Venizelos three months ago, Venizelos said:

"Greece has split into two groups. Each must follow its own fortunes. If the Allies are worsted, a thing which I consider impossible, we who made common cause with them all have been wrong in our hopes and forecasts. For me there would be nothing left but to leave Greece. Perhaps I should spend the remainder of my days in the United States, but if Germany is worsted, and she will be, then my adversaries must tread the path that I would have trod. There will be no place for them. They must depart."

PRESIDENT TO SPUR ACTION ON FOOD BILL

Agrees to Urge Senate to Pass Legislation as Near July 1 as Possible.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President after a Cabinet consultation to-day agreed to exert the limit of his influence with the Senate to procure enactment of the desired food legislation as near July 1 as possible.

When the food control bill ordered reported by the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday is taken up it is possible that a special rule will be adopted to expedite its passage in the House with a view to giving the Senate the widest possible latitude of time for consideration. While a good deal of opposition is expected in the House there will be no partisan alignment and the bill as a whole will not be in jeopardy at any time. Certain of the more drastic features, however, may be modified.

In the Senate, however, a more determined and effective opposition is expected.

A delegation of labor leaders and Congressmen, who yesterday called on the President to ask him to urge early consideration of food measures, will see Herbert C. Hoover to-morrow.

Plan Campaign of Indorsement.

Grant Hamilton, a member of the delegation and a member of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, announced to-day that if labor generally approves the bills a campaign will be started to have labor unions urge on their Congressmen passage of the measure by July 1.

"The reason that July 1 is selected as the latest date," said Mr. Hamilton, "is the fact that already harvests are being gathered in Texas and by July the flow of new grain into elevators will be general. It will then be controlled by speculators unless the Government secures legislation providing it with machinery whereby a sufficient amount of grain can be kept in this country for our own use and a price be maintained that will be liberal to the producers and reasonable to consumers.

Agree as to Principle.

"At a meeting of labor men we were all agreed to the principle that under present conditions it is essential that the Government be given sufficient authority to protect original producers of foodstuffs and also consumers and that we would be favorable to any legislation that will bring about results.

"We also agreed to insist, and to propose to make our insistence heard, that labor be represented on all agencies, whether Federal, State, county or municipal, which have anything whatever to do with the administration of any law passed by Congress to cope with the food supply."

Mr. Hoover expects to have the organization of the food administration complete when Congress passes the control bill. Already he is doing a vast amount of work and daily is seeing delegations representing various food interests, producers, distributers and consumers.

PERSHING IS GUEST AT RATIONS BANQUET

With 18 Members of Staff He Meets Leaders of British Cabinet.

LONDON, June 12.—Major-Gen. John J. Pershing and eighteen members of his staff were the guests of the British Government at a formal dinner to-night. There were thirty other diners, including eight members of the Cabinet.

David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, sat at the first of six round tables. At his right sat Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador, and at his left Gen. Pershing. At the same table were Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade; Lord Hardinge, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Cols. Anderson and Bethel of Gen. Pershing's staff.

The other tables were presided over by Lord Curzon, Lord President of the council; Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet; the Right Hon. George M. Barnes, Pensions Minister; the Earl of Derby, Secretary for War, and Sir Alfred Mond. Sir Alfred, whose office of Commissioner of Works makes him official host at Government functions, received the guests, of whom Mr. Lloyd George was last to arrive. Vice-Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., sat at Sir Alfred's right.

The dinner was not an elaborate affair, the menu conforming strictly to the prescribed rations. There were no speeches. Arthur J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was unable to be present at the dinner. Early in the evening before Major-Gen. Pershing left his hotel ex-Premier Asquith called on him. Gen. Pershing came downstairs and greeted Mr. Asquith in the lobby, where they engaged in a five minutes conversation, surrounded by an interested group.

The elaborate plans which had been made for the entertainment to-day of the enlisted men of Gen. Pershing's party were cancelled because of a military order that all the men report at a local hospital for inoculations, which occupied the entire day. While Gen. Pershing and his staff were guests of the Earl of Derby, the Minister of War, at a luncheon this afternoon Lord Denman escorted the other American officers through the House of Lords.

FACE FINANCIAL CHAOS.

Central Empire's Plight Forecast by Municipal Loans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 12.—Financial circles in Austria and Germany realize that the termination of the war is bound to bring troubles to the Central Empires. Their attitude recently has been reflected in municipal finances, which apparently have reached a desperate stage. Many towns have borrowed money from Swiss banks, agreeing to accept German money, but to repay in Swiss currency.

A reliable American observer, who arrived from Vienna a short time ago, told THE SUN correspondent to-day that intelligent business men in that city view Austria's financial situation with alarm, realizing fully that peace will bring even worse conditions than prevail. They know now that all the enemy countries will be closed permanently to Teuton trade.

CONSTANTINE RULED BY GERMAN WIFE

Queen Sophia Checked Every Move to Range Greece With Entente.

HIS COURSE UNSTEADY

King's Sympathy for Teutonic Allies Gradually Loosened His Hold on Throne.

From the start of the European war it was a shifting hold that Constantine, the retiring King of the Hellenes, had upon his throne. His fondness for Germany, an affection constantly nurtured by Queen Sophia, a sister of the Kaiser, caused him to fall into disfavor with a large section of the Greek nation and brought him into opposition with the representatives of the Entente Powers. His sympathy for the Central Powers became notorious. Frequently it was openly manifest, despite periodic protestations of a desire for strict neutrality and even of a friendship for the Allies, until at length the foes of Germany and Austria came to look upon him as a veritable enemy.

Since last autumn, when Venizelos, most eminent of Greek statesmen, whose political following is said to number 80 per cent. of the nation, joined with the principal admiral and the foremost general in forming a provisional republican government, Constantine's retention of the throne was regarded as a matter at best of months. But there were many who believed that his retirement would mark the end of the dynasty. The fires of revolution have long been smouldering in Greece, and even yet they are not extinguished.

Displeasure with Constantine was aggravated by the fact that he owed his throne to the Allies. To appreciate conditions it is necessary to look back into history to the days preceding the formation of the present kingdom. Greece had been a province of Turkey since the latter part of the fifteenth century. It was when Greece gained her independence following the insurrection of 1821-29 that Great Britain, France and Russia stepped in.

Under a Protectorate.

By the protocol of London, signed February 3, 1830, the country was declared a kingdom under the protectorate of these three Powers. Prince Otto of Bavaria, selected as the first ruler, ascended the throne January 25, 1833. He was expelled after reigning twenty-nine years. Prince George of Denmark was chosen King in 1862, his election taking place under the guidance of the three present Allies. King George was assassinated March 18, 1913, and his son, Constantine, succeeded him.

Constantine was born in Athens, August 2, 1868. His father was the favorite brother of Empress Marie of Russia and Queen Alexandra of England, so that family influences might have pointed him in the direction of the Allies rather than against them. But he was educated by tutors brought from Leipsic and at 21 he married the Prussian Princess.

Queen Sophia has always been the most masterful of the German Emperor's four sisters. She gave evidence of this two years after her marriage when, in defiance of the Kaiser, she abandoned the Lutheran and became a convert to the Orthodox Greek Church. This, it was charged, was not done from religious motives, but to increase her political power at Athens and her influence over her husband. A violent quarrel followed and for years she was not on speaking terms with her brother.

At the outbreak of the Balkan wars Constantine, then Crown Prince and titular head of the army, announced that he would take the field in command of the troops. He led an army of 10,000 Greeks in the capture of Salonica, where he forced 30,000 Turks to lay down their arms. His popularity was such as a result of this feat that Greeks in America raised several thousand dollars and purchased a sword, inscribed with the legend "To Constantine, the Liberator." At home he was a national idol when the bullet which laid low his father placed him upon the throne.

Constantine's Blunder.

Soon after the Balkan wars Constantine made a speech in Berlin in which he praised German teachers for the success of his troops. As Venizelos had had the soldiers trained by French officers this unmerited bestowal of gratitude caused much ill feeling in the Entente countries and gave an intimation of the opposition which was to develop after the outbreak of the conflict in which almost the whole of Europe was involved.

Constantine's throne began to totter in less than two years after he became King. With the entrance of Turkey into the war the question of the intervention of Greece came at once to be seriously considered. The King insisted upon a policy of strict neutrality. In this attitude he turned a deaf ear to the powerful arguments and the shrewd advice of Venizelos, then Premier.

Later Constantine went out of his way to insult Venizelos by publicly accusing him of mendacity and by repudiating negotiations with foreign Governments undertaken with the full knowledge and consent of the throne. In the beginning the attitude of the Greek war party was largely to the effect that if the country had no part in the war her interests would suffer greatly when the time came to arrange terms of peace.

It was at the instigation of his Prussian consort that the King committed himself to a policy diametrically opposed to one of the shrewdest statesmen of southern Europe and a man whose affection for Greece was deeply rooted. Since the very beginning of the war Queen Sophia, according to persistently repeated reports, never denied, has received from the military attache of the German legation in Athens copies of the often mendacious reports issued by the War Department in Berlin; reports which convey the impression that the Teuton arms are almost uniformly victorious on every front.

Queen's Mastery Evident.

She is also in constant communication with the Kaiser, with whom she became completely reconciled years ago. In all the succeeding crises when Greece seemed on the verge of entering the war and when Venizelos and other leaders used their eloquence to induce the King to adopt a course fair to the Allies, the hand of Sophia, checking him from any course in opposition to the Kaiser's wishes, may be seen.

Of less influence but yet not without effect in holding Constantine to a policy of so-called neutrality in the first days of the war was his military entourage, headed by Gen. Metaxas, which was composed exclusively of officers who had received their training under German officers at Potsdam.

With the beginning of operations against the Dardanelles Venizelos and his followers renewed their plea for an alteration in Greece's position. The Entente Powers asked for the nation's cooperation in these activities, but the King argued that the sending of a force to the Dardanelles would dangerously weaken Greece's defences on the Bulgarian frontier.

The Powers assured Greece of their support in the event of an attack by Bulgaria and also offered her extensive territorial concessions in Asia Minor. Venizelos, with Constantine's consent, began negotiations with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, offering as the price of Bulgaria's neutrality a strip of territory comprising Kavala, along her northern frontier. This was in January, 1915.

Venizelos Suspected Queen.

Venizelos meanwhile suspected the Queen. He began to realize that she was exerting a powerful influence in her effort to prevent action with the Entente, and as an offset demanded the submission of the whole matter to a council of the crown, to which the former Premier, Gen. Dousmanis, and other leading statesmen were summoned.

At the conference held March 5 at the royal palace, in the King's presence, Venizelos argued that even if Greece surrendered a small tract to Bulgaria she would gain, according to the pledges of the Allies, a very much larger territory in Asia Minor. He added:

"If we do not participate in the war, whatever be the result, we shall undoubtedly lose Asia Minor. If the Triple Entente is victorious its Powers will divide among themselves and probably with Italy not only Asia Minor but the remainder of the Turkish empire. Should German and Turkey emerge victorious the lot of the Greeks in the Ottoman empire would be worse than ever before, the chance of freeing them ended forever, Asia Minor lost to Greece both politically and commercially, while Greece would remain exposed to the Bulgarian peril without any prospect of assistance or support on the part of the Triple Entente."

The Council was enthusiastically in favor of the stand taken by Venizelos and by the former Premiers, Ralli, Theotokis and Zaimis. The King gave the impression that his consent would be forthcoming soon, but expressed a desire to take the question under advisement. On the very next day he summoned Venizelos to the palace and announced that he had determined that it would be more advantageous for Greece to remain neutral, that further negotiations with Bulgaria were unnecessary and that the Allies' invitation for cooperation against the Dardanelles must be declined. At this Venizelos resigned the Premiership.

More recently Constantine in an official statement has denied that he ever authorized Venizelos to suggest to Bulgaria the cession of even the fraction of a mile of Greek territory as the price of her neutrality or support.

Treaty With Serbia.

Much criticism has been directed against Constantine because of the complaint that he failed to fulfil the terms of the treaty between Greece and Serbia under which Greece was committed to ally herself with Serbia if that country were attacked by another Power. When Austria invaded Serbian territory he asserted that the treaty was intended to apply only to any attack which might be made by another Balkan nation.

Another storm of criticism was aroused by the yielding to Bulgarian invaders of several Greek forts and the surrender of a large number of Greek soldiers to the Teutonic forces invading Macedonia.

The occupation by Entente troops of a part of Macedonia and the seizure of Salonica as their base involved Constantine in a long series of clashes with Entente commanders. He was accused of evasion and an attempt to gain time in the hope that Germany would assemble on the Macedonian front sufficient troops to overwhelm the allied forces. It was charged that the King and his Government laid a trap for the Entente troops which occupied a part of Athens to enforce a demand for the surrender of ten batteries of Greek artillery, to compensate for the surrender of Greek guns to the Teutonic Powers.

Greek reservists fired upon the French and British forces, but Constantine was reported to have ordered the firing stopped after about 200 casualties had occurred. Six batteries of mountain guns were given up to the Allies and the King reached a temporary understanding with the Entente commander.

Arraignment of King.

Meanwhile Venizelos set up his provisional Government. This rapidly grew in strength and gained the recognition of the allied Powers. In September last Venizelos addressed to the King a long statement in which he reviewed the monarch's course since the beginning of the war and arraigned him in such vigorous terms as these:

"You are the victim of your natural and human weakness. Accustomed to admire everything German, astounded by this unparalleled military preparation as by every other German organization, not only have you believed in Germans victory but you have desired it. You hoped that after a German victory you would be able to concentrate in your hands the whole power of government and sweep aside our system of liberty."

A month later in outlining the plans of the provisional Government Venizelos said:

"His Majesty had a splendid opportunity to repudiate his engagements with Germany when the Germans allowed the Bulgarians to violate their solemn undertaking that they would not enter Seres, Kavala or Drama, but that opportunity was allowed to escape because, forsooth, Constantine was convinced that German legions would eventually come to his assistance and rescue him from the hands of the Entente Powers."

Only last month Venizelos said in an interview:

"It is absurd to think that there can be a reconciliation of any kind between the provisional Government and King Constantine. I reject all ideas of a reconciliation firmly, flatly, finally. The King, who is constantly in secret relations with Germany, has trodden under foot the Constitution and has brought Greece to the verge of ruin. Having once been King he has become no more even a party leader."

All of which may explain, in part at least, Constantine's abdication. Perhaps Venizelos told the truth. One wonders whether Constantine continues to cherish confidence in Germany's final triumph. One wonders what Sophia has been recently saying to him, what confidential advices Sophia has been receiving from Potsdam.

Partial Surrender to Allies.

In January last Constantine made a partial surrender to the Allies in response to their ultimatum demanding reparation for the casualties inflicted in the fighting in Athens. Control by the Entente was promised for the security of the allied armies only, without participating in the administration of the country or interference with local communications.

Gradually the feeling against the King was aroused to such an extent that at a great demonstration in Salonica May 8 the Mayor proposed a resolution proclaiming Constantine's deposition. The crowd insisted that Greece should go yet further and remove the entire dynasty.

The approaching climax was outlined succinctly in a despatch to a London newspaper from Athens May 2 as follows:

"The King is steadily losing followers. Fifty-seven officers recently left in one day for Salonica, and the stream is continuing. Since the Provisional Government declared that the population of any territory seceding hereafter to the National Government will not be mobilized, the last plank was knocked from under the King's feet, and it is at least most doubtful if any of the rank and file will be found to stand between him and his fate."

BERLIN PRESS CALLS WILSON PEACE FOE

"Wants Men to Go on Butchering Each Other for Years."

NOTE TO RUSSIA HURTS

"Makes Himself the Mouthpiece of Enemy Alliance Against Democracy."

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—Commenting on President Wilson's note to Russia, the *Berliner Tageblatt*, according to a Wolff Bureau despatch to the Dutch papers, says:

"The Entente countries naturally are filled with satisfaction and gratitude to President Wilson for having made himself the mouthpiece of the enemy alliance against democracy. President Wilson has practised self-denial to such an extent that he could not have given the message a more appropriate superscription than 'Wilson versus Wilson.' But perhaps he rates the judgment of the representatives of the Russian people insultingly low when he believes that they will not grasp the meaning of this tight-rope performance by Franco-British order with the object of detaching the Russians from their standpoint. If the Russian faculty to distinguish the real from the unreal isn't dead, then President Wilson will experience the truth of the saying that 'fine words butter no parsnips.'"

"Writes to Prevent Peace."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, under the caption "War Message of a Peace President," says: "The turgid phrases are so foreign to the German nature that the German mind cannot understand how one can honestly enthuse over the fraternization of men and yet simultaneously seek to prolong a most horrible war. But perhaps even this could be passed over if one could look beyond the purpose of President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government. Does Wilson write to Russia to hasten the advent of peace? No—to prevent peace.

"From the chaos of the Russian revolution there has arisen a lasting and growing feeling, namely, a strong will for peace. England clings to stolen territories. France dare not admit to a deceived people that Alsace and the rest of the left bank of the Rhine must remain German. Many Russian revolutionaries may have gazed longingly toward the American strand, where the great peace apostle, Wilson, dwells. Will he come to their aid? No; he stabs them in the back. This peace preacher sends a message proclaiming war to the bitter end and warning against extending the hand of peace across the frontier."

"Wants Butchering for Years."

Vorwaerts says: "This newly converted zealot has preached war to a nation which is tired of butchery and longs for human kindness. Wilson wants men to go on butchering each other for years and then finally fraternize. How many will be left for that celebration?"

Germania says: "To bring the Russians finally to reason the Entente has now sent the democratic Wilson into the field. Now in the last instance they aim to frustrate the International Socialist conferences, especially the discussions on war aims. May they be bitterly disappointed."

GERMAN REVOLT DUE SEPT. 27.

Socialist Here Predicts Uprising on That Date.

Ludwig Lore, secretary of the German Federation of the Socialist party in the United States, announced last night that he had been notified by the Socialists of Germany that a revolution would be started on September 27 of this year. According to the information received by Mr. Lore the principal uprisings are planned to occur in Potsdam, Breslau, Erfurt, Berlin and Frankfort-on-Main.

Although the information which has come to Mr. Lore and other American Socialists concerning the possibility of a revolt in Germany is by no means definite in character, it is presumed that the Teutonic Socialists and radicals favor the abdication of the Kaiser and the establishment of a German republic. The demand for a radical change in Government has been voiced several times recently in various sections of Germany, the latest being in the Reichstag on May 15, when the demand for a republic was raised.

COMMONS REJECTS VOTE BILL.

Franchise Reform May Be Reconsidered at Later Date.

LONDON, June 12.—The House of Commons, acting in committee on the franchise reform bill, or, as it is officially known, "the representation of the people bill," to-day decided against the principle of proportional representation by 149 to 141 votes.

The question may be reconsidered at a later date.

ARMY MEN DISCREDIT TROOP DISCOMFORTS

Men Bound for France Said to Be Non-Complaining.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—War Department officials refused to take seriously a report printed in a New York newspaper that American troops on their way to France were suffering discomfort while awaiting transport to Europe. After reading the article the War Department censor was unable to see any other cause of complaint than that the men did not like the seashore landscape. The troops, it was said, must expect to find that war is not conducted on Pullman car drawing room lines and with such delicacies and comforts as one might expect on a seashore vacation.

Army officers here do not believe the men in the American fighting force are a party to the complaint made by the newspaper. It is pointed out that troops starting out for the grim work in the trenches would not complain of having to sleep in day coaches instead of Pullmans. There is nothing that the army resents more than reports of the nature published to-day, chiefly because it puts the men in an absurd light before military people generally. Such reports, it is explained, are persistently resurrected on every occasion and were featured at regular intervals during the Spanish war, when complaints were made that some of the American troops had to go several days without toothbrushes.

More U. S. Units in France.

BOULOGNE, June 12.—Another instalment of the vanguard of the American army has arrived in France in the form of 150 ambulance drivers and seventy-five nurses. Preceded by a British military band they marched through the streets to their quarters amid the enthusiastic cheers of the population.

U. S. RIFLE INQUIRY ASKED BY SMOOT

Poindexter Fears Investigation May Bare Secrets.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The subject of the substitution of the Enfield (British) military rifle for the Springfield rifle now in use by the army and navy of the United States was brought up in the Senate to-day by Senator Smoot of Utah, who offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War "if not incompatible with the public interest" to furnish information as to the type of rifle adopted for the American forces about to enter the battle line in Europe, and whether the bore and ammunition of the service rifles, machine guns and field artillery have been standardized to meet the needs of the similar arms in use in the armies of France and Great Britain.

The resolution inquires, "Do the American cartridges for use in rifles and machine guns differ in size or otherwise so as to prevent their being used in the rifles or machine guns of the French and British? If so, what is the character of that difference and what advantage is gained thereby?"

Senator Poindexter, Washington, speaking in opposition, suggested that it was risky to inquire pryingly into the affairs of the army with the possible unintentional result of bringing to light secrets which might prove of value to the enemy. "The Senate ought not to make a spectacle of itself by dragging army secrets out on the floor," he said.

BAD WEATHER HALTS BATTLE IN TRENTINO

Austrian Artillery Fire Answered Energetically on the Vodice.

LONDON, June 12.—An artillery fire by the Austrians against the Italian positions on the Vodice and the heights northeast of Goritz to-day was energetically returned. There has been no return of the infantry attacks on the Julian front and bad weather has caused a cessation of activity in the Trentino district.

The operations which the Italians began on the Trentino plateau were carried on at an altitude of 7,000 feet. This action, threatening the centre of the Austrian positions leading to the Sugina Valley, is the best proof, say Italian military officials, that the Austrian counter offensive on the Carso front neither inflicted the heavy losses claimed nor affected the morale of the Italian army.

To-day's official reports follow:

Italian—On the Asiago plateau yesterday the artillery activity was hampered by adverse atmospheric conditions.

On the Julian front the artillery of the enemy was particularly active against our positions on the Vodice and the heights northeast of Goritz, but his fire was energetically returned.

Austrian—Italian front—The attack, which has been expected for some time, of the Sixth Italian Army on the Sette Comuni plateau and in the Sugani Valley has begun. After careful artillery preparation lasting for several days the enemy yesterday threw his infantry into the fight on the front between Asiago and the Brenta River. Northwest of Asiago the Italians were successful, after great sacrifices, in penetrating our trenches, but in the evening the enemy was completely ejected.

Fighting was especially obstinate near Monte Zebio and in the region of Monte Forno, where the assault was shattered by the bravery of the Styrian troops. In the Sugani Valley all enemy attacks collapsed.

Isonzo Front—Nothing special to report.

ENGLAND TO PROBE FOOD COST.

Premier Tells Labor He Hopes for Reductions in Prices.

LONDON, June 12.—Addressing the newly appointed commissioners on labor unrest to-day Premier Lloyd George announced that the Government had started an investigation of profit making and hoped shortly to make proposals directed to reducing substantially the cost of some of the necessaries of life.

Referring to the urgency of measures for remedying labor unrest the Premier said the Government was anxious not only that the commissioners investigate the causes of unrest, but that they make their own recommendations as to the best way of dealing with the question. He hoped that they would be able to make their reports by the first week in July.

SEES SHORTAGE HERE IN MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Surgical Trades President Says Japan Gives Aid.

According to Ernest Stratman of New York and president-elect of the Wholesale Surgical Trades Association, that is in convention at the Hotel Astor with the American Medical Trades Association, the United States is as unprepared for war in surgical and medical supplies as it is in military equipment. When a state of war was declared, he asserted, the Government had on hand supplies for fewer than 100,000 on a peace footing.

After many conferences with Washington officials, he continued, plans are being perfected to coordinate the output of all manufacturers so that there may be no waste of time as a result of duplication.

Mr. Stratman was principal speaker yesterday of the combined conventions. He expressed fear that after the new army and greatly increased navy was supplied there would be a shortage of equipment for base and private hospitals on this side of the ocean. He explained the shortage as due to the cutting off of German supplies, but added that some relief was being given by Japan. Finally he voiced the belief that American skill and inventive genius probably would overcome the handicap.

FINDS RADIUM CHECKS CANCER.

Harvard Commission Reports Benefits in 55 Per Cent. of Cases.

BOSTON, June 12.—Advances in the use of radium for the relief of cancer were described to the Massachusetts Medical Society at its annual meeting to-day and to-night by Prof. William Duane of the Cancer Commission of Harvard University.

Of 642 cases of cancer observed by the commission from 1913 to 1916, Prof. Duane said it was found that many in an advanced stage could be greatly benefited by radium treatment. Many cases were found in which radium brought relief from pain, reduced the life of growths or caused them to disappear entirely, and apparently improved the physical condition of the patient. In 354 cases, or 55 per cent. of the patients, he said, definite benefit resulted.

NEW BRITISH BLOWS SMASH FOE'S IDOLS

Hindenburg Proves a Very Ordinary General, Says Col. Repington.

HAIG GAINS BY SKILL

Spring Defeats on West Front Cost Germans 300,000 Men and 500 Guns.

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

LONDON, June 12.—Col. Repington, the military critic of the *Times*, writes as follows on the British victory south of Ypres:

"Field Marshal Haig's victory of June 7, achieved through the instrumentality of Gen. Plumer's Second Army, was as brilliant and finished a piece of work as the great day of April 9, when the First and Third armies of Gens. Horne and Allenby threw the boasting enemy out of his positions north and east of Arras.

"In the successive victories from Neuve Chappelle onward we see not only constantly increasing means on the British side, but constantly improving tactics born of hardly won experience. We could not assuredly have won at Arras or Messines in 1914 or 1915 because the means were wanting. In 1917 we are not only infinitely better in war equipment but in all important experience. It is 1917 which has completed the education of our armies.

"The prudent and limited offensive of which Arras and Messines are typical examples is a form of aggressive action that consorts best with the present situation and the relative numbers engaged on each side. It has brought us complete triumphs without excessive loss. When a prudent, short range offensive is combined with complete and scientific utilization of all the new weapons and contrivances, then we find the enemy not only beaten but prostrated and reduced to a position of manifest inferiority. At the least possible cost to ourselves we do the enemy the greatest possible harm. When, as at Messines, he allows us thirty-six hours to consolidate our positions and then counter attacks the result is particularly disastrous to him.

Plan of Action Rehearsed.

"We see in the operation at Messines all the causes which contributed to the victory of April 9, namely, careful preparation, thorough rehearsal by the use of models from which the commanders and units learn their exact missions, the concentration of a formidable mass of guns, the exact registration of batteries on their targets, thanks to the cooperation of gunners and airmen and survey companies, testing the result of the preliminary bombardment by raids until the position is reported ripe for assault, the clearance of the wire, the cooperation of airmen and miners, the resistless rush of the infantry behind a creeping barage, the limitation of the infantry to precise and not too distant objectives, and finally the rapid consolidation of the position when captured.

"A British attack of this character is almost resistless, but against a hard fighting enemy like the German, against defences prepared long before with the utmost skill, against such an opposing mass of guns as the enemy can bring, thanks to the inactivity on the Russian front, no part of the preparation can with safety be omitted or slurred over.

"We have had to listen in amused silence to the German protestations that our offensive was played out. We thought it might occur to some German to comment, even when the comment was written as all German comment is written, to the order of the Higher Command, that an offensive begun in April was not likely to end when five months of good campaigning weather are still ahead. Even if the nervous state of opinion in Germany makes it necessary to repeat every day that the allied offensive is ended; that the German lines remain unbroken; that the loss of 70,000 prisoners and 500 guns, to say nothing of the German dead and wounded, represents a German victory these are tales only fit for the German marines. No one outside Germany is taken in by them.

German Idols Tottering.

"Von Hindenburg and the submarines are the German gods, but unfortunately we do not bow the knee to them. The Germans were told that ruthless submarine warfare would bring us down in a short time. For this expected advantage they risked and have since incurred the hostility of the United States and other important countries, but the expected quid pro quo has not been secured. Though the Germans are still gulled with the assurance that we are starving, some of their roving spies may have informed the German Higher Command that we have ample food for a year, and that England is scarcely suffering at all in comparison to Germany.

"The Germans were told that at Arras we were firing away the reserves of ammunition that we had accumulated during the winter and would soon be exhausted. The defenders of Messines ridge will hardly share this illusion. So far as we can see, the Germans are exalting Hindenburg to the skies, but we have not seen him soaring there. He and Ludendorff have fought the campaign on the wesern front since they took charge like very ordinary Generals. Except for the boasting, misleading reports we find nothing in which they excel. To lose 300,000 men and 500 guns when they admit they almost equal us in strength is not exactly proof of competence. On the whole we think the lesser Moltke and Falkenhayn did as well.

"We certainly admire the hardihood with which the German press declares that our losses have been from three to five times greater than the fact, but we find no warrant for the statement, since the process of simple addition of our published losses would have revealed the truth, were truth, as it never is, the German object.

"We must allow one distinction to Von Hindenburg, namely, that he has fought a defensive action in Belgium and lost the battle. There are none of his predecessors who have been so unfortunate. It is for this reason, no doubt, that the German counter attack on the evening of June 8 was launched for moral effect. A lost battle in Belgium is damaging.

"Our second army stood the test, and while completely wrecking fresh German reserves gave no ground. Ludendorff's description of this affair is awaited with interest. He will probably say that his counter attack arrested our offensive, but the fact is that all the objectives of the second army were already attained.

"We are not given now to an untimely prolongation of an offensive. We know the Germans well. Their particular mission is to serve as a whetstone for the British sword and admirably they serve this purpose. It must be an immense satisfaction to their professional pride that they are creating such an excellent army to oppose them. It must be costing them $20,000,000 a day or so, but after all the war was theirs; they must know what is worth their doing."

AND PENDING THAT FINAL DECISION OF YOUR SUMMER PLANS
WHY NOT COME TO GEDNEY
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SPAIN MAY REALLY BECOME A NEUTRAL

Coal Supply Is Weapon Held by Entente and U. S. to Force Action.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Spain's future policy with respect to the world war will be definitely announced in a few days, according to cable advices received to-day by Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, the Spanish Ambassador here. Word has reached the Spanish Embassy that Senor Dato has been made Premier and the Marquis de Lena Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Spanish Cabinet. The general belief is that the coming announcement of policy by Spain will be a continuance of neutrality, but it will probably be so framed as to indicate whether the Entente Allies are to regard Spain as having pro-German leanings, and therefore likely to obstruct, rather than assist, the Entente's present campaign against U-boats.

Spain has sought to abrogate the trade agreement with Great Britain whereby Great Britain in return for much needed ore supplies provides coal for Spain. The carrying out of this agreement admittedly helps the Entente and is against Germany's interests, but for some reason the Spanish Government has sought to ignore it and obtain coal from the United States.

But the United States now is not willing to give Spain coal under such circumstances. This attitude of the United States apparently caused the Spanish Government early this month to announce that there was a shortage of coal and that no ships could expect to get coal at Spanish ports. American Ambassador Willard cabled this warning on June 5. The Spanish move is regarded in diplomatic circles here as smacking of pro-Germanism for the reason that Spain can obtain coal from Great Britain provided the Spanish Government lives up to its agreement.

If the new Spanish Government adopts a more friendly policy toward the Entente, or even a strictly neutral policy, it will give general relief here and facilitate the future relations between the United States and Spain.

Coal now is a vital question for the Entente nations and the United States to consider. No coal is to be given to nations so that it can directly or indirectly benefit the common enemy. Coal is now a weapon of war in the eyes of the Entente and the United States and is to be used as such until the end of the war.

NEW CABINET SWORN.

Premier Dato Announces Policy of Full Neutrality.

MADRID, June 12.—The Ministers of the new Cabinet, headed by Eduardo Dato, took the oath of office to-day.

Premier Dato said the members of the new Ministry had explained to King Alfonso their intention to devote chief attention to the great internal questions and to observe strict neutrality. He added that the Government would give special attention to national defence and the economic question.

U-BOATS FAIL, CRITIC SAYS.

English Expert Praises Work of American Destroyers.

Arthur Pollen, naval critic of the English periodical *Land and Water*, who recently arrived in the United States from London, said last night at the Vanderbilt Hotel that if the German submarines can maintain their sinking rate of twenty large British ships a week they may bring England to a rather serious strait for food.

"At least it would result in a severe rationing of the people," said Mr. Pollen. "But the danger of their accomplishing that is very slight and it is very improbable that the submarines will be able to sink enough to affect the issue of the war. The attack is losing its sting already, and the Germans are a long way from doing what they set out to do—to destroy a million tons of British shipping every month."

Mr. Pollen declared the English people are highly pleased with the work which is being done by the American destroyers under Vice-Admiral Sims.

"With the sample of the excellent work of the American navy that we have seen," he said, "we wish that the whole American fleet were on the other side of the Atlantic."

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS ENDS.

Ministers at Conference Prove to Be in Accord.

ROME (via Paris), June 12.—All possibilities of a Cabinet crisis were banished at a meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day.

The President of the Council, Signor Boselli, discussed the general political situation, which was in accord with the coming convocation of Parliament. The opinions revealed that all the Ministers are in accord, and each of them placed himself at the disposition of the Premier until the aims dictated by the necessity of the moment are attained.

CREEL'S AID QUOTED AS CRITIC OF CABINET

But Article Was Written Before He Got His Job.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Another amusing event centred attention to-day on the Bureau of Public Information, whose chairman, George Creel, was appointed by the President. This time it was Arthur Bullard, assistant to Mr. Creel, and not Mr. Creel himself, who was in the limelight.

Copies of a newspaper reaching here to-day contained an article by Mr. Bullard recommending in effect that Josephus Daniels be ousted from the Navy Department and that a better man than Secretary Baker be found for the War portfolio. Mr. Bullard's opinion of both these officials, who are members of the Committee on Public Information, was expressed in unmistakable terms.

Secretary Lansing was informed of the article to-day and is understood to have expressed gratification that he "was not fired too." The impression at first was that Mr. Bullard in carrying out the doctrines of the freedom of the press had expressed his views with restraint. Inquiry at Mr. Creel's bureau elicited the information that the article was an extract from a book written by Mr. Bullard before he became attached to the roll of the Bureau of Public Information.

OIL SHIP PETROLITE SUNK BY U-BOAT

Eighteen Men and Two Officers Landed, Two Boats With 20, Missing.

SHELLED TWO YEARS AGO

Cause of Diplomatic Notes to Austria in Consequence of Attack.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The American steamship Petrolite, which earlier in the war was shelled by an Austrian U-boat, has been sunk by a German submarine. She had a naval gun crew aboard. Consular reports which brought news of the disaster to-day said one boat with eighteen men, the third mate and the chief engineer, had been landed and two boats with an unstated number of men were missing. The time and place of the attack were not given in the despatches.

The Petrolite, a tank steamship, first figured in the news nearly two years ago, an attack upon her by an Austrian submarine threatening diplomatic relations between the Vienna Government and the United States. The ship was shelled by the submarine and men aboard her were wounded. The submarine sent a crew aboard the vessel and removed a large quantity of supplies. She then was permitted to proceed. The incident was the subject of a series of notes between the United States and the Austrian Government.

LEFT HERE APRIL 30.

Former German Vessel Had Crew of 38, 10 Americans.

The Petrolite, a vessel of 3,710 tons, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New York, left here April 30 for Savona and Leghorn, Italy. The vessel was in command of Capt. Thomas H. McKollum and carried a crew of thirty-eight men, of whom ten were Americans.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday received word from Gibraltar that the Petrolite touched at that port Monday on her return voyage from Italy to America. The company assumed that her crew was the same as manned the vessel when she left New York. No details of the sinking were received.

According to the records of the Shipping Commissioner the following were the Americans on board the vessel:

F. Feachter, mate, Templeton, Ma.
B. Fredericksen, second mate, Norwegian, naturalized.
Olaf Mattson, third mate, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. C. Clark, California.
J. Torrence, chief engineer, 81 Noble street, Lynwood, N. Y.
C. G. Potter, first assistant engineer, Dartmouth, Mass.
W. Hantel, second assistant engineer, New Orleans.
P. E. Costell, third assistant engineer, 252 Fifty-sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Alex Vellaler, Greek, naturalized.
Lewis Shayne, messboy, 1675 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. M. Sterin, wireless, Arverne, N. Y.
Jack Hoar, 10 Field street, Boston.
Charles Galtz, New Orleans.

The Petrolite was formerly the steamship Excelsior, under the German flag, and was transferred to American registry with other ships of the Standard Oil fleet early in the war. She was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1895. She carried oil in bulk.

PLOT TO KIDNAP JEWELLER.

Charge Preferred Against Five Suspects in Keet Baby Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 12.—While no one has as yet been arrested and charged directly with responsibility for the abduction and murder of fourteen-months-old Lloyd Keet four members of the Adams family and Sam McGinnis, who are held in connection with various abduction plots, were charged to-day with conspiring to kidnap C. A. Clement, Springfield jeweller, in an information filed by Paul M. O'Day, County Prosecutor.

All the Adamses are alleged to have confessed to knowledge of the Clement plot. Other developments in the alleged plot to kidnap a Springfield baby and a St. Louis munitions manufacturer are expected soon. The description of another man wanted by the authorities has been obtained from Piersol by Judge Arch A. Johnson of the Greene county Criminal Court. A search for this man is being conducted.

OWENS TO DRIVE POLICE CAR.

Detective Sergeant Is Picked to Go to France.

Selected from scores of volunteers, Detective Sergeant Martin S. Owens of the Automobile Squad, yesterday was designated by Police Commissioner Woods to go to France and drive the ambulance donated to the American Field Service by the Honor Legion of the department. Owens will wear the uniform of a regular New York "copper," and the shield of the bureau will be pinned to his breast, as he drives the car along the French battle front.

The selection of Owens was based on fitness for the service and merit alone. Although a young policeman he has won many honors, among them the department medal for his deeds of heroism. As a seeker of automobile thieves he has established a fine record. He is also an expert driver of motor cars.

Owens is one of the finest looking young men on the force, and is an athlete. His salary while in France will be continued, Vincent Astor having asked permission to pay it himself.

MACHINISTS THREATEN TIEUP.

First Strike Set for July 1—Munition Plants Affected.

J. J. McEntee, business agent of District Local 15 of the International Association of Machinists, said last night the first of the general strikes planned by 30,000 machinists in the Metropolitan district unless their demands for higher wages are granted will begin on July 1, when 5,000 marine machinists will walk out. They will be followed, according to Mr. McEntee, by the men employed in all machine shops, automobile factories and munitions plants.

The machinists' demands are for wages of 56¼ cents an hour, or $4.50 a day, and tool makers demand 65 cents an hour. J. J. Keppler, vice-president of the international association, said the strikes in the Metropolitan district will be followed by tieups throughout the industrial centres of the State.

Germans Reclaim Rumanian Oil.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—The Wolff Bureau, the official German news bureau, has sent out a telegram from Bucharest saying that the Rumanian oil industry, "despite the ruthless enemy destruction last fall," is rapidly recovering. The telegram says that the production is increasing weekly and fully meeting the needs of the army.