IT SHINES FOR ALL

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-night, cloudy to-morrow, south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 74; lowest, 51.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 250. ♦♦♦ NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 64 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARADE HOSTS SEE COP SHOT AND APPLAUD

Policeman Pretending to Be Pickpocket Wounded by Mistake.

CROWD VIEWS IT AS PART OF PROGRAMME

Detective Uninformed of Thief Play Acting Fires Real Bullet.

One policeman shot another through the mouth in the presence of Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and a distinguished assemblage of other officials and their guests during the exercises following the annual police parade yesterday afternoon.

The shooting was the result of the failure on the part of some one in charge of the exercises in front of the reviewing stand on the east side of Fifth avenue at Madison Square to acquaint all the policemen standing about with the fact that, to show the efficiency of the police dogs, a patrolman dressed as a thug was to snatch a pocketbook from a police matron and then attempt to "escape" in front of the reviewing stand.

The patrolman who was shot, Christopher Reilly, dropped to the asphalt for a moment, grappling with Patrolman John J. Kilroy, who had shot him. Kilroy had promptly shot to kill after Reilly, following directions, had fired two blank cartridges. But a few seconds after the bullet had entered Reilly's mouth—knocking out two teeth, cutting the tongue and then lodging in his neck below the left ear—the wounded man arose to his feet and walked unsteadily toward the uniformed policemen grouped along the curb directly across the street from the section of the reviewing stand in which were the Mayor and Commissioner Woods.

Big Crowd Applauds.

Most of the big crowd that jammed the reviewing stand, despite the blood on Reilly's chin, applauded under the impression, of course, that they merely had seen an exhibition in which only blank cartridges had been used. Mayor Mitchel, who was standing beside Commissioner Woods, about twenty feet from the spot where Reilly fell, did not know until told that a terrible accident had happened.

Even those who had noticed the blood on Reilly's chin laughed reassuringly to the women or children seated with them on the stands. He had "rubbed some red stuff on his face," they said. In fact a great many left the stand fifteen minutes or more after the shooting and went home unaware that they had seen a man really shot in the head.

Not only was Reilly shot but he was also clubbed by a uniformed policeman, Patrolman Carter, as he dashed down the avenue. Patrolman Carter also had not been told that the "pocket picking" and "escape" were just a part of the drills and other exercises which followed the parade. Consequently when Carter saw Reilly running between policemen—all of whom had been rehearsed to pretend to strike Reilly with their clubs as he ran—and next saw Reilly fire a blank cartridge, Carter ran out and brought his club down with a smash across the back of Reilly's neck just as Kilroy grabbed and shot Reilly.

"They've Shot the Mayor!"

But if the reviewing stand crowds took the whole affair calmly as a mere "police stunt" the thousands banked in Broadway did not when they heard the shots.

"They've shot the Mayor!" came the cry from many among a mass of people ranged along the west sidewalk in Broadway, their view of the Mayor's section of the reviewing stand being cut off by the big frame construction house covering the lower part of the triangular plot south of the Worth monument.

The Broadway crowd tried then to stampede around the north and south sides of the subway construction building in an effort to get over to the reviewing stand in Fifth avenue. The long lines of police that had been holding the Broadway crowd back had their hands full, and there was some swinging of police clubs, although no injuries of moment, before the Broadwayites had been restored to normal by assurances that the shots they had heard were "only a part of the stunts."

It was Inspector Frank A. Tierney, his face pale, who ran across the asphalt a minute or two after the shooting and whispered to Mayor Mitchel and Commissioner Woods that Reilly had been shot. Commissioner Woods turned and whispered in turn to Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, to whom he is to be married. Then he gave orders that the mounted police drill, which had been held up by the "pickpocket" part of the programme, be continued immediately—this in order to hold the minds of the big crowd on the exercises and to calm the crowd into believing that nothing unusual had happened.

In No Danger of Death.

The Commissioner left the stand and drove over to the New York Hospital to learn the extent of Reilly's injuries. Mayor Mitchel, Chief Inspector Dougherty and others also went to the hospital within the next half hour to offer their sympathy to the wounded man. They came out later expressing gratification over the news that Reilly was in no pain and that as the X-ray showed that the bullet was lodged in the muscles of the left jaw, under and in front of the left ear, the patrolman was in no danger of death.

The shooting happened at 4:05 o'clock in the afternoon, or about a quarter of an hour before the end of the drills and other exercises in front of the reviewing stand were bringing to close an exceptionally lavish annual review of the department. The weather, the size of the crowd, the character of the throng of men, women and children in the reviewing stand and above all, the splendid showing of the men in blue, had combined to bring a glow of pride to the faces of Commissioner Woods and his deputies, who not failed in a moment to worried.

"Watch that woman in black and the man beside her over on the corner there," whispered a police lieutenant standing

Continued on Fifth Page.

U. S. CAVALRY IN BATTLE WITH VILLISTAS KILL 42

Major Howze's Troopers After All Night Ride Descend on Villa's Strongest Band—Chase Goes on After Two Hour Battle.

By GEORGE H. CLEMENTS,
Special Correspondent of THE SUN.

GEN. PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, near Namiquipa, via wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 6.—Half clad, afoot, with only a few revolvers left and with no food the demoralized remnants of what was until yesterday morning the largest band of Villistas remaining are seeking sanctuary in the mountains south of Cusihulachic.

At their backs are the six troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, which under Major Howze early yesterday at Ojo Azules swept over them, killing forty-two, wounding many more, taking prisoners and horses, all without the loss either in killed or wounded of a single American trooper.

They are giving the Villistas no rest, although the cavalrymen have been at it continuously now for nearly two days. They can find no safety in the arroyos of canyons, in the thick undergrowth of the mountains or the mesquite of the plains. Where the more desperate are making a show of resistance there is short shrift, and where surrender comes there are speedy trips to the main column.

Major Howze is still too busy to make a detailed report to Gen. Pershing. That must come when the job is thoroughly cleaned up, as it is being done. Yet enough has come through for the soldiers to say that it will be a long day before the feat will be repeated.

Gets Word of Band.

Major Howze and his troopers were at San Antonio, thirty-six miles north of Ojo Azules, which is seventeen miles south of Cusihulachic, on Thursday evening when word came that the Villista forces under Gens. Cruz Dominguez, Julio Acosta and Antonio Angeles, a cousin of Villa's former chief of artillery, Gen. Felipe Angeles, had attacked the Carranza garrison at that point late in the afternoon.

The garrison had held them off until nightfall, when hostilities ceased under the Mexican custom, but there were fears for the morning as the Villistas were in considerable force.

The American troopers set out on that thirty-six mile dash at 8:30 o'clock in the evening over a country bad enough in the daytime, but positively dangerous at night. They had not only to make the trip in safety, but also to prevent any word going to the bandits.

It was just daylight nine hours later that the Americans located the besiegers of the town bivouacked among the adobe huts on the outskirts, sleeping, their heads wrapped in their blankets and serapes. It was upon this sleeping horde that the troops descended, horses at a dead run and the men all yelling. The surprise was almost complete. If it had not been for the man riding night herd on the horses it would have been entirely complete.

Before any but a few knew they were coming the Americans were into the thick of them, horses plunging and the men using their automatics as fast as they could insert the clips.

There was not a chance to fight back for most of the Mexicans. They had no time to rush into the 'dobe houses and start sniping. They could not make a stand behind walls; they did not even have time to get their rifles in a majority of cases. They thought only of flight from the khaki clad demons that were everywhere shooting them down, riding them down.

Only those who had heard the alarm given by the herder got away, but they had to get away on foot. The few who had weapons made a show of fight after they had escaped from the ring of death, but the cavalrymen were after them in a little while and they took to flight.

When the rest came, after two hours fighting and the overjoyed Carranzistas had ventured from the town, an account of the situation was taken by the commander. His men picked up forty-two dead bandits and must have found many wounded. Among the dead were Angeles and other officers.

Prisoners Set Free.

The prisoners, herded into a corral after being searched, were not turned over to the Carranzistas. Five Carranzista prisoners tied up in an adobe hut were released and turned over to the authorities. They had been Carranzistas captured by the bandits the evening before and promptly sentenced to death.

After this phase of the fight had been ascertained the soldiers also found many rifles, revolvers, cartridge belts, jerked beef and beans for food and above seventy-five or eighty horses, broncos and mules which had not been stampeded.

The news of the battle was received at Gen. Pershing's headquarters with great joy. The enlisted men speak of it now as the first revenge for the death of the Americans in the battle at Temechic on April 22 with the same band. It appears to please the Mexican population as well, although it was fought on the morning of the Cinco de Mayo, Mexico's great national holiday.

GEN. CARRANZA AGREES.

Approves All But Few Details of Gen. Scott's Plan.

EL PASO, May 6.—It was announced in Juarez to-night that the long expected reply had been received from Gen. Carranza at Mexico city regarding the tentative agreement drawn up and signed by Gen. Scott and Gen. Obregon, and it was stated on Gen. Obregon's car the reply of the First Chief was considered satisfactory.

In a few minor details the First Chief is said to have differed with his Minister of War, but that in the main the agreement was satisfactory to the Carranza Government.

Soon after the receipt of the announcement Gen. Trevino's car attached to a special train left for Torreon. It is believed that the final conference will follow soon, as the approval of Gen. Carranza is said to have ended the temporary deadlock.

This morning Gen. Obregon had a lengthy conversation with Gen. Trevino, commander in northern Mexico; Gen. Calles, commander in Sonora, and Andres Garcia, Consul in El Paso.

Later a messenger from Gen. Obregon called on Gen. Scott with a note. Gens. Scott and Funston and their staffs were busy all afternoon in their private car and denied themselves to visitors. Even George Carothers, special agent of the American State Department, was kept waiting to get an audience with Gen. Scott.

Neither faction appeared concerned about the negotiations, Gen. Scott giving the impression that things would be settled satisfactorily when they meet again.

Satisfaction was evidenced in Juarez as well as in the American General's car over the news of the victory of the American forces under Major Howze, near Cusihuiriachic, in which forty-two bandits were killed and a number of Carranzistas set at liberty.

The amicable settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Germany may have a bearing on the Mexican situation favorable to the United States. It has been reported on the border that should the United States break diplomatic relations with Germany the Mexican Government might be less tractable in its dealings with Gen. Scott, but that in the event of a peaceable settlement of the argument with Germany Mexico would be afraid to press her demand to a point would irritate the American Government too much.

It is a fact that Mexican officials have closely watched the developments between Washington and Berlin and that they showed very deep interest in the press reports on the note, even to reading the editorial comments of the German and American papers closely.

LUSITANIA MEETING PUT OFF ON REQUEST

Committee Defers to Mayor's Wishes, but Denounces Germany in Resolution.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel the American Rights Committee decided yesterday to postpone the Lusitania memorial meeting, which was to have been held at Carnegie Hall to-night. A statement was issued by the committee saying that the meeting was postponed "in deference to the suggestion of the Mayor, who thought it important to avoid any risk of embarrassing the national Administration at this critical stage of the negotiations with Germany."

This deference to the Mayor's wishes did not prevent the committee from giving out for publication a resolution which would have been adopted had the meeting been held. This resolution denounces the German Government bitterly and demands that the Wilson Administration adopt a more vigorous policy toward Germany. As for the most recent note from Germany, the resolution says it offers "only temporary suspension of indiscriminate slaughter," and calls upon the Government of the United States to sever diplomatic relations immediately.

LUSITANIA DAY IN LONDON.

Procession Held in Commemoration of Disaster.

LONDON, May 6.—A procession and meeting in Hyde Park in commemoration of the sinking of the Lusitania was held to-day in London. A large model of the sunken liner was prominent in the procession. On a banner were inscribed the words:

"Remember the Lusitania! Seventh of May, 1915. May that crime be forgiven in heaven but not forgotten on earth."

In the procession, which marched from Westminster to Hyde Park, were several survivors of the Lusitania, delegations of the Red Cross, wounded soldiers and representatives of the other allied countries, wearing their national costumes.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS BANKER.

Howard F. Mott Victim of Rawhide Blows Over Street Opening.

TENAFLY, N. J., May 6.—A warrant was issued this evening for the arrest of Mrs. Julia Warden on a charge of horsewhipping her neighbor, Howard F. Mott, who is connected with the Bankers Trust Company in Manhattan. The attack created a stir in this borough, and the court room in the Municipal Building was crowded when Recorder Maugham sat for the hearing at 8 o'clock. A physician said Mrs. Warden was too ill to appear, as the result of nervous excitement, and the case was adjourned till Monday.

The neighborly quarrel began when Mr. Mott offered to pay for the opening of a street from Hudson avenue north, a distance of 300 yards, to his estate. When the matter came up before the Borough Council, Mrs. Warden fought it vigorously, as the proposed street cuts across a part of her property. The Council granted Mr. Mott the privilege and the work is now under way.

Late this afternoon upon Mr. Mott's return from New York he was met on the highway near his home by Mrs. Warden, who was armed with a horsehide whip, which she began to apply vigorously about the banker's shoulders and head. Mr. Mott got away and sought Recorder Maugham, who issued a warrant.

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

		Pages.	
FIRST	General News	14	20
SECOND	Sporting, Kennels, Automobiles	6	
THIRD	Society, Drama, Fashions, Music		8
FOURTH	Pictorial Magazine		4
FIFTH	Lithogravure Supplement, Art		8
SIXTH	Special Features, Books, Queries, Chess		12
SEVENTH	Foreign, Schools, Gardens, Poultry, Financial, Problems	8	12
EIGHTH	Real Estate	4	
Total			64

Readers or newsdealers 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 (2200 Beekman) and missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

FAVORITE SONS AIM TO ELIMINATE T. R.

Also Hope to Keep Nomination From Hughes by Combined Strength.

SAY THEY HOLD 490 VOTES

Roosevelt Will Not Have 65 Votes in Convention, They Figure.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Figures prepared here by Republican leaders identified with the group of Presidential candidates known as "favorite sons" indicate that Theodore Roosevelt stands little or no chance of landing the nomination at the convention to be held in Chicago in June.

Impelled by a desire to nominate one of their own number, the favorite sons started out some weeks ago to "stop" Mr. Roosevelt, and they claim they have accomplished their purpose.

According to a statement made here to-day, Mr. Roosevelt will not have to exceed sixty-five votes in the Chicago convention, and under these circumstances, it is pointed out, he cannot be named unless there is a stampede. The men who expect to run the convention insist that if there is a stampede in the Chicago convention Justice Hughes and not Col. Roosevelt will be the beneficiary.

According to the statement inspired by one of the managers of a favorite son candidate of the middle West, Elihu Root will go into the convention with 120 delegates pledged to his support, all of which will stand pat in their allegiance as long as there may be a chance to make him the nominee.

From this same source the statement is made that the other candidates will go into the convention with delegates to the number as indicated thus:

Sherman, 90; Roosevelt, 65; Burton, 140; Fairbanks, 140; Cummins, 85; Hughes, 90; La Follette, 25; Weeks, 120; Ford, 30; Knox, 85, and du Pont, 6.

Try to Eliminate Hughes.

The managers of the favorite son candidates make no bones of the fact that at present they are endeavoring to eliminate Justice Hughes as a factor in the Chicago convention. They are hopeful of accomplishing this end, but concede that Justice Hughes is running fast, with a probability that he may be named by acclamation on one of the early ballots.

There will be 985 delegates in the Chicago convention. A bare majority of the convention is 493. If the figures given above are correct Sherman, Fairbanks, Burton and Root control 490. There is a suggestion here that the candidates named are working under a community of interest plan and that operating in conjunction with Senator Weeks are in a position to dominate.

On the face of these figures Mr. Roosevelt would not have even a gambler's chance for the nomination. Justice Hughes would also seem to be eliminated at the outset. Leaders here who are responsible for these figures insist they are confident that Mr. Roosevelt will not win, but they are not so confident that they will be able to head off the Hughes movement.

It has been known here for some weeks that certain leaders were busy trying to block the Roosevelt boom. Statements have been made that a sufficient number of delegates have already pledged themselves to vote against the former President in any and all circumstances.

Vote May Go to Hughes.

The anti-Roosevelt men claim to know precisely what their delegates will do so far as Roosevelt is concerned, but admit that these votes may go to Hughes or somebody else not identified with the "favorite son" group.

Included in the delegates lined up for favorite sons are approximately 270 from the South. Delegates from that section always have been responsive to the regular leadership in the past and the anti-Roosevelt managers are confident that they will stand pat against the Colonel to the end.

A good deal of missionary work is now being done in behalf of Senator Sherman of Illinois, who has headquarters in operation in Washington as well as Chicago. The Sherman demonstration in Chicago during convention week bids fair to be about the biggest thing of its kind in town.

The Sherman managers have arranged to have about 20,000 Sherman boomers in Chicago and through parades and other forms of demonstration to impress the visitors from abroad with the earnestness of the movement in behalf of the State's favorite son.

BAY STATE MOOSE NAME T. R.

Elect Delegates Pledged to Him at State Convention.

BOSTON, May 6.—Massachusetts Progressives, meeting in State convention at Faneuil Hall this afternoon, indorsed Theodore Roosevelt for the Progressive Presidential nomination and selected delegates at large, district delegates and alternates to the national convention of the party.

A "keynote" speech by Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard and a noisy Roosevelt-an enthusiasm were features of the convention. Allegiance to the Bull Moose platform principles was reaffirmed.

PEACE OR U. S. WILL ACT.

U. S. Minister Warns Santo Domingo of Armed Intervention.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 6.—As a result of hostilities here in the attempt to overthrow President Jimenez, William W. Russell, American Minister, warned the officials that armed intervention would result in seventy-two hours unless matters were adjusted between the factions.

Gen. Arias agreed to surrender on condition that the President resign. The commission then carried the proposition to President Jimenez, but the President has not yet given his decision.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 6.—The destroyers Walke and Terry sailed from here to-night for Santo Domingo, while at the navy yard it was learned that five other destroyers, the Flusser, Sterett, Reid Preston and Lamson would sail to-morrow accompanied by the supply ship Panther.

2,500 FOOT FALL KILLS FLIER.

Capt. Worden Comes to Grief in a Loop the Loop in Texas.

DALLAS, TEX., May 6.—Capt. J. H. Worden of Dallas, fell 2,500 feet and was instantly killed this afternoon when his monoplane collapsed in a loop-the-loop flight at Vickery, north of here.

Worden was flying upside down when the wings bent double. Every bone in his body was broken.

BRITAIN ANSWERS BLOCKADE ATTACK

Charges in German Note to U. S. Taken Up by Lord Robert Cecil.

'U BOATS FORCED ACTION'

No Neutral Life Lost by England's Course, Is Declaration.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 6.—The British reply to the charges in the German note addressed to the United States to the effect that Great Britain has violated international law in the matter of the present blockade of Germany was made to-night in the form of a semi-official statement issued by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade.

The statement is also in effect a reply to the declaration made by the United States in its note of November 14 that the blockade must be confined to ports on the coasts of the enemy. It holds that no neutrals have suffered through the existing British blockade of Germany, and cites precedents for its position in considering foodstuffs intended for an enemy destination as contraband.

Lord Robert's statement follows:

"The reply of the German Government to the American note of April 20 respecting submarine warfare is not a communication upon which any general comment can properly be made in this country, as the questions at issue concern the United States and Germany, and any interference by a third party would be presumptuous.

German Claims Reviewed.

"Since, however, the German note contains certain misstatements of fact respecting the actions of Great Britain, the following observations may not be thought out of place.

"The German Government states that they have so far as is possible instituted a far reaching restraint upon the use of the submarine weapon solely in consideration of neutral interests, and in spite of the fact that these restrictions were necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies.

"It is alleged that no such consideration has ever been shown to neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"On the facts bear out these assertions. So far as is known the measures taken by Great Britain against German trade have cost no neutral his life. Great Britain maintains that they are in accord with the principles of international law, and is prepared to make good that claim.

"They can surely compare favorably, so far as consideration to neutrals is concerned, with a policy whose fruits are seen in the tragedies of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Sussex.

"The Germans maintain that it was owing to the illegal conduct of the British warfare that Germany was forced to resort to her submarine campaign. This is not the first time that the Germans have attempted to justify their submarine warfare on the ground that it is a measure of reprisal against the action of the British Government in cutting off supplies from Germany.

"The following list of incidents, in chronological order, should suffice to dispose of this plea:

"September, 1914—Dutch vessel Maria, from California for Dublin and Belfast with cargo of grain for the civil population, sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

"October 26, 1914—The Admiral Ganteaume, with 2,000 unarmed refugees, sunk by a German submarine.

"December, 1914—Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed adoption of submarine campaign.

"January 27, 1915—American ship William P. Frye, with wheat from Seattle for Queenstown, sunk by German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

[The William P. Frye, according to previous reports, was sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.]

"February 4, 1915—Declaration by the German Government of their intention to institute a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these islands. This blockade was put into effect officially February 18, although as a matter of fact a merchant ship had been sunk by a German submarine at the end of January.

"Britain Forced to Action."

"It was not until March 11, 1915, that the present measures against German trade were put in force by Great Britain. Before the enforcement of those measures the Germans had destroyed cargoes of foodstuffs coming to the civilian population of this country; had declared their intention of instituting a system of submarine outrage, and had actually submarined merchant vessels without warning.

"As for their pretended tenderness for non-combatants, their slaughter of old men, children, women and girls in Belgium and northern France, not to speak of the unreported proceedings of their honored allies in Armenia, forever prevents them from being heard in such a cause.

"The German Government speaks of many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government are to be starved, and who by their sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into an ignominious capitulation.

"In this connection it is interesting to remember that at the beginning of last month the German Chancellor made the following remarks in the Reichstag:

"'I can understand that in 1915 the enemy would not give up hope of starving Germany, but I cannot understand how cool heads can cling to it after the experience of 1915.

"'Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of the distribution of victuals. Our stocks of bread and grain will not only be sufficient but will leave an ample reserve with which to commence the new year. We have not run short of anything in the past, nor shall we run short of anything in the future.'

"There is a curious contradiction between this statement and the appeal on behalf of the starving women and children.

"However, presuming that the statement of the Chancellor in the Reichstag was untrue, it is interesting to recall the opinions of two former German statesmen. Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, as to the right of a belligerent to cut off the supplies of his enemy.

"In 1885, at the time when his Majesty's Government was discussing with

Continued on Second Page.

WILSON TO ACCEPT REPLY IF GERMANY KEEPS PLEDGE; LANSING PLANS U. S. ANSWER

GERMAN PEOPLE BELIEVE ISSUE NOW WITH THE U. S.

Newspapers Say, on Reply to United States Note, That the Danger of War Has Been Passed—Jagow Is Praised.

BERLIN, via London, May 6.—Little excitement and not even much interest was caused in Germany by the publication of the German reply to President Wilson's note.

Although newspapers issued extra editions and newsdealers ordered a large supply of papers, there was no rush to get the gist of the note, as was the case with President Wilson's so-called demand.

George Bernhard in the *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"It will not be expected of us, in view of our attitude toward this question, that we should greet with noisy joy the way which our Government takes to avoid a conflict."

However, he says, if it should end the uncertainties, and if the hopes pinned on President Wilson's future course should be realized, he will join in the general rejoicing.

The *Vorwaerts* warmly praises the answer and says that German statesmen could not do otherwise, and they have dashed the hopes of Germany's enemies. The Government, it says, did what "all the commandments of political wisdom required," and the decision will be welcomed in the broadest circles of the German people."

Die Post says Germany's course was dictated by the realization of her own strength. There can, however, be no further concessions, the newspaper adds, for it seems the limit of possibility has been reached.

The Hamburg *Nachrichten* declares that never before did a mighty State make such concessions in the midst of a struggle for existence.

"This must be emphasized," the *Nachrichten* says, "although at this time we pass over in silence the significance in the concessions for carrying on the war and we cannot, for easily conceivable reasons, express ourselves more fully concerning the limiting of the submarine campaign in such a manner."

The *Boersen Zeitung* calls the note "a pleasant surprise," in that it dissipated fears lest the Government might make too great concessions. It adds that even the circles which are disposed to reject all compromises will not be able to criticise adversely.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* points out that Germany's "abandonment of her submarine campaign is not definitive.

"It can hardly be expected to hold permanently if Germany's enemies continue their illegal methods of trying to compel neutrals, like Holland and Sweden, to participate in the economic blockade against Germany.

"President Wilson has gained a great victory. His position can become very great if he opposes England with energy, in maintaining the principles of international law."

The paper further expresses the opinion that the German reply to America will have a depressing effect in London and Paris, as a breach with America was regarded as certain in those cities. It considers the danger of conflict with the United States greatly diminished by the German note, although "the danger of future conflicts is not excluded."

The newspaper confesses that it appears unfortunately to be a fact that President Wilson was right in maintaining that the Sussex fell a victim to a German attack.

It comments on the fact that the German note does not revoke the intention expressed in the German declaration of February 4, that enemy merchant ships which are armed with guns would be treated as warships, and emphasizes the fact that the German note does not contain a lasting renunciation of the principles of naval warfare, delineated by the German Admiralty.

The concession which Germany makes to America, says the *Koelnische Zeitung*, undoubtedly renders the conduct of the war more difficult to Germany, and in view of the great superiority of her enemies at sea it is a concession the greatness of which Americans must appreciate and recognize.

The *Cologne Gazette* says:

"We really have sufficient enemies, and our enemies do not make it easy for us to beat them. We all know that Germany's back will be broken if we do not win this war. That is why all other thoughts ought to be thrust aside, and why only reasonable ones ought to be entertained.

"We must therefore avoid difficulties which might bring about war with America and leave upon President Wilson responsibility for such a catastrophe, if he wants it. All the same, we believe that the Emperor and his counsellors had no alternative but to answer as they did. It must have been hard for them, and we must swallow our legitimate wrath. We can do it, as our way allows of a peaceful outcome on the basis set forth by President Wilson."

The Berlin *Tageblatt* summarizes the main points of the note and hopes that it will prevent war with America.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "The note is inspired by a sincere wish to avoid a breach with the United States. The Government in ignoring the tone of President Wilson's note has gone straight to the point where there is a possibility of an agreement by offering to conduct the submarine campaign within the limits of antebellum international law.

"This is the last and furthest concession that Germany can make, and should the expectation that England be now required to return to the same basis of international law be deceived the Government reserves full liberty of action."

The *Tagliche Rundschau* urges that everybody subordinate his own judgment and stand behind the Government. The paper adds:

"After Germany has undertaken this doubly difficult sacrifice Germans are entitled to expect America to keep her promise to restore the freedom of the sea as against all belligerents.

"It is now up to the American people to show before all the world whether its purpose was to protect the rights of humanity or to act as England's ally with a view to crippling us and frustrating our victory."

'PEACE,' POPE'S PLEA TO WILSON AND KAISER

Pontiff Exhorts Both President and Emperor to Avoid Hostilities.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 6.—The *Messagero* states that the Pope has sent messages to President Wilson and to Emperor William, exhorting them to avoid a break of diplomatic relations.

The prevailing impression of the Pope's entourage is that German-American relations will not be broken off, since Germany's reply is purposely conciliatory, but Ambassador Gerard is expected to go to America, being replaced by the Charge d'Affaires.

WILSON GETS MESSAGE.

Hint That Time Is Nearly Ripe to End War.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Wilson received from Pope Benedict to-day a message which is understood to relate to the outlook for peace and the opening for mediation by the United States. The message, said to have been cabled from the Vatican yesterday, was delivered to Secretary Tumulty by Mgr. Giovanni Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington.

Mgr. Bonzano refused to see newspaper correspondents, and other high Catholic dignitaries professed ignorance of the contents of the papal communication. White House officials refused to comment upon the message.

Authoritative information was secured, however, that the Pope had appealed to President Wilson for the preservation of peace between the United States and Germany, at the same time referring, at least in general terms, to the possibility that peace proposals in the early future would receive favorable consideration among the belligerent nations.

This is the second time the Pope has moved for peace through the cooperation of the White House. Several months ago Cardinal Gibbons called upon the President and delivered a similar peace message which had been cabled from the Vatican. Details of the papal message never were disclosed, and conflicting reports from Catholic sources here and at the Vatican were given out as to the exact character of the Pope's message.

As far as can be learned, the attitude of the Allies is unchanged on the subject of peace. The President, it is understood, has not altered his determination to await some suggestion from the Allies before launching mediation proposals.

Germany's willingness to discuss peace proposals satisfactory to herself has been much advertised in the past several months.

HARDEN RENEWS DEFENCE OF WILSON

German Writer Says President Did His Duty in Protest to Germany.

BERLIN, May 5, via London, May 6.—Coincident with the delivery of the German reply to the latest American note on submarine warfare, Maximilian Harden, writing in *Die Zukunft* of May 4, resumes the defence of President Wilson and the American point of view, which he took up in his article "If I Were Wilson" recently.

Yesterday's article bore the heading "The Real Wilson." Herr Harden describes the American President as "a man of high moral and high spiritual character of whom we might be proud if he were ours."

He follows with a brief character sketch of President Wilson, in which he calls the President "a brave opponent of evil and abuses" and alludes to him as "actuated by a love for his people and possessed of the will to lead them to the heights of his ideals after they had got into the swamp land. Germany should be ashamed of people who slander him because they have read calumny in newspapers."

"Dare we measure by the standard of a student's squabble the complaints of a great, free nation, led by a man of the weight and importance of President Wilson?" asks the writer. "If President Wilson after a thorough investigation is convinced that warlike acts of Germany have broken the laws of humanity it was not only his right but it was his duty to talk with clearness. He owes this not only as a duty to himself but to us."

Turning to the position of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the present controversy Herr Harden says:

"The daring of the Chancellor must not approximate that of a submarine commander."

Herr Harden next turns his guns on Herr von Heydebrand, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, because of his attack on America in connection with the Sussex note, characterizing the attack as "sorrowful abuse, in which there is not a glimmer of statesmanship."

In alluding to Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America stood in close connection with England before the war, Herr Harden points out that Germany also stood so with Italy, Russia, Japan, Portugal and England. Herr von Heydebrand's assertion that America was at first secretly and then openly on the side of Germany's enemies, Herr Harden claims not to have been proved and he declares that America has never violated neutrality.

President Inclined to Take Emperor's Word as to Submarines.

BUT ATTACKS ON SEA MAY PROVE A BLOCK

Bernstorff, Hopeful, Is Expected to See State Secretary To-morrow.

NOT SATISFIED, IS WASHINGTON FEELING

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Wilson has decided to accept Germany's reply as a compliance with his demand that the so-called illegal methods of submarine warfare be abandoned. The danger of a diplomatic break is authoritatively described as past, at least for the present.

The official text of the German note was decoded and laid before the President to-day. It differs in no particular essential from the text which reached here yesterday. It will be considered at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, and it is probable that Secretary Lansing will soon begin work on a brief reply.

The general impression in official circles is that President Wilson will direct Secretary Lansing to prepare another note to Germany setting forth the gratification of the United States to learn that the Imperial Government has abandoned its present methods of submarine warfare and expressing the confidence that the new orders to submarine commanders will be scrupulously observed.

At the same time, it is expected, a general reference will be made as to the purpose of the United States to see that the freedom of the seas is not violated from any quarter. This will be, it is said, the only reference to any later action which this Government may take with regard to the British blockade.

President Wilson will stand firm in his contention not to discuss the affairs of one belligerent with another. His idea, it is understood, is to settle diplomatic problems with Great Britain with the British Foreign Office and not with the Wilhelmstrasse.

The President and his official advisers take the view that Germany's new orders to submarine commanders meet Wilson's demand that the Imperial Government "declare" an abandonment of illegal submarine warfare. The President's demand that Germany also "effect" this abandonment is something which only the future can foretell. Germany's good faith in carrying out the new order to a certain extent is placed on trial, and the United States Government will judge by results.

Will Not Reject Reply.

The President practically made up his mind not to reject the German answer as soon as he read the unofficial reply.

However, it would be a mistake to assume that the President is pleased with the status of the submarine reply, or to feel confident that the German note has really settled the submarine controversy. But he is going to take the German promise at its face value and trust that the submarine menace to non-combatants actually will be eliminated.

The President was disagreeably surprised to-day to receive official news of the attacks by submarines on four steamers. The American Consul-general, Mr. Skinner, reported this from London, and the State Department forthwith sent the message to the White House.

According to this report the French schooner Bernadett was sunk in a submarine 150 miles from land. Eight of the crew have been picked up by boats. Twenty-six are still adrift and their fate is unknown so far as is known here.

There are no advices as to whether any Americans were on board.

The British steamer Ruabon also was sunk by a submarine. All details are lacking, even the place where the attack occurred. The British steamer Clan MacFadden was damaged by a submarine in the Bay of Biscay and the Norwegian ship Mars was set on fire by a submarine on May 2.

These facts are brought up here in connection with the President's attitude.

It was stated emphatically at the State Department this afternoon that the United States would not consider Germany's declaration effective until time has been granted for orders to be issued to all submarine commanders. The United States has insisted that the new orders must be effective immediately. Consequently the report of Mr. Skinner has created an unfavorable impression. It is probable that an investigation will, as usual, be begun.

However, it is known here that the President is not pleased at the outlook of having to investigate further submarine attacks which appear to be illegal before he has even had time to study the German pledge to eliminate them.

The most serious of the four cases in hand is that of the Bernadett. Here is the possibility of loss of non-combatant lives, and in this case it is evident that no provision was made for the safety of those on board. In none of the cases is there any indication that the "principles of visit and search" were carried out.

The reference in the German note to Germany's desire for peace has impressed the President, but has not caused him to build castles in the air.

The President, it is explained, knows that Germany has desired peace—on her own terms—for months past.

The obstacle to peace at present is regarded here as more or less independent of Germany's wishes. It comes from the fact that the Entente Allies are unwilling to discuss peace at all now. In well informed quarters it is believed the most favorable terms which Germany could offer would be summarily rejected by every capital of the Entente Powers. It