# WILSON FIGHTS FOR FOOD BILL IN CONGRESS

## Writes of Urgent Need in Keeping Prices of Necessities Down.

### MANY CHANGES LIKELY

### Making Farmers Preferred Class Pointed Out as Road to Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson gave the signal to-day for the beginning of the battle for regulatory legislation which shall place within the hands of the executive department complete control over the production, distribution and perhaps the consumption of food in the United States for the war.

With the food control measure facing a bitter fight in both houses, the President addressed a letter to Representative Borland, Missouri, urging a get together movement in Congress with the view of speeding legislation to meet the demands which in the opinion of the President confront the nation.

"A certain disservice has been done the measure by speaking of it as the 'food control bill,'" wrote the President. "The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who will seek to make inordinate profits out of it and to protect the people against the extortions which would result.

"It seems to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are not making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the oppressive price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will of course inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high.

"In my opinion it is one of the most important and most imperatively necessary of the measures which have been proposed in connection with the war. I hope and believe that the Congress will see the measure in this light and that it will come to an early passage. The legislation should be secured by July 1, to make the country safe against the dangers it is meant to guard against."

#### Call Letter Too General.

By his letter it was thought the President had sought to smash the opposition at the outset of the debate. In point of fact Senators and Representatives who are hard and fast supporters of the Administration viewed with dismay the lack of specification in the President's letter to Mr. Borland. They complained of the generality and the absence of terse and accurate definitions in it, and the opponents of the bill chortled at their discomfiture.

In both houses the debate over this most important piece of legislation affecting the economic life of the nation and home as few measures have, got under way to-day. The House is expected to pass a food control bill this week, but it will not swallow whole the measure reported by the Committee on Agriculture, on which general debate commenced to-day.

There will be a food dictator appointed by the President and he will be granted very broad powers, but the powers granted him will be specifically stated and will not be the result of a blanket authority to confiscate any or all business.

While the first day of general debate in the House was confined to general views for and against the bill without analytical discussion of the various sections, discussions and conferences between members not hostile to the principle of a reasonable measure of food control indicated that two sections would have to be materially changed before a majority of the House will accept the measure.

Section 3 is particularly obnoxious as seeking to grant under a blanket provision every conceivable power to the Governmental control which it creates. The first part reads:

That there is hereby established a governmental control of necessaries which shall extend to and include all the processes, methods, activities of and for the production, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, pledging, financing and consumption of necessaries which shall be exercised and administered by the President for the purposes of this act, and all necessaries, processes, methods and activities are hereby declared to be affected with a public interest.

When this section is reached under the five minute rule an amendment will be offered making the language declaratory and specifically preserving all powers and authority not granted the President in other sections of the bill.

#### To Amend License Clause.

In view of sponsorship of this and the second proposed amendment there is reason to believe both will be adopted. The second affects section 5, which authorizes the President to require all business to operate under a government license. An amendment will reserve to the President power to force remedial steps against malpractice in any business dealing with necessaries, but will leave to the Government the burden of proof that regulation is necessary.

"The contest between German autocracy and American democracy will be determined in the end by the character and strength of the organization which one can put against the other," said Chairman Lever, opening debate in the House with a review of what had been done by way of organizing our war machinery.

"In the light of events it is easy to understand the German government's solicitude for agriculture. She realized, as we must be made to realize, that the Napoleonic axiom that armies fight on their bellies was true. The supreme duty, as well as the supreme necessity, of this hour is to feed our fighting forces, the fighting forces of our allies and adequately to provide necessaries at living prices for our own people and as largely as we can for the civilian population of our allies.

#### Aimed at Gamblers.

"We intend in this bill to drive from established agencies of distribution the market manipulator, the gambler, the man who buys as cheaply as he can and sells as dearly as he may, the Shylock of commerce who robs the widow and the orphan or filches the pennies from the blind on the street corner with as much complacency and unconcern as he would evidence in ordering a meal at a downtown restaurant."

Mr. Lever said the control would be exercised by the President "through voluntary arrangement or agreement."

"No honest business man can be hurt under this power," Mr. Lever said. "Some small inconvenience may be occasioned him by these requirements. It is not intended that any honest business man shall be hurt. It is the crook that shall suffer in the sunlight and it is the crook, unpatriotic, selfish and greedy, that we are after.

"This bill will be attacked as a remarkable proposal. I freely admit that it is unprecedented and remarkable. But we are engaged in an unprecedented war. We must either confer the so-called autocratic powers upon the constitutional head of our Government or be prepared to have them assumed by the German Kaiser. No man is going to be permitted to stand behind finespun theories and technicalities in his opposition to this measure."

Mr. Lever outlined as the "normal" causes of high prices a world shortage in foodstuffs the withdrawal of 30,000,000 men from productive pursuits, the disruption of commercial relations and reduction of purchasing power of money through inflation of currency. He declared that these, however, were not the only factors in high prices.

"For example," he said, "we find old potatoes selling in New York on May 12, 1917, for from $3 to $3.30 per bushel, while the same character of potatoes exactly are selling on the same date in Liverpool for $1.54 per bushel. We find that bread on April 16 sold in Washington per pound at 7 cents, while in London and Liverpool it sold at 6 cents a pound. We find that wheat, No. 2 hard winter, per bushel, on May 9 sold in New York at $3.25 and in Liverpool at $2.40 to $2.45, and in Paris at $2.45 to $2.55. We find that butter sold in New York and Liverpool at practically the same price, while sugar sold at a somewhat lower price in New York than in Liverpool.

#### Even German Prices Less.

"Even in Germany the price of bread has been held to a figure that amounts to a little less than 5 cents per loaf, against our eight cents on May 3. Sugar has fluctuated between 7 and 8 cents a pound, while sugar in Washington has fluctuated from 4 cents in April, 1914, to 10 cents in May, 1917. Potatoes sold at about $1 per bushel, although it is stated that during the past year in Germany potatoes were exceedingly scarce."

Discussing international food problems he declared that the bulk of food for the Allies, involving a total population of 180,000,000, must come from this country.

"The present bill has no parallel in the history of the country; it has no parallel in the history of the world," said Representative Young, Democrat, Texas, who wrote the minority report. "There is danger incident to these powers and they ought not to be granted except as an actual war emergency. I am willing to grant them within constitutional limitations when it comes to handling the army and navy, and the Constitution was so framed that our President is clothed with the authority, and I will go the limit with any man in Congress to see that the President has every authority given him.

"But we are going beyond that and we are taking charge of the individual citizens. It is class legislation pure and simple. You hold up the farmers as a class. If you carry out the law as you say you mean to have it carried out, you guarantee the farmer a profit on his energy and his industry. You have made a separate class out of him and you are protecting him by statutory enactment.

#### Sees Anarchy Ahead.

"We do not want the United States Congress or any other body of men to make a special class out of us, because there will come a day when other classes will be made and anarchy will rule. That is what happened in Germany; the country people and the city people are at the throats of each other, each believing that the Government has unduly cared for the other."

Representative Anderson, Republican member of the committee, supporting the general principles of food regulation, declared that three outstanding facts in the situation cannot be escaped:

1. If the Allies should be cut off wholly from the food supply of America for thirty days they will be compelled to make terms of peace.

2. If the Allies and neutrals are permitted to have unchecked access to the food supply of America there will be an actual shortage of food in the United States.

3. If the abnormal conditions which now exist are not reduced to approximate and the restraints and uneconomic practices which have grown up under and by reason of abnormal conditions are not removed the price of food will be so high in this country as to result in social disturbances wholly inconsistent with the successful prosecution of this war.

In opening the debate for the affirmative in the Senate to-day Senator Chamberlain, Oregon, who will handle the measure, announced that Chairman Gore of the Agricultural Committee was opposed to the measure and not prepared to support it except in materially amended form. He called the attention of the Senate to the admitted serious emergency confronting producers, distributers and purveyors of foodstuffs throughout the world and the stupendous importance of America conserving to the fullest extent possible her food supplies both for herself and for the allied nations.

Senator Gallinger said the proposition for minimum price guarantee to farmers struck him as "extraordinary," and he asked: "Why limit this to the farmers and not extend it to all industries?"

Senator Chamberlain said the inducement was being held out to the producers to grow all they could, and the Government would make it certain that they receive a fair price.

## *WHEAT DRIVE IN STATE.*

#### Farmers Launch Movement to Plant Million Acres.

A movement has been launched among the farmers of New York State to plant 1,000,000 acres of winter wheat for the 1918 harvest. At a meeting of the million acre wheat committee in Utica yesterday, F. W. Sessions, president of the State Agricultural Society, appointed Gov. Whitman honorary chairman.

The Governor said later in Albany that the project will have his hearty cooperation. He promised to call upon the county defence committees to aid the committee and the State Agricultural Society in their programme to raise 25,000,000 bushels of winter wheat in the State. If the farmers by concerted effort plant and harvest 1,000,000 acres, the Governor said, he believes the State will then be more nearly able to produce enough wheat for all its people, thus making a smaller demand upon the nation's supply.

## JAPS BATTLE WITH U-BOAT.

#### Flotilla in Mediterranean Thought to Have Sunk Enemy.

LONDON, June 18.—An offical statement issued to-day by the British Admiralty says that a Teuton submarine has probably been sunk by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean. The statement follows:

"The Japanese Naval Attache communicates that one of the Japanese flotillas in the Mediterranean on the evening of June 12 encountered an enemy submarine and immediately attacked it, with, it is believed, good success and probably sank it."

## WATCH KEPT ON CABLES.

#### Senders Must Write Full Name and Address on Blank.

Every sender of a cablegram must place his full name and address on the face of each cablegram and likewise the full name and address of the receiver of the cablegram.

The information should be placed in the lower left hand corner of the blank and will not be a part of the cablegram for transmission, the Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday.

# HOOVER STARTS ON FOOD SAVING ARMY

## He Is Organizing Staff to Carry Out Work of Registering Women.

### FOUR MAIN DIVISIONS

### Mayor Mitchel Offers Cooperation of New York City's Government.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Preliminary work of organizing the country's housewives into a great food conservation army was started to-day by Herbert C. Hoover. The task of enrolling them as actual members of the food administration is undertaken at the direction of President Wilson without awaiting the action of Congress on the Administration food bills.

Actual registration of the women will not begin until July 1, but Mr. Hoover now is organizing his staff to carry out the work. Operation of the plan will be in the hands of four main divisions—an advisory council of women, an advisory council of household economy experts, a committee on voluntary service and the women's section of the council of national defence and State defence councils.

Actual administration will be along five lines—domestic science instruction, publicity, supervision of membership, development of State relations and cooperation of organizations.

#### Mayor Mitchel's Offer.

Mayor Mitchel of New York telegraphed Mr. Hoover to-day that the city government would cooperate with the food administration in every way possible, and that Mr. Hoover could use New York's Health and Police departments to help carry out any food conservation plans. "The wise and frugal use of our food supply," said Mayor Mitchel, "is an obvious necessity which has been pressed upon our attention in New York city in advance of desirable national legislation."

Motion pictures will be used, Mr. Hoover announced, to teach food conservation measures and the elimination of food waste. Voluntary offers of service have been accepted from the national association of the motion picture industry and from its allied organization, the Associated Motion Picture Advertisers.

Mr. Hoover also announced plans for enlisting the aid of the country's summer schools in teaching household economics. A comprehensive course in home conservation of food will be prepared by a committee of Agriculture Department experts and officials of the Bureau of Education for presentation to the schools.

#### To Work Through Schools.

Through the schools Mr. Hoover expects to reach some 200,000 teachers, who will return in the fall to about 125,000 communities. Later the plan contemplates the teaching of food conservation in every public school in the nation and in most of the colleges.

"We have basic facts which we want to present," said Mr. Hoover, "not only through educational institutions but through women's organizations as well. These facts are to be presented to men and children too and later we expect work through organizations of men, such as trade unions and patriotic organizations."

Registration of women and their organization as a part of the food administration will be done largely by State defence councils. The work will be directed by the women's committee of the Council of National Defence and through the conservation section of the food administration. Organizations of trades that deal with food distribution will be undertaken as soon as the food administration is formed.

# LOAN SUBSCRIPTION STILL IS UNDECIDED

## Officials Estimate Total of $2,800,000,000 Is Approximately Correct.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The full extent of the nation's response to the Liberty Loan was still in the realm of conjecture to-night, although indications were that the estimate of $2,800,000,000 would be substantially correct.

Only four districts—Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis—had reported official tabulations to the Treasury, and these were not disclosed. Atlanta's final compilation, complete Saturday, had not been officially reported. The four reports received gave totals subject to minor revision and almost identical with previously announced figures.

From other districts reports were received stating that the work of making tabulations was still in progress. A force of clerks at the Treasury was engaged also in tabulating the subscriptions sent direct to Washington. These subscriptions will be distributed among the respective reserve banks, raising the totals in each case.

## CITY LOAN FIGURES TO-DAY.

#### Tabulators Are Still at Work Listing Subscriptions.

Final figures of the Liberty Loan subscriptions for the New York district may be announced to-day. A large force of tabulators was still at work at a late hour last night.

No figures will be given out until the task has been completed, and possibly not until Secretary McAdoo has made an announcement as to whether the large subscriptions are to be scaled down so that all the eleventh hour subscribers may participate.

At headquarters of the Liberty Loan committee clippings from newspapers in all sections of the United States are being classified. Clippings received were 21,245 and they are still coming in.

## WAGE AVERAGE IS $16.15.

#### State's Factories Running at Top Speed, Paying Well.

Manufacturing in New York State is at top speed, and with the single exception of one month—April, 1917—the payroll was larger in May than in any previous month in the State's history. This statement is made by the New York State Industrial Commission, whose summary of labor conditions for the month was issued yesterday. Contributing factors were increased scale of operations, overtime and increases in wages.

The commission estimates the increase in wages during May over the wages paid in April at 3½ per cent. The number of employees, however, was smaller by less than 1 per cent. The average per capita earnings for one week in May for all employees of both sexes were $16.15, compared with $15.50 in April, $14.24 in May, 1916, and $12.74 in May, 1915.

# GERMAN ATTACK ON INFANTRY HILL VAIN

## British Hold Important Position Against Heavy Assaults.

### FRENCH OCCUPY SALIENT

### Capture Ground Between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, in Champagne.

LONDON, June 18.—Infantry Hill, east of Monchy ridge on the Arras battle front, is still held by the British, though the Germans made desperate efforts this morning to recapture it. They succeeded in winning back the forward line of posts that the British established beyond the hill when they took it on Thursday, but the Teutons failed to storm the crest.

During the night the German artillery beat upon the hill and the thin line before it with a heavy fire, preparing for the infantry advance. This came early this morning when the Germans dashed forward in force. They reached the British outposts, and desperate fighting began at close range. Finally the British outposts withdrew to the hill.

#### French Win Salient.

French troops took the offensive today, and with comparative ease occupied a German position that had projected between the French observation posts on Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond, two dominating eminences of Champagne. The salient captured had a frontage of a third of a mile.

A general increase in the artillery fire is reported on these sectors of the British and French fronts that have been recently the scene of heavy fighting. On the British front the guns are busy near Ypres, and also on the Arras front, including the Lens area. On the French front the Chemin des Dames has been the scene of fierce cannonading.

Apropos of the recent announcement that the Portuguese troops in France have taken part in the fighting and received their baptism of fire, the *Matin* says, according to a Paris despatch, that these troops after a course of training such as the Americans will receive, are now perfectly organized and have proved their worth in exemplary fashion. The official statements follow:

#### German Attack Fails.

British Night Statement—We captured twenty-one prisoners this morning in the course of the enemy's unsuccessful attempt to regain his lost positions on Infantry Hill. Our troops gained ground slightly last night on the Messines battle front in the direction of Wytschaete.

Artillery activity continued to-day on both sides in the neighborhood of Lens and north of Armentieres.

Yesterday the air fighting went in our favor. Ten German machines were brought down by our airplanes and five others were driven out of control. Two of our airplanes failed to return.

British Day Statement—Early this morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack, under cover of a heavy bombardment, upon the positions captured by us on the morning of June 14 east of Monchy le Preux. After severe fighting our troops were compelled to fall back from certain advanced positions which had been established by us in front of our main new position, which we still hold, on Infantry Hill.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night north of the Scarpe. Hostile artillery activity continues in the neighborhood of Ypres.

French Night Statement—Marked artillery activity was displayed in the region of Laffaux, Pantheon and the sector of Craonne-Chevreux.

In Champagne we carried out this morning a local operation which made us masters of a system of German trenches which formed a salient in our lines on a front of about 800 meters between Mont Carnillet and Mont Blond. In the course of this action we took forty prisoners, one of them an officer.

#### Rheims Is Bombarded.

The Germans without reason continued to bombard the city of Rheims, on which 2,000 shells were fired today. One civilian was killed and three were wounded.

Belgian Statement—In the course of the night there was great artillery activity in the region of Lizerne and Boesinghe. During the day the cannonading was light along the whole front.

French Day Statement—Intermittent cannonading occurred at various points on the front last night. Our reconnoitring parties penetrated the enemy lines near Leintrey and southwest of Senones, bringing back prisoners.

German Day Statement—On the Ypres Canal, on both sides of Ypres, on the Lys from La Bassee Canal to the Sensee Brook during the afternoon there was lively artillery fighting. Southwest of Warneton, east of Vermelles and near Loos English reconnoitring thrusts failed.

East of Croisilles, as on previous days, three English attempts to gain ground in attacks miscarried.

Pursuant to an enterprise carried out successfully by thrusting troops this morning against French trenches near Cerny, the firing increased here and later also in wider sectors on the Aisne front and in western Champagne.

## *BRITISH PUSH AHEAD.*

#### Slowly and Methodically Occupy Abandoned Positions.

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

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 18.—Our silent, informal advance goes on steadily south of the Messines battle front. It is not so much an advance as a gradual leakage of our men forward into positions that the enemy, possibly as part of a deliberate plan of retirement, has generally evacuated. There is, therefore, little fighting.

In former despatches I have declined even to conjecture on whether or not the Germans are deliberately retiring from what is known as the Warneton line to a position on the other side of the Lys and the Ypres-Comines Canal. It is possible that the Germans hoped here to tempt us to a rash advance beyond the protection of our guns, where they could counter attack more effectively. If so they are grievously disappointed, for we have been content to take only what we could hold with perfect safety.

There is every appearance of great local disorder among the Germans along this front. Imperfectly executed withdrawals keep leaving at our mercy isolated posts and small bodies of Germans, who fall into our hands almost unresisting. There may be some master mind in Germany directing the large operations with great astuteness, but the superficial impression is that on this immediate front conditions are not much removed from chaos behind the German lines.

# *GERMAN CASUALTIES NOW REACH 4,356,760*

## *Total Number of Killed Said to Be Nearly a Million.*

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

LONDON, June 18.—The *Times* states that the total German casualties in the war from all causes now reach 4,356,760. Nearly a million of these have been killed. The total of prisoners is 303,309. There are a quarter million missing, which includes deserters, and more than a half million severely wounded.

According to the German official casualty lists reported for the month of May, but not necessarily the casualties incurred in that month, the figures are:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 22,000; prisoners and missing, 26,562; wounded, 62,394. Total, 110,956.

These casualties added to those previously reported give the following totals since the beginning of the war:

Killed and died of wounds or sickness, 1,068,121; prisoners and missing, 557,410; wounded, 2,731,229. Total, 4,356,760.

# BRITISH RETIRING ON BALKAN FRONT

## Sofia Announces Occupation of Villages—Sarrail Preparing an Offensive.

LONDON, June 18.—From the Bulgarian War Office comes a statement giving details of the British retirement on the eastern wing of the Macedonian front, to which Berlin devoted a paragraph in yesterday's statement. The British, it appears, have withdrawn a distance of some three miles on a front of fifteen, bringing back their outpost positions from four miles beyond the eastern bank of the Struma practically to the river bank.

Rumors that the whole Macedonian campaign was to be abandoned because of the submarine campaign and the troops used in France are again revived in some quarters. It is generally believed, however, in view of the fact that such a step would give Germany Salonica and the Piræus as submarine and naval bases, that nothing is more unlikely.

The Bulgarian statements of to-day and yesterday indicate that the British retirement has given to the Bulgars thirteen villages of Greek Macedonia, the largest of which is Barakli Juma, southwest of Demirhissar and south of the Rupel defile. On Sunday the Bulgars announced the occupation of Elishan, Hristian Kamila, Osman Kamila and Kispeki, all near Lake Tahinos, at the southern end of the front. To-day they announce that the following villages at the northern end, near Lake Butkova and Demirhissar, were occupied: Barakli Juma, Ormanli, Kurnili, Kiupri, Proeenik, Kalendra, Beglikman, Salmah and Kakaraska.

Referring to the evacuation of the Struma Valley region, as reported in the Bulgarian official communication, the *Times* says the entire abandoned country is low, without trees or shelter and intensely hot. It is damp and unhealthy and in the summer time is malarious and highly unsanitary.

Sofia mentions only patrol fighting incident to the occupation of the villages. The general conclusion is that Gen. Sarrail is making adjustments on his front and in the interior of Greece in preparation for an offensive.

Gen. Sarrail's report to-day says:

British aviators successfully bombarded the Tumba railway station, twelve kilometers from Seres, and several enemy munitions depots. There was restricted artillery activity along the whole front.

## *AUSTRIANS FAIL IN BATTLE FOR PEAKS*

### *Italians Repulse Attacks on Asiago Plateau.*

LONDON, June 18.—On all fronts the Italian troops have given a good account of themselves in the last twenty-four hours. There was fighting in the Trentino, on the upper Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, and everywhere success was with Gen. Cadorna's troops.

The Austrian infantry tried last night to dislodge the Italians from two mountain peaks—Monte Moschagh, on the Asiago plateau, and Hill 652, the newly won summit of Monte Vodice. Artillery, machine gun and rifle fire broke up the Austrian detachments before they could do any harm. On the Carso northeast of Jamiano, the Italians advanced and straightened out their new lines for a considerable distance. The official statements follow:

Italian—Last night enemy infantry attacks against our positions on Monte Moschagh, on the Asiago plateau, and on Hill 652, on the Vodice, were broken up by our fire.

Yesterday enemy troops in movement in the Idria Valley and in the Gargaro Basin were again shelled and dispersed.

On the Carso plateau, northeast of Jamiano, by an advance we rectified a large portion of our front.

Two enemy machines were brought down yesterday by our airmen above Goritz. Last night two of our airships successfully bombed troops assembled around Tolmino and enemy batteries on Monte Hermada.

Austrian—In the region of the Austro-Hungarian air squadrons threw bombs successfully on an Italian concentration point. Otherwise there were no developments.

## DIES IN TRAINING CAMP.

#### Bert Smith of Brooklyn Succumbs After an Operation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 18.—Bert Smith, aged 24, of 1053 East Thirteenth street, Brooklyn, died last night at the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Smith was a member of Company 11. His was the first death to occur at the camp.

Graduated from Columbia in mining engineering this month, he married Miss Marion Kinkaid of Flatbush the night before he left for training. His bride and his mother came to the camp Wednesday when they learned an operation had been performed.

The funeral will be held with full military honors.

## EQUAL PAY FOR NAVY WOMEN.

#### Daniels So Informs Mrs. Catt, Woman Suffrage Leader.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Women employed by the Navy Department are to receive the same pay as men holding similar positions. Secretary Daniels so wrote to-day in response to a query from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

"I can assure you there is no intention on the part of this Department," he said, "to discriminate against women employees. All positions in the Department are graded and the same rate of pay applies to each position regardless of the sex of the incumbent."

# TAMMANY WORRIED BY CITY DEMOCRACY

## Begins to Mobilize Its Forces to Meet Unexpected Onslaught.

### "BUNK," ASYS McCOOEY

### Nationwide Cleanup of Undesirable Leaders Indicated by Movement.

Tammany Hall, more deeply worried than for many a long day, began yesterday to mobilize its forces to meet the attack suddenly launched against it yesterday by the City Democracy, an organization of leading Wilson Democrats and prominent business men who have set about in a determined fashion to "clean out Tammany Hall."

There have been organizations and organizations created for the purpose of dethroning Chief Murphy, Thomas F. Foley and the other big leaders of the wigwam who have always been objectionable to the independent element in the Democratic party. These organizations soon found the job practically impossible and gave it up. But never before has the national Administration, for that's what the new organization really means, taken such a stand against its old foe, Tammany Hall. And the Tammany leaders are frankly alarmed.

While the City Democracy, supported by such men as Frank L. Polk, Francis Lynde Stetson, H. Snowden Marshall, Cleveland H. Dodge, Frederic R. Coudert, Martin W. Littleton and Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., has in mind as its first objective the election of the candidates of the fusion committee in 1917 its work will not end there by any means. It can be announced on the best authority that the organization intends to persist until such men as Charles F. Murphy, Foley and others of the same type are driven from control of Tammany Hall and the organization is in effect purified.

#### Nationwide Cleanup.

Using the New York organization as a beginning, the "cleanup" movement has been inaugurated by farseeing leaders of the National Democratic party, with 1920 in mind. The Democratic leaders see, according to the conversation yesterday, a chance to make a nation wide cleanup of all objectionable Democratic leaders, such as Murphy in New York, Sullivan in Illinois and others, and to go before the people in 1920 with a rejuvenated and purified party.

With the organization of the City Democracy, shrewd observers of the situation predict the failure of the Democratic fusion committee, organized by William F. Schneider and dominated by Tammany Hall. This committee was organized to bring together all factions of the Democracy—Wilsonites, Murphyites and independents. It was even intimated at the time that the candidates of this committee would receive the support of the national Administration, the hint being given that if the committee could show that it was successful in wiping out the factional fights among the Democrats of New York and in presenting a solid front in the next election the Washington leaders would only be too glad to recognize it.

It is therefore perfectly obvious that the organization of the City Democracy, headed by the men who stand close to the President, to put Tammany out of business means that the national Administration will support the fusion committee of 1917. When it is also considered that many of the men who head the City Democracy are also members of the fusion committee of 1917 it can readily be seen, it was pointed out, that so far as the national Administration and the independent Democrats are concerned the Schneider fusion committee means nothing but Tammany Hall.

#### Another Effect Seen.

Another effect of the City Democracy's entrance into the local political situation, it was observed, will be to disillusion the Independent Democrats who were prepared to accept the Schneider committee on its face value as a "sanctifying" agency and to swing them back to the Republican, independent Democratic fusion camp. It was apparent to the Mitchel fusion leaders that many independent Democrats who supported the Mitchel ticket in 1913 were impressed with the Schneider committee because of the intimation that it had the moral support of the national leaders. It is the independent element that holds the balance of power in a fusion campaign, and the Mitchel supporters were jubilant yesterday and confident that the independents who were leaning toward the Democratic fusion committee will have no hesitancy now in following the leadership of the City Democracy.

Charles F. Murphy, Thomas F. McCoy and Thomas F. Foley, the three big leaders of Tammany Hall, were grimly silent yesterday when questioned about this new drive against the Fourteenth street wigwam. There was more activity around the Tammany headquarters, however, than has been seen for some time.

John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn Tammany leader, endeavored to dismiss the new organization with contempt.

"It's the same old bunk," he remarked.

Just as a matter of "dope" some of the political wiseacres predicted that should the fusion committee of 1917 be successful in electing its ticket this November the City Democracy, aided by the other independent Democrats, will attempt to seize control of the Democratic organization in the county and make Martin W. Littleton the leader.

Fifty members comprising the executive committee of the City Democracy at a meeting in their headquarters at 30 East Forty-second street last night passed a resolution fixing the night of June 28 for the convention of their delegates to meet in the Grand Central Palace.

Thomas C. Whitlock, former State Senator from Brooklyn, occupied the chair. It was decided after an enthusiastic discussion that it was advisable to hold the convention of delegates as soon as possible.

The Grand Central Palace assembly hall will seat 1,200 persons and its entire capacity will be needed to accommodate the representatives of the City Democracy. Every member of the city committee, which has 300 members, will receive four tickets to be given to independent Democrats who have enlisted in the fight against Tammany. Delegates to the convention will be carefully selected.

The purposes of the convention will be to adopt a platform, rush through a permanent organization and prepare the plans for the political struggle.

JUNE 30 Our last day
this season. Sit this week!
PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST.

# *PROPELLER KILLS AVIATION STUDENT*

## *Stumbles and Plunges Headlong Into Revolving Blades.*

Stumbling headlong into the whirling propeller of an aeroplane in which he was about to make a flight, Sergt. William K. Carrothers yesterday suffered a fractured skull at Hempstead Plains from which he died a few hours later. Carrothers would have received his commission as a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps in a few days. His is the first case where death has overtaken any of the student officers training for the United States flying squadrons. Two privates were killed recently when they went up in defiance of orders.

Carrothers made a flight yesterday with M. Mathieu, a Frenchman. When in the air the motor began to miss and a landing was made. The motor was adjusted and started preparatory to another ascent. The propeller was making 200 revolutions a minute, according to Mathieu, as they approached the machine to resume their seats.

Carrothers was ahead of Mathieu, and as he neared the machine he tripped and plunged headlong into the propeller. Mathieu picked up his unconscious pupil and seating him in the machine flew with him to a hangar. An army ambulance then conveyed Carrothers to Nassau Hospital, where he died a few minutes later.

Carrothers was 30 years old and is survived by a widow and two children, who reside at Merion, a suburb of Philadelphia.

# DUBLIN ACCLAIMS RELEASED IRISHMEN

## Count Plunkett and Others of Protestants Are Also Set at Liberty.

LONDON, June 18.—Large crowds gathered in Dublin this morning to welcome the released Irish prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of Countess Markievicz, arrived at 8 o'clock. Men with banners escorted the former prisoners to their homes. There was much singing of Irish songs and a great deal of cheering, but there were no signs of disorder.

In the House of Commons to-day Chancellor Bonar Law was asked whether the prisoners had been released on condition that the Sinn Fein party should participate in the forthcoming Irish convention. He replied that the prisoners had been freed unconditionally. The Chancellor added that the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland was not organized, as far as he was aware, in such a way that any person or persons could speak authoritatively for those engaged in it, and that the Government did not think the holding of the convention could be dependent upon the assent or dissent of individual Irishmen.

Count Plunkett, Member of Parliament, and Sinn Feiner, and the other members of the Sinn Fein who were arrested on June 9 when attempting to hold a prohibited meeting in Dublin to protest against the imprisonment of Irish rebels, also were released to-day. Police Inspector Mills of Dublin was mortally injured during the disturbance incident to the measures taken to prevent the holding of the meeting and died the next day. The other members of the organization arrested with Count Plunkett were Cathal Brughet, James Kenny, Rody Kelly and Martin Welsh.

Countess Markievicz led a band of revolutionists which attempted to capture Dublin Castle, killing a guard. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

#### Pennsylvania Women Help.

The Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York, of which Mrs. Joseua A. Hatfield is president and Mrs. William Harrison Brown is treasurer, has sent to the American Ambulance in Paris through Mrs. Robert Bacon, treasurer, a check for $4,200, being the amount required to support seven beds in this hospital for one year.

# WOMAN THROWN OR FALLS TWO FLOORS

## "Please Send for Grace Humiston," She Says When Found With Broken Leg.

### SAYS MAN IS TO BLAME

### Police and Representatives of District Attorney Called Into Conference.

"Please tell Grace Humiston about this at once," was the first appeal of a young woman found injured in a vacant lot in West Eightieth street last night. She lay beneath the open window of a second floor flat at 215 West Eightieth street, and her second, almost incoherent, statement was something about a man in that flat who had caused her to fall.

The injured woman was found to have suffered a compound fracture of the left leg and was in considerable pain when discovered by passersby. She knew Mrs. Humiston's address and telephone number, which she gave to Patrolman Immich when he arrived.

Not much further information was to be had from her in her suffering, but she did mumble about a man with a telegram, and later of a man with a subpœna.

David A. Rose, whose mother was said to have the lease on the building, said the woman was known to him as "Miss La Rue." She had been living in the apartment six months, he said, at first with a married couple, later alone.

Mrs. Humiston, when notified of the accident, hurried from her hotel to Polyclinic Hospital. Mention of her name by the victim of the accident, or assault, interested Assistant District Attorney Rourke, who recalled the woman lawyer's recent activities in the Cruger case and also her interest in white slave practices. He also went to the hospital.

It was thought the injured woman might be a witness in either line of Mrs. Humistons' work, whom some one might like to get out of the way. The reference to a subpœna by the injured woman lent color to this supposition.

Detectives from the Central Office later went to Polyclinic. Doors were barred to newspaper men while a conference went on inside.

## JAPAN WAS ASKED.

#### U. S. Consulted Tokio About the Note to China.

TOKIO, June 17 (delayed).—In explaining to leading members of Parliament the action of the United States in despatching a note to China regarding the restoration of domestic tranquillity, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, said to-day that the United States had consulted Japan on June 6, suggesting the identical representations be made to China. Japan deemed it proper to consult her allies before responding.

The Foreign Minister understood Great Britain took the same view as Japan, which was that it was undesirable at present to make representations which might prove to be in custody intervention. The attitude of France, the Foreign Minister said, probably was the same as that of Great Britain. Japan therefore decided to adhere to the policy of non-interference.

The above summary was furnished to the Associated Press by an official of the Foreign Office. It is likely that Japan's reply to the United States will be in this tenor.

The agitation in Japan over the action of the United States has subsided. The entire Chinese question, however, will likely be discussed during the stay of the Japanese mission in America. It probably will leave for the United States July 2 or 3.

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