THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 79; lowest, 59.
Detailed weather reports on page 6.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 277. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DAVISON PLANS BIG CAMPAIGN FOR RED CROSS

The New Chairman Says First Task Will Be to Hearten Allies.

MUST HAVE $100,000,000

Men With Incomes of $50,000 Urged to Contribute Half to the Work.

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council and the man to whom President Wilson has entrusted probably the greatest humanitarian problem ever placed on the shoulders of a private citizen, outlined at his home near Glen Cove yesterday the tremendous plans which he and his associates are formulating for the alleviation of suffering on the battlefield and for the material and spiritual encouragement of our war weary, war stricken allies.

Hitherto Mr. Davison has had little time to devote to interviewers. Always a doer, not a talker, he has rarely expressed himself on any topic for publication. His place as a master of organization in business and finance has been gained by silent, hard work. Yesterday, however, he was moved by his conception of the necessity of awakening and arousing the American people to their responsibilities in the great project of reenergizing and vastly extending the work of the American National Red Cross to sketch with broad, rapid strokes the size of the task he has in hand and of uttering a warning (for it was nothing softer) of what may occur to this country if all of the people do not contribute their proper share in financing the Red Cross War Council's splendid programme.

Walking up and down the sea lawn of his home, his eyes fired by enthusiasm for the big, new job in hand, Mr. Davison spoke rapidly, making one word do the work of three or four as he appealed to the people to get ready to give $100,000,000 before this summer ends so the war council can drive ahead without loss of invaluable time or without waste of effort in its plans for taking care of the American troops that are going to Europe and for quick assistance to the impoverished, helpless citizens of the Allies who have suffered from the savageries of German occupation.

Wants Team Work.

Before entering into the first detailed explanation of what must be done in Red Cross work if the United States is to preserve its self-respect and if it is to make a great, immediate contribution toward utterly defeating Germany (a contribution which must assume large proportions before much military aid to the Allies is afforded), Mr. Davison hastened to minimize his own personal activities; to say that he desires to cooperate with other agencies and to supplement their invaluable work. He abhors the notion that he was appointed by the President to be a sort of Red Cross dictator.

He made it plain, on the contrary, that he is in thorough sympathy and understanding with all forms and divisions of Red Cross activity, as with the work of other agencies of relief and succor. He wants team work everywhere. His place as chairman of the war council of the Red Cross, as he understands the post of volunteer effort, is to bring to Red Cross activities the standards of organization and systematic effort that are employed by the most successful, ethically minded business men. His job is to get things done with the least lost motion, the least waste of time, money and materials, with the greatest possible effectiveness.

"In the first place," said Mr. Davison, "we are facing a situation which is utterly different from anything that ever appeared in connection with Red Cross work. In past times the activities of the Red Cross have been confined pretty much to alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded of its own particular nationals. That is to say that the former well understood conception of American Red Cross work was to care for American sufferers in military or civil life, to provide doctors and nurses and medicines and all necessary equipment and supplies. Whatever of help was afforded to the people of other countries was given incidentally, as a kind of overflow of charity and kindliness. Well, we are up against something very different in this war, and that should be made clear—if already it has not been explained—to every man, woman and child in these United States.

Our Battles Fought.

"I mean just this: Our allies have been fighting our battles for nearly three years. Their losses, their sufferings, their heroism, their terrible sacrifices, have been for us as much as for themselves. That may not have been thoroughly comprehended at the outset of the war, but who doubts it now? Who is there so blinded as not to see the true and actual scope of German autocratic ambition? So, then, this has been our war all along. Frenchmen, Belgians, Russians, Englishmen have died for us. Their people have become impoverished for us. The horribly ruined districts in northern France were sacrifices for us. France is full of blind men, of mutilated men, men who have lost about all that makes life worth while because they reared themselves as a wall between the German hordes and ourselves. These facts must be lightning sharp to everybody in this country.

"We have profited perforce from the sacrifices and sufferings of these brave allies. We have become the market place of the world. The war has sent great riches, great prosperity to our country. Nearly three years of this prosperity and security have been vouchsafed to the American people. Now, at once, immediately, there is need for action with all of our resources of men and money and sympathy—and the last is scarcely less important than the first and second. What are we going to do? It is up to the American people.

"Are the American people going to let the rest of a liberty loving world struggle and suffer for us and eventually be stricken down, taking with them in their fall the only barrier that now stands between the Germans and ourselves? These are no speculations, they are facts. Unless we in America wake up, unless our minds take fire with the inspiration for service, unless we open our pocketbooks and our hearts, then, mark my words, there may be a German Governor-General in Manhattan.

Continued on Second Page.

FRENCH REPEL HEAVY DRIVES SOUTH OF LAON

Five Attacks, in Mass Formation, Hurled Back at All Points.

GROUND LOST BY BRITISH

Haig's Men Push Ahead Near Lens, but Are Unable to Hold Gains.

LONDON, June 3.—Fierce fighting has raged during the last twenty-four hours on the two great battlefields of the western front, Arras and Aisne. A renewed British thrust toward Lens failed, after initial success, while five successive German attacks, in which infantry advanced in masses, were hurled back by the French.

The German attacks were aimed to drive the French from the two important plateaux of Vauclerc and Californie, on the Chemin des Dames, won in the recent French offensive south of Laon. They represented a tremendous effort by the Germans, preceded by nearly two days artillery preparation and aided by liquid fire. Troops from two divisions were used.

Reach French Trenches.

The mere number of troops that left the German trenches was so great that, though their close formed ranks were riddled by the French barrage and machine gun fire, some of them could not fail to reach the French advanced trenches. This happened in only two of the five German attempts, however. Three of them were smashed completely by the artillery. In the first attack the Germans broke and ran.

The second attack, on the Vauclerc plateau, was accompanied by liquid fire. The Germans entered the outlying line of linked up shell holes held by the French before their trench positions. Then came the French counter attack, led by the same troops who had taken the positions on May 4 and 5. They made short work of the Germans.

The last attack, on the Californie plateau, gave the Germans an even more considerable advantage at first. They penetrated at one point the first line trenches of the French. For the time the situation looked serious. Then a French counter attack in force was ordered. After a violent hand to hand struggle in the contested trenches the Germans were driven out.

British Attack Fails.

On the British front the day did not go so well for the Allies. Last night by the light of a full moon the British infantry made their first attack in weeks, hoping to advance their line in the southwestern suburbs of Lens. They attacked on the southern bank of the River Souchez, due west of Avion, among the mining villages and pits that circle the great coal city.

By early dawn the British had captured all their objectives. These were the electric power station just south of the Souchez, full of German machine guns, and some brick chimneys of the coal works further south which had been transformed into a strong point by the German engineers, says the Associated Press correspondent at the front.

But in this region of shafts and pits, slag heaps and factories, each of which affords first class cover to the defenders and a ready made mount for machine guns, to capture positions is one thing and to hold them another. Since the early days of the battle of Arras, when the British almost took Lens and the Germans started to evacuate the city, Von Hindenburg has made up his mind to hang on at all costs. So the Germans were sent at once to the counter attack.

Struggle Lasts for Hours.

Reserves were hurried up, and as quickly as they came were sent in to recapture the lost field fortresses. About the power works and the factory buildings there raged a violent struggle, in which the lines fluctuated back and forth. After hours of fighting the British were forced to yield the positions.

Though the heavy fighting at Lens and on the Aisne engrosses observers here, the situation on the front in Belgium remains interesting. In both day and night statements Berlin announces that the very heavy artillery fire at Wytschaete continues, and in fact has grown more intense during the day. Raiding activity in that locality and on the front of the Belgian army also continues noticeably lively. The official statements follow:

French Night Statement—According to supplementary reports the German attacks directed last night and this morning against the plateaux of Vauclerc and Californie were carried out by units belonging to two divisions. On the Vauclerc plateau the Germans assaulted in very dense waves. At certain points the enemy infantry moved forward shoulder to shoulder in the first attack and were driven back in disorder by our fire.

Jets of Fire Used.

The second attack, which was more violent and accompanied by jets of flame, enabled them to gain a footing for a few moments in our advanced elements, but they were beaten back almost immediately by the energetic counter attack of our troops. All the attempts directed against the west and central sections of the Californie plateau completely failed.

The same regiments which had covered themselves with glory in the capture on May 4 and 5 of Craonne and the Vauclerc and Californie plateaux gave new proof of their admirable valor in defence of the positions they had conquered.

Finally in the northeast corner of the plateaux the enemy, who renewed his attempts in the morning and succeeded in gaining a foothold in our trenches of the first line, was driven out by a brilliant return offensive on the part of our troops. In the course of this struggle, which was of extreme violence, the enemy suffered very heavy losses. We maintained completely all of our positions and took additional prisoners.

Dixmude Line Shelled.

Belgian Statement—In the course of the night the German artillery bombarded our front north of Dixmude. To-day the enemy violently bombarded our front at Dixmude and south of the Yser. Our artillery replied effec-

Continued on Third Page.

King George Inspecting U. S. Destroyer at Liverpool.

Copyright by International Film Service.

This picture, the first to arrive in the United States, shows King George visiting one of the American destroyers at Liverpool upon its arrival in European waters to take part in the world conflict a few days after America formally drew her sword for the cause of democracy and humanity. The British monarch is being shown the mechanism of some of the guns by the Yankee bluejackets aboard the destroyer in which he evinced a lively interest.

ENGLISH LABOR VOTES PEACE

Speaker Fears 40 Years of War Unless People Act at Once.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 3.—More than 1,500 delegates from labor and Socialist organizations and peace societies met at Leeds to-day and passed resolutions favoring an early peace without annexations or indemnities. The meeting formed the nucleus for a British council of workmen and soldiers similar to the Russian council.

Robert Smillie, an official of the mine workers, who acted as chairman, said that the meeting wanted to consult the will of the people all over the country regarding peace. "We believe," he said, "that if there is to be no peace until a knockout blow is delivered, the war may last forty or fifty years. A lasting peace can never be brought about by kings or by the military, but by the common people."

Resolutions were adopted proclaiming the sympathy of the convention with the work directed to the accomplishment of peace without annexations or indemnities which has been done by the Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and also by the German Socialists, and demanding that the British Government support that formula in harmony with the Russian Government.

A message from the Russian workmen's and soldiers' delegates, which was received with cheering, read: "The executive of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates sends salutations and fraternal greetings and hopes to meet the representatives of the Leeds conference both on July 15 and July 30. The executive finds Stockholm most convenient for the proposed conference. The details have not yet been settled, and will be telegraphed later."

The following reply to the workmen's and soldiers' delegates was adopted: "The largest and greatest convention of labor, Socialist and democratic bodies Great Britain has held in this generation to-day indorsed the Russian declaration of foreign policy and war aims and pledged itself to work, through its newly constituted workmen's and soldiers' delegates, for an immediate democratic peace."

The resolution calling for the establishment in England of a workmen's and soldiers' council says it will work for "a people's peace." Upon this Mr. Smillie said: "The time has come when the people need greater civil rights. Our soldiers are inarticulate. They have no organization to call attention to their grievances or to demand better treatment of their wives and children. There should be a closer link between the civil and military population. The chief difficulty is that the soldiers are not allowed to participate. Meantime the prospect is bright for bringing the industrial and military population closer together."

Philip Snowden, Socialist member of Parliament for Blackburn, said: "For three years we have appealed to the Government to state its peace terms and none has been forthcoming. Let us tell the Government our peace terms dealing with annexation—that all peoples, including Ireland, Egypt and India, should have the right to decide their own destiny."

The meeting finally decided to divide the country into thirteen districts. Each district was to hold a conference and effect the organization of a local council at the earliest possible moment on the Russian model.

Many speakers denounced the Government because of the restriction of civil liberties. One speaker declared that seventy-four British subjects had been long interned and never brought to trial. The recent arrests of the leaders of the machinists' strike were bitterly denounced, with the declaration that they never would be forgotten. Undoubtedly the scheme of forming workmen's and soldiers' councils will be carried out. The chief difficulty is the uncertainty whether the Government will allow the soldiers to participate.

To Constantinople by Zeppelin.

LONDON, June 3.—A Berlin despatch transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Copenhagen correspondent says that the Aeronautical Club will establish a Zeppelin route between Hamburg and Constantinople for both passengers and postal traffic at a cost of approximately $5,000,000. Eleven stations are planned along the route.

BARON ASTOR MADE A VISCOUNT BY KING

Five Peers, 25 Barons and 46 Knights in Birthday List.

LONDON, June 3.—William Waldorf Astor, Baron Astor of Hever Castle, is made a Viscount, according to the King's birthday list of honors, announced today. He secured the title of Baron in 1916.

The list is again of formidable length. Recognition is given for services in all fields of endeavor in connection with the war rather than for the peaceful arts. In addition to what is known as the Premier's list the creation of three Viscounts, five Peers, twenty-five Barons, forty-six Knights and eight English and two Irish Privy Councillors is announced. There is an extremely long list of diplomatic, colonial and Indian honors as well as service promotions.

The Earl of Rosebery is given the Royal Victorian Chain. Among the military promotions are those of Major-Gen. E. H. H. Allenby and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, commanding armies engaged in the Arras and Scarpe battles, who are made Generals. Field Marshal Viscount French receives the rare distinction of being appointed a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

William Watson, the poet, is made a Knight. The new Viscounts are Baron Astor of Hever Castle (formerly William Waldorf Astor of New York), Baron Devonport, who resigned last week as Food Controller, and Baron Farquhar, Lord Steward. The Right Hon. Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, Col. Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Henry Smith, banker, and Sir William Heskith Lever are created Barons.

Among the new Baronets are Sir Thomas R. Dewar, Sir Robert A. Hadfield, Sir William Henry Dunn, Lord Mayor of London, and J. W. Flavelle, Canadian Minister of Munitions.

The new Knights include John Foster Fraser, traveller and lecturer; Hamo Thorneycroft, sculptor; Arthur Stockdale Cope, painter; Greenwood Mears, secretary to the Dardanelles Commission; A. R. Roberts, journalist; George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Thomas Erskine Holland, lawyer; John Aird, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and George Burn, manager of the Bank of Ottawa.

The *Times* in an editorial says "Lord Astor's name gives the honor list an appropriate Anglo-American flavor. He has proved himself a most public spirited, lavishly generous citizen of his adopted country."

U. S. LINER IN A COLLISION.

Part of Superstructure Smashed by British Cruiser.

The belated arrival yesterday at an American port of an American passenger steamship was accounted for by her collision two weeks ago with a British cruiser in a British port. A section of the superstructure of the merchantman on the port side and several lifeboats were ripped off. She was sent into dock for repairs and her passengers were sent to a hotel.

Among the passengers were Percy Alden, M. P., who will lecture here; Arthur Barnay, national supervising secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New Zealand, who has been twelve months with the Colonial troops on the French front; Capt. Ronald Brue of the British Flying Corps, wounded and here to inspect and test aeroplanes, and Charles Edwards, captain of the American steamship Rockingham, sunk by a German submarine.

SHARK BITES SON OF SAVANNAH'S MAYOR

Right Arm of W. J. Pierpont, Jr., Almost Severed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 3.—Wallace J. Pierpont, Jr., son of Mayor Pierpont, was attacked by a shark in Calibougua Sound this afternoon while he was out with his wife and children. The shark closed its jaws on Mr. Pierpont's right arm and almost severed it.

Mrs. Pierpont saved her husband's life. He had stopped his motor boat in what he supposed was shallow water to take the children in bathing. Taking the painter, he jumped overboard. The water was deep and he went down. At the moment Mrs. Pierpont saw the shark appear over where her husband had dived, and as Mr. Pierpont swam back to the surface the fish flopped over on its back and closed its jaws on his arm.

Mrs. Pierpont pulled in the painter with all her strength, which brought her husband to the top, and helped him crawl into the boat.

U. S. MISSION IS SAFE IN RUSSIA

Root and Other Envoys Reach Port After Voyage Across Pacific.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Reports received at the Navy Department announced the safe arrival at a Russian port of the American commission headed by Elihu Root. Their arrival is regarded as timely here because of the need for American influence to offset the intrigues of German agents in Russia. Mr. Root will be in a position to explain and elaborate on President Wilson's outline of this Government's war aims as incorporated in a message recently despatched to Petrograd.

The State Department will make the President's statement public as soon as word has come from American Ambassador Francis that it has been presented officially at the Russian capital. It was understood nearly a week ago that it had been received, but this report is now doubted and the State Department is trying to trace the message through the cable companies. It may be that the presentation of the note will await Mr. Root's arrival in Petrograd.

The commission left Washington about May 15, charged with greetings to the new democratic Government of Russia, and authorized to pledge unstinted aid from the United States, not only in the prosecution of war against the common enemy but in the rehabilitation of the demoralized country. It was preceded by a special mission of railroad experts, whose arrival already has been announced.

After a final conference between President Wilson and Mr. Root the commissioners travelled overland to the Pacific coast and there boarded a fast naval vessel for the voyage to the Orient. Under the voluntary censorship, at the request of the Government, nearly all American newspapers refrained from publishing anything about their departure.

The American commission comprises Elihu Root, Ambassador Extraordinary; John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan and Charles Edward Russell, envoys extraordinary; Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, military representative of the President; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, naval representative of the President; Col. R. E. L. Michie, aid to chief of staff. Col. William V. Judson, military attache to the diplomatic mission; Lieut.-Col. T. Bently Mott, military aid to the Ambassador Extraordinary; Surgeon Holton C. Curl, U. S. N.; Lieut. Alva D. Barnhard, U. S. N., aid to Rear Admiral Glennon; James McKenna, chief clerk and disbursing officer of the mission; Clyde S. Stilwell, James F. O'Rourke, Jay Keegan, Duane E. Washburn, Walter W. King and George D. Gregory, clerks; Sergeant Paul Z. Randolph, orderly, and George E. Long, messenger.

Charles R. Crane, Envoy Extraordinary; Basil Miles, secretary to the mission; Major Stanley Washburn, U. S. A., assistant secretary to the mission, and F. Eugene Prince, civil aid and interpreter, were already in Russia and will join the party at its destination.

BIG TASK FOR EXPERTS.

Americans Will Have Free Hand in Railroad Plans.

PETROGRAD, via London, June 3.—The American Railroad Commission, which has arrived at Vladivostok, can render an enormous service to Russia, in the opinion of N. V. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Communications, expressed in an interview with the Associated Press. He said he was leaving it an absolutely free hand to decide what the Russian railways need.

"In pursuance of our policy in leaving the commission a free hand," continued M. Nekrasoff, "we have no detailed programme for it. The commission will spend some days at Vladivostok in order to arrange for the construction of a workshop for putting together American locomotives, which heretofore have been assembled only at Harbin. On the way Chairman Stevens will inspect the Siberian railroad and decide on a report to us as to what defects there are in the construction and management and how these may be remedied."

ROSEN COUNSELS RUSSIA TO QUIT AND SEEK PEACE

Former Envoy to U. S. Says New Regime Cannot Fight Germany.

URGES A CONFERENCE

Suggests Entente Tell Petrograd What Terms It Will Agree To.

PETROGRAD, June 2, via London, June 3.—In a long declaration published in to-day's *Dyen* Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States, suggests as a means of exit for Russia from her present chaotic condition a diplomatic conference with the Entente Allies to determine a possible basis for peace with the Central Powers. The original aims of the war—the complete ruin of the enemy—have become hopeless, he declares, and the conflict promises to develop into a slow process of more or less general exhaustion of both sides.

"Russia is on the edge of a precipice," says Baron Rosen. "Safety demands that she find an exit before the growing anarchy wrecks the country. She must say good-by to illusions and look the truth in the eye. The watchword of 'War to the end' must be considered in the light of conditions.

Facing Shameful Peace.

"Those conditions are becoming worse with increasing disorganization. The enemy as well as the Allies are informed of that fact. We are running the risk of being abandoned by the Allies or left to the necessity of making a shameful peace if we defer following the only course conformable with dignity and honor. We must abandon the use of words which mean nothing clear and definite and begin a diplomatic conference with the Allies and the United States, which has joined the coalition, and find out what conditions of peace will satisfy them and at the same time be in accordance with the spirit of the declaration of the temporary Government and the principles proclaimed by President Wilson."

Baron Rosen, who was a member of the Council of the Empire under the old regime, acknowledges that Russia is late with such a diplomatic suggestion, which, in his opinion, should have followed President Wilson's appeal to the belligerent countries. At that time, however, the governing classes of all the countries were so intent upon the idea of the complete ruin of the enemy, he comments, that no one Government could assert its readiness to solve the problems of the war by conferences.

"Thus," he adds, "an unfortunate situation was created, an exit from which was possible only by the injection of a new and powerful factor—the Russian revolution. In this consists its great world importance. The Russian democracy was the first to have the courage to say aloud the definite word which has freed everybody from the bloody hypnosis under which the nations labored for nearly three years."

Mme. Breshkovskaya Elected.

In the election for members of the executive committee of the Council of Peasants' Delegates, M. Tchernoff, the Socialist Minister of Agriculture, heads the list with 810 votes. Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, known as the "grandmother of the Russian revolution," recently returned from exile, polled 809 votes. War Minister Kerensky was third with 802, while Vera Figner, the Socialist leader, was seventh. Those who failed of election included Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, who received only twenty votes; M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, who received eleven votes, and Maxim Gorky, eight votes.

M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, are going to Kronstadt with a view to arranging a settlement of the difficulty existing between the members of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Government. M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has returned to Petrograd.

"Kronstadt will be declared morally boycotted, outlawed and cut off from the rest of the empire unless it immediately withdraws its defiance of the provisional Government."

This statement was made to the Associated Press to-day by Minister of Justice Perevelzeff, who recently conducted negotiations with local extremists on behalf of the Petrograd Government and narrowly escaped being lynched by a mob owing to his insistence upon the release of an innocent officer who had been imprisoned.

"Kronstadt's defiance was discussed yesterday by the Council of Ministers," continued M. Perevelzeff. "All, including the Socialist Ministers, agree that the Government must not tolerate declarations of independence by separate districts. In this we are absolutely supported by the Petrograd Council of Deputies, proof to this effect being shown to-day when two Deputies have gone to the fortress with the aim of bringing the rebels to reason.

Cabinet to Take Action.

"Kronstadt exaggerates its strength. We have here sufficient troops and ships to coerce the rebels. We could also easily blockade the island and starve it out, but I and my colleagues are agreed that such measures are not desirable. Instead, the Cabinet will probably to-morrow, if in the meantime Kronstadt has not surrendered, issue a declaration that the fortress town has turned traitor to the revolution and become an enemy of Russia's new freedom. We are convinced that the universal reprobation of Russia will, without harsher measures, bring the extremists to reason.

"Kronstadt has always been a difficult problem. Many politically uneducated visionaries and extremists are there and also many of avowedly criminal types. We have taken measures which make a German attack absolutely impossible. Therefore no harm can come to Russia from anything Kronstadt can do. You may be assured that Kronstadt's boasted independence is doomed to a speedy end."

The hero of the Kronstadt revolution is a young chemistry student of the Petrograd Technological College, Anatole Lamanoff, who by his eloquence and his flaming enthusiasm and his unexampled energy recently made himself president of the local Council of Workmen's and

Continued on Third Page.

Kaiser Agrees to Keep Captives Off Firing Line

LONDON, June 3.—Arrangements have been completed with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British war prisoners from the firing line, according to an official announcement to-night.

The prisoners will be kept a minimum distance of 30 kilometers (18½ miles) from the actual front, both in the eastern and western zones.

CHINESE REBELS NAME DICTATOR

Provisional Government Is Organized With Hsu-Shih-Chang at Head.

SHANGHAI, June 3.—Gen Shang-Hsun, Military Governor of the Province of Anhwei, arrived in Tientsin Saturday evening and after a conference with the militarists a provisional Government was formed.

Hsu-Shih-Chang was appointed Dictator, Wang-Shih-Chen, the acting Premier, was made Premier; Tuan-Chi-Kwei, brother of Tuan-Chi-Jui, former Premier, was named Minister of War; Thao-Julin, who is believed to be strongly pro-Japanese, received the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and Tung-Hau-lung, former Minister of Communications, was chosen as Minister of the Interior.

The chief of the gendarmerie at Pekin has been requested to watch President Li-Yuan-Hung, who presumably is virtually a prisoner and who is expected to resign forthwith.

The militarists have completely isolated Pekin. The Government has established a strict censorship on the telegraph lines.

11 PROVINCES REVOLT.

Chinese President Is Powerless—His Orders Are Ignored.

PEKIN, June 3.—Eleven provinces of China, including Chi-li, in which Pekin is situated, no longer recognize the authority of the Pekin Government. The provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si and Yun-nan are supporting President Li Yuan Hung. The Provisional Assembly of Kwang-tung, in assuring its loyal support to the President and Parliament, demands that the military governors be dismissed and punished.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former Premier Tang Shao-yi and other revolutionary leaders are proceeding hurriedly to Canton. It seems probable that should the military governors persist in their revolutionary course the three loyal south China provinces named, Kwang-tung, Kwang-si and Yun-nan, will rise in support of the President. At present the situation is serious and the President virtually powerless.

According to official information today, President Li Yuan Hung intends to-morrow to introduce a bill taking in a declaration of war against Germany if there is a quorum present in Parliament. The presence of a quorum, however, seems doubtful, as yesterday when Parliament convened there was no quorum as a result of 250 members leaving Pekin and eleven provinces demanding the dissolution of Parliament.

Attempts are being made to influence President Li Yuan Hung to resign rather than to dissolve Parliament, the object being to throw the blame for any disturbance upon the militarists. The President has issued a mandate pleading with Chang Hsun, the commander of the Government troops at Nankin and Feng-Kwo-chang, to come to Pekin and effect a compromise. The commander has accepted and is coming to-morrow.

The militarists, it is said, do not intend to force a disturbance while they are in control of the railways. Traffic has been uninterrupted and the militarists are demanding a new election immediately for the purpose of getting a workable constitution. President Li Yuan Hung is powerless owing to the Pekin military commanders refusing to carry out his orders. Tuan Chi-jui, the former Premier, in refusing the demand of the militarists that he accept office, said he was tired of politics even if a compromise were possible.

TROOPS BEING MOVED.

Hsu-Shih-Chang Is Head of New Military Government.

TIENTSIN, June 3.—The Consuls here have been informed officially that the Province of Chi-li has broken off relations with the Central Government. Detachments of troops have reached Sang-Wan-Chuan, twenty-five miles from Tientsin. Military headquarters have been established in Tientsin city. Hsu-Shih-Chang, former Secretary of State, has been appointed head of the new military government.

Chang-Soulin, Governor of Mukden Province, has commandeered railway cars to bring troops toward Pekin. The troops are not to enter Tientsin, but will remain within a short distance of the city until the President's final decision is announced. It is stated here that Pekin is quiet.

TWO TORPEDOES FAIL TO SINK KROONLAND

Missiles Hit Liner Glancing Blows and Don't Explode.

Two German submarines made a concerted torpedo attack on the American Line steamship Kroonland on her last outward voyage, firing four torpedoes, two of which hit the liner glancing blows but did not explode, according to a report brought here yesterday by an American, recently in England, who said he was told of the attack by an officer on the ship.

The liner was nearing the British coast, the American was informed, when two torpedoes, fired from opposite sides of the vessel from submerged U-boats, were seen. Both torpedoes missed the bow of the ship by less than twenty feet. The Kroonland was going at high speed and the navigating officer on the bridge gave orders to zigzag. Quickly two more torpedoes were launched. This time the aim of the Germans was better, for the missiles actually touched the sides of the liner, but the blows were not sufficiently direct to explode the contact detonators in the torpedoes.

Naval gunners on the Kroonland fired shells into the water at the point where it was judged the submersibles were, but so far as known no hits were made.

PLOTTERS FACE DEATH PENALTY FOR TREASON

Gregory Warns It May Be Invoked in Extreme Violations.

AGITATION IS GROWING

Washington Hears Threat of Force of Arms to Foil Registration.

SOCIALISTS UNDER FIRE

Copies of Pamphlets Now Under Scrutiny by Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—With instances of agitation against army registration multiplying as the date for the enrolment approaches, the Department of Justice has adopted the policy of bringing the charge of treason, punishable by death, against the persons who most flagrantly and openly advocate a refusal to register and a resistance to conscription.

The Department wishes to impress forcibly on the minds of the anti-conscription propagandists the seriousness of the offence in which they are indulging. The threat of six years imprisonment for conspiring to interfere with the operation of the law so far has not appeared to act as a substantial deterrent. All over the United States it has been reported to the Department individuals and groups of individuals are continuing their efforts to league the young men of the country in a movement to resist registration and conscription and are giving voice to seditious and treasonable utterances.

As a result of this policy eleven men arrested in Cincinnati as well as Charles Kronenberg, who was held without bail yesterday in Jersey City on a charge of treason, face death sentences. It is regarded as unlikely that the extreme penalty will be imposed unless the agitation assumes more serious proportions and the anti-conscriptionists go to greater lengths in their opposition.

A report received to-day at the Department of Justice from police authorities at Hagerstown, Md., announced the arrest there of a man charged with distributing literature designed to dissuade men from registering.

Socialist Pamphlets Scanned.

Copies of the proclamation and war programme issued from the Chicago office of the Socialist party have been received in Washington and submitted to the Department of Justice. After asserting that the United States entered the war against Germany at the instigation of the predatory capitalists and that its action could not be justified even on the plea that it is a war in defence of America's rights and honor, the Socialist party leaders recommend to the workers and pledge themselves to a course of action which includes:

"Continuous, active and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions and all other means within our power.

"Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for war expenses by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon future generations.

Force Not Feared.

There have been several reports that in some parts of the country men secretly have banded together to prevent registration by force of arms. That any of the reported plans will be carried out is doubted by officials.

"I anticipate no resort to force to prevent registration," said Attorney-General Gregory to-day. "If any one should attempt it he will be promptly dealth with."

The registration officials believe will be fairly complete. While professional agitators have been busy continually, at the same time there has been strong evidence of general disposition to comply with the law. The prediction is made that the registration will be above 10,000,000. Probably by midnight Tuesday it will be possible to state with approximate accuracy the number of men who have presented themselves during the fourteen hours of registration. A week later the lists of the registrars will have reached Washington and further analysis will be possible.

It was explained at the Provost Marshal General's office that men of Polish nativity subject to the registration who were born in sections of Poland now held by Germany or Austria should register on June 5 as natives of Poland claimed by Germany or by Austria as the case may be and not as Germans or Austrians.

Although no arrangements were originally made for the registration of Americans abroad prior to their return to this country, steps to accommodate the men desiring to register in foreign lands immediately finally have been taken.

Cards have been sent to American Consuls and they have been instructed to fill out and certify to the cards of such American citizens as may apply. The requirement that registration cards must reach the domicile of the citizens by June 5 will not be strictly applicable to Americans abroad.

3 SECRETLY ARRESTED.

Police Refuse to Give Names of Prisoners.

Three mysterious arrests, which were made early yesterday morning, together with unusual activities throughout the day by high and low officials in the Department of Justice, the secret service and the Police Department made it plain that the comparatively few but persistent anti-conscriptionists and profiteerers were making a last desperate fight on the eve of the nationwide military registration which begins at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

From early in the morning until nightfall the chief activities of the Federal