THE WEATHER FORECAST
Fair and continued cool to-day; fresh northwest winds; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 41.
Detailed weather reports on page 10.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 255. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 56 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS (In Greater New York)

ABOLISH U-BOAT AS WAR DEVICE, URGES BALFOUR

Ex-Premier of England Is Cheered at Chamber of Commerce Luncheon.

TASK OF CIVILIZATION

Prediction of Anglo-American Unity Applauded by 900 Business Men.

LORD CUNLIFFE SPEAKS

Financier Warns U. S. Against Over Optimism in Entering Conflict.

Arthur J. Balfour, greeted with fervent enthusiasm by the merchants and financiers of New York at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday at noon, appealed to the chamber to devote itself to the cause of prohibiting the submarine as a war weapon of the future. The heart of his reasoning was that the submarine has proved itself to be a tool too dangerous to entrust to the hands of an unscrupulous nation—any unscrupulous nation—and that civilization must never again be staggered by such lawless warfare.

The applause which was precipitated by Mr. Balfour's appeal and, subsequently, for his prediction that great after war problems will have to be solved by the trustworthy judgment of British and American statesmen, was tumultuous. At least twenty times every man of the 900 present was upon his feet, cheering wildly and clapping his hands.

The luncheon, which was given by the Chamber of Commerce in honor of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues of the British war commission, will go down in history as the most notable function in the long history of the chamber. It was characterized by the delicate tact of the principal guest and of his associate, Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, who succeeded without any suggestion of brag or vaunt in conveying a accurate understanding of the tremendous part that Great Britain has played in the war, and who managed without the slightest note of presumption to outline the course which the United States should take in going to the help of the Allies.

Notables at the Luncheon.

It was notable for the enthusiasm displayed for the character of the addresses delivered by Eugene H. Outerbridge, president of the chamber, Mr. Balfour and Lord Cunliffe, and for the thoroughly representative company of business men in attendance. It was also the occasion of a memorable tribute to the personality and the services of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The guests arrived at the chamber shortly after noon and were escorted to the president's room on the third floor. The 900 members of the chamber and others invited were already seated when President Outerbridge entered, his arm linked through Mr. Balfour's, the other guest, British and American, following two by two. In addition to Mr. Balfour there were the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, Sir William T. White, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Lord Cunliffe, Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, C. P. J. Dormer, Geoffrey Butler, Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, Gen. Vincent A. Lawford, Major H. Spender-Clay, M. P., Major L. W. B. Rees of the British Flying Corps, Sir H. S. Lever, Col. Heron, W. T. A. Layton of the Ministry of Munitions, A. A. Anderson, chairman of the wheat commission, Hugh Gibson, personal aid to Mr. Balfour, Lawrence L. Winslow, Capt. J. C. Quekemeyer, U. S. A., honorary aid to Gen. Bridges, Lieutenant-Commander M. Milne, honorary aid to Admiral De Chair, Col. Robert E. Lee Michie, U. S. A., Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Joseph H. Choate, Frank L. Polk, Counsellor of the Department of State, Myron T. Herrick, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Major Charles W. Gordon, C. Clive Bayley, the British Consul-General, Jomeroy Burton, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Capt. John C. H. Lee, U. S. A., Commander F. H. Upham, U. S. N., the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, Major-Gen. Daniel Appleton, Comptroller William A. Prendergast, Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen, Theodore Roosevelt, secretary to the Mayor, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, William Fellowes Morgan and William C. Breed.

President Welcomes Balfour.

Mr. Balfour and Ambassador Spring Rice were escorted to seats upon the dais and the other guests were ranged along the south wall, while the cheering was going on. Mr. Balfour, acknowledging the applause by smiles and bows, became interested for the moment in the presence of past presidents and distinguished members of the chamber, portraits which cover practically all of the east wall. Mr. Outerbridge expressed the feeling of the whole city when he said:

"Mr. Balfour, we have been proud to welcome many of your distinguished countrymen here before, but we are prouder still to welcome you and your commission here to-day. We realize how difficult it must have been to leave England even for a brief season; we appreciate the tremendous responsibilities you have to bear. We know something of what Britain has done and is doing. We know that somewhere, like a gray horde, sometimes enveloped in a fog, sometimes lashed by an angry sea, sometimes lost to the frozen spindrift, there is always that magnetic line of sentinels, throbbing with life, silent as death until the time of action, sleepless, alert, shielding our shores; we know full well, sir, as your eyes

Continued on seventh Page.

IRISH NATIONALISTS MAY ALL RESIGN

Sinn Fein Victory Causes Talk of Appeal to Country.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, May 12.—Commenting on the result of the election in South Longford, Ireland, where a Sinn Feiner now in prison was elected to Parliament, the political writer of the Times says:

"The result has not affected the determination of the Government to submit to Parliament proposals for an Irish settlement, but there is little doubt that it will cause the Ministers to modify their views on the practicability of counter option or any similar form of partition.

"The Nationalist members do not conceal their disappointment at the result and their anxiety as to their future position. A party meeting was held on Friday, and they are already talking of desperate measures. An influential section is prepared to advise the party, if the proposals of the Government are in their view fair and practicable, to resign in a body and ask for a mandate from their Irish constituents for acceptance of the plan.

"The present feeling of the Nationalists is that after two Sinn Fein victories they have not the necessary authority to bind the Roman Catholic parts of Ireland to any fundamental change."

The *Daily Telegraph's* Parliamentary lobby correspondent says that several leading members of the Nationalist party are threatening to resign their seats.

SWISS TELL BERLIN TRADE DEAL IS OFF

Commercial Agreement Futile Because of American Blockade of Germany.

MILAN, via Paris, May 12.—The Swiss Government has informed Berlin, according to the *Corriere della Sera*, that the recent commercial agreement between Switzerland and Germany cannot be carried out because of the rescinding of transportation contracts by all American steamship companies with Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavian States. The paper sees in this news the putting into effect of a complete economic blockade of Germany.

The *Corriere della Sera* also states that the American Government proposed to neutral countries that their supplies would be assured if they agreed to suspend absolutely all exports to Germany, even as compensation for exchange.

SCANDINAVIA NEUTRAL.

Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Conferees in Agreement.

STOCKHOLM, via London, May 12.—An official announcement in regard to the result of a three days conference by Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Ministers says that the conferees determined unanimously that the three countries should maintain a policy of impartial neutrality. The announcement says:

"As before, the Ministers abandoned the idea of taking the initiative themselves or in concert with other neutrals with a view to mediation between the belligerents or other measures to the same end. The conference opined that collaboration should be established with other neutrals to safeguard common interests to the end of the war or after, including the interests that neutrals will have in the work which, presumably, will be undertaken in establishing principles of international law for the future.

"The attention of the three Governments was fixed on the fact that the last question is included in the programme of the interparliamentary groups of the three countries. The conference thoroughly discussed the present difficulties of importation into Scandinavia by sea and also traced the main outline of economic cooperation during and after the war. Hope was expressed for the continued development of the economic cooperation and exchange of goods already established by the three countries.

"The opportunity was recognized for a new conference by Scandinavian delegates to study the question of the danger of floating mines and as to what measures ought to be taken immediately as well as after the war."

CHICAGO SUNDAY "TRIBUNE" 8c.

"Herald" Also Advances From Five Cents Outside City on May 20.

CHICAGO, May 12.—After announcing earlier in the week that the price of the Chicago *Tribune* daily will be two cents instead of one cent, beginning next Monday, the *Tribune* to-morrow will announce that the price of the Sunday issue will be raised from five cents to eight cents, this price being in effect outside Chicago and suburbs after May 20. The *Herald* also will announce a similar increase.

During the last week all the other Chicago newspapers, morning and afternoon, have announced a raise from one to two cents for the daily issues. The shortage of news print paper, which has been almost doubled, is given as the principal reason for the increase in price.

SEES END OF WAR—AND OF EUROPE—IN 2117

Gen. Dragomiroff, Successor of Russky, Is an Intellectual.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 12.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Evening Star*, describing Gen. Dragomiroff, who succeeds Gen. Russky as commander of the Russian western front, declares he is one of the most intellectual Generals in the army.

"He talks eagerly on philosophy," says the correspondent "yet he is one of the most popular of the fighting men who have made a name for themselves in the war. While in command of a certain section of the front he heard that an attack had broken down. He rode his horse into the front line trenches, where the men saluted him. He told them he wanted a better salute than a mere wave of the arm. He so encouraged his men that they went forward and attained their objectives refusing the aid of any reserves.

"When he was asked how long he thought the war would last Gen. Dragomiroff said he thought it would last 200 years, and proceeded to develop a theory proving that a shorter duration was quite impossible. He admitted that there would be interruptions. When pressed what the end would be he replied: 'The end of Europe.'"

BULLECOURT IS IN HAIG'S HANDS

British Advance on Three Mile Front and Capture 700 Germans.

ROEUX OPEN TO ATTACK

Ground Is Cleared for Great Offensive on Drocourt-Queant Line.

LONDON, May 12.—Complete success crowned a series of attacks the British troops delivered last night and to-day near Arras. Valuable German positions at scattered points, which were the objectives, were gained and more than 700 prisoners and much trench artillery were captured.

The British gained control over several positions recently stubbornly contested, the names of which have become familiar. First and foremost is Bullecourt, where the Australians are at last well established. The famous Roeux chemical works and cemetery were stormed and so was the scarcely less famous Cavalry farm. The total frontage of British gains in various regions is three miles and more.

At Bullecourt, the southernmost point of attack, the fighting was most desperate. The Germans defended the centre of this village on the Hindenburg line with the same fierce tenacity they have shown there for a month, but this time the Australians were too strong for them. The fighting lasted all night with great fury, but to-day the Australians were established in the village. Fighting there still continued when Field Marshal Haig reported to-night. One counter attack had been smothered.

Cavalry Farm Taken.

Going north, the next point of attack was the Cavalry farm and trenches on either side of the Arras-Cambrai highway south of the Scarpe. The farm was taken, and with it German trenches on a frontage of two-thirds of a mile north and south of the road, at the foot of the Monchy ridge and very near the Vert wood, from which the German counter attacks on Monchy have debouched.

In extent of ground gained the third attack, north of the Scarpe, was most successful. Last night the British stormed the Roeux cemetery in the Scarpe lowlands, and the chemical works to the north which have been a veritable "bloody angle" for a fortnight, held first by one army, then by the other. The ruined buildings will be British now, for this morning the khaki lines swept forward again and carried German trenches on a front of a mile and a half. The village of Roeux itself is now thrown open to attack and should fall soon.

All of the positions taken had been veritable thorns in the side of the British, individually small compared to the vast extent of front, but centres of resistance which could and did at advantage fall on either side. Cavalry farm, for instance, was a natural machine gun nest. Eight machine guns unscathed were captured there.

The ground is now nearly cleared for another big British assault upon the Drocourt-Queant line, though a few isolated strong points, such as those taken last night and to-day, still hold out before that line can be reached at all points.

On the French front the day was comparatively quiet save for the roar of the guns and a few local skirmishes. Berlin claims some success near Cerny, on the Chemin-des-Dames, but this claim is discounted by the French official statement.

Official Statements.

The German statement declares, as well as the day statement says that the British attacks failed "with heavy losses to the enemy." The fighting at Roeux still continues, Berlin says. The official statements follow:

British Night Statement—Further details which are now available concerning last night's attacks on the battle front confirm the success of our operation. Yesterday evening considerable bodies of the enemy were observed massing for a counter attack in the neighborhood of Bullecourt. They were effectively dealt with by our artillery, and the hostile attack did not develop.

Later in the night we made an attack and after heavy fighting throughout the night have to-day established themselves in the village of Bullecourt, where fighting still continues.

This afternoon an enemy attack on the positions gained was scattered by our artillery.

Astride the Arras-Cambrai road we have captured some 1,000 yards of a German trench, including a strong point known as Cavalry Path. North of the Scarpe our troops last night stormed Roeux Cemetery and the chemical works to the north. To-day they have continued their advance and have carried enemy positions in this neighborhood on a front of about one and a half miles.

In the course of these operations we have captured over 700 prisoners, including eleven officers and a number of trench mortars and machine guns.

In the air fighting yesterday seven German aeroplanes were destroyed. Five others were driven down out of control. Four of our aeroplanes are missing.

British Day Statement—Very successful operations were undertaken by our troops last night and early this morning. A strong work in front of the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpe.

We gained our objectives at all points and have taken some hundreds of prisoners.

Local fighting resulting in our favor also took place during the night east of Lempire.

Successful raids in which we captured several prisoners were made to-night east of Ypres.

French Reports.

French Night Statement—The day was marked by activity on the part of our artillery, chiefly south of St. Quentin, on the plateau north of the Aisne and in Champagne. In the Verdun region our batteries effectively bombarded German organizations in the Avocourt Wood. There was no infantry action except a spirited enu-

Continued on Eighth Page.

SENATE LIMITS GRAIN TO FOOD

Passes Amendment Forbidding Its Use for Liquors During War.

'DRY COUNTRY' DEFEATED

Press Censorship Provision Stricken Out by Majority of One Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken to-night by the Senate in approving—38 to 35—an amendment to the Administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By a majority of one vote the Senate also threw out of the bill the Administration's press censorship section, and then voted overwhelmingly not to put it in modified section, as was done in the House. The action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the Administration will be brought to bear upon House conferees. While to be the supreme in Congress, the Senate would present a united front, confident its conferees would prevail.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate slightly, and there were only brief speeches on each side. Just before the Senate had voted down, 47 to 27, a proposal to forbid the sale of intoxicants during the war.

Effective September 1, the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock, and to which brandies or other drinks that depend upon other materials for their main constituents. Another opportunity to vote upon it will be offered when the Senate takes up the bill with the amendment from the committee of the whole, but opponents of the prohibitory provision are not confident that they will be able to overturn to-day's action.

$200,000,000 Revenue Loss.

Estimates during the debate were that at least $200,000,000 in annual internal revenue would be lost if the amendment stands.

Elimination of the press censorship section ended a long and bitter fight. The vote was 39 to 28. Opportunity will come soon for another vote on this section and the Administration is expected to make an effort to have the Senate reverse itself.

The Prohibition amendment proposed by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, reads as follows:

"That on and after September 1, 1917, during the period of the war with the imperial Government of Germany, it shall be unlawful to use or employ directly or indirectly any cereal, grain, sugar or syrup in the production of intoxicating liquor in any form, or at any time manufactured, that nothing in this section shall prevent the use of sugar or syrup in the production of wines as now authorized by existing law, provided further that this section shall not be construed to make unlawful the manufacture of any food or intoxicating liquor for pharmacal, mechanical, medicinal, sacramental or scientific purposes under rules and regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"A violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both."

The effect of this amendment, if it becomes a law, will be to stop the manufacture of beer and distilled spirits, but not of wine or brandy. It is estimated that there will be diverted by such action to the food supply about [illegible] bushels of grain. Should this become a law, it will be impossible to give over to stocks of beverages the breweries would have to shut down.

On the other hand opponents of the amendment pointed out during the debate that there are [illegible] gallons of distilled spirits here in bond enough to supply the normal demand for several years. Opponents of the measure asserted that one effect of the measure would be to shift the trade of alcoholic beverages to hard liquor, a prospect that was not thrilling.

Menace of Starvation.

The Cummins measure was offered as an amendment to the espionage bill and was subjected to a long debate. Senator Cummins said that within one year of the war informed people were to be believed the people of this country and of the allies would be starving.

"They may not actually be starving," he said, "but they will be hungry enough to sweat the strength to make them a vigorous fighting force. Either we will have to do without beer or we will have to do without bread. I am in favor of doing without beer. Between revenue and food there can be only one choice. We should not hesitate for a single minute."

One of the strongest arguments against the Cummins amendment was made by Senator Wadsworth, of New York, who called attention to the enormous amount of whiskey and spirits in bond and said that the adoption of what he plan would make whiskey drinkers out of many beer drinkers. "At a time when we are expecting our people to work to the limit of their endurance we ask them, 'You shall not have beer,'" he said.

Senator Lodge said that the prohibitory clause would be dear to the prohibition cause that he thought people would drink whiskey instead of beer. He stated that it would not relieve the food supply situation materially.

Senator Reed of Missouri offered an amendment to the Cummins measure which would only brought about national prohibition for the duration of the war, prohibiting not only production and sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind. He called the Cummins measure a "miserable subterfuge."

"If it is desired," said he, "that the nation wage war as a whole let us put in the arguments made here are sound, then this is the time to adopt such a plan as I suggest. It is not right to adopt a plan that will permit people to get drunk on wines and brandies. I am curious to know how many there are who are willing to cut off grog entirely for the war."

The Reed amendment was lost by a vote of 47 to 27. An amendment by Senator Wadsworth to substitute the words "any spirituous liquors" for "intoxicating liquors" when would have had the effect of stopping the prohibition

Continued on Second Page.

'GRIM BUSINESS' SEEN BY WILSON

Sounds Warning at Dedication of New Red Cross Memorial.

NEEDS FULL SUPPORT

Says American People Hardly Realize Sacrifices That Are Before Them.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Wilson said in a public address here to-day that the struggle against Germany means grim business on every side of it, but that America had put its heart into the task she would respond as a united nation to the call to service.

Speaking at the dedication of a Red Cross memorial for the women of the Civil War in the form of an $800,000 structure built by the Government the President predicted that the present struggle too and would obliterate the last division between the North and South, but would wipe out all lines except of race or association of cutting athwart the great body of the nation.

Mr. Wilson declared that although the United States had come into the war [illegible] to special preparation of her own [illegible] would be sufficient [illegible] would soon be [illegible].

The President spoke as follows:

[illegible] gives me a very deep gratification [illegible] to accept in the name of the Government this significant and beautiful gift, the gift of the women of America. [illegible] individuals who have rendered their duty in a noble spirit and upon a great scale. It is significant and should be dedicated to the women who served to alleviate suffering and sorrow those who were in need during our civil war because their sympathetic interest was something devised in the spirit which should always illustrate the services of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross needs at this time more than it ever needed before the comprehending support of the American people and all the facilities which could be placed at its disposal to perform its duties adequately and efficiently.

"I believe that the American people perhaps hardly realize the sacrifices of suffering that are before us. We thought the work of war was [illegible] when we entered the war, we merely entered the war. We have now entered the war, we have become significant in its proportions and in the expenditure of treasure and of blood, and therefore it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. It will be our instrument to do the work of alleviation and of succor which will attend the struggle. Of course the sense upon which it shall act will be greater than the sense of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform.

Not to Counsel War.

[illegible] the organizations [illegible] which have [illegible] because they are [illegible] war but because they are [illegible] the special war-time purposes [illegible] Red Cross [illegible] to the performance of their duty and I do believe that it will be performed in a style [illegible] to the [illegible] because the men of America [illegible] put out for these purposes [illegible]

"I said the heart of the people [illegible] because I wanted to [illegible] if the heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not firm believers [illegible] there was an opportunity to extract [illegible] of the United States. We [illegible] with the [illegible] our own, because we have always [illegible] the friends and well-wishers of humanity.

"We were for the peace. We were [illegible] advantage. We were [illegible] advantage out of this war. We are [illegible] we believe that the very principles upon which the American people were founded are now [illegible] to be vindicated. We want no [illegible] therefore we shall not be [illegible] the call to service that [illegible] the requirements of [illegible] participate.

"And I [illegible] in [illegible] that this war will be [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the