THE WEATHER FORECAST
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate, variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 47.
Detailed weather reports on page 11.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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SENATE STORMS AT PRESIDENT FOR FIVE HOURS

Lodge Leads in Attack on Executive Branch for Interfering.

USURPATION CHARGED

Senator Defends Congress's Course in Analyzing War Measures.

SECRET SESSION IS HELD

Democrats Join in Vehement Attacks on Administration Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Bitter resentment against the Administration leaders who have accused Congress of dilatory methods was voiced in the Senate to-day when the war budget bill displaced the food control measure before the Senate, and when an amendment introduced by the Senate Committee on Appropriations providing $500,000 for the use of the Council of National Defence came up for discussion.

The Council of National Defence, composed of Cabinet officers; its civilian advisory commission and the Government shipping board were special targets of senatorial wrath, and President Wilson himself was shartly criticised. The council was charged with usurpation of authority, and with unlawfully delegating power to the advisory commission. The shipping board was assailed for alleged interference with private shipbuilders and for insisting upon its wooden ship programme. The President was attacked for alleged lack of cooperation and consultation with Congress.

The upshot of the entire discussion was the adoption of an amendment by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, setting forth that the powers of the Council of National Defence shall not be considered enlarged because of war conditions.

Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, expressed the sentiments of many members of both houses with regard to criticism to which both bodies have been subjected, and in the course of his defence of the legislative branch of the Government scored the Administration for its present tendency toward usurpation of legislative functions.

"Since the declaration of war," said Senator Lodge, "the work of Congress has been unusual and extraordinary. Both the Senate and the House have given whole hearted and earnest devotion to their duties."

Lodge Reviews Legislation.

After reciting a number of the important measures which have been considered and passed by the Congress in the last six weeks, including the declaration of war itself, the issuance of the $7,000,000,000 in bonds and certificates of indebteness, the conscription bill and a score of minor measures, Senator Lodge expressed the opinion that never in the history of the American Congress had greater or more sincerely honest attention been given to the functions of legislation.

"The idea is growing in certain quarters," declared Senator Lodge, "that the functions of the Congress are simply to serve as the vehicle for the enactment into law of whatever the executive branch of the Government may formulate into a legislative proposition.

"This idea has grown in the minds of some persons to the extent that all that is necessary to be done is for a measure to be framed by somewhat excellent gentlemen perhaps only a very short while holding a position of executive authority, and for us to receive it, read it and pass it without discussion or amendment.

"Our functions are clearly defined under the Constitution and we would be in the last degree recreant to our duty to the people who have elected us if we did not discuss, analyze and amend measures as they come to us for consideration.

Refers to Espionage Bill.

"We have devoted a considerable portion of the time of the Senate to the debates which finally resulted in the elimination of those provisions of the espionage bill which the Administration had written and sent to us in completed form whereunder vast powers of control were granted over the collection and distribution of the news of the nation.

"But we are having demands made upon us for the abdication of the functions of the Congress. These demands come not from the President alone but from members of the Cabinet and from people whose official positions are but creations of the moment.

"We shall not shorten the war by the abdication of the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress. The most important thing which we have now to consider is how to carry on the war by keeping alive and healthy all the nation's industries, in the field, on the farm and in the factories. This demand for the regulatory power to be placed, even as a war measure, in the hands of the Executive branch of the Government to the exclusion of the prerogatives of the legislative branch is the demand of unreason.

"Business is languishing to-day not because of absence of the demands of production but because of the reason that the people engaged in the industries of production are undergoing this unwarranted suspense and are in fear of threats to destroy the rights of the industries themselves. You must have the spirit of confidence. You must make the farmer and the business man feel that he is not to be interfered with unreasonably, unwarrantably and uselessly.

No Unheeding Delay.

"It is more than ever important in this time of the existence of a state of war that these questions should be discussed here. There has been no useless or unheeding delay. The debates in the Senate, and in the House as well, have all been genuine debates on the merits of the questions before the two houses.

"Nor is Congress to be stampeded either by the suggestion of the demands of money or by the suggestion of the constitutional points invaded because somebody thinks that unless he is granted unlimited powers the country

Continued on Second Page.

AUSTRIAN PEACE BID AWAITED BY VATICAN

Upper Classes Fear Betrayal by Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 16.—The Vatican is convinced that there will be peace overtures soon from the Central Powers. Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to make peace soon and his Government is cultivating better relations with its peoples through promises in this direction. These promises, however, no longer satisfy the people, who insist upon quick action.

The Vatican is informed that the upper classes in Austria are now convinced that Germany is prepared to betray Austria to save Germany in the peace negotiations. Thus the Emperor, the ruling classes and the masses are united for the first time in demanding peace.

Germany apparently will not be able to withstand the pressure forever, especially considering the increasingly menacing internal conditions there.

PENFIELD APPEARS SUDDENLY IN CITY

Ambassador Is Back From Vienna Long Before Friends Expected Him.

Frederic Courtland Penfield, American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, appeared in this city last evening with his wife to the delighted surprise of his friends, who had the impression that he was somewhere on the Atlantic, coming here from a Spanish port. He was cheerful and communicative, and said he felt as good as he looked, which was exceptionally fine. He remarked with a humorous twinkle before going to his Manhattan home at 787 Fifth avenue:

"There are only two to whom I can tell the complete story of my diplomatic experience, and they are President Wilson and the Secretary of State. If I do otherwise I'll be fired."

The Ambassador admitted that diplomatic considerations inspired the Embassy to make it appear that he and Mrs. Penfield were coming to America by way of Spain, and so after leaving Vienna this report was circulated to conceal their movements. The Embassy, the Ambasador said, still exists, and is in charge of the councillor. Even the officials of the ship from which the Ambassador landed at an American port did not know he was coming.

The Ambassador would not say that diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary had been broken off, contenting himself with observing cheerfully; "I am recalled for consultation." He finally unbosomed himself to his questioners in this wise:

"I have been four years on duty without one day of vacation. The old style of diplomacy was for a man to go abroad and sit on red velvet cushions and devote himself to social functions. I went over there to work. I spent one year putting the United States on the map, and for three years I have been trying to keep it there. For two years there has not been one word published in the Austrian newspapers favorable to the United States.

"You know the newspapers are censored, and when articles and cartoons appeared reflecting on President Wilson I went to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and asked him if the papers were not under Government control. He said, 'Oh, yes.' Then I showed him some of the objectionable cartoons and asked him how he explained them. He said again, 'Oh, yes,' adding, 'We did not see that. It must have slipped in.'

"Thereafter orders were issued that were so strict that for more than a week the first page, which is the editorial, would be blank. I've been the cause of the publication of more white paper than any one else in the world, I think."

Among Ambassador Penfield's fellow voyagers were Frederick H. Prince of Boston and Lawrence Rumsey of Buffalo, American aviators, just from the French front on vacation, each with a silver chevron on the arm showing that they were wounded; the Marquis de Polignac, head of the French press bureau that will be established in Washington; Ivan Caryll, composer, and his family, and A. Martin-Franklin, Italian Minister to Mexico.

MEXICO MAY ENTER THE WAR.

Carranza Intimates Neutrality May Not Be Maintained.

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—Great interest has been aroused here by President Carranza's remarks at a banquet to-day in honor of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who recently resigned as Minister of War. President Carranza declared that they were not saying good-by to Gen. Obregon, because no one had the right at the present time to retire to private life, as the republic "was not yet saved." The existence of a neutral nation was complicated, and it might be that against its will Mexico would be drawn into the world conflict, in which case Gen. Obregon's services would be invaluable and indispensable.

This is the first indication that has been given publicly that Mexico might not be able to maintain strict neutrality and might be drawn into the war.

U. S. THREATENS TO INTERVENE IN CUBA

Warns Rebels Attack on Sugar Crop Is "Hostile Act."

HAVANA, May 16.—The United States Government, calling the attention of the Cuban people to the great obligations involved in the entrance of Cuba and the United States into the war, has issued a warning against interference with the sugar production, which will be considered a "hostile act," and declares that unless all those under arms against the Government of Cuba return immediately to their allegiance the United States may find it necessary to deal with them as enemies.

The proclamation says in part:

"In the present war in order to insure victory Cuba, as well as the United States, has two great obligations, one military and the other economic. Therefore as the Allied Powers and the United States must depend to a great extent upon the sugar production of Cuba all disturbances which interfere with this production must be considered as hostile acts and the United States Government is forced to issue this warning, that unless all those under arms against the Government of Cuba return immediately to their allegiance it may become necessary for the United States to regard them as enemies and to deal with them accordingly."

BRITISH REPEL FURIOUS DRIVE

Line Wavers for a Time Under Sheer Weight of German Masses.

ALL GROUND REGAINED

Hindenburg's Troops Fail to Push Temporary Advantage in Bullecourt.

LONDON, May 16. — Against both British and French Von Hindenburg threw to-day massed attacks of great power, using picked troops which may have come fresh from a long rest on the inactive Russian front. British and French fought better than the Germans and Von Hindenburg's effort ended in failure.

It was no easy victory, however. The first onslaught of the picked troops met with success against both of the allied armies. British and French wavered for a moment under the shock, but they quickly rallied, regained all the ground lost, took numbers of German prisoners and sent the shattered remnant back to their trenches.

Fight at Roeux.

Von Hindenburg chose for his effort on the British front the two mile stretch from Gavrelle to the Scarpe, which includes the village of Roeux, with the chemical works and the cemetery which Field Marshal Haig captured last Monday. The waves in field gray came forward from Plouvain, and were met by a whirlwind fire. Other troops coming down the slopes of Greenland Hill were caught by high explosive shells, and their losses were tremendous. Then the British machine guns got to work, but the Germans were in unusual strength.

"Sheer weight and momentum carried the Germans beyond the British outposts, and even into the chemical works themselves," writes the Associated Press correspondent at the front, "but like a rubber ball the rebound was instantaneous, and swiftly the defenders struck. After a short, hard fight the enemy was thrown out, with heavy losses, leaving the British more established than ever."

At Bullecourt there was some furious hand to hand fighting, with the result that practically all the advantage the Germans won there yesterday was nullified. On the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt the British troops made progress.

Allemant Is Threatened.

On the French front the Germans were fully as anxious to succeed as against the British, for they were trying to recapture the Laffaux mill, the loss of which was a very serious blow to them. From the mill the French have valuable observation on the German positions and threaten Allemant, which French experts think is the key to the German position along the Ailette Valley.

Against the whole French trench system about Laffaux and the mill the Germans brought to bear terrific pressure on a front of nearly three miles. The fighting began this morning after the German guns had hurled thousands of shells upon the French trenches. The Germans used large forces in their attacks.

Time and time again the German waves came forward. In the main the whole French line held firm, but at various points advanced positions were lost in one attack or another. Then came the French counter attacks, and after fierce fighting the knots of Germans that had penetrated French positions were thrown out or wiped out.

Brandenburgers in Action.

The German official statement says that the storming troops who gained this temporary success were Brandenburgers and that they captured French trenches on a front of nearly half a mile, holding them against "several" strong French attacks. The official statements follow:

British Night Statement—After a heavy bombardment of our trenches on both banks of the Scarpe the enemy launched a powerful counter attack this morning on the north bank between Gavrelle and the river. His troops pressed forward under a destructive fire from our artillery and machine guns. For a short period by weight of numbers the enemy forced back our advanced troops from their forward positions. Our counter attack, however, immediately launched, regained all the ground temporarily lost, driving back the enemy and inflicting exceptionally heavy losses. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Our troops made progress during the day in the Hindenburg line northeast of Bullecourt. A hostile raiding party was successfully repulsed this morning southeast of Ypres.

One German airplane was driven down out of control yesterday. One of our machines is missing.

Fighting in Bullecourt.

British Day Statement — Fighting continued yesterday to our advantage in the western portion of Bullecourt. We captured a few prisoners in the course of a small encounter last night on the right of our position in the Hindenburg line east of the village.

Severe fighting is in progress north of the Scarpe.

French Night Statement—The Germans continued to-day their attacks in the regions to the north and northwest of the Laffaux Mill as far as the railroad between Soissons and Laon. Despite the importance of the enemy effectives and the violence of the assaults our troops inflicted a sanguinary check on their adversaries. At several points, where our line temporarily gave way, we carried out brilliant counter attacks, which enabled us to regain the lost ground.

The Germans suffered heavy losses in endeavoring to arrest our progress by new attempts, which were broken by our barrages and the fire of our machine guns. About 100 unwounded prisoners remained in our hands, as well as a number of wounded Germans who are carried by our ambulances.

Artillery Is Active.

The artillery fighting continued violently along the whole front of attack. In the sector of Craonne lively artillery actions also occurred.

On May 15 our pilots brought down three German airplanes.

Belgian Statement—In the region of

Continued on Third Page.

NEW IRISH RULE TERMS DEFINED

Provides Home Government for Ireland, Excluding Ulster Section.

JOINT COUNCIL CREATED

Lloyd George in Letter Asks John Redmond to Consider Proposal.

LONDON, May 16.—Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, to-day sent a letter to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, outlining the Government's project for the settlement of the home rule question. He asked Mr. Redmond to state his views on the Government's suggestions that the Government might be able to consider the matter before Monday.

As soon as the Premier's proposals were available the Irish Unionists met to discuss the document. The Nationalists will hold a meeting on Thursday for the same purpose.

Would End Unrest.

The Premier's letter to Mr. Redmond follows:

"Dear Mr. Redmond—The Government have been considering for some time what further action they would take to bring about the settlement of the Irish question. They have approached the subject with a deep desire to put an end to a state of affairs which is productive of immense evil not only to Ireland but to Great Britain and the empire.

"The choice of alternatives open to them, however, has been narrowed by the fact that it is impossible for them in the crisis of a war in which our safety and the liberty of most of the nations of Europe are at stake to take action which would revive a violent political controversy and so weaken or imperil the unity which is essential to the supreme necessity of winning the war. They have therefore felt that any settlement which they could propose during the war must be one which would be substantially accepted by both sides.

Proposals Are Offered.

"The desire of the Government has been to try to effect an immediate settlement, conceding the largest possible measure of home rule which can be secured by agreement at this moment, without prejudice to the undertaking of Parliament of a further and final settlement of the questions most in dispute after the war. They are therefore prepared to put forward proposals on the following lines with a view to present action:

"Firstly—They would introduce a bill for the immediate application of the home rule act to Ireland, but excluding therefrom the six northeast counties of Ulster, such exclusion to be subject to reconsideration by Parliament at the end of five years, unless it is previously terminated by the action of the Council of Ireland, to be set up as hereinafter described.

"Secondly—With a view to securing the largest possible measure of common action for the whole of Ireland the bill would provide for a Council of Ireland, to be composed of two delegations, consisting on the one hand of all members returned to Westminster from the excluded area, and on the other of a delegation equal in numbers from the Irish Parliament, this council to be summoned on the initiative of any six members. It would be empowered by a majority of the votes of each of the delegations to pass private bill legislation affecting both the included and excluded areas; to recommend to the Crown the extension to the excluded area by an Order in Council of any act of the Irish Parliament; to agree to the inclusion under the home rule act of the whole of Ireland, subject to the assent of a majority of the voters in the excluded area, the powers to be vested in the Crown in that case to extend the act to all of Ireland by an Order in Council; to make recommendations on its own initiative upon the Irish question, including the amendment of the home rule act as finally passed. The president of this Council of Ireland would be elected by agreement between the delegations, or in default of agreement would be nominated by the Crown.

Would Revive Industry.

"Thirdly—The letter says that the financial proposals of the home rule bill are unsatisfactory and should be reconsidered. Important objects, such as the development of Irish industries, improvement in town housing and the furtherance of education, with increased, pay for teachers, owing to the war conditions, it declares, cannot be dealt with under the bill without undue burden on the Irish taxpayers.

"Fourthly — The Government would recommend that after the second reading of the bill embodying the above proposals, together with the home rule act, it should forthwith be considered by a conference to be constituted on the lines of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform, though not consisting exclusively of members of Parliament, and meeting under the chairmanship of some one commanding the same general confidence in his impartiality and judgment as Mr. Speaker himself.

"The Government feel that a proposal which provides for immediate home rule for the greater part of Ireland, while excluding that part of Ireland which objects to coming under the home rule act for a definite period, when Parliament will consider the matter afresh; which recognizes the profound sentiment existing in Ireland for the unity of the country by creating a common council to consider Irish affairs as a whole, and which finally sets up a representative conference to attempt to adjust the most difficult questions involved, is as far as they can possibly go toward effecting a legislative settlement in the crisis of a great war. They are prepared to introduce a bill on these lines.

Acceptance Is Asked.

"But they feel it would be idle, and I am sure you will agree with them, to introduce such a bill unless it were assured of something like a second reading acceptance from both Irish parties. I sincerely hope that if the Government introduce this bill the party of which you are the head will give this measure of support to the proposals, which will

Continued on Fifth Page.

HOUSE PILES UP BURDEN ON RICH

Lenroot Successfully Starts Drive to Get $100,000,000 More on Incomes.

2 NEW GRADES PLANNED

$1,000,000 Class to Be Taxed 68 Per Cent. if Proposals Prevail.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Led by Representatives Lenroot, a Republican, and Sherley, a Democrat, a drive to increase the tax burden on wealth carried in the war revenue bill met with ready response in the House to-day when an amendment increasing the surtax on individual incomes of more than $20,000 and less than $40,000 from 8 to 10 per cent. was carried by a vote of 98 to 87. The House was considering the bill in committee of the whole and a roll call vote was unobtainable.

This success, accomplished despite earnest pleas from Republican and Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, indicates clearly that the temper of the House favors doing away with a number of the consumption taxes in the bill and supplementing revenue by increased burdens on incomes.

The House adjourned immediately after the vote on the Lenroot proposal. To-morrow Lenroot will continue offering amendments increasing the surtaxes 25 per cent. all the way up and adding two new grades above $500,000, one ending at $1,000,000 and the other at $2,000,000. Under the Lenroot plan incomes in excess of $1,000,000 will be taxed 68 per cent., including the provisions of existing law.

Sherley's Proposal Fails.

Before the success of Lenroot's proposal an amendment offered by Representative Sherley increasing the surtax on incomes between $5,000 and $7,500 from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. was defeated. Lenroot, who favored Sherley's plan to the extent of putting a 25 per cent. increase on surtaxes, will seek to go back to the lower grades to-morrow in the event that his efforts to change the higher schedules are successful.

Should the proposed increases prevail there will be an attempt to strike from the bill the projected freight, light and heat taxes and possibly the increased second class mail matter rate. Unofficial estimates are that the proposed income tax increase would net approximately $100,000,000.

Both Sherley and Lenroot believe that other features of the bill, where disproportionate burdens have been imposed, should be changed and efforts will be made to put through amendments to that end. Lenroot wishes to decrease the 3 per cent. freight transportation tax and also strike out some of the consumption taxes. In offering his income tax amendment Lenroot attacked the "onerous consumption taxes" of the bill. Sherley wishes to lessen the burden of second class postal increases.

"The tax on incomes is not a tax that can destroy the activities of men," declared Sherley. "A great deal of criticism of this bill is that it may result in certain cases in totally destroying the particular business of the individual man.

"I am in favor of raising as much money as possible from incomes without doing the unfair thing. I should be glad to see new sections in the bill where we would tax by increased amounts the incomes above $1,000,000."

Chairman Kitchin, in charge of the bill, asked Sherley what items the latter believed should be eliminated.

"I think the tax on second class mail matter for one thing," replied Sherley.

Attacked by Kitchin.

Mr. Kitchin assailed all suggested income tax rate increases over the committee recommendation. He insisted that support of such proposals came only from those who sought to serve certain interests and not to lower taxes generally. "I haven't heard any one here object to the taxes on necessities," he shouted. "The only taxes it is proposed to decrease are those on second class mail matter, automobiles and other luxuries."

Representative Lenroot characterized the Democratic leader's remarks as "ingenious" but as failing to get away from the fact that the general 25 per cent. increase would enable the House to strike out the freight, light and heat taxes. "These taxes would fall on every home," he declared. "Our real interest here is to make the tax as small as possible on the poor men with families and make it as large as possible on those who are able to pay."

In opposing the proposed increases, Representative Fordney said if taxes on the wealthy were put so high that they felt an injury was being done them they would evade the levy by passing dividends and other methods. He also pleaded against what he termed "class legislation," insisting that the rich were as patriotic as the poor.

Former Speaker Cannon suggested that only about $10,000,000,000 of the total wealth of $250,000,000,000 in the United States was in the hands of the "plutocrats," and he saw no reason for trying to place an unfair burden on them.

Bill Defended by Hill.

Representative Hill declared the income tax section should not be changed, as the people it affected would pay under its provisions and their State income taxes all they could afford. He reiterated his previous statements that "the bill has its faults," but that it was as well balanced a measure as the committee could get together and that any attempt to rewrite it in the House would accentuate rather than diminish its inequalities."

"I am supporting this bill because the Administration says it must have this amount of money and because it is a war time bill," Hill declared.

That the successful drive on the income tax schedule, the first in the bill, will be extended to other schedules is not unlikely. The House seemed to relish the idea of upsetting the Ways and Means Committee's bill, particularly as the method of drafting the measure met with little popularity. It is not improbable that the eleventh hour increase in customs rates through a horizontal increase of 10 per cent. ad valorem on the dutiable list and a flat 10 per cent. rate on everything now on the free list will be the subject of bitter attack from both sides of the aisle as unscientific and inequitable.

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—adv.

U. S. DESTROYER FLOTILLA JOINS WAR ZONE FORCES; HAS BATTLE WITH U-BOAT

U-Boat Toll Cut to Twenty-six Vessels.

LONDON, May 16.—Eighteen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the past week, says the official summary of shipping losses issued to-day.

The statement says:

For all nationalities: Arrivals, 2,568; sailings, 2,552.

British vessels mined, submarined and sunk, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 18; under 1,600 tons, 5.

British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 19.

British fishing vessels sunk, 3.

The foregoing statement shows the losses for the week are considerably less than half as regards the number of vessels sunk, last week's report showing 62 vessels, as compared with 26 in the current statement.

In large vessels the decrease was from 24 to 18. The most marked drop, however, was in the number of smaller vessels destroyed. Last Wednesday 22 merchant vessels of less than 1,600 tons were reported sunk, in contrast with the five in this week's report, while the number of fishing craft dropped from 16 to only 3.

The high water mark in the destruction of large vessels was reached in the report of April 26, when 40 such vessels were announced as destroyed.

The totals of British merchant vessels destroyed in each of the eleven weeks since the start of the campaign follow: 21, 23, 17, 24, 25, 31, 19, 28, 55, 51, 62.

WILSON ABANDONS CENSORSHIP FIGHT

Administration Will Not Seek Involuntary Gag on the Press.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Administration probably will make no further efforts at present to have Congress enact a press censorship law, nor is it expected it will insist that Senate and House conferees on the espionage bill be urged to retain the censorship provision written into the measure by the House.

For the present the executive branch of the Government, it was said to-night, is content to permit the newspapers to continue as under the regulations voluntarily accepted by them governing publication of military information. If there are developments in the next few months that indicate that self-imposed restrictions are not effective and that information of value to the enemy is being published, the fight for a censorship law will be renewed.

Many Administration officials believe that such a step will not be necessary. They say the only real purpose of the stringent censorship provision put by the Department of Justice in the Senate draft of the espionage bill, but which was eliminated by the Senate before passage, was to curb a few newspapers, not more than 5 per cent. of the total published in the United States, which so far have failed to abide by the regulations which others have imposed upon themselves and followed consistently.

If the conferees on the bill agree to a censorship section and both houses approve, there will be no objection from the Executive, but it was said on authority to-night that no pressure would be brought to bear to bring about such action.

TENNIS STAR DIES IN ACTION.

Lieut. Powell Met McLoughlin for Davis Cup in 1913.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, May 16.—Lieut. Robert B. Powell of the Canadian infantry, whose death in action officially was reported May 7, now is identified as the famous left handed tennis player who gave McLoughlin a hard struggle for the Davis cup at Wimbledon in 1913. He was then captain of the Canadian team.

Lieut. Powell was playing for Canada for the Davis cup at Newport in 1914 when the war broke out. He was a member of the Canadian bar and was for six years secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. He fell April 28, aged 36 years.

U-BOATS USING DISGUISES.

Call for Aid and Sink Ships Answering Call.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

CHRISTIANIA, May 16.—The crews of ships which have arrived in Norwegian ports in the last few days say that the German submarines now frequently adopt the trick of disguising themselves as fishing boats or lifeboats from wrecked ships. They display flags of distress and send up rockets. Then those ships that hasten to their rescue are torpedoed. Many Norwegian crews have thus been sent to the bottom.

KING GEORGE CUTS HIS BREAD AT TABLE

Spirits Lacking in Fight Against Waste.

OTTAWA, May 16.—Guests at the table of King George of England cut their own bread and this is one way in which the King avoids food waste in his household, according to J. D. Hazen, who has returned from England with Premier Borden of Canada. With the Premier Mr. Hazen sat at the Imperial war conference and the two were among guests who dined with the King.

"Everybody in England has enough to eat, but the country has come to realize that no food is to be wasted at this time," Mr. Hazen said. "King George is joining with his people in the food economy practices. We were his guests at Windsor Castle and found that no wine, beer or spirits of any kind were now being used in the King's household. The fare at the table has been reduced to the utmost simplicity, and waste is being avoided. For instance, you cut your own bread. There is the loaf and the knife, and you cut what you want. This is done to prevent waste."

Italy Loses Nine Vessels.

PARIS, May 16.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says the losses to Italian shipping during the past week as a result of Germany's submarine campaign, were two steamers under 1,900 tons each and seven small sailing craft. Some fishing boats also were sunk.

CONSCRIPTION NOW RESTS WITH SENATE

House Adopts Conference Report With T. R. Plan—Pay of Men Increased.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—One more delay has been interposed to the immediate enactment of the selective conscription bill. The Senate must still vote to accept the report of the conferees, who met twice to-day, and at their second session came to complete agreement on the House contention of a horizontal increase of pay for the army.

The section as agreed to by the conferees provides that all officers and enlisted men of the forces to be raised by conscription shall have the same pay, allowances and pensions as the regular army, and makes these increases in the pay of enlisted regulars: Those receiving $15 to $21 per month, an increase of $15 per month; those receiving $24, an increase of $12; those receiving 30, $36 or $40, an increase of $8, and those receiving $45 or more, an increase of $6.

This provision must be accepted by the Senate before the bill can be sent to the President. It means that the Senate, which will receive the conferees' report in the morning, will either have to adopt the House dictum or once more throw the bill into conference. The bill has now been seventeen days in conference, almost a record. The Senate is practically certain to accept the House provision.

Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee of the House reported the results of the second conference to the House and asked unanimous consent for the immediate acceptance of the report. He assured the House that the results of the protracted series of discussions had been finally productive of an agreement to the advantage of the contentions advanced by the House. There was no objection and the House unanimously adopted the conference report in the midst of a spontaneous outburst of applause.

The selective conscription bill, even with the Harding amendment included, does not make it by any means certain that the Administration will avail itself of the authorization to create a volunteer army of four divisions. The opposition to the volunteer army finds its source in the General Staff, and the views of the General Staff have been made the views of the Administration in this respect.

On the other hand there remains to Congress the power to amend the law after it has been enacted so that the President would have to form the volunteer army. All that is necessary to effect this would be to enact another law amending the selective conscription bill by striking out the word "authorized" and inserting the word "directed."

TO URGE CONGRESS MEMBERS TO ENLIST

Lunn Wants First Hand Information on War.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The resignation of Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts from the House to accept active duty as a Colonel in the Reserve Corps may bring to a head sentiment which has been gaining ground rapidly since the passage of the army bill in favor of granting leave of absence, with or without pay, to all members of the House who wish to join the military or naval service.

Representative Lunn, New York, member of the Military Affairs Committee and an enlisted man during the Spanish American war, admitted to-night that he was considering the presentation of the proposal as a House resolution.

"I am not sure but what the service of a number of members of the House would be wise and beneficial," said Mr. Lunn. "The service of members would unquestionably have a strongly beneficial sentimental effect upon the country as an earnest of good faith on the part of members who, like myself, conscientiously supported the President's policy.

"Then, too, Congress and the country will stand in need of first hand information and enlightenment in considering war legislation in the future. If Congress can turn to its own membership for advice direct from the centre of things there may be a great deal less dissatisfaction and a great deal more intelligently considered war legislation."

NEUTRALS APPEAL TO POPE.

They Ask Aid of Vatican to Prevent Embargo on Food.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 16.—Neutral nations having diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican have appealed to the Pope to use his good offices to avert an embargo on food shipments by the United States, Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian States are known to have appealed.

What answer the Pope will make is unknown, but it is expected he will refuse to intervene.

Warships Cross Ocean in Fighting Trim and Go at Once to Post.

SURPRISE TO BRITISH

Americans Win Admiration by Prompt Departure for Patrol Duty.

ESCORTED GREAT LINER

One Vessel Has Clash With Submarine, but Result Is Kept Secret.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service. The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underwater boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying tiny American flags, lined the waterfront and cheered the destroyers from the moment they sighted the flotilla until it reached the dock. The crowd cheered again, when a few moments later the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American Consul. Everything was done in a simple, businesslike manner. There was an entire absence of formality.

Greeted by Wireless.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship, and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they hove in sight, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked:

"When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied.

This response surprised the British commander, who said he had not expected the Americans would be ready to begin work on this side so soon after their long voyage. When he had recovered from his surprise, however, he made a short tour of the destroyers and admitted that the American tars looked prepared.

Prepared on Voyage.

"Yes," replied the American commander, "we made preparations on the way over. That is why we are ready."

The equipment on board the destroyers was found to be in excellent condition and remarkably well suited to the requirements on this side of the ocean. In fact it was said by the British officer that the only thing lacking in the equipment of the American sailors was heavier clothing. It appears that the Americans were wearing clothing too light for the varying conditions of weather they will encounter in these waters. This, however, was quickly provided.

After the formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to the American ships at once put out to sea, the men from Captains to ordinary seamen looking in the pink of condition and apparently enthusiastic for the task.

"They are certainly a fine body of men, and what's more their craft look just as fit," said the British commander as he watched the destroyers file seaward.

Convoy for Liner.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic, picking up and escorting through the danger zone one of the largest of the Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer. The message read:

"British passengers on board a steamer bound for a British port under the protection of an American torpedo destroyer send their hearty greetings to her commander and her officers and crew, and desire to express their keen appreciation of this practical cooperation between the Governments and peoples of the United States and the British Empire, who are now fighting together for the freedom of the seas."

Movie Films Taken.

Many enthusiastic persons managed to get snapshots of the American vessels in Queenstown harbor, but the best pictures, those that are destined to become famous, are moving pictures taken by the official British Government photographer as the flotilla steamed into port. With his camera mounted on a small tugboat the operator went out to meet the destroyers and filmed them from many angles.

On arriving in Queenstown some of the members of the crews of the destroyers were granted brief shore leave. They were fairly made captives by the townspeople, who insisted on taking them to their homes, where they plied the sailors with good things to eat and drink. They were the first American naval men seen in these parts for many years, and they were bombarded with questions concerning the happenings in America by people who have relatives there.

American Flag in Queenstown.

As they wandered through the streets the Americans observed the Stars and Stripes flying from many buildings. They were told that these were hoisted to celebrate the entry of the United States into the war and had been left there as an honor to the American sailors, whom they had been expecting.

Immediately after American residents in London learned last week that American warships were operating in British waters they began to discuss measures