of humanity. * * * The Allies will all countersign the President's declaration of their aims."

Will Scatter Untruth.

The *Times* comments: "It is addressed to the common sense and conscience of every individual citizen of the allied democracies. We cannot easily conceive anything better adapted to scatter the clouds of untruth and sophistry with which the enemy has been seeking to darken and confuse the Russians. President Wilson, with remorseless hand, strips off the rags of righteousness under which the Germans seek to hide their motives."

The *Chronicle* calls the message a singularly impressive document, and continues: "No statesman can speak to lovers of peace and freedom with a more unchallengeable authority. It is this which gives a peculiar weight to his warning against Germany's sham peace manœuvres and his insistence that nothing short of an equivalent of an allied victory can secure the future of democracy."

The *Daily News* says: "With a moderation, clarity and force that no living statesman can surpass President Wilson has recalled the world of enemies, allies and neutrals to the great fundamental issues of the war. * * * The message will be a powerful and welcome reenforcements to statesmen like Kerensky, who are laboring to preserve the stability and direct the liberated vigor of the Russian people."

The *News* thinks that the implications of the principles enunciated by the President "will probably be found to point to a wide extension of international control, as for example to parts of Africa and the Ottoman Empire." It continues: "The Allies can accept these principles in every syllable."

The *Daily Mail* also declares that all the Allies can readily accept every one of President Wilson's principles, and says that the message hits the mark in every sense.

The *Manchester Guardian* describes the message as an extraordinary and powerful piece of writing. The paper finds little new in his statement of principles affecting a peace settlement, but says that his "application of them to the present situation in Russia almost startles by its boldness and blunt downrightness." The *Guardian* concludes: "It is a powerful piece of analysis, and if it is read and understood in Russia it will settle the future not only of Russian liberty but of the world's."

APPROVED IN PARIS.

Message Applies to All Allies, One Paper Says.

PARIS, June 11.—President Wilson's note to Russia to-day occupies a prominent position in the French newspapers. The general current of editorial opinion strongly approves of it. The *Journal des Debats* says the note is in reality a message to the Russian people and all the Allies showing the indispensable necessity of all States based upon liberal principles pursuing the war until victory establishes this liberal principle throughout the world and puts an end to autocracy.

"Mr. Wilson shows," the newspaper continues, "that the entire world, caught in the meshes of Germanic intrigue, is absolutely compelled to break the chains in order to liberate itself. It is necessary, he demonstrates, either to vanquish or to submit to autocracy; that we either must dominate or be dominated. Mr. Wilson unmasks the sophistry of reestablishing peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. While he is against conquest he requires the righting of wrongs and guarantees against their renewal. He wishes no people to be forced to accept a sovereignty it rejects. While he cites no country and names no sovereignty, yet each nationality affected will readily understand his meaning."

The *Temps* gives a prominent place to the note, but makes no comment on it. *La Presse* says: "The document has an elevated philosophic character which is marked by moderation of purposes expressed and a firm intention of attaining those purposes."

Georges Berthoulat says in *La Liberte*: "President Wilson's note to Russia is a compendium of universal democracy that the American Republic invites Russia to study. It is striking, logical, profound and human. Will the Russian democracy in its cradle listen to the American democracy in its full experience?"

RUSSIA ORDERS CARS.

500 Locomotives Included in Latest Purchase.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Russia has placed a new order for railroad rolling stock in this country, it was learned today. The purchase is said to include 500 locomotives and 10,000 cars. This is the third recent purchase made of the $100,000,000 loan.

Owing to the scarcity of bottoms the railroad equipment instead of starting from New York and going through the Panama Canal will be shipped overland to the Pacific coast and sent from there to Vladivostok by boat.

It is said that three empty trains to one full train are making the westward trip because the British Government, which formerly sent its ships around the Horn and through the canal for supplies from the Pacific coast, now insists on delivery at some Atlantic port so that time and tonnage may be conserved.

This has taxed the facilities of the railroads and is said to have been responsible for a considerable part of the car shortage for eastbound freight. It also has increased the haul for the commodities which formerly averaged 200 miles to an average of 2,000 miles.

RUSSIANS ATTACKING.

War Office Announces Successful Thrust Against Germans.

LONDON, June 11.—Another daring thrust into the Teuton lines by Russian scouts is announced by the Russian War Office to-day. Last night the Russians threw back a Teuton post with the bayonet in spite of mine explosions. The German statement says the situation on the Russian front is unchanged. The Russian statement follows:

On the western front a scouting party made a nocturnal reconnaissance. Notwithstanding the explosion of mines by the enemy the scouting party surrounded wire entanglements, attacked the enemy at the point of the bayonet and threw back the barrier guard. Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

STAFF MEN IN PARIS.

Conference Had With French on U. S. Army Problems.

PARIS, June 11.—The first contingent of American officers of Major Pershing's staff arrived here this morning. The party consists of Col. McCarthy of the Quartermaster Corps, Col. Taylor of the Engineers, Col. Ireland of the Medical Corps, Major Drum of the General Staff, and Quartermaster Captains Moore and Parges.

The officers were met at the station by Major James A. Logan, Jr., and Capt. Carl Boyd, resident military attaches. Their arrival was without formalities.

The officers have come to look over a large amount of work preliminary to caring for the American forces when they arrive. Informal conferences were held during the day betwe French and American officers.

RUSSIA IN A FRENZY, MARCOSSON ASSERTS

Writer Returns From Europe With Graphic Picture of War Conditions.

SWEDEN FACING REVOLT

Spain to Be Democracy—British Army a "Marvellous Fighting Machine."

An intimate picture of conditions in the warring countries was brought back to America yesterday by Isaac F. Marcosson, magazine writer and student of business organization and finance. In its broader outlines it was of Russia, joyriding with freedom; of France, bleeding and white; of Sweden, on the verge of revolt, and of Spain, headed for democracy. The British army he called "a marvellous fighting machine, as fine a piece of standardization as the world has ever seen."

"Russia," said Mr. Marcosson, "has gone freedom mad. Her army has ceased to be an asset; it will be fortunate if it holds its own. I am hopeful of Russia's future only if the men now running the Government are kept in office. The minute these men are deposed I say, God help Russia."

Mr. Marcosson left the United States January 13 and in a trip from London across to Petrograd made a minute study of the machinery and organization of the war and its governmental operation. He interviewed the biggest military and political men in all the allied nations except Italy. He was in the trenches with the English, French and Belgian soldiers. He was at Kirkwall and saw the whole British grand fleet.

Russia Has Real "H. C. of L."

"The cost of living in Russia is incredible," he said. "Cigars that were 25 cents are now $2. I paid $20 for a small platter of toast—it was the only toast in Petrograd. I think somebody must have had it hidden in a safe in some cellar.

"But as for drinks—Russia is surely on the water wagon. That is what saved it for the revolution. The bloodshed would have been terrible. And my opinion is that when Nicholas signed the anti-vodka decree he signed his own death warrant. Also, when the war is over Russia will remain on the water wagon.

"This war has meant remarkable development to England. Her women and children and old men are organized. Each one is doing his bit. And here is something I'd like to say to America: I hope America will take England's lesson of national service and of lending. The way England has become a nation of small investors is remarkable, and America, to be successful, must become a nation of small investors.

War to Continue Next Year.

"It is a great mistake," he asserted, "for America to get the idea that it is going to be a short war—a ghastly mistake. I am no optimist about America ending the war. War has become the world's habit, and it's hard to change a habit.

"Sweden now is on the verge of revolt. Her army and navy men are pro-German and the rich Swedes are getting richer. But the people are pro-Ally. Norway is very much pro-Ally. Sweden is shaky. Russian revolution has put Europe in the mood of democracy. It would never have been possible without war. The war really put democracy on the map. Spain is now headed for it; they are all headed for it, except England, which has a crowned republic."

PERSHING IS IDOL OF ALL BRITAIN

General Is King George's Luncheon Guest and Pleases Army Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 11.—"Thorough in every detail of his character." This is the concise summing up of Gen. Pershing from a well known British army officer who has been in close contact with the American leader since his arrival here.

It is not difficult to see how well impressed are all Britons who get a glimpse of Gen. Pershing. For the past forty-eight hours he has been tearing through formalities with an energy which, to an Englishman, is typical of all Americans. They expect an American to do things with snap and Pershing seems to fit all the details of the Englishman's preconceived idea of him.

Since he stopped on the quay and broke the usual formality of a dress parade by addressing a private in his guard of honor Gen. Pershing has been a regular whirlwind. Several comments are made in the press upon the manner in which he met the King, introduced his staff officers and developed cordial relations with his Majesty all within a half hour.

To-day he had luncheon with the King and to-night he is the honor guest among the most distinguished gathering of British and American statesmen that has been held in some time. To-morrow night Premier Lloyd George will give Gen. Pershing and his staff a banquet at Lancaster House on behalf of the Government.

Every incident connected with Gen. Pershing's presence in London leads to the conclusion that he is the biggest popular idol of the hour.

Gen. Pershing and Ambassador Page drove to Buckingham Palace in the Ambassador's car and passed two hours there. After luncheon the King and Queen showed the visitors through the historic rooms and about the palace grounds. From the palace Gen. Pershing went to the War Office, where members of his personal staff had been in conference for several hours with representatives of their corresponding departments in the British army. The officer who represents the American military air service devoted two hours to discussing plans for cooperation.

The guests at Ambassador Page's dinner to Gen. Pershing and the members of his staff were David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, the Earl of Derby, Lord Robert Cecil, Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, Field Marshal Viscount French, Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Gen. Jan Smuts, Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir John S. Cowans, Major-Gen. Sir Francis W. McDonogh, Major-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, Lord Brooke and Rear Admiral William Reginald Hall, R. N. Those of Gen. Pershing's staff present were Col. Benjamin Alvord, Col. Andrew W. Brewster, Col. Edgar Russel and Major James C. Harbord.

Suppress "Lokalanzeiger" Edition.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 11.—The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* reports that its Saturday evening issue was suppressed for publishing a report that a peace deputation from the Austrian army had arrived at Petrograd.

LABOR URGES QUICK ACTION ON FOOD LAW

Samuel Gompers and Other Labor Men in Conference With President.

PLANS SPECIAL MESSAGE

Leaders Say Measure Must Be Passed by July 1 to Check Discontent.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Wilson is so desirous of the prompt passage of the Lever food bill, which was ordered reported out of the House Committee on Agriculture to-day, that he is prepared to send a special message to Congress on the subject or to appear in person before a joint session of the two houses.

This was the impression gained of his attitude to-day at a White House conference with national labor leaders and with members of the labor group of the House of Representatives and after the President previously had held an extended conference with Herbert C. Hoover, who will be the food controller under the provisions of the Lever bill.

Samuel Gompers headed the union delegation which visited the President. Others in the conference were Representatives Nolan, California; Ziehlman, Maryland; Van Dyke, Minnesota, and London, New York, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; Grant Hamilton, J. W. Sullivan and A. J. Berres, representing departments of the federation; P. J. McNamara of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. B. Doak of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; W. M. Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Postal Clerks Association.

President Is In Agreement.

It is understood the President expressed himself in hearty accord with the representations of the labor men that the food legislation, which has been pending in Congress since April 30 and which was in process of formation from the date of the declaration of war, April 6, must be passed by July 1 in order to give it its maximum effectiveness. He also is understood to have a similar concern over the laggard course the legislation has pursued since its introduction, while prices continue to rise and neutrals are buying up food stocks badly needed by the United States and her allies.

"We laid before the President the fact that the working people of the United States, as we have had occasion to learn, have made frequent protests and complaints against the high cost of living," said Mr. Gompers after the conference at the White House. "The labor interests recognize the immediate need for legislation to meet the situation.

Plan to Quiet Discontent.

"The wages of labor have stood practically stationary or have risen only slightly. Meantime the cost of living has mounted 100 to 200 per cent. The tables of workingmen's families for the most part are supplied meagerly and they are having to do the best they can in the present uncomfortable circumstances. In many cases they do not have sufficient nourishment.

"It is necessary that this legislation be passed at once or there will be discontent among the people which will work the greatest injury to the country. Unless the legislation is on the statute books by July 1 we may have to write above it, as did England, 'too late.' It will be too late because by that time contracts will have been let, prices will have been fixed and wheat, particularly, will have begun to move.

"We found the President in hearty accord with our desire for speedy action."

Mr. Gompers would not say if the labor men contemplated any further step at once. It is understood, however, that influence will be brought to bear wherever possible to expedite the passage of the measure through the House and Senate.

SENATE INSISTS ON NEW NAVAL BASE

Sends War Budget Bill Back to Conference to Get Jamestown Site.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The selection of the old Jamestown Exposition site and buildings for a naval base at a cost to the Government of $3,000,000 was bitterly attacked in the Senate to-day. During the debate Senator Martin of Virginia said Secretary Daniels had admitted that sanitary conditions in the navy were "terrible," new recruits having been sent home because of lack of facilities for caring for them during their training period.

After Senator Martin advanced this as a reason why immediate approval should be given to the war budget bill carrying the Jamestown site appropriation, several Senators called attention to the ugly rumors concerning the selection of this site. While in the end the Senate instructed its conferees to insist on the Jamestown purchase, the House conferees again refused, threatening war upon the budget bill.

For years the owners have been striving to dispose of the Jamestown tract to the Government. Only three days ago the House voted the appropriation out of the measure which came before the Senate to-day in the form of a reported disagreement between House and Senate conferees.

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan sharply criticised Majority Leader Martin for delaying the passage of the war budget bill until he could get the pet scheme of his home State favorably considered.

"The navy cannot be successfully operated without this much needed base at Hampton Roads," Senator Martin retorted.

Senator Smith responded with the charge that the Government is borrowing money in a "haphazard fashion" to meet the expenses of the army and the navy, and that its failure to pay the officers of the reserve forces now in training camps throughout the country is only one of a series of disgraceful delays for which the sloth of the Congress was responsible.

SEDITION PLOT: 55 INDICTED.

Federal Grand Jury Lands Some Texans in Jail.

DALLAS, Tex., June 11.—Fifty-five persons, most of whom are members of the Farmers and Laborers Protective Association, were charged with seditious conspiracy against the United States Government in indictments returned here late to-day by a Federal Grand Jury.

Some of those indicted already are in jail. Names are being withheld pending arrest of others.

ROOT AND PARTY IN PETROGRAD TO-NIGHT

American Commissioners Officially Welcomed at Perm.

PETROGRAD, June 11.—The special train which is bringing Elihu Root and the American commissioners to Petrograd is due here to-morrow evening.

The commission will be conducted immediately to quarters arranged for them in the Winter Palace, which will be thrown open for the first time since the revolutionary flag replaced the insignia of the old empire. The commissioners were met at Perm last night by Baron Lamzal, representing the Russian War Office, and Basil Miles, special representative of the State Department at Petrograd.

The Foreign Office declared to-day that it expected great results from American cooperation.

"America has shown us since the revolution greater friendship and sympathy than any other nation," said a Foreign Office official. "She was the first to recognize the new Government, and she has shown her willingness to assist us in many ways. We are eager to receive the American commission and regard their visit here as a still further symbol of the proof of the bonds of friendship and understanding which unite the two countries."

NEW FOOD CONTROL BILL SENT TO HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

the original section regarding the regulation of grain and produce exchanges reads:

"Further, for the purposes of this section, the President may require all persons coming within its provision to keep such records and statements of accounts and may require such persons to make returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, including the making, execution, settlement and fulfilment thereof.

"He may also require all persons acting in the capacity of a clearing house, clearing association or similar institution for the purpose of clearing, settling or adjusting transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business, to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and correctly disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions, and he may appoint agents to conduct the investigations necessary to enforce the provisions of this section and all rules and regulations made by him in pursuance thereof and may fix and pay the compensations of such agents."

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

Food Legislation in United States Is Cause.

LONDON, June 11.—Progress of food legislation in the American Congress is being watched here with the keenest anxiety. In a statement to the Associated Press to-day R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture and worldwide authority on food production, said that until a decision was reached in Congress Great Britain could not know exactly where she stood regarding her own food situation.

"Food for man and beast is not the least urgent need of the Allies," said Mr. Prothero. "The United Kingdom, if it exercises careful economy, has no reason to fear starvation and our people do not shrink from necessary privations. But fodder may run short for our live stock, especially for those dairy herds on which so largely depends the child life of our great towns. We therefore follow with anxiety the discussion of measures designed to control the food situation in your country. Until a decision is reached we cannot know exactly where we stand. Precision is at present impossible in our calculations and our policy toward our live stock to some extent hangs in the balance.

"Whatever may be the result of the deliberations in the United States we hope for speedy relief from uncertainty. In the existing circumstances we are compelled to leave large margins for safety. We cannot make, for example, accurate estimates unless we know the quantities of maize or oats which America can allocate to our needs. On this and kindred subjects detailed facts can alone enable us to make adequate provision. Every additional factor which makes for uncertainty aggravates a situation already complicated by such uncertainties as the problem of the submarine."

Asked as to the 1917 harvest Mr. Prothero said it was too soon to say anything for certain. There were bad patches and some signs here and there of failure owing to the severe and prolonged winter. Taking every condition into account it was impossible to be optimistic as to an increased yield from the area sown with cereals, especially in the case of wheat.

CANADA LOSES 65,549.

Year's Casualties Include 12,064 Killed in Action.

OTTAWA, June 11.—Canadian casualties at the French front between June 30, 1916, and June 5, 1917, totalled 65,549, it was announced here to-night. The number of recruits during that period totalled 74,510. The casualties from February 1, 1917, to April 30, 1917, were 17,645, and enlistments during that period were 19,584.

Of the 65,549 casualties during the past year 12,064 were killed in action, 3,810 died of wounds, 911 died of sickness, 1,328 were presumed to be dead, 603 are missing, 45,825 were wounded, and 1,010 are prisoners of war.

Of the 17,545 casualties during February, March and April 3,071 were killed in action, 842 died of wounds, 502 died of sickness, 426 are presumed to be dead, 12,243 were wounded, 490 are missing and 61 are prisoners of war.

DRIFTER IN BATTLE WITH 5 SEAPLANES

British Vessel Destroys Two and the Others Flee.

LONDON, June 11.—Two of five hostile seaplanes that were sighted by a drifter of the Dover patrol to-day were destroyed by the British craft, it was officially announced to-night. The Admiralty statement says:

The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that about 5 A. M. to-day one of his Majesty's drifters while on patrol duty encountered a group of five enemy seaplanes and engaged them. One machine was destroyed, the pilot being rescued by another enemy machine. This machine was in turn attacked by the drifter and both pilots were taken prisoners, the machine being so badly damaged that it sank while being towed into the harbor.

The remaining three enemy seaplanes made good their escape.

British drifters are small craft whose principal work is mine sweeping, though they also watch for submarines. If, as seems likely, the German seaplanes were in the air and not on the surface of the water when attacked the drifter must have been armed with anti-aircraft guns.

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS DRY NATION

Votes to Report Sheppard Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

FIGHT TO AVERT ACTION

Powerful Interests Seek to Put Quietus on Twice Defeated Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Prohibition gained a new impetus in Congress today when the Senate Committee on Judiciary voted favorably to report the Sheppard amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for complete national prohibition.

The Sheppard amendment has slumbered throughout this and the last session of Congress. It has in the past received consideration and has been once defeated in the Senate and once, several years ago, in the House. To-day's action will result in the withdrawal of the motion of Senator Jones of Washington to discharge the committee from further consideration of the joint resolution for the constitutional amendment. It is possible, now that the resolution is once more upon the Senate calendar, that a favorable vote will be obtained. A determined attempt will be made by a powerful element, however, to prevent it ever coming to a vote.

Nation in Thralldom of Drink.

In reporting the Sheppard amendment to-day Senator Overman, North Carolina, acting chairman of the Judiciary Committee, authorized the reissuance of the former favorable report. In this the argument was advanced that the only way in which the nation could ever be freed from the thralldom of alcohol was by the complete Federal prohibition of the manufacture, importation and traffic in alcoholic beverages.

The committee had formerly pointed out that State regulation of the traffic had never been complete, thorough or wholly satisfactory and that the great need of the nation was not for regulatory legislation but legislation which would for all time banish from the body politic of America all alcoholic beverages and the practice of drinking.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture also had prohibition legislation under consideration. Pending before it at the time of adjournment was a motion by Senator Wadsworth to amend the proposal forbidding the use of grains, syrups or other food products in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages by legislation so that the power to enforce this form of food conservation could be placed in the hands of the President to be exercised when in his discretion it should become necessary.

Sentiment Is Strong.

There is a strong sentiment in the committee favorable to the most drastic of prohibitory legislation for the war period and if possible thereafter. The more moderate views entertained in the Finance Committee with regard to the form prohibition legislation shall take in order that in conserving the food supplies the conservation of revenues may follow as a corollary are not shared by this element in the Committee on Agriculture.

In this diversity of views lies the legislative problem which, during the past month or more of Congressional activity, has been continuously arising to furnish trouble for the revenue producers and adding to the complexities of the general situation.

The radical prohibitionists, and this group is by no means small enough to be ignored, are determined that somewhere in the course of the legislation of the present session the nation shall be made dry, first as a necessary war measure but with the underlying hope that the nation once forced upon a "dry" basis will never let itself become "wet" again.

These activities, more than those of any other element in Congress, are serving to halt and hinder necessary war legislation and, for some reason or another, this particular radical group are unwilling to meet the general situation with a separate piece of legislation providing prohibition for the period of the war as a strictly war measure, but are complicating more general legislation with this series of complicating amendments.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS UNIONS

Under Sherman Law Injunction Against Them Can Only Be Secured by Government.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Injunctions against labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, the Supreme Court decided to-day in dismissing proceedings against New York carpenters' union, can be secured only by the Government and not by private persons. Justice McKenna, Vandevanter and Brandeis dissented. Injunction proceedings brought by "open shop" woodwork manufacturers to restrain New York carpenters' unions and others from refusing to work on their products were dismissed by the court.

A nationwide conspiracy in restraint of trade through a union rule against carpenters working in "open shop" or "unfair" mill work and trim, was charged in the non-union manufacturers' suit. The unions contended that the embargo was confined to New York and that the plaintiffs had not been specially injured by it nor were they the subjects of special discrimination. That, the unions declared, differed from the boycott held illegal in the "Danbury hatters" case. Although passed after their suit was begun in 1904, the manufacturers contended that the Clayton act authorized issuance of injunctions to them. Its prohibition of anti-union injunctions, they asserted, operates only in suits between employers and employees and not between individuals and unions.

Very large annual loss in Federal income tax revenue from insurance companies and by Treasury refunds of several million dollars already collected is prevented by a Supreme Court decision to-day in favor of the Government in a test suit of the Insurance Company of North America. The company's reserves for "unpaid losses and claims," the court decided, are subject to and not exempt from taxation.

In the first case involving the Federal Reserve act the Supreme Court upheld as constitutional the law's clause authorizing national banks to act as trustees, executors, administrators and registrars of stocks and bonds.

IRISH SOLICITOR-GENERAL DIES

James Chambers, M. P., Was Only Recently Appointed.

LONDON, June 12.—James Chambers, member of Parliament for Belfast, South, who recently was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, died in Belfast yesterday. He was a Unionist.

DANIELS ACCUSES CRITIC OF TREASON

Secretary Flares Up After Frelinghuysen Showed Letters He Got.

COULDN'T FIND WRITER

Missives Tell of Defective Ammunition—Senator Defends His Informant.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The accusation that a spy or a traitor had access to the confidential files of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department was made to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs by Secretary Daniels to-day. The committee is conducting an investigation of the recent accident aboard the steamship Mongolia, on which two Red Cross nurses were killed by the rebound of a brass shell mouthpiece. The charge grew out of letters Senator Frelinghuysen had received divulging ordnance secrets.

Secretary Daniels made it clear to the committee that in his opinion the discussion of the shortcomings of his various bureaus by any one who had intimate knowledge of the workings of the Navy Department constituted treason in war time. The purpose of the person who discussed the failures of the Department, he said, could only be the same as that which animates the soul of a traitor or a spy. The Secretary demanded that the investigation be continued until the guilty one had been dragged into the public view.

Exception to the contention advanced by Mr. Daniels was taken at once by Senator Frelinghuysen who forced the investigation. Following the hearing at which Secretary Daniels permitted himself to utter the "wolf cry" Senator Frelinghuysen made a full statement of his own participation in the preliminaries of the investigation and defended the position of the man who strives to bring about a correction of existing weaknesses in the hope that such correction may be effected before it is too late.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's Statement.

Senator Frelinghuysen said: "In one of the afternoon papers I find the following paragraph: 'Either a spy or traitor has been divulging confidential information of the Bureau of Ordnance, Secretary Daniels to-day told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.'

"It had not been my intention to make public certain information which has come into my possession, but the course which Secretary Daniels has pursued makes this necessary.

"On May 25, 1917, I submitted to the Senate a resolution providing for a 'careful and searching inquiry into the causes of the recent accidents on shipboard, due to defective ammunition or otherwise, with a view to preventing similar occurrences hereafter.' This resolution was adopted by the Senate, May 28, 1917.

"In accordance therewith the Naval Affairs Committee held a session on June 2, 1917, and another to-day with a view to performing the function assigned to it.

"Shortly after announcement was made in the public press of the introduction of my resolution I received a communication under the date line Detroit, Mich., purporting to give certain data concerning defective ammunition and the inspection and testing thereof. Other communications followed from the same source.

"I did not then know the identity of the writer nor do I now. As his charges against the Navy Department were serious I finally last Friday sent him a telegram at Detroit asking him to reveal his identity and source of information.

His Letter to Daniels.

"The Western Union Telegraph Company advised me that the party addressed could not be located in Detroit. The next day I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

"'*Dear Mr. Secretary:* I enclose herewith copies of three letters which I have received from a person in another city who desires his name withheld. Inasmuch as the person makes certain charges and claims to give certain information of grave moment I feel in all fairness that you should be informed. I have neither instigated nor inspired these letters. I do not know the person who has written them. However, I feel that the correspondence he mentioned should be produced. I did not attach any importance to the letters until the last one was received, when I thought it well to bring all three to your attention.'

"With my letter to Mr. Daniels I submitted copies of the communications I had received. Thus I made him fully acquainted in advance with the charges made against the efficiency of his Department that he might be equipped to answer them at the hearing before the Naval Affairs Committee to-day.

"In other words, I did not care to take snap judgment against him, preferring to treat him with a degree of generosity which I would like to have shown to myself under similar circumstances.

"At to-day's hearing I presented the letters in question at an executive session of the committee. Mr. Daniels, it seems, has given publicity to the matter and has denounced as 'either a spy or traitor' the writer of these letters.

"This is a remarkable use of the words 'spy' and 'traitor.' Whether or not the information given by the party in question is correct or incorrect, significant or insignificant, is a matter to be determined by the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Upholds the Writer.

"One thing seems perfectly clear, however. The object sought to be obtained by the writer of these letters, whoever he may be, has been the welfare of the country, to the end that no more Red Cross nurses shall be killed by dangerous ammunition and that there shall be no repetition of the St. Louis fiasco, where 25 per cent. of the shells fired proved defective, or of the Philadelphia affair, where 60 per cent. of the shells fired exploded prematurely.

"Whoever the writer of these letters may be his purpose is to aid the American and not the German cause. In the words of Patrick Henry, I can only say to Mr. Daniels, 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'

"These letters were written to me in confidence. I sent copies to the Secretary in confidence. They were submitted to the committee to-day in confidence. Upon Mr. Daniels rests the responsibility of giving publicity to the affair."

Before the Naval Committee Rear Admiral Earle, head of the Bureau of Ordnance, was subjected to two hours of grilling examination to-day. The first question addressed him in regard to the use of the brass mouthpiece on the six inch shells, such as caused the Mongolia accident, came from Senator Poindexter, who wanted to know if the brass cups were still in use. "Oh, no; we have abandoned them," answered Admiral Earle. "Naturally we would not use them after learning they were liable to cause premature explosions."

Senator Frelinghuysen then read into the record of the committee a report from the naval Lieutenant commanding the gunnery crew aboard the American liner St. Louis telling of the explosions of three shells within the guns as they were being discharged. The guns had been used even after the explosions, which had gouged the inner tubing. "The guns were not necessarily put out of commission by the rifling being gouged," said Admiral Earle. "They were not necessarily disabled."

Another Record Produced.

Then Senator Frelinghuysen produced a record from the report of the naval Lieutenant aboard the American liner Philadelphia which showed that five of nine shells fired from her guns had exploded prematurely. He asked Admiral Earle if he did not think that ships carrying the mails and conveying passengers, among whom were diplomatic officials of the United States and of our allied Governments, should be properly armed with practically perfect naval artillery.

The Admiral admitted the justice of the question and assured Senator Frelinghuysen that the defective ordnance had been replaced by other guns, but still insisted that the guns had not been rendered sufficiently defective to preclude their use in a serious emergency.

Evidence was adduced to show that besides the Mongolia accident there had been minor accidents aboard the St. Paul, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

In answer to a question by Senator Poindexter Admiral Earle told the committee that the United States navy since April 1 had armed the following list of ships: Liners, 52; coast guard vessels, 7; yachts, 17; auxiliaries, 2; tugs, 13; patrol vessels, 231; merchantmen, 14; lighthouse tenders, 4; British merchantmen, 12, and Russian merchantmen, 10. Since the Mongolia accident Admiral Earle said none of the merchantmen had been equipped with the 6 inch guns.

Capt. Twining, a former head of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the committee that there was no powder in use in the navies of the world superior to that used by the American navy. He also said that American guns had no superiors and that the fuses and other ordnance stores of the American navy were as good as any in the world.

GREEK THRONE AGAIN TOTTERS

Occupation of Janina Is Believed to Foreshadow Intervention.

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

ATHENS, June 11.—Every one believes that with the occupation of the Greek city of Janina yesterday by the Italians, King Constantine is nearing the end of his tether. The possibility of this is openly discussed in the newspapers. Nearly every prominent Venizelist has left the capital.

What has particularly moved public opinion is the fact that several allied destroyers and what are believed to be two transports are cruising in the Gulf of Corinth off the coast of Thessaly. M. Gounaris, the pro-German former Prime Minister, declared to some of his followers this morning, and the news spread rapidly, that the Allies had actually landed, but official confirmation is lacking.

Complete silence envelops the palace. The King has not been seen in public to-day. It is known that Gen. Dousmanis and other chiefs of the pro-German group are nightly elaborating plans for resistance. Troops and reservists were recalled two nights ago when a vessel appeared off Phaleron with lights out. She was thought to be a Venizelist destroyer. Last night there was mysterious firing in the neighborhood of the Acropolis.

There is probably a large foundation of bluff in all these preparations. There might be some resistance, but everything points to its being half hearted, as the people are thoroughly sick of Gounaris and Gen. Dousmanis and the regime that supports them.

Desperate efforts are being made in this final hour to obtain immunity for highly placed personalities, but popular opinion is that Great Britain, France and Russia will not recall the mandate of Senator Jounart, representing the protecting Powers. M. Guillemin, the French Minister, left here this evening. Events are marching rapidly.

QUICK ACTION URGED.

London "Times" Suggests Liquidation of Greek Imbroglio.

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

LONDON, June 11.—The *Times* says editorially on the Greek situation:

"Since by dint of muddling and irresolution the Allied Governments have now drifted into a predicament in which the liquidation of the Greek Royalist imbroglio seems to be a pressing necessity, let that liquidation be carried through with all vigor and despatch. Then perhaps it will be possible to concentrate our attention upon what ought to have been throughout the main business of the allied armies based on Salonica, to fulfil the allied pledge to Serbia."

Senator Jonnart of the French Senate has just arrived in Athens. He represents France, Great Britain and Russia as high commissioner of the Powers protecting Greece. He has full power to deal with the situation. The principal questions he will settle are whether the neutral zone between the Venizelist and Royalist forces shall be retained without modification, and how to prevent the crops of Thessaly from being monopolized by King Constantine.

4,662,000 Alien Foes in U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The number of German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish subjects in the United States is placed at 4,662,000, including about 964,000 males over 20, in a census bureau report made public to-night.

The Germans are estimated at 2,349,000, the Austro-Hungarians at 1,376,000, the Turks at 188,000 and the Bulgarians at 11,000.

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ITALIANS LAUNCH TRENTINO ATTACK

Storm 7,000 Foot Peak South of Borgo and Force the Agnello Pass.

LONDON, June 11.—Gen. Cardona gave a sudden and unexpected turn to the fighting on the Italian front yesterday by ordering Italian attacks at several points on the Trentino front. The most notable of these gave the Italians a brilliant success after hard fighting in a violent storm on the crags of the Dolomite Alps.

Italian Alpini fought their way up the slope of Monte Ortigara, which towers to a height of nearly 7,000 feet on the Italio-Austrian border south of Borgo, and in desperate fighting hurled the Austrian Kaiserjaeger from practically the entire mountain. At the same time another Italian column forced the pass of Agnello near by. Taken by surprise, though the Italian guns had wrecked part of their positions, the Austrians lost 512 prisoners.

From Monte Ortigara, which is east of the better known peak of Cima Undici, the boundary range slopes down to the valley of the Brenta, the Val Sugana, along which runs the railroad from Trent, part of which is an Austrian supply line. Aside from this local advantage Gen. Cadorna will by his attack on this front probably draw some of the Austrian reserves from the defence of Trieste, who must travel more than 200 miles to help repulse the attack in the Trentino.

On other parts of the Trentino front Italian mountain troops set upon the Austrians. At the western end of the front, furthest away from the Carso, the Austrians were driven back and followed up. Rome reports, in the Tonale Pass and the upper Chiesa Valley. Other Italian attacks in the mountains met success. In all these operations the Italian infantry were aided by their airmen, who bombed the Austrian rear lines.

The only fighting reported on the Carso was the complete repulse of Austrian attacks south of Castagnavizza, in which prisoners were taken. The Italian statement follows:

Throughout the whole of the mountain zone of operations there was more fighting than usual yesterday, especially between the Adige and Brenta rivers. Last night the enemy was driven back and followed up at the Tonale Pass, in the upper Chiesa Valley, on the slope of Dosso Casina and in the Posina Valley.

On the Asiago plateau our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex system of defences at several points. Our infantry, attacking during a violent storm in the direction of Monte Zebio and Forno, carried the Agnello Pass and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara (6,924 feet high), east of Cima Undice.

This surprise attack, which was strongly pushed home, left 512 prisoners, including seven officers, in our hands.

Our aircraft at the same time, notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions, successfully bombed the enemy's areas in the rear and his heavy batteries in the upper valleys of Astico and Assa. All our machines returned safely.

On the remainder of the front there were desultory concentrations of fire on the part of the enemy, to which we replied. On the Carso attacks on our line south of Castagnavizza were completely repelled. We took some prisoners.

MISS BURDEN IS INDICTED.

Accused in Valuation of Mrs. Whitney Warren's Imports.

Mrs. Whitney Warren's altercation with the customs authorities over the valuation of finery which she imported in November, 1915, figured again in court proceedings yesterday, when the Federal Grand Jury filed an indictment against Miss Evelyn Byrd Burden, Mrs. Warren's friend and travelling companion.

Miss Burden appeared voluntarily before Federal Judge Howe to enter a plea of not guilty to technical charges of having received goods which were brought into this country in violation of the customs laws. The actual complaint against her, according to Assistant United States Attorney Carstarphen, is that she represented to the officials that a coat in her possession had been bought at a Fifth avenue establishment, while officials assert that she received it from Mrs. Warren as a present while on her way here from France, where the article was purchased.

The offences is said to have occurred a year and a half ago. Suit against Mrs. Warren resulted from the same exposition. Mrs. Warren pleaded upon her behalf longings what she considered a fair valuation, but the customs officials appraised them at a higher rate and is seeking their recovery.

ACCUSE GERMAN DRUG TRUST

American Chemists Urge Abrogation of Patents During War.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 11.—Declaring that German owned companies have a monopoly of the patent drug business in the United States and are dem