THE WEATHER FORECAST
Rain, with strong south to west winds to-day; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 48.
Detailed weather reports on page 12.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 265. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PLAN PROVIDES $10 WAR BONDS FOR NEW YORK

Participation Certificates May Be Issued by Federal Reserve Bank.

WILL PASS AS MONEY

Employers to Distribute Them as Part Payment of Wages.

Participation in the Liberty Loan in amounts as low as $10 will be made possible by a plan considered yesterday at a meeting of the committee which is co-operating with the Treasury Department in the distribution of the loan. The plan will affect only the New York Federal Reserve district, but with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board it probably will be adopted by the other eleven reserve banks to gain wider distribution of the bonds.

The plan will provide for the immediate issuance of a large amount of participation certificates by the Federal Reserve Bank in $10 denominations secured by Liberty bonds held by the reserve bank. It is thought that the plan eventually will displace the scheme to issue discount notes.

Hundreds of employers have informed the committee that they will take large blocks of the $10 certificates if they are issued. They plan to distribute them as part of their employees' salary, in which way the market for the certificates will become so wide, the committee hopes, that they will be passed as currency in almost the same way that notes of the Federal Reserve system are passed. The certificates will not bear interest, but when the holder has obtained five of them he will be able to convert them at the reserve bank into a $50 bond with coupons attached.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced last night that a special rediscount rate of 3½ per cent. for paper given for the purpose of purchasing Liberty bonds had been established for ninety day paper.

Rockefeller Takes $5,000,000 More.

Subscriptions to the loan yesterday were larger than on any previous day since it was announced. The largest of these subscriptions came from John D. Rockefeller, who added another $5,000,000 subscription, making $10,000,000 altogether; the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took $1,000,000; the American Brass Company, $1,000,000; the American Car and Foundry Company, $2,000,000; the State Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, $250,000; the New York Life Insurance Company, $500,000; Millet, Roe & Hagan, $500,000; the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn, $50,000; the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, $1,000,000; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $2,000,000; the Excelsior Savings Bank, $250,000; the Standard Oil Company of Kansas, $50,000; the Scoville Manufacturing Company, $1,000,000; the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company, $300,000; Max J. Breitenbach, $1,000,000; the Henry Zuckerman Company, $50,000, and the New York Shipbuilding Company, $2,500,000.

Col. Roosevelt has placed his subscription to the Liberty Loan. In addition to this he has pledged his cooperation in behalf of the loan to the committee for the New York district. In a letter yesterday to Guy Emerson, secretary of the local publicity committee, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Of course I'll do anything in my power to help the Liberty Loan. It is the duty of every man and of every woman in this country who can possibly afford to do so to buy Liberty bonds in order that guns, ammunition, food and clothes may be promptly and freely furnished to our soldiers who go to the front.

Bond for Every Home.

"The highest human service is that of the man who offers his life to his country. The motto you have adopted is excellent: 'If you can't enlist—invest. Buy Liberty Bonds.'

"I myself have invested in these bonds. There is every reason for buying them. The patriotic reason is enough.

"An opportunity is now presented, not merely for a few thousands, but for tens of millions, of Americans to give a practical demonstration of their loyalty. By rallying to the support of the United States in this crisis we discourage our enemies and hearten our allies. To own bonds of the United States—at such a time—as many as each of us can possibly afford—is a badge of honor. There should be Liberty bonds in every home.

"I appeal most earnestly to the men and women of America to lend their money to the Government; and to do it now."

The committee announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed by the insurance men of Greater New York to do their "bit" for the loan on June 5 and 6, when they will devote their entire time to the sale of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

To bring to the attention of the small investors on the East Side, The Bronx and other thickly populated districts the assistance of all the settlement and neighborhood associations of the city has been enlisted by the Liberty Loan committee.

The committee announced that the campaign in the department stores is beginning to show great results. Many of the sales are reaching large figures, one at McCreery's amounting to $30,000 and one at Franklin Simon's $12,000.

WILL LEND ON BONDS.

Frank A. Vanderlip Announces Low Rate of Interest.

The City Bank of New York will make loans aggregating $100,000,000 on Liberty Loan bonds at 3½ per cent. interest rates its president, Frank A. Vanderlip, announced in Newark yesterday. He was speaking at a meeting of the northern New Jersey committees in the New York Federal reserve bank district. Almost 500 financial men attended the meeting, of which Usal H. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Company, was chairman.

Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. and G. Herman Kinnicutt, general chairman of the northern New Jersey committees, were the other speakers. Mr. Morrow said that the northern New Jersey districts would be expected to subscribe for $92,674,000, of which Newark's share is $20,520,000.

U-BOATS CAPTURE 3 SWEDISH SHIPS

Submarines in Bothnian Gulf Aided by Zeppelins.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Several lighthouse stations report that German submarines have captured three Swedish steamers loaded with freight for Finland. Numerous submarines apparently are patrolling the Bothnian Gulf, working in conjunction with Zeppelins, which frequently are seen at different points off the east coast of Sweden.

Traffic to Sweden by water routes recently was temporarily stopped.

COPENHAGEN, May 22.—Three Swedish steamers, the Lizzie, the Goeta and the Kaell, which it is assumed were captured by the Germans off the Oerikder Lighthouse, have been taken to a German port, according to advices received by the *Politiken* from Stockholm to-day.

DANES LOSE 150 SHIPS.

210 Seamen Killed in Destruction of Boats.

LONDON, May 22.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that since the beginning of the war Denmark has lost 150 ships through submarines or mines. The destruction of the ships has been accompanied by the deaths of 210 Danish seamen.

Thirteen survivors from the Norwegian steamship Madura have reached land. Their vessel was shelled and sunk by a German submarine. Two men were killed by shell fire and seven were wounded. The survivors report that the submarine gave no warning and fired on the men as they were lowering the boats.

Twenty-three survivors, including the captain's wife, from the Russian ship Lynton, 2,351 tons gross, have reached land. They say their ship was sunk by a German submarine without warning and that they were shelled while getting into the boats.

CALL $600,000,000 CITY'S BIT TO LOAN

U. S. Makes Public Allotments —Hopes for Record Oversubscription.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—What every section of the country is expected to do in unloosening its purse strings for the Liberty Loan was officially announced to-night by the Treasury Department. The figures made public are the minimum. The maximum, it is hoped, will be such an oversubscription as has never before been recorded in the history of any nation.

In its tentative allotment of bonds the Treasury Department has adopted two bases of estimating—a $2,000,000,000 issue and one of $2,500,000,000, the latter designed to meet the possibility of any one section failing to take the amount estimated. The tentative allotments, maximum and minimum, by reserve districts follow:

Boston, $240,000,000 to $300,000,000; New York, $600,000,000 to $750,000,000; Philadelphia, $140,000,000 to $175,000,000; Cleveland, $180,000,000 to $225,000,000; Richmond, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000; Atlanta, $60,000,000 to $75,000,000; Chicago, $260,000,000 to $325,000,000; St. Louis, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000; Minneapolis, $80,000,000 to $100,000,000; Kansas City, $100,000,000 to $125,000,000; Dallas, $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, and San Francisco, $140,000,000 to $175,000,000.

Analysis of the tabulation shows that the three reserve districts with headquarters at Boston, New York and Philadelphia are expected to take 49 per cent. of the loan.

Minimum tentative allotments by States, estimated on the same basis, show the following as each State's approximately proportionate share:

Maine, $16,500,000; New Hampshire, $10,500,000; Vermont, $10,000,000; Massachusetts, $144,000,000; Rhode Island, $19,000,000; Connecticut, $40,000,000; New York, $555,000,000; New Jersey, $53,000,000; Pennsylvania, $200,000,000; Delaware, $4,000,000; Maryland, $28,000,000; District of Columbia, $8,500,000; Virginia, $18,500,000; West Virginia, $13,500,000; North Carolina, $10,500,000; South Carolina, $8,500,000; Georgia, $16,500,000; Florida, $8,000,000; Alabama, $9,000,000; Mississippi, $6,000,000; Louisiana, $13,500,000.

Texas, $36,000,000; Arkansas, $7,000,000; Kentucky, $16,000,000; Tennessee, $15,000,000; Ohio, $93,000,000; Indiana, $36,000,000; Illinois, $135,000,000; Michigan, $50,000,000; Wisconsin, $32,000,000; Minnesota, $43,000,000; Missouri, $60,000,000; North Dakota, $10,000,000; South Dakota, $9,500,000; Nebraska, $22,000,000; Kansas, $20,000,000; Montana, $9,500,000; Wyoming, $2,500,000; Colorado, $14,000,000; New Mexico, $2,500,000; Oklahoma, $14,500,000; Washington, $17,500,000; Oregon, $10,000,000; California, $92,000,000; Idaho, $4,000,000; Utah, $6,500,000; Nevada, $1,500,000; Arizona, $3,000,000.

These figures represent only the minimum expected from each State, which is expected to top the minimum by as many hundred per cent. as possible.

Armour Takes $1,000,000 of Loan.

CHICAGO, May 22.—J. Ogden Armour to-day subscribed for $1,000,000 worth of the Liberty Loan bonds. It was said by Mr. Armour's associates that the subscription will be on his personal account wholly and had no connection with the packing firm of which he is the head.

VEGETABLE SUPPLY EXCEEDS LAST YEAR

Shipments Show No Reason for High Prices.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—High prices for fruit and vegetables cannot be defended on the ground of a supply shortage, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, which announced to-day that detailed shipment figures show a shortage only in old potatoes and strawberries.

Shipments of new potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and celery during the last week, said the announcement, were at least equal to those a year ago, when prices were much lower. Twice as many bushels of new potatoes and tomatoes and nearly seven times as much lettuce as during the corresponding week last year were handled from the producing fields. Shipments of old potatoes were given as "considerably lighter" than last year and shipments of strawberries "approximately one-third less."

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter on May 15 amounted to 6,239,716 pounds and of eggs 3,259,860 cases. Holdings of butter increased about 67.2 per cent. from May 1.

MONGOLIA'S GUN USED OLD SHELL

New Weapons Too Powerful for Ship's Obsolete Ammunition.

CAUSED NURSES' DEATHS

Navy Ordnance Chief Tells of Premature Explosions on Other Liners.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A report of Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the bureau of ordnance, on the premature explosions of shells on the armed American liners St. Louis, St. Paul and Mongolia, made public to-night by Secretary Daniels, shows that the bureau has reached the conclusion that six inch shells made prior to 1900 are not to be trusted and that all such have been withdrawn from both naval and merchant ships.

The report does not take up the accident on the Mongolia, which resulted in the death of two Red Cross nurses en route to Europe, the investigating board in that case not having completed its work. Preliminary statements have attributed this tragedy to the unprecedented action of a powder retainer cap, which struck the water in a peculiar manner and was deflected back aboard the vessel at a point nearly 200 feet from the gun.

"The first American liner to be armed was the Manchuria, on March 10, 1917," said Admiral Earle's report. "The arming of other large liners followed immediately. The guns used were of the best type known at the present date, and were nearly all absolutely new, having been fired only the rounds necessary to test them, for strength before permitting them to be used with service charges.

"The ammunition for these guns was assembled according to standard methods in December, 1916. The usual thorough tests of all this ammunition were made at the naval proving grounds and all tests resulted in perfect performances.

"The armed liner St. Louis on her first trip to Liverpool, where she arrived March 26, 1917, fired forty-five service shells at an iceberg for a target. This firing was held in accordance with instructions of the bureau in order to test the mounts, guns, ammunition and to train the gun crew. Several shells burst prematurely, some inside the bore of the guns, others before striking the target. The damage to the bore of the guns caused thereby was sufficient to necessitate their being relined.

"Upon her return to New York, the guns and shells were immediately removed and new guns with a new supply of shells issued to the ship. Later on the other shells exploded prematurely, as well as one of the same calibre on both the Mongolia and the St. Paul. In none of these cases was the gun damaged beyond remedy by relining, which relining has been done.

"The development of modern ordnance has been extremely rapid, and the comparative freedom of our navy from serious accidents in connection therewith has been a source of satisfaction to the service, but mishaps with ordnance material cannot be absolutely prevented.

"It is necessary in all work on explosives to draw deductions from the actual tests made at the proving ground. However, it must be borne in mind that material used as an explosive is designed to spend all of its force in an instant space of time and cannot be relied upon with absolute certainty to give the same result in all cases. * * * The conclusion reached is that all six inch shells and fuses manufactured since the year 1900 are satisfactory, and that the premature bursts, so unfortunately occurring on our armed liners, may be attributed to shells made prior to 1900, and made possibly with slightly thinner walls than the latest type of shells.

"On the return of the St. Louis from her first trip, about April 9, 1917, all such shells were removed, and no such shells are afloat now on armed liners. This procedure was also adopted at once in the case of all six inch ammunition for vessels of the navy."

CAUSE NOT EXPLAINED.

Boomerang Idea of Daniels is Scouted by Naval Experts.

Secretary Daniels's explanation of the accident on the Mongolia was not received as a complete solution of the puzzle by technical men yesterday. They could not understand how the powder cap or fragment of it could strike the water and "boomerang" back to the ship.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, said: "I have never heard of anything like that happening before. I think the whole matter should be made the subject of a careful official investigation. Secretary Daniels does not make the statement of his own responsibility, but recounts what he was told."

J. Bernard Walker, editor of the *Scientific American*, said:

"I am just as much puzzled over the accident as the Admiral is. There seems, according to the statement, to have been a return motion which carried the brass powder mouthcup back after it was shot from the muzzle of the gun. I do not recall any similar happening in all my experience. There must have been a defect in the ammunition.

"I thought at first that the plate might have become attached to the shell through friction and taken up some of the spin of the shell after it left the gun—that the spin might have caused it to take a sidelong ricochet, but I dismissed this idea as unlikely. It is possible that the gun was not pointed straight forward, but at a point between right ahead and right abeam, that the cup plate hit the water at an angle and then boomeranged back. It must have struck the water close to the ship to have carried back in the way it did."

Miss Emma Matzen, the Red Cross nurse who was injured, is recovering rapidly at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood, the two Red Cross nurses who were killed, will be held to-night at 8:30 o'clock in Campbell's Funeral Church, at 1970 Broadway. The body of Mrs. Ayres will then be sent to Attica, Ohio, where it will be buried after public funeral services are held in the City Hall, and that of Miss Wood will be shipped to her former home at Evanston, Ill., where public services will also be held.

The funeral to-night will be conducted by the Rev. Nathan Seagle of St. Stephen's Church and a quartet, assisted by choir boys, will sing "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Several hundred nurses of the American Red Cross as well as others from various organizations of nurses and representatives of medical societies will attend.

HOMEWARD BOUND, by Henry van Dyke.

THE following poem was written by Dr. van Dyke on shipboard. He has just returned from the battle front in France and the stanzas were inspired by the U-boat peril through which he had to come on his way home.

Home, for my heart still calls me;
Home, through the danger zone.
Home, whatever befalls me,
I will sail again to my own!

Wolves of the sea are hiding
Closely along the way,
Under the water biding
Their moment to rend and slay.

Black is the eagle that brands them,
Black are their hearts as the night.
Black is the hate that sends them
To murder but not to fight.

Flower of the German Culture,
Boast of the Kaiser's Marine,
Choose for your emblem the vulture,
Cowardly, cruel, obscene!

Forth from her sheltered haven
Our peaceful ship glides slow,
Noiseless in flight as a raven,
Gray as the hoodie crow.

She doubles and turns in her bearing,
Like a twisting plover she goes,
The way of her westward faring
Only the Captain knows.

In a lonely bay concealing
She lingers for days, and slips
At dusk from her covert stealing
Thro' channels feared by the ships.

Brave are the men, and steady,
Who guide her over the deep,
British mariners, ready
To face the sea wolf's leap.

Lord of the winds and waters,
Bring our ship to her mark.
Safe from this game of hide and seek
With murderers in the dark.

FORCED TO WAR, REPLIES WILSON

President Answers Representative Heflin's Inquiry as to U. S. Course.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—No nation that respected itself or the rights of humanity could longer have borne the overwhelming wrongs that Germany inflicted upon the United States, President Wilson declared in a letter restating the reasons for the nation's entrance into the war written to Representative Heflin of Alabama and made public to-day at the White House.

Mr. Heflin had written to the President saying some of his recent utterances on the war apparently had caused confusion over the issue with Germany. In restating his position the President again made it clear that the United States has no quarrel with the German people, but with an autocracy "which acts upon purposes to which the German people have never consented."

The letter follows:

"It is incomprehensible to me how any frank or honest person could doubt or question my position with regard to the war and its objects. I have again and again stated the very serious and long continued wrongs which the Imperial German Government has perpetrated against the rights, the commerce and the citizens of the United States. The list is long and overwhelming. No nation that respected itself or the rights of humanity could have borne those wrongs any longer.

"Our objects in going into the war have been stated with equal clearness. The whole of the conception which I take to be the conception of our fellow countrymen with regard to the outcome of the war and the terms of its settlement I set forth with the utmost explicitness in an address to the Senate of the United States on January 22 last. Again in my message to Congress on April 2 last those objects were stated in unmistakable terms.

"I can conceive no purpose in seeking to becloud this matter except the purpose of weakening the hands of the Government and making the part which the United States is to play in this great struggle for human liberty an inefficient and hesitating part. We have entered the war for our own reasons and with our own objects clearly stated, and shall forget neither the reasons nor the objects.

"There is no hate in our hearts for the German people, but there is a resolve which cannot be shaken even by misrepresentation to overcome the pretensions of the autocratic Government which acts upon purposes to which the German people have never consented."

FRANCE TO LIST ALL COAL.

Decree Drawn to Prevent Hoarding by the Wealthy.

PARIS, May 22.—Maurice Viollette, Minister of Subsistence, to-day presented to President Poincare a decree which will be issued to-morrow, requiring all persons who possess more than one ton of coal to report to the authorities before June 20 on the amounts they have. All coal stocks not reported will be subject to requisition.

The purpose of the decree is to prevent the laying in of large stocks for the winter to the detriment of those who are unable to buy in advance. Dealing in coal, except through licensed merchants, will be prohibited.

FORD FARM TRACTOR ADOPTED BY ENGLAND

Will Be Turned Out by Thousands in Factories Abroad.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 22.—It is announced that the Ministry of Munitions has adopted American designs for a tractor, which is to be turned out by thousands in English factories. The Ministry, in taking over in its entirety Henry Ford's tractor, is asking all the manufacturers concerned to cooperate loyally in manufacturing the standardized products.

As evidence of the enthusiasm with which Mr. Ford entered into America's cooperative project the story is being told here of how he rushed to completion in a few days the full working parts, models and plans of the uniform parts of the tractors and all the other paraphernalia relating to them, hurriedly gathered a big staff of engineers and, with the plans and patterns, bundled them into a ship. The ship arrived safely at an English port this week.

Mr. Ford's engineers are under the direction of Charles E. Sorenson, who was busy to-day directing the issuance of blueprints with instructions to begin work on tractor production immediately. The War Agricultural Committee recommended the adoption of the Ford tractor after giving it a trial for almost a week continuously, running it night and day. Several of the evening papers to-day devote paragraphs to eulogies of Mr. Ford and of Mr. Sorenson and describe them as superproducers.

France Honors Harvard Man.

PARIS, May 22.—John Edward Bolt of Harvard University, whose home is at Brookline, Mass., a member of the American Ambulance Field Service, was cited to-day for distinguished services performed in September last. Bolt carried wounded men from the firing zone under violent shelling.

WILSON INSISTS ON CENSORSHIP

Announces Stand After House Republicans Decide to Fight It.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A decision by House Republicans in caucus to-day to oppose any newspaper censorship provision in the pending espionage bill was followed by a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee reiterating that it was imperative that Congress grant censorship powers to deal with the few persons who **cannot be relied upon to observe "a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury."**

"I have been very much surprised," wrote the President, "to find several of the public prints stating that the Administration had abandoned the position which it so distinctly took, and still holds, that authority to exercise censorship over the press to the extent that that censorship is embodied in the recent action of the House of Representatives is absolutely necessary to the public safety. It, of course, has not been abandoned, because the reasons still exist why such authority is necessary for the protection of the nation.

Cannot Rely on Some Persons.

"I have every confidence that the great majority of the newspapers of the country will observe a patriotic reticence about everything whose publication could be of injury, but in every country there are some persons in a position to do mischief in this field who cannot be relied upon and whose interests or desires will lead to actions on their part highly dangerous to the nation in the midst of war. I want to say again that it seems to me imperative that powers of this sort should be granted."

The House espionage bill carried a censorship provision, but the one by the Senate did not, and this was one of the differences which sent the measure to conference, where it has been discussed for more than a week without an agreement. The President's letter caused some surprise because many members of Congress and some Administration leaders had understood for several days that no further attempt was to be made at present to put through any such provision.

Representative Webb announced upon receipt of the President's letter that he would wage a determined fight in behalf of the Gard censorship amendment, written into the bill in the House by a narrow margin, just before it was sent to conference.

Defeat is Predicted.

Republican leaders, however, predicted the defeat of the Gard censorship provision in the espionage bill following the almost unanimous adoption by the Republican conference this morning of the McCormick resolution committing the party against any censorship at this time. The operation of this plan would be to support a motion to recommit the bill to the conferees with instructions to strike out the censorship provision in the event that the House conferees prevail and secure retention of the Gard amendment.

Republican leaders announced after the conference that they would be able to obtain sufficient strength from the Democratic side to insure this action in the House. As the Senate is fixed in its opposition to any censorship provision such action by the House would end the matter.

Republicans, however, will not be free to oppose any censorship provision the conferees may write. Many Republicans by their vote on the McCormick substitute proposal when the bill was before the House are committed to a censorship provision, which will regulate only information about the movement of troops or vessels or projected military operations.

Following the conference to-day it became known that Minority Leader Mann has agreed to name a Republican steering committee of four members and himself within a few days. There is virtual agreement, at least among the leaders of various well defined elements in the party, that Representatives Gillette, Massachusetts; Lenroot, Wisconsin, and Moore of Pennsylvania should be on the committee.

WILSON FOR COLLEGE SPORT.

Must Not Be Dropped in War, He Says, as Youth Must Be Fit.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Abandonment of college and school athletic sports during the war is not advisable, President Wilson believes, not because of their value to divert the American people, but because they contribute to national defence. In a letter made public to-day the President said in part:

"I would be sincerely sorry to see the men and boys in our colleges and schools give up their athletic sports, and I hope most sincerely that the normal course of college sports will be continued as far as possible, not to afford a diversion to the American people in the days to come when we shall no doubt have our share of mental depression, but as a real contribution to the national defence.

"Our young men must be made physically fit in order that later they may take the place of those who are now of military age and exhibit the vigor and alertness which we are proud to believe to be characteristic of our young men."

U. S. MAY START WAR REPRISALS

President Demands Assurances From Germany Regarding Hostages.

AMERICANS ARE ABUSED

Enormous Teuton Interests in This Country Could Be Confiscated.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Wilson has demanded from the German Government a full and definite statement as to whether the present policy of holding Americans virtually as hostages in Germany and Belgium is to continue.

The demand has been addressed to the Government of Spain for immediate transmission to Berlin. Unless Germany at once gives this Government satisfaction President Wilson will take into consideration various plans to bring Berlin to understand that the German Government cannot trample with impunity on the rights of innocent American non-combatants.

The practicable means which the President has at his disposal are many and varied. They would involve the practice of reprisals in time of war, for which the President is known to have an averson, but, on the other hand, American men, women and children who are now apparently being made to suffer because of Germany's policy must be afforded all the protection this Government can give, according to officials here.

Retaliation May Be Forced.

If Germany informs the President that the Americans are going to be held as hostages or gives a characteristically evasive answer the President may be forced to order retaliatory measures against German interests now under the protection of the United States. The President's position in this respect is distinctly more advantageous than Germany's because there are enormous German property interests, which could be confiscated at a moment's notice, and the number of Germans entrusted to the charitable disposition of the United States is very large. American property in Germany is not extensive, and the number of Americans there or in Belgium is small. It is estimated that not more than seventy-five Americans are now in Germany.

It is explained here that the President had hoped to avoid even suggestion of reprisals. At the very beginning of the war he announced that all German rights would be respected in the United States, and he even declined to consider confiscation of German interned ships in American ports.

The manner in which Germans in the United States have placed confidence in the President's attitude has been one of the welcome signs that this policy would yield fruit and enable him to avoid any necessity of making subjects of the enemy who follow peaceful pursuits pay the penalty for their Government's misdeeds.

Teuton Ruthlessness Charged.

But while German interests in the United States have been scrupulously guarded word has reached the State Department that Americans in Germany and Belgium were being subjected to a campaign of studied Teuton ruthlessness. Positive information of the detention of Americans in Germany and Belgium has reached the State Department, according to an official announcement made to-day. No details are given, but it is understood that the news has leaked out through neutral countries and reached here with full corroboration.

The German Government apparently desires to hold as many Americans as possible as virtual hostages in order that threats against their welfare or even their lives may be used opportunely in some future instance. The Germans used British subjects detained in Germany as a means of forcing Great Britain to accord Germans in Great Britain special privileges. And these privileges all the time were being used with advantage by German spies and secret agents who during the first year of the war infested London and the British ports.

The first direct question of reprisals between Great Britain and Germany resulted from the British refusal to accord submarine crews the same honors as other prisoners of war.

Recalled Treaty of 1799.

Germany is justifying the detention of Americans on the ground that the United States did not agree to a revised edition of the treaty of 1799 proposed by Berlin after the break of relations.

There have been reports of the disappearance of Americans who left Berlin presumably to come to the United States. One case is of a young American violinist from Detroit, who was studying in Germany and has been lost sight of. In other cases young American girls studying in Germany have been cut off from all communication with their parents in the United States and all efforts to get trace of them have failed.

U-BOAT PROTEST BY MEXICO REPORTED

Obregon Insists That Neutrality Will Be Maintained.

AMSTERDAM, May 22.—A Berlin despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Mexican Minister to Germany is reported to have handed a note to the German Government protesting against the submarine campaign. The report followed a prolonged conference between the Mexican Minister and Foreign Secretary Zimmermann on Monday.

MEXICO CITY, Monday, May 21.—It was indicated here to-day that a thorough understanding existed among Government officials that the United States had not and would not exercise pressure to force Mexico to take sides in the war.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who recently resigned as Minister of War, explaining the reasons which prompt Mexico to endeavor to maintain absolute neutrality in the war, said Mexico's self-respect called for this policy. Even if Mexico joined the war, he said, she could give no effective aid. She could furnish neither men, ships, supplies nor money. Under such conditions Mexico could not with self-respect enter the war unless forced to do so, and certainly not merely for the sake of gain.

Fire Sweeps Japanese City.

TOKIO, May 22.—All the public buildings and 3,500 houses in the city of Yonezawa have been destroyed by fire. Yonezawa is an important town in the Prefecture of Yamagata, with 36,000 inhabitants.

TEUTON PEACE MOVE EXPECTED BY ALLIES; SILENT ON ATTITUDE

Obvious Course Open to Central Empires, British Authority Says.

ROME HEARS OF IT

Reports Action Already Taken by Neutral Diplomats in Berne.

IMPELLED BY HUMANITY

Offer Rejected Because Publicity Was Denied, Italian Capital Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 22.—THE SUN'S Rome correspondent wired the following unqualified statement to-day:

"Peace proposals have been confidentially made to the Allies by the Central Empires through neutral diplomats in Switzerland. So far as can be ascertained pourparlers were solicited on the understanding that the Austro-Germans were determined to fight until exhausted, wherefore, it was urged, it would be better to reach an understanding based on mutual concessions than to prolong the war, compelling a resort to such desperate measures as the devastation of occupied territories, the death of prisoners and the death from starvation of non-combatant inhabitants of occupied areas, since it would be impossible to continue feeding them.

Allies Reject Proposal.

"The Austro-German proposals were unconditionally rejected by the Allies, who informed the Central Empires that peace would be impossible unless it were sued for publicly and on condition that terms submitted by the Allies would be accepted.

"As the Austro-German proposals were confidential it was not considered necessary to publish them unless an allusion to them had been made by the German Chancellor, whose late visit to Vienna was known to have been connected with the failure of such a peace effort."

THE SUN'S correspondent in London on showing the foregoing despatch to the best informed authority in Great Britain was told that the Rome correspondent had indulged in "inquisitorial anticipation." It was explained that the Central Empires had submitted no peace proposals of the character indicated, but that the allied Governments had been anticipating that such a move would be made soon. This authority's statement was as follows:

"It may come at any time. There is good reason to believe that it would be an excellent move, the obvious move for the Central Empires to make now. Everything in their situation dictates such a move, which is likely to be made at any time."

THE SUN'S informant declined to indicate whether there was special authority for believing that such proposals were about to be made, but he was positive in saying that they might be expected immediately. Nor would he indicate the probable attitude of the allied Governments toward such proposals.

Smuts Gives Warning.

At a complimentary dinner given to-night in honor of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the victorious South African leader in a speech alluded to Germany's design to establish a great central African empire and the menace such a scheme would have been to the whole world.

"During my experiences in East Africa," said Gen. Smuts, "my eyes were opened to the serious danger of this plan. In that land there was a gigantic possibility in the huge population—one of the most valuable assets for the creation of the most powerful army the world had ever known. We do not know the value of a black army. If our statesmen had allowed such an army to be created it would have proved not only a serious menace to the future of South Africa but to the whole of the civilized world."

Gen. Smuts said he hoped that this problem would be borne in mind when a peace settlement came to be made and that the league of nations would absolutely forbid the military training of the African natives.

Says Austria Plans Russian Peace Offer

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 22.—It is the Austrian Emperor's idea to offer generous peace conditions to Russia, according to a German correspondent of the "Tijd." These will include the integral reestablishment of Poland, free passage through the Dardanelles and even a loan to Russia.

These proposals were discussed at the recent meeting between Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, at headquarters.

BERLIN, May 21, via London, May 22.—It is learned on good authority that a complete agreement has been reached between Germany and Austria on the Polish question as the result of the conference at Great Headquarters between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

TARNOWSKI'S PARTY SAFE IN ROTTERDAM

Ex-Ambassador Designate and 200 Austrians and Germans Reach Port.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, via London, May 22.—The Holland-America steamship Ryndam, with Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the Ambassador whom Austria sent to the United States, but whom Washington did not receive, and 200 persons associated with the Austrian diplomatic and consular corps in America and the German service in China aboard, arrived here safely yesterday.

Some of the prominent passengers arranged a concert a few nights ago, intending to give the proceeds to the German Red Cross, but the captain refused to sanction such a disposal of the funds. The money was finally directed sent to the Dutch Red Cross.

Prof. Kuno Meyer, late of Harvard, lectured in German during the voyage, denouncing British rule in Ireland. It was a curious fact that only Austrians attended the lectures. Two hundred of the Austrian passengers left here to-day in the direction of Berlin. A special train carried them across the border into Germany, whence most of them intend to proceed to Vienna. Admiral Paul von Hintzer, dismissed German Minister to Pekin, was on the train.

Only one submarine was sighted by the Ryndam during her voyage across the North Sea. The undersea craft just showed above the surface for a second or so, then dived. Its nationality was unknown. The sight caused a panic among the Austrians. In the last two nights, when the ship was in mine laden waters, the Austrians, donning life preservers, remained awake all night, while the American and Dutch passengers retired without fear.

Before crossing the Atlantic the Ryndam put in at Halifax, where examiners passed four days examining the luggage and relieved Austrians and Germans of money and jewelry. More than $300 which was taken will be held until after the war, then returned to its owners.

Count Tarnowski declared that his visit to the United States had been most enjoyable. None of the party had any complaints to make in regard to the examination of the ship by the British authorities at Halifax. A prominent Austrian from Chicago described the attitude of the British officials as most courteous.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 22.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, dismissed Austrian Ambassador to Washington, has been named by Emperor Charles among fifty-five life members of the Chamber of Seigneurs, according to a Vienna despatch to-day. Others on the list named with the former Ambassador at Washington are Field Marshal von Hoetzendorff, Gen. Krobatin and Col.-Gen. Boehm-Ermolli.

SHELL KAVALA BY SEA AND AIR.

Thirteen Warships and 12 Airplanes Bombard Ægean Port.

LONDON, May 22.—The simultaneous attack by thirteen warships and twelve airplanes on Kavala, a seaport on the Ægean, opposite the island of Thasos, is reported in to-day's Bulgarian War Office statement. Several houses were destroyed, according to the announcement, but no military damage was inflicted. One of the airplanes was shot down.

The Berlin report tells of artillery activity on both banks of the Vardar, between Lake Presba and the Cerna, and on the Struma. Serbian and British aviators successfully bombarded enemy depots, the Paris statement says.

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST IS 4,245,804

Almost 1,000,000 Killed—Slightly Wounded 1,500,000.

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

LONDON, May 22.—The total number of German casualties reported in the official German lists at the end of April was 4,245,804. The killed, deaths from wounds, less severely wounded, deaths from sickness and prisoners numbered more than 2,000,000, nearly 1,000,000 of whom were killed. The slightly wounded were given as 1,500,000.

Casualties reported in April are given as 42,838, including 4,308 prisoners and missing. Field Marshal Haig reported the capture of 17,300 Germans in that month, and the French reported taking more than 20,000 more.

TURKS ALSO ACTIVE.

Party Leader Recently Made Minister to Sweden.

COPENHAGEN, via London, May 22.—Manœuvres by the Young Turk party in Stockholm seem to call for attention in connection with the Socialist peace movement, as appointments by which the Turkish Legation there has been reconstituted give it importance beyond that usually attained by Turkey in a decidedly unimportant capital.

Ismael Deschambolet, who goes as Minister to Sweden, has been one of the most prominent members of the Young Turk movement and member of the Inner Council. Last summer he was regarded as Prefect and Ad Interim Vali of Constantinople, head of the secret police and a member of the all powerful Young Turk Triumvirate, the other members of which were Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Talaat Bey, Grand Vizier.

Ismael last summer visited Berlin and conferred with Emperor William at grand headquarters. He was accompanied to Stockholm by Col. Chukri, previously Military Attache of the Berlin Embassy; Essad Bey, former Secretary of the embassy at Berlin, and the former Imam, or religious head, of the Turkish Embassy at Petrograd.

URGE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Socialists Raise Call for New Form of Government.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 22.—The activity of Italian Socialist leaders, who recently were diligently agitating a peace move, is now being exerted in another direction. It