THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; fresh west winds
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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WILSON PLEADS FOR END OF ALL CLASS FEELING

Tells Labor Men Remedy Lies in "Justice With a Heart in It."

PLEA MADE FOR UNITY OF SPIRIT

President in Address Presents His Ideas of a True American.

GOMPERS EXTENDS CONGRATULATIONS

A. F. of L. Members Go to White House in Body From Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — President Wilson told a delegation from the American Federation of Labor late to-day that all class feeling in America should be wiped out by the establishment of justice "with a heart in it." He said no one who fails to work for this end is qualified to call himself a true American.

The delegation comprised the membership of the Federation's annual convention, which has been meeting in Baltimore. The delegates came to Washington in special cars and marched to the White House headed by a band to congratulate the President on his reelection. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, acted as spokesman, saying laboring people had come to recognize that Mr. Wilson stands for justice, freedom and righteousness. "We have taken joy in upholding your hands in your great work," said Mr. Gompers.

"I need not say that, coming to me as you do on such an errand, I am very deeply gratified and very greatly cheered," said the President in reply. "It would be impossible for me offhand to say just what thoughts are stirred in me by what Mr. Gompers has said to me as your spokesman, but perhaps the simplest thing I can say is, after all, the meat of the whole matter.

For a United Spirit.

"What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country; not only that, but of any class consciousness and feeling. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups and camps in which there were men and women who thought they were at odds with one another, that the spirit of America was not expressed except in them and that possibilities of antagonism were the only things that we had to look forward to.

"As Mr. Gompers said, achievement is a comparatively small matter, but the spirit in which things are done is the essence of the whole thing. And what I am striving for, and what I hope you are striving for, is to blot out all the lines of division in America and create a unity of spirit and of purpose founded upon this, the consciousness that we are all men and women of the same sort and that if we do not understand each other we are not true Americans. If we cannot enter into each other's thoughts, if we cannot comprehend each other's interests, if we cannot serve each other's essential welfare, then we have not yet qualified as representatives of the American spirit.

"Nothing alarms America so much as rifts, divisions, the drifting apart of elements among her people, and the thing we ought all to strive for is to close up every rift, and the only way to do it, so far as I can see, is to establish justice not only, but justice with a heart in it, justice with a pulse in it, justice with sympathy in it. Justice can be cold and forbidding, or it can be warm and welcome, and the latter is the only kind of justice that Americans ought to desire.

Congratulated by Gompers.

"I do not believe I am deceiving myself when I say that I think this spirit is growing in America. I pray God it may continue to grow. And all I have to say is to exhort every one whom my voices reaches here or elsewhere to come into this common movement of humanity."

In addressing Mr. Wilson Mr. Gompers said the delegates had decided without any prearrangement to come and congratulate the President. He explained that the American Federation of Labor was a voluntary association of organized workers whose object was to bring light into the lives of wage earners, and that anything that contributed to the material and moral uplift of this class was a benefit to the whole country.

"We have come to recognize in you, sir, a man who stands for those principles," he said. "We have taken joy in our hearts in upholding your hand in the great work you have accomplished. We represent different political creeds, but a unanimity of purpose and spirit in being with you in the great fight you have made.

"We hope that your next four years in the White House will be filled with the meat of achievement for the good of humanity."

After the speeches all the delegates shook hands with the President.

"Look out for my boys," said "Mother" Jones as she greeted Mr. Wilson.

CONTRACTOR SENT TO JAIL.

Kelly Gets Two and a Half Years for Canadian Frauds.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 18.—Thomas Kelly, wealthy Winnipeg contractor, was sentenced to-day to serve two and a half years in the penitentiary.

Kelly was convicted at the summer assizes on charges arising from alleged fraudulent dealings in connection with contracts for the Manitoba Parliament Building. The Supreme Court denied recently a motion for a new trial.

TWELVE ARMY PLANES FLY TO PRINCETON-YALE GAME

Starting From Mineola and Governors Island They Move in Column Formation—Machines Take Turns in Air as Contest Is Played.

Twelve airplanes, the largest United States army squadron ever assembled, flew across country in regular formation yesterday and alighted at Princeton, where the aviators witnessed the football match. Ten of the machines started from the army aviation field at Mineola. Two arose from the field on Governors Island and joined them over the Narrows.

The flight of all twelve was all but perfect. The slight exception was that Lieut. Alexander B. Thaw was forced to alight at Flushing for trifling repairs. These made, he quickly took the air again and finished a little behind the rest.

Men familiar with the history of the development of flying in America last night called it the greatest demonstration of the art this continent has seen. There may have been more machines in the air at one time during the meet at Belmont Park seven years ago, they said, but this was the first cross-country flight by any considerable number of machines.

Hover Over Football Field.

Four of the machines took turns hovering over the field during the progress of the game at Princeton, one of them viewing the struggle from aloft at a critical moment when Yale was making a touchdown.

Ten of the machines lined up on the field at Mineola at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. All the motors were started, resulting in a din comparable only to a battery of machine guns. The aviators were:

Capt. Reynal C. Boiling, Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, First Lieut. W. G. Kilner, Lieut. James E. Miller, Lieut. Alexander Blair Thaw, Sergeant W. P. Willets, Sergeant J. H. Stevenson, Sergeant D. R. Noyes, A. S. Adams and H. B. Blakeley, civilians.

Most of these aviators had to take cross-country flights as part of their tests for the military certificate.

Lieut. Kilner's machine was the first to take the air, at 9:07; Capt. Boiling's the second. The others followed at intervals of a minute, timed by Lieut. J. E. Carberry, U. S. A., until Lieut. Thaw, the last, was off.

Those first up waited for the others, circling over the Mineola Court House. Then they straightened out in squadron formation and made a beeline for Coney Island. As they crossed the Narrows Philip A. Carroll and Hobey Baker, a former Princeton football star, who carried Cord Meyer of Yale as a passenger, joined the squadron.

Thaw Soon on Way Again.

Crossing Staten Island to the Jersey shore and the Pennsylvania Railroad main line tracks, they headed straight for Princeton. "Hobey" Baker was the first to arrive. The others were close to him, except Thaw. Lieut. Thaw had engine trouble ten miles from the aviation field, and came to earth slowly on Flushing Meadows. He telephoned to Mineola for mechanics and necessary tools. They were rushed to him, the repairs were quickly made, and he went on.

The aviators chose the Yale-Princeton game as the objective of their test for the reason that many of them are graduates of the two universities. Baker was captain of the Princeton team three years ago. Lieut. Miller is a Yale man.

"Hobey" Baker long ago boasted to his fellow alumni that one day he would fly to a Princeton football game. Several of them wagered he wouldn't, and yesterday he collected his winnings. He flew a Burgess, Blakeley flew an "L. W. F." and all the others were Curtiss models.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, and Evert Jansen Wendell, a governor of the club, were at Princeton to greet the aviators. The Aero Club was the scene of a celebration last night, for the First Aero Company, N. Y. N. G., to which some of the fliers belong, was founded through funds raised by the club. A year ago, club members said, there was not a military aeroplane within many hundreds of miles of New York.

BODY OF RICH MAN'S MISSING BOY FOUND

Cyril "Sonny" Matthews, 9, of Chicago, Lost 9 Months, Dead in Lake.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The body of nine-year-old Cyril "Sonny" Matthews, who was lost from his home nine months ago, was washed ashore on the Lake Michigan front to-day. A nationwide search for the boy had been kept up continuously by his parents and by schoolmates.

A former playmate of the boy who was wandering along the lake shore found the body. The police said the mystery of his disappearance had been intensified rather than cleared by the discovery of his body. They believed it impossible that the body could have remained in the lake since February 10, and were inclined to the theory that "Sonny" was held by kidnappers for several months and then killed for fear of detection. Numerous letters received by the parents had stated the boy was being held for ransom.

Gypsy bands, kidnapping clues and every influence that might have had to do with the boy's disappearance had been investigated. The last letter from the alleged kidnappers was received October 21.

The boy's father is a director of the Armour Packing Company.

U. S. GENERAL STAFF SUPREME.

Secretary Baker Disagrees With Judge Advocate General's View.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Supervision of all army activities will continue to rest with the General Staff, under a ruling to-day by Secretary Baker, interpreting the new National Defence act. In his conclusion the Secretary disagrees with Judge Advocate General Crowder, who held that the act prohibited members of the General Staff corps from exercising any control over bureaus of the War Department.

In stating his decision Secretary Baker said: "The policy of the War Department will remain as heretofore; the Chief of Staff, speaking in the name of the Secretary of War, will coordinate and supervise the various bureaus, offices and departments of the War Department."

PARISIANS LACK SUGAR.

Suburbs May Have to Use Cards to Obtain Supply.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The issue of sugar cards for the suburbs of Paris is under consideration by the authorities. At Neuilly the municipality has even taken the precaution to have a quantity of cards printed.

The scarcity of sugar is due not so much to the lack of stocks as to the difficulties of distribution. The delivery wagons and horses of most wholesalers and retailers have been requisitioned for the army and there is also a certain amount of hoarding by private persons. The Grocers Association has, however, obtained five large automobile lorries daily from the army, which are doing much to improve the situation.

ECONOMY IN TWINE URGED.

Post Office Department Tells Employees Cost Is Very High.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Conservation of binding twine used in the postal service is urged upon postmasters by the Post Office Department because of the abnormal increase in price. A department statement suggests that a considerable saving may be effected if twine on incoming mail packages is saved and used again.

The 55,000 post offices in the United States require each year 650,000 miles of jute twine, weighing 2,000,000 pounds, which it is estimated would encircle the globe twenty-seven times.

FLORIDA-CUBA-ATLANTA & S. W. VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RY.
Direct thru service. Quick schedules—Resort booklets. Information Bureau, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

MORGAN PARTNER CALLS ON PRESIDENT

H. P. Davison Denies His Firm Is Behind Fight on Eight Hour Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—H. P. Davison, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was a caller in the White House this afternoon and had a thirty minute interview with President Wilson. The appointment was asked for yesterday by Mr. Davison.

Nothing was forthcoming from the White House in explanation of the banker's visit and Mr. Davison refused to discuss it. It is understood to have been with regard to foreign financial matters. J. P. Morgan is now in England and two days ago was received by Lloyd George.

It was believed that Mr. Davison had called here to lay before the President information he had received from his partner concerning the financial situation abroad and to get the President's views with regard to future foreign loans.

It is understood Mr. Davison took occasion to deny a story printed in New York this morning to the effect that his firm was connected with the organization of the new national industrial conference board to fight the eight hour day demand of the trainmen and other workers. The Morgan firm, it is said, not only denies having been behind the conference but does not even know Magnus W. Alexander, the man alleged to have brought about the scheme.

FREIGHT EMBARGOES RAISED.

Pennsylvania R. R. and New Haven to Accept Shipments.

Embargoes against freight from the East for points west of Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad were almost entirely removed yesterday for the reason that the congestion has been cleared up after a week of hard work. The New Haven railroad at the same time announced a modification of the freight embargo on its lines as affecting New England points.

The Pennsylvania Railroad restrictions still apply against freight for the Youngstown, Ohio, district with the exception of coal, coke, ore, limestone, dolomite, perishables, foodstuffs and United States Government freight. The Pennsylvania Railroad embargoes were laid November 13. It was the first time in the history of the system that the lines have been tied up, with the single exception of the flood season in Ohio in 1913.

Under the New Haven's order, effective November 19, the embargo is lifted in less than carload freight when originating in New England or at points on the New Haven and Central New England railway lines in New York State.

KAISER'S WINE AGENT JAILED.

French Merchant Gets Five Years for Shipment to Germany.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, Nov. 18.—A wine merchant of Rheims named Goulden has been convicted by the court martial of the Sixth Region of shipping 360 cases of champagne, valued at 42,000 francs, to the German Emperor by way of Buenos Ayres.

Goulden, who was the Emperor's champagne merchant before the war, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment, a fine of 20,000 francs and the loss of civil rights for ten years.

Prosperous Artist Ends Life.

Alexander Winkler, an artist, committed suicide in his studio, 224 West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning. The janitor found him dead with a gas tube in his mouth. Winkler was 48 years old, apparently prosperous and happy. No cause for his act was ascertained.

AUGUSTA—AIKEN—ASHEVILLE.
Charming resorts and golf links located on SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Augusta Special" leaves New York daily 1:08 P. M. Through sleeping and dining car service. Write for booklet Where to Spend the Winter. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

BORDEN FOR PEACE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Premier of Canada, in New York Address, Recalls Early Vigilantes.

WORLD FORCE IS NEEDED

"Civilization Must Perish if It Fails to Achieve Self-Mastery."

Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, believes in the establishment of a "world tribunal backed when necessary by worldwide force for the restraint of an outlaw nation." Speaking yesterday at a luncheon of the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, which made him an honorary life member, he said:

"In pioneer days on this continent, before the machinery of law was established, the better elements of a community sometimes found it necessary to punish crime and suppress violence and disorder by concerted assumption and exercise of authority.

"Nations determined to uphold ideals of public right and to resist attempts at militaristic domination may be concerned to cooperate in like manner for the preservation of peace until they can erect and maintain a tribunal whose decrees in international differences shall be respected and enforced by the organized power of civilization."

He spoke also of Canada's war sacrifices and her purpose to continue them. International criticism and disagreements, he said, do not indicate lack of unity and determination.

Dominion's War Purpose Is Fixed.

"They are but the mists which hover about and perhaps for the moment obscure the granite summit of the nation's purpose," was his metaphor. "Across that purpose there lies no pathway to an inconclusive peace. We intend to fight not for a truce but until we have a conclusive and abiding peace. [Applause.]

The Premier was accompanied by Sir Alexandre Lacoste, formerly Chief Justice of King's Bench and formerly President of the Canadian Senate; Lady Lacoste, Albert W. Atwater, president of the bar of Montreal; Robert C. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Hamilton, Paul Lacoste and E. H. Scammell.

They were greeted at the club by a large company, including Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, George McAneny, Comptroller Prendergast, Henry Clews, John Hays Hammond, Isaac N. Seligman, Benjamin B. Odell, George T. Wilson, William Allen Butler, president of the club, and the committee—John A. Stewart, Perley Morse and Robert C. Morris—which secured the guest of honor's presence in New York.

In welcoming Sir Robert in the name of the city and the Mayor, Comptroller Prendergast read letters from William H. Taft and Joseph H. Choate. Mr. Choate wrote:

"Under Sir Robert Borden's leadership Canada has been foremost in this contest for justice, freedom and civilization."

Fight for Democratic Ideals.

And Mr. Prendergast said:

"We honor you for the fight you are making for the realization of democratic ideals throughout the world. [Applause.] It is the duty of some officials to be neutral but, speaking personally and not officially, I must say that I'm not neutral."

That brought more applause, which continued when John A. Stewart spoke of the guest of the club as "Prime Minister of the best neighbor a nation ever had," and which reached a climax when George T. Wilson proposed "three great big American cheers."

The Premier talked, he said, "not only as a lawyer to lawyers but as kinsman to kinsmen." He recited some of the factors of friendship between the United States and Canada and remarked:

"It is true there are tariffs, but in the last ten years we have manifested our neighborly spirit by purchasing $3,000,000,000 worth of your products and, as a final proof, we have recently borrowed from you $125,000,000.

"In short," he said, "the citizens of these two neighboring and kindred commonwealths have developed a reciprocal understanding, good will and respect so complete that it would be difficult to find a parallel in history."

No Nation Can Play Hermit Role.

Addressing especially the lawyers, he said:

"To the bar of a great neutral nation, not less than to the lawyers of our own worldwide commonwealth, the events of the past two years have made apparent the importance of defining international law and right in such terms and of maintaining them by such sanctions that the peace of the world shall be maintained and international justice vindicated against any offending nation." He continued:

"Henceforth no nation and, indeed, no continent, can hope to play the role of hermit. [Applause.] The Australians at Gallipoli and the Canadians at Ypres were as truly fighting for their liberties and, in our belief, for the liberties of the world as if they had held the battle line within the territories of their respective dominions. That thought makes the will of Canada as inflexible to-day as when this war began. [Applause.]

"Just as the citizen who fails to realize his duty of service to the State has not attained the highest conception of citizenship, so the nation which does not realize and fulfil its duty of service to the world has not reached the highest conception of national life."

Public Opinion and Progress.

No substantial progress had been made, Sir Robert said, toward a worldwide organization through which "the violence of a powerful nation, spurning all international tribunals and acting in despite of public right, may be effectually restrained and punished." Such an establishment must depend upon the public opinion of the world.

"Upon the advance and development of that opinion," he went on, "must rest the hopes of those who look for a world tribunal backed when necessary by worldwide force for the restraint of an outlaw nation.

"Many voices admonish us that all this is idealistic and visionary, that the standards, conceptions and purposes of our present civilization forbid the realization of any such ideal, that there must be the death of this era and the birth

Continued on Third Page.

BRITISH GAIN AGAIN ON SOMME FRONT

They Reach the Outskirts of Grandcourt on German Second Line.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY

Germans Attack Near Biaches and in Front of Berny Without Success.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—British troops pushing home the Ancre drive have reached the outskirts of the large village of Grandcourt, on the southern bank of the stream. Grandcourt, a bastion of the German second line, is only a little over a mile from Miraumont. The British made 258 prisoners in the advance.

North of the Ancre the British continued to-day their nibbling at German trenches on the front of the recent big push. British forces took from the Germans trenches northeast of Beaumont-Hamel, in the direction of Serre, which still holds out, and north of Beaucourt.

The official statement from the British headquarters in France issued at midnight says:

"To-day despite the stormy weather we advanced our front north and south of the Ancre. Ground was gained chiefly on the south bank of the river, where we reached the outskirts of Grandcourt. In these operations of to-day 258 prisoners are reported as having passed through the collecting stations.

"Yesterday there was much fighting in the air. In one protracted combat between five of our machines and eight of the enemy's one hostile machine was destroyed and the rest were dispersed. In other encounters seven hostile machines were driven down damaged. Three of our machines are missing."

On their part of the Somme front the French repulsed two German attacks, one on each side of the river. The Germans got close enough to the French positions both times to be within range of hand grenades. The French broke up both attacks partly by the use of these missiles.

The first German attack was made during the night by a strong force of German troops near Biaches, just across the river from Peronne. In the afternoon the Germans south of the Somme attacked French trenches in front of Berny, but again the hand grenades stopped them.

French Onslaughts Stopped.

The German official statement to-day says that last night the French made an attack in force against the Germans holding parts of Sailly-Saillisel and against the trenches connecting Saillisel with the northern edge of the St. Pierre Vaast wood. The attack was stopped by the German barrage, the statement says.

The Overseas News Agency's military expert writes that from the German viewpoint the recapture of those trenches and of part of Saillisel averts the threat of the encircling of Peronne from the north through French capture of the wood.

The French and Belgian communications issued to-night follow:

French—"South of the Somme an attempt by the Germans against our trenches east of Berny was repulsed by our barrier fire and grenades. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front."

Belgian—"There was slight artillery activity in the sectors of Dixmude, Steenstrate and Het Sas."

French Statement.

The French statement of to-day says:

"South of the River Somme a strong detachment of the enemy which was endeavoring to reach one of our trenches in the sector of Biaches has been easily repulsed with hand grenades. Everywhere else the night passed quietly. Bad weather interfered with operations generally along the front.

"We advanced our position northeast of Beaumont-Hamel and pushed out further north of Beaucourt. Beaumont-Hamel and Hebuterne were heavily shelled by the enemy.

"During the night we successfully raided an enemy redoubt north of Ypres, taking twenty prisoners and one machine gun."

German Bulletin.

The official German statement says:

"Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—The British artillery directed its efforts mainly against our positions on both banks of the River Ancre.

"After artillery preparation the French in the evening launched a strong attack against Sailly-Saillisel and the lines adjoining to the south. The attack broke down under our fire.

"Army group of German Crown Prince.—On the front north of Verdun and in isolated sectors in the Vosges Mountains artillery activity was temporarily revived."

ROCK KILLS JOSEPH WILSON.

Miner Brother of Secretary of Labor Meets Death in Mine.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 18.—Joseph Wilson, 53 years old, a miner, brother of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was instantly killed to-day in the St. Benedict mine of the Carrolltown Coal Company, near here.

Wilson, with a companion, Morgan Herron, was placing pillars when a rock fourteen feet long and about a foot thick fell from the roof, catching him under it. Herron gave the alarm, and the rock was soon dug away. Wilson was dead, crushed about the head and body.

He came to Cambria county twelve years ago from Wellsboro, Tioga county, and was one of the best known miners of the region. Secretary Wilson was notified by telephone of his brother's death, and is expected to arrive at St. Benedict to-morrow.

SANTA IN SOLDIERS' SOCKS.

American Troops at Border Will Receive Many Gifts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Thousands of socks stuffed with Christmas gifts are to be presented to the American troops at the border and in Mexico through the Red Cross.

Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the organization, announced to-night that chapters throughout the country would be asked to begin collection of gifts immediately, such articles as candy, stationary, pipes, tobacco and handkerchiefs being preferred. For the purchase of the socks themselves a cash fund will be solicited.

PINEHURST HOTELS AND GOLF LINKS Now open. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

POPE AND AMERICA ACT INDEPENDENTLY IN PLEA TO LIBERATE BELGIANS

Secretary Grew of American Embassy Ready to Consider Matter With German Chancellor—Methods of Deportation Objected To.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A semi-official denial has been issued at Rome of the report that the Vatican has taken joint action with the United States regarding a protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgians. The Vatican is trying to prevent these deportations in the same manner as it did when French workers were deported from Lille, but its action is entirely independent.

It was said to-night that the Vatican's representations, based on the broad ground of humanity, had been made to both the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor, the Pope supporting the American plea for full information as to the German employment plan, but going further in that the Holy Father made specific appeal against enforcement of the order.

Amsterdam reports a riot at the Turcoing railway station when German military officers sought to carry out deportation orders. According to the story, 300 men and boys set aside for transfer to German factories rebelled and in the fighting which followed sixteen civilians were killed with two German soldiers.

British public opinion has seldom been more stirred than by the piteous stories which have seeped out of Belgium, detailing families divided and homes disrupted by the "employment" orders. Great interest is manifested here in the conference which Secretary to the American Embassy Joseph C. Grew is scheduled to have with the Imperial German Chancellor in Berlin on Monday.

All the neutral European as well as the allied press is outspoken in denunciation of Germany's step, most of the editorials appealing to Pope Benedict and President Wilson to intervene and save Belgium this final staggering blow. British officialdom regards the deportation of Belgian citizens as an even greater violation of international laws and humanity than the original invasion, especially in view of latest reports that the deportations are not confined to the Belgian unemployed, but include civilians now regularly at work.

GREW PREPARES PLEA.

Embassy Secretary Ready to Interview German Chancellor.

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (via London, Nov. 18).—Deportations of workmen from Belgium have been made the subject of careful study by Joseph C. Grew, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy here, from the time the first reports of the intention of the German administration to apply compulsion to unwilling workers in the occupied districts were received.

Mr. Grew has been collecting information on the subject from various sources and recently has taken occasion to discuss the matter informally and unofficially with the higher German officials to get material in shape for a conference which he hopes soon to have with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

The subject is an extremely delicate one diplomatically and it requires adept handling, since not the United States but Spain is entrusted formally with the protection of Belgian interests. But the prominent part taken by the United States in the question of Belgian relief will, it is believed, as in the questions affecting Poland, lead the German Government to show an understanding for the interest the American Government is displaying in this question.

The chief criticism of the German plan seems to lie not against the general idea of providing work, even compulsorily, for idle hands, but with certain aspects of the enforcement of the general scheme, notably the apparently unsystematic manner of selecting and assembling the men for transfer to Germany, disregarding in some instances the question whether they already are employed in Belgium or do not belong to the labor classes. Mr. Grew probably will see the Imperial Chancellor in the course of the next few days.

The German Government, according to authoritative statements, will not hesitate to give the Washington Government the desired information regarding the Belgian workmen. The German Foreign Office understands that the American step was evoked by various reports circulating abroad regarding German action in Belgium, and by a desire to have authentic information regarding the measures to be taken in case such reports should threaten to interfere with the execution of Belgian relief work and the collection of funds in the United States.

BELGIUM COLD TO GERMANY.

Attempt to Conciliate People a Failure, Says Dr. MacElwee.

Dr. Roy S. MacElwee, lecturer in Columbia University, who as student of economics in Germany when the war broke out was permitted later to journey extensively through Belgium, taking pictures as he went, spoke last night on "Belgium To-day" before members of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University, accompanying his address by lantern slides of the photographs he had taken.

Dr. MacElwee showed views and described life in Brussels, Antwerp, Louvain and some of the outlying districts of Belgium. His remarks tended to show that the Germans were making many endeavors to conciliate the population, but that the Germans were making many endeavors to conciliate the population, but that they were making little progress, especially among the better situated classes, who are meeting all advances with a cold hostility.

OSTEND BOMBARDED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

French Aviators Bring Down Six German Machines in Battles Near Line.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—French and British airplanes again took the offensive Thursday night and on Friday. On Thursday night twenty-two British naval airplanes dropped 180 bombs on Ostend. A raid also was made on Zeebrugge. French airplanes also raided German aviation fields. Six German planes were brought down. One of them was the eighth that Adjutant Tarascon has winged.

To-night's French official statement on aviation follows: "On the night of November 16-17 one of our aerial squadrons dropped 157 shells on an enemy aviation field at Golancourt (Oise) and Grisolles (Aisne).

"Twenty-two airplanes of the British maritime aviation service set out November 17 at daybreak to bombard the electricity plants and naval workshops at Ostend. They dropped 150 bombs, many of which reached their objectives. Another bombardment was carried out by seaplanes on the mole at Zeebrugge. All the machines returned."

An earlier French aviation statement says:

"During the day of November 16 A French airplane, having on board Second Lieut. Loste as pilot and Sergeant Vitalis at the machine gun, brought down on the Somme front a German airplane. This is the fifth enemy machine vanquished up to the present time by these aviators.

"During the day of November 17 a total of six German airplanes were brought down by French pilots. One machine fell in flames near Halin. Another was destroyed by Adjutant Tarascon, making the total number of this man's air victories eight. This machine fell near Manancourt.

"Two other German airplanes were brought down to the north of Fonquescourt, southwest of Vouziers. A spirited engagement preceded this success. The fifth machine suffered a broken wing and crashed to the earth in the region of Marvaux. The sixth airplane of the enemy, attacked by one of our machines, fell in flames in the region of Ville-en-Haye."

Gen. Haig reported from the British front to-night that eight hostile aeroplanes had been downed in air fights and that three British fliers were missing.

IRELAND'S POTATO CROP LOW.

Yield This Year One-third Less Than Last.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It was stated in the House of Commons that the year's yield of potatoes in Ireland is estimated at four tons to the acre. This is one-third less than last year and one-sixth less than the average from 1904 to 1913.

The estimated yield this year is 2,350,000 tons, against 3,710,000 last year.

TO THE CITIES AND RESORTS SOUTH. SOUTHERN RAILWAY offers the best service. 8 through trains daily from New York. Dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Office—264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

CHARGE TREACHERY TO TEUTON OFFICERS

Canadian Statement Tells of Captain Killed by German He Aided.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Canadian soldiers have learned to treat with good nature and trust the privates captured from the ranks of their German adversaries, but the Teuton officers "have gained a reputation for unspeakable treachery," according to an official statement issued here by the Canadian War Records Office, describing in detail the taking of the Regina trench by Dominion troops at midnight of November 10, after forty-eight hours artillery bombardment.

"Instances of this treachery are all too numerous," the statement says. "The following must suffice as a specimen of the breed we are out to suppress:

"One of our captains in a hill in the fighting found a Prussian officer lying desperately wounded, bleeding to death. He knelt down under heavy shell fire and gave his enemy first aid, bandaging his wounds so he could be moved. Then he turned away to get the stretcher bearers. The moment his back was turned the German proposed himself up on his elbow, drew a bomb from his pocket and threw it with deadly aim. The Canadian officer was blown to pieces.

"The Prussian evidently thought his villainy would pass unobserved in the confusion of flying death, but several of our men had seen the whole affair and he paid the penalty. It is not strange, therefore, if the German officer when captured, does not always find quite so amiable a reception as greets his rank and file."

RUSSIANS BAG A ZEPPELIN.

It Is Brought Down Near Sarny and Crew of 16 Captured.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 18.—Russian troops near Sarny, southeast of Pinsk, have brought down a large Zeppelin airship. The crew of sixteen was captured.

With the crew were taken two machine guns, three other guns and 600 pounds of bombs.

SAYS BRITISH HIDE SEA LOSS.

Berlin Declares 10 Per Cent. of Tonnage Has Been Sunk.

BERLIN, by wireless, Nov. 18.—The Overseas News Agency says to-day that the statement of the Parliamentary Under Secretary of the British Admiralty on November 15 that about 2½ per cent. of the tonnage of British trading steamers of 1,600 tons or more had been lost up to the end of September, 1916, by war or sea risks is incorrect.

"In fact," says the news agency, "English merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons which had been lost up to the end of September, of this year totalled 2,180,000 tons, or 10.1 per cent. of the total English tonnage at the beginning of the war. If compared only with the total tonnage of ships of more than 1,600 tons each the percentage would be higher. The percentage undoubtedly is increased considerably by English losses from sea risks which are unknown here."

PINEHURST SLEEPER DAILY
3:24 P. M. train com. Nov. 20—Booklets, information Seaboard office, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

WAR TO BE WON IN THE BALKANS, SAYS GERMANY

Crushing of Rumania Declared as the Decisive Blow.

GREATER OFFENSIVE BY VON FALKENHAYN

General Advance on Transylvanian Front Planned This Winter.

ALLIES' HOPE RESTS ON COUNTER STROKE

British Expert Points Out Great Danger of Inferior Morale.

Military authorities in Berlin are quoted as saying that the southwestern theatre of war, the Transylvanian campaign, is to be the scene of the decision in the war, not the Russian front, nor Verdun, nor on the Somme.

The military expert of the London *Times* believes that the Teutons can be prevented from overrunning the western half of Rumania only by a successful counter attack on a wide front. He says though the Teutons have penetrated miles into Rumania at several points, their main attack has not yet been made.

He does not believe that attack will be prevented by the coming of winter, and fears that the superiority of the Teuton troops to the Rumanians and their heavier guns will turn the tide.

Two Main Theatres.

At present there are two main theatres of fighting in the Balkans—the Rumanian and the Macedonian.

The Rumanian theatre has two fronts, the Transylvanian and the Dobrudja. On the Transylvanian front the Teutons under Von Falkenhayn are slowly penetrating Rumania through the Transylvanian Alps, Rumania's northern boundary, though at a standstill in the Carpathians, Rumania's western boundary.

In the Dobrudja Von Mackensen is about to be attacked by two Russian and Rumanian armies, which are trying to wrest from him the Constanza-Cernavoda railroad and the Danube bridge, to remove the danger of a second invasion of Rumania proper from the south, and then to push south through Dobrudja into Bulgaria.

Fronts in Macedonia.

In Macedonia there are two active fronts, the Monastir and the Struma, in western and eastern Macedonia. Here an army of all the Entente Allies is trying to start a movement northward to reclaim Serbia and invade Bulgaria from the south. On the Monastir front the former is the immediate object, on the Struma front the latter.

If the Dobrudja and Macedonian armies both can advance, Bulgaria will be caught between millstones, and the great railroad from Berlin to Constantinople, the backbone of the Central Powers, will be cut.

SEE FINAL VICTORY.

Berlin Experts Look for Decision by Crushing Rumania.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 18.—The war theatre in the southwest—Transylvania and Rumania—is to be the scene of the decision in this war, not the Russian front, nor Verdun, nor even the Somme, according to the belief expressed by well informed military authorities here. They note that progress is being made steadily in the Balkan fighting area, although slowly because of the difficulties of the mountain warfare and the conquest of the numerous passes leading to the Rumanian plain, where even a vastly superior force has trouble in swiftly following up each advantage gained.

The supreme importance of this relatively little known war theatre was emphasized by one of these military authorities in conjuction with his explanation of what was characterized as the utterly local importance of the recent allied gains in the Ancre sector of the Somme front, by which the Germans lost Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre Divion and Beaucourt.

Gain at Weakest Point.

These three villages lie at the extreme westerly tip of the former tongue-like advanced position held by the Germans, which admittedly was the weakest in the entire line and was exposed to a concentric fire from the allied guns, combined with a certain of fire in the rear which cut off retreat and forced the Germans to defend the post to the last man.

Though the loss of this advanced position was costly in that it involved the loss of men, it was taken by the British, it is contended, at a far greater cost. Its loss also, it is declared, gave the Germans vastly strengthened lines, just as did the retirement from Fort Vaux and Fort Douaumont, because of the shortened line of defence, and placed the Germans in positions to the rear which were much more easy to defend.

Though the Rumanian front, according to the Germans' assertion, is to be the decisive point of the war, they maintain entirely from even the vaguest prophecy regarding the time when the plains will be reached and a decision can be forced. Over the operations of the Dobrudja armies, they say, are still "deeply veiled in mystery."

Von Falkenhayn's Advance.

The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, writing of the Rumanian campaign, says:

"The effects of Gen. von Falkenhayn's unrelenting pressure upon the outlets