy with hand grenades against one of our trenches north of the Vaux fort was repulsed by the French fire in the Vosges the night passed quietly.

GERMANY DENIES ATTACKING CHANNEL STEAMER SUSSEX

Berlin, via London, April 8.—The German Foreign Office informed Ambassador Gerard to-day that no German submarine or other warship was responsible for the attack on the Channel steamer Sussex, which resulted in the loss of more than fifty lives.

From the material at hand it will also be possible to reply to the American inquiries regarding the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point and Berwindvale, and establish, according to the German contention, that no blame attaches to Germany.

The statement made to Ambassador Gerard was similar in form to the denial made by the Foreign Office to Holland in the case of the Dutch steamer Palembang.

FRENCH ADMIT GERMAN ADVANCE AT HAUCOURT

Report Loss of "Two Small Works" and Tell of Renewal of Artillery Activity in Champagne District.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, April 8.—The German assault on the French line south and east of Haucourt, which was repulsed with no gain to the attacking forces on Thursday night, was repeated yesterday.

The French 72nd and 101st divisions in the attack succeeded in gaining a foothold in positions described in the communique issued by the French War Office this afternoon as "two small works" between Haucourt and Hill 287, immediately to the south of Haucourt and north of Hill 287.

On the rest of the front attacked, east of the ruins of the village of Haucourt, the Germans attacked repeatedly, but were unable to penetrate the French lines in spite of heavy sacrifices.

The German batteries kept up to-day a bombardment of some violence against the French position of Bethincourt, which is a whole front between Bethincourt and Cumleux, but there was no infantry action.

Interest was suddenly directed to the Champagne district to-day by a bombardment of unusual violence directed by the German guns against the French positions in the sector of the Navarin farm, directly north of Soissons. No severe was this bombardment, but the French presumed it might be a preparatory measure to an infantry attack, which the idea of creating a diversion to benefit the German operations against Verdun.

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THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF EIGHT SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

- FIRST—General News 14
SECOND—Sporting, Kennels, 20
THIRD—Society, Drama, Music, Schools, Gardens, Fashions 12
FOURTH—Pictorial Magazine 4
FIFTH—Lithography Supplement, Art 8
SIXTH—Special Features, Books, Queries, Chess 12
SEVENTH—Foreign, Financial, Problems 6
EIGHTH—Real Estate, Country Homes 4

Readers or newsletters who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (1200 Bedford) and missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

Continued on Second Page.