Pdp 1-2-3-12

IT SHINES FOR ALL

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Thunderstorms to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; moderate southerly winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 64. Detailed weather and marine reports on page 11.

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GERMANS WIN 328 YARD LINE WEST OF MEUSE

Heavy Fighting Marked by the Repulse of Many Teuton Attacks.

FRENCH INFLICT SERIOUS LOSSES

Barrier Fire Halts Teuton Assaults in the Bois des Corbeaux.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 29.—Two heavy attacks were made by the Germans last night and three more to-day on the French front, from Hill 304 to Cumieres, on the west bank of the Meuse. In the final effort German forces debouching from the Bois des Corbeaux occupied French advanced trenches on a front of 300 metres (328 yards) northwest of the village of Cumieres. With this exception, the several attacks were repulsed with heavy losses to the assaulting troops.

The whole French front on the west bank of the river, from the Bois d'Avocourt to Cumieres, was kept under an intense bombardment from the German heavy artillery throughout the day. The infantry did not take part in the action until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a heavy attack was launched against the French positions at Hill 304. This attack was repulsed and was repeated two hours later, with no more success and with heavy losses to the enemy.

The eastern part of the line, which had been subjected to the intense artillery preparation, between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, was the next objective of the German infantry, which here had been concentrated in the Bois des Corbeaux. The French barrier fire broke down the German assaulting waves on this sector, as it had done further west, except at the point to the northeast of Cumieres, where the Germans were able to enter and hold the 300 meters of trenches.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy directed throughout the day an intense bombardment with shells of large calibre against our first and second lines from the Bois d'Avocourt to Cumieres. About 3 o'clock this afternoon the Germans attacked violently our positions at Hill 304. Repulsed the first time with considerable losses the enemy renewed his effort at 5 o'clock this afternoon and suffered another costly check.

Enemy concentrations reported west of Hill 304 were taken under the fire of our batteries and dispersed.

Between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres a strong enemy attack debouching from the Bois des Corbeaux was broken down by our barrier fire, except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing on a front of 300 meters (328 yards) in one of our advanced trenches northeast of Cumieres.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery fire in the region east and west of Fort Douaumont.

There is no important event to report on the rest of the front except the usual cannonade, which was particularly lively in the forest of Apremont.

Both of the attacks of last night were made from the Bois des Corbeaux, one at 7 o'clock and the other at midnight. Both failed when they came under the French barrier and mitrailleuse fire.

There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. Five German machines were brought down at various points of the front.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

South of Roye, in the region of Beuvraignes, French artillery overwhelmed the first line German organization.

On the left bank of the Meuse both the French and the German artillery were active last night. Yesterday evening at 7 o'clock a German attack advancing from the Bois des Corbeaux was completely repulsed by our curtain of fire and the fire of our artillery. A second vigorous attack delivered at about midnight in the same locality also was driven back.

On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative calm except in the region of the Fort of Vaux. Here there was very spirited artillery fighting.

In Lorraine we dispersed a strong German reconnoitring party in the Forest of Parroy.

French pilots yesterday delivered fifteen attacks upon German aeroplanes. Two of the enemy machines were brought down. One fell flaming on the edge of the Argonne Forest, near Monthers, and the others came down in the region of Ami-Fontaine, to the north of Berry-au-Bac.

While one of our pilots was making a trial flight he was attacked in the region north of the River Aisne by a German Fokker. The enemy machine fired over a thousand shots at the French aviator. Under the hail of bullets and in spite of the fact that his machine was virtually cut to pieces by this fire, the French aviator succeeded in getting back to our lines, followed by his adversary. Another French machine came forward and attacked the German. He was not more than thirty yards distant, and was brought to the earth at a point near Bourgogne, west of Rheims.

On the left bank of the Meuse cannon mounted on automobiles brought down two German aeroplanes, the first north of Avocourt and the second in the direction of Forges.

CUMIERES ATTACKS FAIL

Germans Report French Attempts Were Ineffective.

BERLIN, via London, May 29.—The French made two weak attempts last night to recapture the village of Cumieres on the west bank of the Meuse. Both attacks were repulsed easily.

The artillery fighting on both banks of the Meuse in the Verdun region continues with the same violence.

The German statement said:

Enemy monitors which approached

Continued on Third Page.

JAMES J. HILL DIES AFTER A NIGHT FREE FROM PAIN

Railroad Builder Unconscious at End—His Family at Bedside.

LEAVES $100,000,000 FORTUNE AT LEAST

ST. PAUL, May 29.—James J. Hill died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at his home on Summit avenue. His funeral will take place at 2 P. M. Wednesday, when for five minutes every activity of the Great Northern Railroad will be stopped in tribute to its creator.

Mr. Hill had been unconscious since 6 o'clock last evening, and even before that time the attending physicans had despaired of his recovery. At his bedside when he died were eight of his nine children, Louis W. Hill of St. Paul, James N. Hill of New York, Walter Hill of Hallock, Minn.; Mrs. George T. Slade, Mrs. Egil Boeckmann and Mrs. Michael Gavin of New York, Mrs. Samuel Hill of Washington and Miss Clara Hill. The widow was also with her husband when he died. Mrs. Anson M. Beard of New York was the only absentee. She arrived about an hour after her father had died.

Boil Starts Fatal Illness.

It was but a minor ailment which eventually ended the life of the man who built railroad systems where other men said they could not endure. Mr. Hill complained on May 17 last that he was annoyed by a small boil which had appeared on his upper right thigh. Inconsequential in its inspt stage, the infection took on serious proportions and poisoning developed.

For the last week the best medical and surgical skill that Mr. Hill's wealth could command was called upon to serve him. Dr. W. J. Mayo and Dr. C. H. Mayo journeyed from Rochester by special train to operate on him last Friday. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health, was rushed from the East.

Dr. Stanley Seeger of Rochester assisted the Mayos. Dr. J. S. Gillilan, for many years Mr. Hill's family physician, was in charge of the case. Dr. W. J. Mayo was in attendance yesterday, but when he left at 9:30 last night he shook his head upon being asked about Mr. Hill's condition and said: "Grave, very grave." Dr. Mayo conveyed the impression at that time that there was no hope of prolonging Mr. Hill's life. The grave condition of Mr. Hill's illness was further indicated yesterday by the presence in the Hill home of the Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, Vicar-General of the diocese of St. Paul.

"The end came quietly," said the official statement. "Mr. Hill became unconscious a few hours before. There were no death agonies."

Physicians later reiterated their opinion that Mr. Hill would have lived through the operation were it not for his age, 78.

James J. Hill.

Mr. Hill's Wealth.

Mr. Hill's wealth is estimated all the way from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000. It is probably nearer the former figure than the latter. The best estimate of Mr. Hill's wealth was obtained when the European war began, in July, 1914. At that time Mr. Hill called together officials from the First National Bank and Northwestern Trust Company. He had assembled a mass of his securities. More than $100,000,000 was said to be in the boxes that Mr. Hill laid before the bankers.

"There should be no trouble," said Mr. Hill, "but if there is this amount is at your disposal."

The First National Bank then borrowed from Mr. Hill $10,000,000 worth of Great Northern Railroad bonds. These were placed with the Treasury Department in Washington and $6,000,000 worth of emergency currency, allowed under the Aldrich act, was shipped

Continued on Fourth Page.

GERMANS TO BE FED BY CENTRAL KITCHENS

Food Dictator's Plan to Be Acted on by Reichstag Immediately.

BERLIN, via London, May 29.—Central kitchens operated by the municipal authorities as a means of eliminating waste will be adopted throughout Germany.

Adolph von Batocki, the new "food dictator," announced to-day to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag that in order to put the plan into speedy working order a bill for the expenses of organizing and operating the kitchens will be introduced immediately in the Reichstag.

The Prussian Government has issued a decree forbidding local authorities in rural districts from prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs from these districts. This practice has been one of the reasons for the scarcity of meat and other supplies in the large cities.

The decree points out that the producing districts cannot be favored over other sections of the country, and adds that no one may expect to live as before the war.

Herr von Batocki said to-day that he believed that the crop prospects were very good, and in this he is supported by reports on crop conditions throughout the country, which so far are very good.

GERMAN CROPS DAMAGED.

Heavy Losses Caused by Floods and Hailstorms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, May 29.—Great damage has been done to the crops in Germany by hailstorms and floods in various sections of Germany.

The principal damage was done in the districts of Dresden, Chemnitz, Zittau and the Elbe Valley.

HUGHES EVEN MONEY CHOICE.

Roosevelt 8 to 5 and Root 8 to 1 in Curb Betting.

Chester Thompson on the curb market reports that the betting odds on the coming convention are as follows:

On Hughes even money that he will be nominated. The odds against Roosevelt are 8 to 5, against Root 8 to 1, while on others the odds run from 15 to 1 to 50 to 1.

Thompson says that $225,000 has been sent to New York from Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, which will be placed on Hughes, with about $25,000 to be bet on Roosevelt.

T. R. LEADS WILSON IN POLL.

Has 35 More Votes in the Detroit Contest.

DETROIT, May 29.—In the straw vote contest for Presidential preference conducted by a local newspaper, Roosevelt jumped into the lead to-day. He now has thirty-five votes more than Wilson, his gain for the day being fifty.

Factory votes again show Wilson to be a strong favorite, while the downtown office buildings are still displaying an equal strength for Roosevelt.

The total vote polled is 15,874. Of these Roosevelt has 7,025, Wilson 6,900 and Hughes 1,859.

HEALTH BILLS FOR CITY EATING PLACES

Inspectors Will Rate Them as "Good," "Fair," or "Bad"—Big Hotels Are First.

Every hotel and restaurant in the city will soon have an opportunity to show their patrons a clean bill in respect to the sanitary condition of their establishment and utensils and the good health of those employed, either in the kitchen or dining rooms.

This opportunity is to be given by Dr. Lucius P. Brown, head of the bureau of food and drugs. He has completed plans for a wholesale examination of hotels and restaurants by Health Department inspectors, beginning next week. These men on their tours will carry with them cards of three grades, one of which will be left at each place inspected. The cards will be labelled "Good," "Fair" and "Bad." Any restaurateur labelled "Bad" will have a black card to display.

The cards bear this heading "Sanitary Conditions and Methods Used in This Store Are Graded by the City Health Department as ——." Beneath there is a list of fifty requirements which the Health Department will expect to be fulfilled. Some of the requirements are:

Clean apparatus and utensils, proper medical cards for employees, clean and washable garments worn by employees, soap, running water and clean towels provided for employees, clean garbage cans, sleeping quarters separate from restaurant, running hot water provided, refrigerators clean and in good repair, windows and doors properly screened, walls, ceiling, floor, yards, halls and stairways kept clean and in good repair.

The big hotels and restaurants will be the first to be inspected. Then will come the "popular" eating places, and last the "quick-and-dirties."

It is hoped by Dr. Brown that the public will demand exhibition of the rating cards. The ultimate desire of those who have been working on this reform is that all restaurant keepers will make an effort to show a clean bill of health, so that they may frame a "Good" card and hang it in their front window or on the wall.

CARUSO EXEMPT FROM WAR.

Won't Fight for Italy—Fat Cure Reduces Him 34 Pounds.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 29.—Enrico Caruso, who is spending the summer at his villa, Bellosguardo, near Florence, denies the report that he has been called to the colors. He points out that he is 43, and hence is exempted from military service.

The singer also denies that Austrian or German submarines chased the French Line Steamship Espagne, on which he travelled from New York to Bordeaux.

Signor Caruso says that he has discovered a cure for fat, consisting of a daily walk of six hours. As a result of this treatment he already has lost thirty-four pounds.

PRINCE MAKES AIR RECORD.

Cousin of Alfonso Takes Flight of 245 Miles.

MADRID, May 29.—The Infante Alfonso, cousin of King Alfonso, participating in military aeroplane tests today, flew from Madrid to Cartagena, 245 miles, in 201 minutes, establishing a new Spanish distance record.

ACTORS WILL JOIN LABOR FEDERATION

Three Thousand Player Folk Move to End Alleged Unfair Conditions.

SHUBERTS HOSTILE TO IT

Klaw & Erlanger Consent to Pay Full Salaries for Pre-Holiday Weeks.

With all but two dissenting voices the Actors Equity Association, representing 3,000 professional actors and actresses of the "legitimate" stage, voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Astor.

Five hundred and eighteen persons attended the meeting and two ballots were taken, the first going on record as favoring the affiliation with organized labor and the second placing the details of the action, the time and the means in the hands of the executive council of the association. A conference has been called of the actors' council and Samuel Gompers and Hugh Frayne, organizer for New York, at which arrangements will be made for taking out a charter forming the Actors Equity Association Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

This action, not unexpected, is the result of more than two years of effort on the part of the player fraternity to combat what they have regarded as unfair conditions imposed upon them by the managers and to obtain an equitable form of contract, which has been the real issue.

Demands of the Actors.

Having voted to join the union the actors now feel themselves in a position to demand fairer treatment and to back up these demands with the power of calling a strike—an exigency which they feel, however, will not be necessary. The most of the demands, which were discussed in full yesterday, are:

1. Full salary for every working week and no decrease during periods like Holy week, Christmas week, election week, &c., which the managers generally have imposed.

2. Transportation from New York and back again on all out of town engagements.

3. A guarantee of at least two week season for each engagement to be preceded by not more than four weeks of rehearsal without pay.

4. No holiday matinees to be played that are illegal in each State, unless a pro rata payment be made for such work.

5. A reasonable adjustment to be made over the "road" contracts, having her contract to be determined on the length of the engagement.

When a yea and nay vote was taken on the question of affiliation only one woman called nay. Dodson Mitchell spoke against it, but did not vote, and a letter against the plan was read from Otis Skinner. John Drew, who is understood to look unfavorably on affiliation, did not attend. Outside of these the association presented a solid front for joining federated labor.

Francis Wilson Chosen President.

The council which has been empowered to carry out the wishes of the association is composed of Edward Abeles, Edwin Arden, George Arliss, Holbrook Blinn, Albert Brunning, Charles D. Coburn, Edward Connelly, John Cope, Frank Craven, William Courtleigh, shepherd of the Lambs, Jefferson De Angelis, Robert Edeson, Edward Ellis, Frank Gilmore, Grant Mitchell, George Nash, Milton Sills, Charles A. Stevenson, David Warfield, John Westley, Thomas A. Wise, Arthur Byron and De Witt Jennings. The officers who were re-elected yesterday and will also take part are Francis Wilson, president; Bruce McRae, vice-president; Howard Kyle, corresponding secretary; Grant Stewart, recording secretary; Richard A. Purdy, treasurer, and Paul N. Turner, general counsel.

Simultaneously with the decision of the actors to join the Federation of Labor the theatrical firm of Klaw & Erlanger yesterday issued the following statement from their offices in the New Amsterdam Theatre:

"Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger have decided, beginning with the coming season, to pay all the members of their companies full salaries for the week in which Christmas and Holy week, whenever they play these weeks. Their contracts heretofore have given the management the right to pay half salaries for these weeks, which are notoriously bad ones. But in spite of the fact that hundreds of contracts have already been signed for next season giving Klaw & Erlanger this privilege, they are voluntarily going to waive it.

"They have been moved to this course by the fact that the mechanical forces, musicians and the business staffs around the theatres and companies have always had full salaries for these weeks.

"Neither the Actors Equity Association nor any of the shows managed by Klaw & Erlanger, nor any contemplated movement on the part of the Actors Equity Association to join the American Federation of Labor has had any influence in their coming to this conclusion. They are going to do it in the spirit of fairness, because they feel there is no reason why the actor and chorus girl should not receive full compensation when the mechanical forces, the musicians and the business staffs do."

The Klaw & Erlanger statement grants one of the conditions which the actors have been striving for. When their statement was shown to one of the officers it elicited no comment. Francis Wilson, president of the association, however, said:

"We are actuated by no spirit of animosity toward the managers. We are willing to let bygone conditions be bygones and are not out for revenge. We have joined union labor to put ourselves in a position not only to enforce our demands on the managers but to force our members to obey the conditions of the manager when they are found fair. We only wish and have wished to be met half way."

Shuberts Remain Hostile.

A. H. Woods, Oliver Morosco and Corey, Williams & Riter have already agreed to use the Actors Equity Association form of contract. William A. Brady says the contract is fair, but he won't use it unless he is made to. Klaw & Erlanger have held out on some conditions.

The Shuberts have fought the association consistently since its inception. In their official organ they have attacked the scheme to unionize. Lee Shubert apparently was little disturbed over yesterday's action. Recently Mr. Shubert made the statement that if the actors joined organized labor he would bar them from his theatres and turn them all into "movie" houses. There was no inclination to recede from this step on the part of the Shuberts last night. Other managers were more or less reticent about discussing the question.

But there was a great deal of rejoicing among the actors. Much of this was manifested at the meeting, for besides

Continued on Fourth Page.

CALLS TENNESSEE OFFICERS RIOTOUS

Chilean Paper Declares U. S. Officers Disgraced Their Country at Banquet.

HAD TO CALL OFF DANCE

Second Commander "Shook Head" of Rear-Admiral—Denied by Daniels.

THE SUN received last evening from the United Export Bureau a translation of an article in *La Union* of Santiago, Chile, printed on April 21, regarding the actions of the officers of the United States armored cruiser Tennessee during her visit at Valparaiso. The newspaper charges that the American officers became intoxicated at a dinner and dance given in their honor by Chilean officials and were guilty of gross improprieties.

The translation follows:

"The news of the arrival of the American battleship Tennessee in Valparaiso was received by the entire American colony with great enthusiasm, and as soon as the ship anchored in Valparaiso festivities in honor of the officers were prepared. To these our military and civil officers concurred so as to give them more incidity at the same time as a testimony of sympathy, showing how warmly the idea of Pan-Americanism had been accepted in Chile.

"The first festivity that was offered by the colony in honor of the officers of the Tennessee was a great banquet and dance at the Gran Hotel of Vina del Mar.

"Among the guests were the Governor of the State, Anibal Pinto Cruz; the Director-General of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Froilan Gonzales; the Rear-Admiral Francisco Nef, director of our Naval Academy, and many other chiefs of our navy and prominent personalities of our society from Valparaiso and Vina del Mar.

"Was this banquet a manifestation during which the hosts and guests gave proof of the culture and education which were in accordance with a civilized nation as the United States, which has the pretension of reaching the first place among the nations in the world, and which in the name of this same culture and civilization arrange treaties for the sake of humanity? Unfortunately, in this banquet the hosts, Chileans as well as North Americans, observed splendid behavior but the guests, the North American officers who assisted, behaved all of them badly, very badly.

Scenes at the Banquet.

"We will give a few details of some of the scenes which occurred during the banquet which were of such magnitude that the North American colony was forced to suspend the dance which was to follow the banquet.

"It hurts us to say, although we will give a few facts of culture, and this is not the first time shown during their stay in Chile by the navy of the United States, which is called upon to carry, wherever it goes a manifestation, a proof of the high civilization of this great republic.

"As soon as they sat down the officers began to smoke pipes and cigarettes. (We have to mention here that in Chile nobody would dare to smoke through an official dinner; this seems a funny custom, but it ought to be respected.) There was a moment during the banquet in which the North American officers began to throw bread at the glasses, naturally spilling their contents. A United States Lieutenant went to the garden and getting hold of a lawn roller brought it into the dining room and began to run up and down, running down everybody he met on his way.

"The second commander of the Tennessee during his speech took hold of the hand of the chief of the Chilean navy, Rear Admiral Gonzales, and shook it for him, while his companions were having a good laugh. It may have been a very funny joke, but certainly out of place; it meant lack of respect toward a Chilean naval officer who showed many more stripes and years than the second commander of the Tennessee.

"Another officer brought in a big flower pot, one of those which is used for ornamenting a room, and placed it upon the centre of the table, breaking everything that was near it.

Dance Was Given Up.

"When the ladies began to assemble for the dance the first family to arrive had to stand the impertinence of one of the officers who embraced one of the girls. This first episode was sufficient for all of the families to give up the idea of the dance, because no one could have danced with officers who were absolutely drunk, consequently the dance was suspended.

"On the other hand the Chilean officers maintained a very correct attitude, which was in great contrast with the riotous behavior of the North Americans.

"All the assistants to the banquet carried away with them a painful impression of said behavior, and in fact the whole affair was very much commented upon. We have heard from several high personalities that they would never have attended the said dinner had they thought anything like that would have happened.

"Of the other festivities given in honor of Mr. McAdoo and in which officers of the Tennessee assisted nothing can be said of them, as everything went off peacefully and correctly.

"The commander of the Tennessee has sent a letter to the American Consul-General which in part may make repair for the bad impression left by the visit of the Tennessee and lessen the faults of its officers."

Secretaries Daniels and McAdoo Deny Story.

WASHINGTON, May 29. Secretary Daniels to-night denounced as a lie the statement that officers of the armored cruiser Tennessee were intoxicated or disorderly at a banquet at Valparaiso. He telephoned to officers who were attached to the Tennessee and all denied that any such scene occurred.

Secretary McAdoo, who with the members of the International Commission was on the Tennessee, to-night denied the charges made by the Chilean newspaper that officers of the Tennessee or any one connected with the Tennessee or the social party acted in the manner described. He said the story was false and his denial could be put in the strongest terms.

NEW TORONTO SLEEPING CAR LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

Leaves West 23rd St. Ferry 5:50 P. M. Liberty Street 6:00 P. M. Jackson Ave., Jersey City 6:21 P. M. Newark 6:38 P. M. Arrives Buffalo 7:55 A. M. Toronto 11:38 A. M. This is in addition to regular Toronto sleeping car on train leaving West 23rd St. Ferry at 5:50 P. M. Liberty Street Ferry 6 P. M.—Adv.

PEACE SPEECH RESENTED BY ENTENTE DIPLOMATS

Allied Representatives in Washington Contend That Wilson Made "Airy" Talk for Political Purposes at Home.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—There are clear indications now that the President's so-called "peace speech" on Saturday night last has made a very unfavorable impression among the Entente diplomats.

One diplomat, after characterizing it as premature, visionary, academic and inspired by political motives, went so far as to say that the possibility of the President's being of real service in future peace negotiations may be vitiated as a consequence.

There is a general tendency among diplomats to believe that the President succumbed to the temptation to talk generalities of peace at an inappropriate time, even though his better judgment was against it. So far as can be ascertained there is no Entente diplomat here who regards the President's address in any other light than a general enunciation of a peace creed which has no bearing whatever on the present conflict.

Dissatisfaction with the President's utterances is based on several grounds. In the first place the Entente does not relish even discourses on peace from the President of the leading neutral Power at a time when it is explained that Germany is making every effort to spread peace propaganda in the neutral countries.

Alleged Warnings Put Out.

Great Britain feels that Sir Edward Grey's official announcement that the Entente would not consider peace parleys was in itself a clear indication that the British Government wished to put a damper on peace talk for the present. France, it is explained, is in much the same position, as the French Premier and the French Minister of Justice publicly declared that peace talk was out of the question. Russia, it is added, is in the same position.

Practically all of the Entente embassies are reporting daily to their Governments on the spread of the German peace propaganda in the United States. These reports all reflect the fear that the present Administration may for political reasons take this propaganda seriously.

The President's statement that he is not concerned with the causes of the war has apparently given offence to the Entente sympathizers. Great Britain asserts that the direct cause of the war between England and Germany was the violation of Belgian neutrality. Therefore British officials translate the President's statement to mean that he is not concerned with the views of Belgian neutrality.

This, Entente officials believe, looks like a vindication of Germany's contention that the Imperial Government was not to blame for overrunning Belgium. It is one instance where persons close to the Entente Governments believe the President played for German sympathy at the expense of the facts and at the expense of his better judgment.

London Paper Upholds Wilson.

Concerning the attitude of the British press toward the President's address it is pointed out that the *Daily News* stands alone in support of the President. This is regarded as significant on account of the peculiar position which this newspaper has occupied toward the war since its beginning.

After German troops arrived in Belgium and while all England practically was clamoring for war, it is explained, the *Daily News* advocated that England remain at peace and let the rest of the European Powers fight it out. A striking editorial on the eve of the war's outbreak summarized in the *Daily News* the commercial advantages which England would gain by remaining at peace.

The so-called Northcliffe papers, the *Times*, the *Daily Mail* and others, later took the *Daily News* severely to task for this. Regardless of the facts in the controversy, popular opinion, it is explained, was overwhelmingly with the papers directed by Lord Northcliffe.

Since then the *Daily News* has occupied a position of its own and has on practically all important questions been the one opposing voice to the general and popular demand as set forth by the British press.

Lord Northcliffe's own opinion of the President's address may be judged, it is pointed out, by the editorial in the *Times*, where the President's peace speech is characterized as chiefly for political effect in the United States.

SEES POLITICS IN NOTE.

London Paper Intimates Wilson Plays for Votes.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Daily Mail* in commenting on President Wilson's note says that there is much that every Briton would like to say, but must rightly refrain from saying concerning it.

The newspaper tells its readers that everything, or nearly everything, done by political leaders in the United States during the quadrennial campaign is governed by electioneering considerations, and candidates are pretty sure from this on to use the war and anything else that comes hands to promote personal property interests.

"Our best course," the paper says, "is to turn a blind eye on American doings during the next few months and to concentrate our energies on the war."

The Liverpool *Post* says:

"One can imagine many being especially disappointed when he says that with the causes and objects of the war the United States has no concern. To us, who believe we are opposing an attempt at world dominion, it is hard to believe that the cause for which we stand is not of some concern to the great republic of the west."

Concerning President Wilson's statement of unconcern with relation to the causes of the war the *Westminster Gazette* says:

"We do not understand how a neutral can expect to influence these events if he begins by declaring himself not to be concerned with their causes and objects. We do not see how he is to control this 'stupendous flood' if he is not 'interested to search for or explore the obscure fountains' from which they burst forth.

"We must guard ourselves in advance against being thought unreasonable or aggressive if we are unable to accept peace overtures based on the assumption of equal guilt. That being said about the immediate prospect, we should be extremely foolish to write off as unimportant or impracticable what the President says about reconstruction after the war."

The *Westminster Gazette* heartily approves of Mr. Wilson's plan for a league of nations to prevent war. The paper also says that if the President's speech is a statement of the policy of the United States in regard to the league of nations it is a most momentous step for America, since it brings the United States into world politics.

The Manchester *Guardian* characterizes the President's solution as old, but says that it has never since its formation received so great support as it has today in the United States. The paper adds:

"The President inevitably has confined himself to cautious and general terms, but it is impossible to miss the significance of his declaration that the United States would be ready to become a party to any feasible league of nations. Twenty-one months of war have done much to undermine even the rooted American aversion to alliances and leagues."

GERMAN PRESS CRITICAL

Wilson as Mediator Is Viewed Unenthusiastically.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, May 29.—German press comment on President Wilson's peace speech has not yet been received in London, but the week end German papers teemed with peace talk and with discussion of Mr. Wilson's previous references to mediation.

In general the tendency is to criticise his past record and to regard him as a prospective mediator without enthusiasm. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* accuses him of "failing, in England's interest, to employ certain and effective means which could shorten the war."

"He cannot, therefore, complain," the paper adds, "at the cold reception of his utterances in Germany. Nevertheless, should America proffer mediation Germany, while feeling neither gratitude nor joy, would not haughtily refuse."

The *Morgenpost* says:

"Should President Wilson prove that he is resolved to proceed against England's shameless outrages against international law in the same way he proceeded against us for employing the weapon we were compelled to employ against England's brutality, then perhaps we would listen to talk of mediation by Mr. Wilson. We will not close the door to anybody who can help in the restoration of peace. In the meantime, however, the soft voice of humanity from America is drowned in the roar of American shells which our enemies hurl against us. We are unable to accept President Wilson's words as sincere as long as blood is flowing through American shells to put gold in the pockets of Americans."

PARIS PRESS SKEPTICAL.

Wilson Speech Said to Be Inspired by Political Conditions

PARIS, May 29.—The French press is sceptical of the motives behind President Wilson's speech before the League to Enforce Peace. The belief is held that the speech was prompted by the necessities of party politics in the United States and there is a strong tendency to resent the President's remarks.

The *Journal des Debats* makes the following comment:

"Last week he (President Wilson) invited all the warring nations without distinction to seek his counsel, and really before the Peace League he laid down a plan for universal peace. The great difficulty with his proposals is that Germany and Austria have shown by this war that they will not be bound by treaties, and yet Wilson is silent in face of their acts. Now he finds his tongue again, but it happens to be at a time when an electoral campaign is about to begin. One may be pardoned if sceptical."

The *Journal* says: "President Wilson put himself in line with his audience and filled his speech with illusions of a new world where wolves are changed to sheep. In truth the position of the President is embarrassing and dominated by consideration of the electoral campaign in which, while he is assured of the Democratic nomination, he will not necessarily have Bryan's radical pacifist group with him, while, also, he finds in front of him the pro-Germans and at the same time the intervention party pushing them from behind. Wilson must try to put himself in the centre and draw members of all parties to him. Therefore he tries the inoffensive part of inventing chimeras for the future."

ADVICE FROM VIENNA.

Urges Both U. S. Political Parties to Declare for Mediation.

VIENNA, via London, May 29.—The *Neue Freie Presse* proposes that the Republicans as well as the Democrats shall declare that the United States Government is "called" to act as mediator. The paper continues:

"Presumably this policy would dissolve the existing antagonisms in America in a lofty unity. It is hardly possible to conceive of anything which would make more impression upon the people than the platforms of the two historic parties declaring that America is the peace bringer and that the candidates must declare themselves in favor of this policy."

PREDICTS WAR'S SPREAD.

Polish Manufacturer Looks for Startling Developments.

"No matter how ardently neutral nations or individuals may seek to bring about peace, the European war is to go on until a decisive victory is won by the Allies or the Central Powers. It is likely to become even more desperate in the future, for startling developments are looked for in the grouping of the smaller nations very soon."

G. J. Sosnowski, formerly a manufacturer of Warsaw, prominent in Polish affairs, official and public, now in this country, made the foregoing declarations yesterday. He would not explain his reference to a regrouping of the smaller nations. He was in a position to know was all he would say.

"The high ideal of humanity and liberty guided President Wilson's speech on Saturday evening to the League to Enforce Peace," he said. "It must have been a great surprise to the belligerent Powers—even to the Central Powers. I suppose the same principles are influencing the American press to advocate peace ardently.

"The American people as a whole are related to all nations so diligently slaughtering themselves in Europe. No wonder they would like to see a stop to the universal annihilation of the life and property of their kinsmen. But the American people have not had a full appreciation of the real aim of this gigantic struggle. It is nothing less than the world's supremacy. It is in reality war between the British Empire and the German Empire. The other Powers are only willing or unwilling helpers."

G. O. P. LEADERS FIGHT NOW TO STOP HUGHES

"Old Guard" Alarmed at Strength of Move to Nominate Justice.

STARTED BOOM TO HEAD OFF ROOSEVELT

Gen. Leonard Wood Looms as Candidate to Avert Big Split.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—With Republicans flocking out of Washington to take part in the conferences preliminary to the assembling of the national convention next week the leaders admitted to-day that all calculations in regard to the nomination of a candidate for President have been upset by developments of the last few days. These developments are:

The drive by the favorite sons, said to be aided and abetted by the Roosevelt managers against the movement to nominate Supreme Court Justice Hughes.

The recrudescence of the Roosevelt boom, which has sent Roosevelt stock upward.

Although the contest that is shaping is devoid of the extreme bitterness which ushered in the convention of 1912, Republican leaders are known to fear that unless the utmost care is exercised a situation will develop in the balloting next week which will again split the party or at least leave its solidarity badly impaired.

Will Not Take T. R.

All the leaders are hopeful for a peaceful termination of the Chicago convention. They want to win, and each faction apparently is willing to make substantial concessions to attain this end. The regulars insist that they will make any concession to the Progressives short of the nomination of Roosevelt. They say that under no circumstances will they consent to the nomination of the ex-President.

On the other hand, the Progressive leaders who are active in politics will be content if they are permitted to write a major part of the platform, satisfied that no attempt will be made by what are known as the "Old Guard" to name a "reactionary."

Old line leaders have been greatly surprised by the results of the recent factional manœuvring for which in part they were responsible. Alarmed by the progress of the Roosevelt movement a few weeks ago they encouraged the Hughes movement for the purpose of putting the Colonel out of the race. The move was regarded as successful, for Roosevelt was thrown so far into the shade that Republican leaders everywhere regarded the nomination of Hughes as practically a certainty.

The Old Guard felt that the Roosevelt movement was permanently disabled and was satisfied with that particular result. It was not satisfied, however, with the momentum disclosed in the Hughes movement. It did not intend to allow Hughes to run away with the nomination. So the Old Guard turned in to put the Hughes boom in the leash, to prevent the movement in behalf of the Justice from becoming too formidable, yet keeping it handy to fall back on in the convention if Roosevelt again should become dangerous.

The favorite sons joined in the anti-Hughes drive and arrangements were made with the powers who control the delegates to hold down the Hughes vote on the first ballot.

About that time Roosevelt got busy on his own account, and besides beating the tomtoms took a shot at the Justice for his silence on the issues of the hour. George von L. Meyer and his new Roosevelt Republican committee got busy with a gigantic propaganda of petitions and letters to delegates from the plain people pleading for the nomination of the Colonel, with the organization of Roosevelt parades and with pilgrimages of admirers to the home of the marital sage at Oyster Bay.

There were reports here to-day that Mr. Hughes would soon issue a statement announcing that he would not accept the Republican nomination under any circumstances. There was no authority for such a report, it developed. Repeated efforts made to persuade or force him to issue a statement of his views have failed. In fact all reports that are now put in circulation as to Mr. Hughes' attitude are accepted among politicians as inspired by various interests opposing his nomination.

Boom for Gen. Wood.

There has been a lot of speculation among politicians here as to the effect on the Republican situation in case Mr. Hughes announced before the convention that he would refuse to return to political life if nominated. Nothing would fill the majority of the old guardsmen with more dismay than the withdrawal of Hughes, leaving them to face a choice between Roosevelt and the field of lesser candidates.

Sentiment is crystallizing among the Republican delegates for Leonard Wood as a second choice candidate for the Presidential nomination, according to a statement issued to-day by John A. Stewart, president of the League of Republican Clubs of New York State, who is in Washington. Mr. Stewart, who has just returned from a trip through the Western and middle Western States, says that besides encountering an increasing sentiment for Wood he has received many letters from Republican delegates stating "that they are for Wood for the reasons of his well known high character, his clean record." And he declares that, if nominated, he will be elected.

"As I say the situation appears to me," said Mr. Stewart, "based on careful first hand analysis, is Hughes, Roosevelt or Wood in the order named. If the former's name is dropped the nominee at Chicago will be either Roosevelt or Wood.

"There are a great many things in favor of Wood's nomination. He is not only acceptable to all factions of the party, a man of known ability and high sterling qualities, those principles always appeal to the American people, more especially so at this time—but his same views on preparedness give him strength. In addition he will have no political encumbrances to pay off after election."