THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow warmer; moderate, variable winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 84; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports on page 8.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 298. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

COCCHI TRIES TO END HIS LIFE BY CRACKING SKULL

Restrained by Guards From Dashing Head Against Stone Wall.

POLICE LAXITY PROVED

Ruth Cruger's Father Going on Stand To-day—Graft Inquiry Continues.

BOLOGNA, Italy, June 24.—Alfredo Cocchi tried to kill himself in his cell after he was led to confess that he murdered Ruth Cruger.

Denied any other means of inflicting injuries upon himself, he tried to dash his head against the stone wall of his cell. His keepers restrained him and threatened to put him in a straitjacket. The threat was effective, but the keepers fear he will commit suicide if the least opportunity offers. Therefore they have removed from the cell anything which might serve his purpose. He is not allowed to have towels, suspenders, bed sheets or any metal knives, forks or spoons.

He is watched day and night by keepers who have been ordered to exercise the utmost vigilance. Cocchi has threatened on several occasions to kill himself "to finish it all." He is moody and often hysterical. Sometimes he laughs and sings in his cell, but more often he is sunk in despondency which is broken by periods of noisy hysteria. In these moods he shouts his fear that the Italian Government will permit him to be extradited to the United States, where capital punishment prevails.

His brother, Joseph Cocchi, said to-day that Alfredo went to New York in 1907. He was without means, but quickly found work in New York and sent for his fiancee, whom he married there. He did not write to his relatives here until last November, when he informed them that his wife's jealousy was making his life unbearable. His wife slandered him, he wrote, and leagued herself with his enemies, who were Germans and who constantly tracked him. She put detectives on his trail, he wrote.

The brother said Alfredo returned to Bologna at the end of March without any money, although it was supposed he had made a fortune in New York. He went to work in Joseph Cocchi's cycle repair shop.

The police have subjected Cocchi to the usual identification processes under the Bertillon method.

POLICE LAXITY PROVED.

Evidence Discovered in Detective Records by Wallstein.

Further evidence—documentary this time—which shows the detectives assigned to investigate the disappearance of Ruth Cruger were deaf and blind to any suggestion that Cocchi was a kidnapper or murderer was discovered yesterday in the records of the Police Department.

They were dug up by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, who is working at the Mayor's direction to place the responsibility for the wretched methods employed by the Fourth branch detective bureau, methods which seem to have been approved, or at least accepted, by the responsible heads of the detective bureau.

This evidence shows the detectives persistently ignored credible information pointing to Cocchi's connection with Miss Cruger's disappearance and persistently held to the notion that Cocchi himself was just a "missing person," not a fugitive from justice. It shows that when Cocchi was finally located in Italy the detectives were willing to drop all further inquiry. The "missing person" had been located and that was all there was to it. So far as they were concerned the Cruger investigation was at an end.

Cocchi left a street full of detectives about 2 P. M. on February 15, two days after Ruth Cruger disappeared. On February 16 the first police report in the case was made out in the form of a card noting the disappearance. Four days later Detective Sergeant McGee, who, with Detective Sergeant Lagarenne, had the job of tracing missing persons, reported on a "D. B. 5" card that he was "still searching."

Laxity Discovered.

On March 4, nothing whatever having been accomplished toward tracing either Miss Cruger or Cocchi, and while reports were spread by policemen that Miss Cruger's reputation was bad and that Cocchi was a perfect gentleman, McGee reported that "inquiries should be made in Detroit through the chief of police there." On March 24, twenty days later, McGee had some intimation that Cocchi had gone to Italy, for he made another report recommending that inquiries for Cocchi be made in Bologna.

Nothing seems to have been done by anybody connected with the Police Department at that time as regards searching for Cocchi in Italy. More than two months afterward McGee supplied a hint as to where Cocchi might be found. He, McGee, asked that the case be dropped because a newspaper clipping showed that Cocchi actually was in Italy and there was no longer any use for the police to bother their heads over a missing person who wasn't missing. On June 4 McGee recommended:

"Relative to this case would state that Alfred Cocchi has been located in Italy, from where he has written to his wife. Enclosed paper clipping hereto attached of May 21, 1917. Kindly close case. Cancel alarm No. 40, item B."

Upon this report was the indorsement of Lieut. John J. Flannelly.

Meanwhile Detective Sergeant Lagarenne, following suggestions as to where Miss Cruger might possibly be found (although none of the suggestions pointed to the Cocchi motorcycle repair shop at 224 West 127th street) made out a report on February 26, 1917:

"Relative to this case will state that a request has been made to the postal authorities to cover the mails of Alfredo Cocchi at 75 Manhattan street and at 224 West 127th street. Will also state that a girl answering the description of Ruth Cruger could be found at Forty-sixth street and Broadway."

Girl a Runaway.

Further investigation showed that the girl at an address at Forty-sixth street and Broadway was not Miss Cruger, of course, but a young woman who had

Continued on Fifth Page.

GERMAN GENERAL SNEERS AT AMERICA

Says Empire Gazes With Contempt on New Enemies.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* publishes a review of the military situation in which Gen. von Blume writes:

"With head erect and a gaze full of contempt we come to a consideration of the nations which since the beginning of the year have joined our enemies, the United States in the forefront of them. With our three allies we have now to guard ourselves against thirteen entirely hostile and nine half hostile States composing the greatest part of the earth's inhabitants. The more enemies the more honor."

Continuing, Gen. von Blume declares the increased power of Germany's enemies is not such as to evoke any anxiety, and he argues along the familiar lines that in all human probability the war will be decided before a considerable increase in the present insignificant forces of the new enemies can be developed; also that their geographical position makes their influential intervention impossible.

"We are remaining firmly enough on our feet not to stumble over straws," he adds.

TWO ROOSEVELTS ON WAY TO FRANCE

Theodore and Archie to Be on Staff of Gen. Pershing, It Is Believed.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced last night in a speech delivered at Oyster Bay in the interest of the Red Cross that two of his sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, have left for France and that another son is to follow almost immediately. It is understood that Major and Capt. Roosevelt will be attached to Major-Gen. Pershing's headquarters staff, the announcement that both of them had been relieved of duty at Plattsburg and detailed for special work having been made in a recent army order.

Although the Colonel did not mention the third son, who is to go to France soon, it is presumed that he referred to Quentin, his youngest son, who is in training for the aviation corps. Quentin Roosevelt has progressed so rapidly in this branch of the service, it was learned yesterday, that on Saturday he flew in his machine from the training grounds at Mineola to Oyster Bay and circled above his father's home at Sagamore Hill for several minutes. It is probable that the Colonel's son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, also will soon see service in France, as he is a Major in the Reserve Medical Corps of the army.

Major and Capt. Roosevelt were among the original Plattsburgers who went to the shores of Lake Champlain in 1915 for military training and before that both of them had seen service in militia organizations. At the outbreak of the war Archie Roosevelt enrolled in the Naval Militia, but decided to go to Plattsburg when he learned that his brother Theodore was going. Until they were relieved a few weeks ago both of them had been aiding regular army officers in instructing the rookie officers.

SIMS PRAISES HIS SAILORS.

Extols Loyalty of U. S. Bluejackets at Club Opening.

By Associated Press.

BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 24.—The United States Naval Men's Club on shore in this picturesque little village was opened last night. The American bluejackets, who brought along many British tars—a visible sign of the new alliance—gave Vice-Admiral Sims a flattering reception when he appeared unexpectedly and gave a heart to heart talk on the seriousness of their mission. He complimented both the British and American sailors on their loyalty and devotion to the cause for which they were fighting.

"I know," said the Admiral, "no matter what happens in this fight for civilization, Great Britain and America will not fail, but will go on together to victory."

EICHLER'S DEATH DEPLORED.

Zeppelin Commander Was Staff Captain of the Vaterland.

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

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—The *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* deplores the death of Captain-Lieutenant Franz Georg Eichler, commander of the Zeppelin L-48, which was destroyed on June 17 during an air attack on the south of England. Capt. Victor Schutze, who also perished on this occasion, was the leader of the airship squadron, of which L-48 was the flagship.

Captain-Lieutenant Eichler, who was 40 years old, entered the service of the Hamburg-American Line after serving in the navy and was promoted to be a Captain-Lieutenant of that line. He was one of the staff captains on the Imperator and the Vaterland. He entered the officers' corps at the outbreak of the war, serving on several battleships, and in May, 1916, entered the naval airship service. He took part in many aerial raids on England.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN FINNISH CATHEDRAL

Militia Defeat Anarchists, Who Had Captured Edifice.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, June 23 (delayed).—This city has finally been relieved from the threat of a regime of terror under Jean Boldt, an anarchist leader, who had lately risen to power and gathered about him a group of followers comprising anti-religious maniacs, pickpockets and other professional criminals lately released from jail.

After a series of incendiary speeches Boldt, followed by 400 rogues, raided the Nicholas Cathedral in the middle of a service, declared the building captured and turned into a "Temple of the Poor." One of Boldt's followers, an unfrocked priest, stepped into the pulpit and preached a blasphemous, violent sermon on the history of religious shams.

Early the next morning a hundred militiamen stormed the cathedral and despite Boldt's appeals to his followers to massacre them defeated the criminals in a hand to hand struggle during which there was considerable shooting and two of the militiamen were wounded. The cathedral was seriously damaged, its doors being entirely destroyed. Boldt escaped. He is believed to have left the city surreptitiously, the townspeople having threatened to lynch him.

U. S. EXPLAINS ITS ENTRY INTO THE WORLD WAR

Official Publication of Events Calls Allied Cause "League of Honor."

THREE BASIC REASONS

America Stands for Monroe Doctrine, Freedom of Seas and Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—This Government through the Committee on Public Information has issued a "Red, White and Blue" paper explaining how it came to enter the war. "How the War Came to America" is the title of the pamphlet, which is marked with the colors. Strictly speaking it is not a diplomatic document of the kind usually issued by foreign Governments. It contains no diplomatic correspondence. But its complete exposition of the motives actuating this Government is believed to have been prepared under the direction of the President and is therefore significant.

"A league of honor" is what the allied cause is called in this pamphlet, which seeks to show why the American attitude of neutrality was abandoned. Speaking of this nation's pre-war attitude toward international questions it says:

"On the eve of the present conflict our position toward other nations might have been summarized under three heads:

"The Monroe Doctrine—We had pledged ourselves to defend the New World from European aggression and we had by word and deed made it clear that we would not intervene in any European dispute.

Freedom of the Seas.

"The Freedom of the Seas—In every naval conference our influence had been given to support of the principle that sea law to be just and worthy of general respect must be based on the consent of the governed.

"Arbitration—As we had secured peace at home by referring interstate disputes to a Federal tribunal we urged a similar settlement of international controversies. Our ideal was a permanent world court. We had already signed arbitration treaties not only with great powers which might conceivably attack us, but even more freely with weaker neighbors to show our good faith in recognizing the equality of all nations both great and small. We had made plain to the nations our purpose to forestall by every means in our power the recurrence of war in the world."

Insisting that this Government used "every resource of diplomacy" to force the German Government to abandon its submarine warfare, the pamphlet then reviews the acts of the German Government. In this connection it discloses that the President had actually begun his peace note before the German peace proposal.

The following is part of the text of "How the War Came to America":

In the years when this republic was still struggling for existence, in the face of threatened encroachments by hostile monarchies over the sea, in order to make the New World safe for democracy our forefathers established here the policy that soon came to be known as the Monroe Doctrine.

Warning the Old World not to interfere in the political life of the New, our Government pledged itself in return to abstain from interference in the political conflicts of Europe; and history has vindicated the wisdom of this course. We were then too weak to influence the destinies of Europe, and it was vital to mankind that this first great experiment in government of and by the people should not be disturbed by foreign attack.

Reenforced by the experience of our expanding national life, this doctrine has been ever since the dominating element in the growth of our foreign policy. Whether or not we could have maintained it in case of concerted attack from abroad, it has seemed of such importance to us that we were at all times ready to go to war in its defence.

And though since it was first enunciated our strength has grown by leaps and bounds, although in that time the vast increase in our foreign trade and of travel abroad, modern transport, modern mails, the cables and the wireless have brought us close to Europe and have made our isolation more and more imaginary, there has been until the outbreak of the present conflict small desire on our part to abrogate or even amend the old familiar tradition which has for so long given us peace.

Reaffirmation at Hague.

In both conferences at The Hague, in 1899 and 1907, we reaffirmed this policy.

Our second great tradition in international relations has been our persistent effort to secure a stable and equitable agreement of the nations upon such a maritime code as would assure to all the world a just freedom of the seas.

This effort was born of our vital need. For although it was possible for the republic to keep aloof from the nineteenth century disputes that rent the continent of Europe, we could not be indifferent to the way in which war was conducted at sea.

There has been in our diplomacy one more outstanding aspiration. We have constantly sought to substitute judicial for military settlement of disputes between nations.

The genesis of this idea dates from the discussions over the Federal organizations of our thirteen original States, which were almost as jealous of their sovereignties as are the nations of Europe to-day. The first great step toward the League of Honor, which we hope will at last bring peace to the world, was taken when our thirteen States agreed to disarm and submit all their disputes to the high tribunal of the new federation.

Efforts Not Without Success.

We have taken a particular pride in being in the vanguard of this movement for the peaceable settlement by process of law of all disputes between nations. And these efforts have not been without success. For although the last few decades have seen this principle time and again put under a terrific strain, no nation has dared to go to war against the award of a court of arbitration. The stupendous possibilities that lie in arbitration for solving international problems, promoting liberal principles

Continued on Second Page.

British Gouged by Profits on Meats

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

LONDON, June 24.—On the subject of profiteering, which is now before the food controller for drastic action, Lord Inchcape, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, writes a caustic letter to the *Times*.

"I have an interest in pastoral lands and meat works in Australia, I have interests in certain steamships which bring frozen meat from Australia to this country, I am chairman of a company that owns steamships, and my statements are based on accurate, inside knowledge," he writes.

"Meat is sold in Australia to the British Government at the following prices at the freeboard: Beef, about ten cents a pound; mutton, about the same. The owners have agreed to carry frozen meat to this country practically at the pre-war freight rate, two cents a pound. If freight is added to the freeboard price of the meat, with two months interest and the cost of war risk insurance, it is delivered at the quay in London at the following prices: Beef, about 13 cents a pound; mutton, about 13 cents and a fraction. These facts may be of interest in view of the price at which meat is being sold in this country now. Certainly neither the Australian farmer, proprietor or meat worker or the ship owner can be called a profiteer."

The Government sells to the wholesaler at 20 cents a pound, and when the meat reaches the consumer the price is from 32 to 48 cents.

M'CABE DENOUNCES TAMMANY BETRAYAL

Albany Democratic Leader Demands Complete Reorganization of Party Here.

ALBANY, June 24.—The election of a Tammany Hall man in New York city is next to impossible, says Patrick E. McCabe, Democratic leader of Albany county for the last ten years and one of the most powerful and useful allies Tammany ever had "up State."

In a long statement issued to-day Mr. McCabe demands a complete reorganization of the Democratic party in New York city. He denounces Tammany Hall for failure to give whole hearted support to the national and State Democratic tickets last fall and accuses the Tiger of being narrow in scope and grasping and short sighted in policy. After defining some of the mistakes Tammany has made and warning Democrats that the new State leader must come from up State, Mr. McCabe in part says:

"A great deal of political noise is being heard these days from New York city about the probabilities of the Tammany Hall candidate for Mayor in the next election. The preliminary arrangements are going on under the same management that prosecuted the party's affairs in the last campaign and election, and proceeding, apparently, with the positive assurance that the causes which led up to the assassination of President Wilson in New York city then were satisfactory to and approved of by the honest Democrats.

"It is best for the Democratic party in the nation, in the State and in the 'big' city that last fall's suspicions be cleared up before entering into the municipal campaign of next fall. If the leaders of Tammany Hall are innocent of the charges everywhere heard against them, it should be an easy matter to defeat the maliciousness of the indictment, clear themselves of the imputation and drive their disreputable accusers to cover. On the other hand if the charges be true, the voters of New York city should know before the Mayoralty campaign begins that the men who betrayed President Wilson last fall, who bartered for personal profit the greatest honor and distinction in the whole world, at that most perilous time, are seeking to elect a Mayor, which effort, if successful, will be a vindication of their treachery and perfidy last November to the Democratic national and State tickets.

"Because of the causes which contributed to the result in New York city last fall the municipal election next fall is of national and State importance. If the national and State Democratic tickets were sacrificed in November by those in control then and now it is the bounden duty of all Democrats wherever located to interest and concern themselves in the destruction of the power of a party organization which if allowed to remain prominent will again prevent, if it can, party success in the nation and in the State.

"It is the present policy of some of the Tammany leaders that the Democratic organization of New York city has no party obligations outside of the city, that the Democratic party, so far as Tammany Hall is conderned, is a local institution.

"Tammany Hall for its own preservation must be in harmony with the Democratic party in the State or in league with the Republicans, and for some reason not understandable to men who see things as they are the Hall has chosen to deceive the Democracy of New York in the interest of the Republican party and at the same time it claims a position of trust among Democrats in the nation and State.

"This narrow, selfish, local, deteriorating and destructive policy was most manifest in last fall's campaign. It was the design of the leaders of Tammany Hall to throw the Democratic party in the nation and in the State into ruins, charge the disaster to the Administration of President Wilson and then Tammany Hall was to rise vindicated out of the chaos it had precipitated. But the ill directed plans went amiss.

"Every one who is concerned in the welfare of his party and doesn't rise to the situation and lend his assistance to the purifying of the party leadership in New York city is himself guilty of treachery by failing in his duty to his party obligations.

"In the frame of mind in which the Democrats of New York are to-day there is no sense in entering into the coming municipal campaign without first removing the suspicions under which the Tammany leaders lie and for which no satisfactory account has been rendered and no sensible attempt at explanation given."

BERLIN PAPER DECLARES FOR GENERAL PEACE

Treaty With Russia Alone Is Inadequate, Says Influential "Tageblatt."

WOULD BURDEN GERMANY

"Substitute Right for Might in International Relations," It Argues.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—Vigorously combating that portion of the German people who demand that the Government pursue the task of effecting a separate peace with Russia, the *Berliner Tageblatt* says that instead of a separate peace bringing a speedy general peace it is more likely that Great Britain, France and the United States would continue the war, while Germany, through such a separate peace, would become responsible for and burdened with the financial and economic support of Russia without the possibility of obtaining a ton of grain in the next three years.

Urging instead the pursuit of a general peace by an understanding, the *Tageblatt* says:

"The Russian peace formula is inadequate. It is most important that the conclusion of peace should substitute right for might in international relations. Only such a peace can give Germany and exhausted Europe the repose and security needed to heal their terrible wounds. Every utterance for the separate peace idea works in Russia for a continuance of the war, whereas the policy of aiming at a general peace would find powerful support in Russia, where the people desire peace."

URGES A DEMOCRACY.

German Socialist Leader Says Conferences Will Fail.

BERLIN, via London, June 24.—Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, celebrated his return from the Stockholm conference by the publication in *Vorwaerts* of a two column article in which he reveals himself as anything but optimistic concerning early peace prospects.

"In spite of Stockholm, alas," he said, "we fear that we shall be called upon to face the fourth winter of war. To prevent this, if possible, in an honorable way must be our duty. One of the means of achieving this, while not infallibly certain, yet nevertheless most promising, is the democratization of Germany."

After upbraiding the German Government for its failure to make an exhaustive declaration with regard to its war aims in reply to the Socialist interpellation, and declining party responsibility for the Government's course, Herr Scheidemann continues:

"I believe that each of us has returned from Stockholm with the firm conviction that we are on the right road. We desired to see the peace policy of the Central Powers, initiated on December 12, 1916, carried out without circumvention to completion. Then occurred what we had predicted and vainly tried to stave off—war with the United States. As a result of this our opponents' hope of victory is revived and the war is continued.

"Let us picture the European situation as it might have developed—in the east a revolutionary, peace insisting Russia; across the seas, if only passively so, a neutral America. How much nearer would we have been to peace and how many obstacles with which our work in Stockholm had to contend would then have been removed. But we cannot undo what has already happened. Yet duty impels us to seek the way that will lead us out of this endless murdering of nations. It was in Stockholm that I finally accepted as my unshakeable conviction that of which I had before been conscious—the thing cannot be achieved without the sweeping democratization of Germany."

Herr Scheidemann points out that the insistent clamor at home for a new internal orientation has supplied foes with an effective war formula against Germany. This new tack, he adds, can effectively be met by giving the nation what it demands. The watchword should be "No party, only one people."

SCHOONER RIDDLED BY SHELLS.

Long Missing Rebecca Palmer Attacked by Submarine.

American shipping men who have been wondering why the big five masted Yankee schooner Rebecca Palmer, which arrived at Liverpool from Savannah last December, had not returned to this side of the sea, had the mystery solved for them yesterday when some of her crew landed at an American port.

They said the Palmer was attacked by a submarine off the Irish coast in the middle of December and so badly damaged by shell fire that she was forced to lay up. The British docks were filled with shipping, so it was impossible for her to repair, and she may remain in England until after the war.

TO GIVE FIFTH SON ALSO TO UNCLE SAM

Charley Brickley, Harvard's Football Star, One of Them.

BOSTON, June 24.—Mrs. William J. Brickley, mother of the Harvard football star, has given four of her five sons to the country and says that as soon as the youngest is a little older he'll go too.

William J. Brickley, Jr., the oldest son, is a yeoman at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston; Charley Brickley, the second son, whose toe has won many a victory for the Crimson team, is training with the Harvard reserve officers corps; George Brickley has joined the Medical Reserve Corps as an hospital apprentice, and Joseph Brickley is in the army unit at Norwich University.

So much has been written about the athletic prowess of Charley Brickley that New Englanders to a certain extent have overlooked the ability of the other boys on the field and in the gymnasium. Especially has little been heard about Bill, the oldest son.

The heavyweight champion of the naval reserves at Commonwealth Pier issued a challenge the other day to all comers. The first acceptance was from Bill and the bout was arranged. The mill was fast and furious and ended in Bill scoring a knockout.

Joseph bids fair to rival his brother Charley on the gridiron when a little older. He was a few days under 21 on registration day.

BREAD PRICES TO FALL; MEAT AND SUGAR NEXT

Food Administrator, on Gaining Powers, Will Force Reductions of One-half to One-third Unless Millers and Bakers Act.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The 10 cent loaf of bread is to go. It was learned to-day that one of the early acts of the new food administration, when it receives its powers from Congress, will be to wield the axe on the prices of important food commodities where it appears that there is no justification for the increases which have been imposed from time to time since the European war began.

Bread prices are regarded by many of the grain and flour experts attached to the Government as inflated to an extraordinary degree. They will be reduced from one-third to one-half all over the United States if present plans are carried out.

Prices of meat and sugar will be forced to drop along with those of bread and breadstuffs. Other commodities will experience reductions as basis is discovered for the belief that the prices are unwarranted.

It is hope of the food administration that the grain men, millers and bakers will reduce prices voluntarily. If they do not the powers conferred in the Lever bill will be exercised and reductions forced.

No satisfactory explanation has been offered for the extraordinary high prices for bread in this country, particularly in view of the fact that France, England and Italy import wheat from the United States and sell bread made from it at prices lower than those which prevail here.

The first measure to reduce bread prices will be the imposition of an embargo on wheat. This will result in an immediate drop in wheat prices, it is expected, and as a sequence flour should drop correspondingly and then bread. The food administration will allow a reasonable time for these natural courses of the market to take effect. If there is a halt anywhere along the line the authority of the administration immediately will be brought to bear.

RUSS TARS WON BY U. S. ADMIRAL

Cordiality of Glennon's Reception Not Affected by Sebastopol Mutiny.

PETROGRAD, June 23 (delayed).—Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N., and his staff returned to Petrograd today from a visit to the Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol. The cordiality of their reception was not affected by the mutiny among the sailors of the fleet, which started just before their arrival and which is now at an end.

Admiral Lukin, who had been elected by the sailors and workmen to replace Admiral Koltchak in command of the Black Sea fleet, greeted the Americans, as did delegates from the councils of workmen, soldiers and sailors who accompanied him. Admiral Glennon and his party also were enthusiastically welcomed on board the ship by the sailors, who gave exhibition drills and showed the visitors every courtesy.

At the request of the sailors Admiral Glennon addressed them urging a continuance of the war without cessation. He was heartily applauded. He also addressed a general meeting of representatives of all the councils of soldiers, sailors and workmen of Sebastopol, where his advocacy of renewed energy in pushing the war was well received. After hearing the Admiral the meeting voted, 60 to 3, to restore all the Black Sea fleet officers, with the exception of Admiral Koltchak and his staff, who were distrusted by the sailors. The meeting also voted to support the provisional Government. Since then conditions with the fleet have been tranquil.

The American Admiral will leave tomorrow for a visit to Archangel, proceeding later to Helsingfors.

The threatened armed demonstration against the provisional Government appears to have fizzled out. The principal political groups held conferences throughout the whole of Friday night, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates assembled at 8 o'clock this morning to prepare for emergencies. The plans of the Maximalists for to-day, however, proved a complete fiasco. Neither the workmen nor the soldiers rallied to their call, thanks to joint action by the provisional Government and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Gen. Polovtseff, commander of the Petrograd troops, reasoned with the units of the garrison which previously had announced their intention to carry out a demonstration. The Workmen's and Soldiers' committee sent delegates to all the factory districts and the barracks to counteract Maximalist agitation. N. C. Tcheidse, president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, personally visited the barracks of one disaffected regiment and brought the men to reason.

"Russia is following an independent foreign policy, and the Government unconditionally forbade Russian troops to disembark at Athens," said Minister of War Kerensky during the debate in the All Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils to-day on the subject of war aims.

Regarding the army, the War Minister said: "My orders are the expressions of the will of the majority of the Russian democracy. As long as I remain in office I will not permit the disintegration of an army which should be strong and should not allow Prince Leopold of Bavaria and this new Socialism to threaten us with divisions and heavy artillery."

Referring to Finland and the Ukraine, M. Kerensky urgently appealed to the democrats of those regions not to break their union with Russia in the struggle for common happiness and liberty. "The dismemberment of Russia," said the Minister, "would involve their ruin."

Concerning Armenia, M. Kerensky declared that country could not be evacuated, because if this were done it would become a prey to the Kurds and the Turks.

GERMAN MUNITIONS BLOW UP.

Disasters Reported in Three Parts of the Empire.

PARIS, June 24.—Several disasters have recently occurred in munition plants in Germany, according to the Zurich correspondent of the *Matin*.

The correspondent has learned from private German sources that the hand grenade arsenal at Spandau exploded on June 16 and that seven ammunition shops at Marienhall were destroyed by fire on the 18th. Some ammunition factories at Nuremberg also have been burned.

Spandau is nine miles west of Berlin. Large Government munition works are there. Nuremberg is more noted for its varied industrial plants than as a munition making centre. By Marienhall, Marienthal in Saxony may be meant.

Palmer on Pershing's Staff.

PARIS, June 24.—At American army headquarters to-day it was announced that Major-Gen. Pershing had appointed Frederick Palmer of New York to his staff in the Intelligence department with the rank of Major.

AUSTRIA GETS DUMMY CABINET

Makeshift Ministry Formed—Germany Nervous Over Ally's Plight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 24.—As stated in recent despatches to THE SUN, Germany is becoming very nervous over the condition of Austria. With the acceptance by Emperor Charles of the resignation of Premier Clam-Martinic and his whole Cabinet, the situation remains grave.

The Czechs steadfastly refuse to consider any compromise offered by the Government, and insist upon the release of the Czech Deputies who were imprisoned some time ago, while the Poles continue to agitate for a separate Polish State. Clam-Martinic's pitiful efforts to form a Government representative of all the nationalities in Austria, in an endeavor to show the world that there are no oppressed races in Austria, was the most dismal failure by any Austrian statesman since the war started.

The Emperor's only course seems to have been, according to to-day's advices from Vienna, to form a colorless Cabinet which will sit until the budget can be passed.

During this crisis the German press continues to harp on Prussia's desire to see Austria demonstrate her vitality and put to naught the Allies' plans, which the Germans say contemplate the solution of the governmental problems facing Austria's particolored population.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Dr. von Seydler, Premier, Says It's Only Provisional.

AMSTERDAM, June 24.—A despatch received here from Vienna says a transition Ministry has been formed, headed by Dr. von Seydler. In a speech Dr. von Seydler said the new Government was of only a provisional character and later would be relieved by a permanent Government. The new Ministers follow:

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Dr. von Seydler.

Minister of the Interior, Count von Toggenburg.

Minister of Education, Dr. Gwiklinski.

Minister of Justice, Dr. Schauer.

Minister of Finance, Dr. von Wimmer.

Minister of Commerce, Herr Matapa.

Minister of Public Works, Herr von Hamann.

Minister of Railways, Baron von Banlans.

Minister of Defence, Lieut.-Gen. Czapp von Birkenstetten.

President of the Food Board, Herr Hoefer.

Available books of reference do not contain the names of a single member of the new Austrian Cabinet, and so far as can be ascertained none of them has been mentioned in news despatches reaching this country since the war began.

GERMAN PLOTTERS SEIZED IN NORWAY

Bombs for Destruction of Neutral Ships Found.

LONDON, June 24.—The seizure of a quantity of explosives which had just reached Christiania, Norway, from Germany and the arrest of three foreigners has been officially confirmed, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The police are continuing the investigation.

The *Tidens Tegn* says that 1,000 kilogrammes of explosives were seized, including a number of infernal machines. One of the men arrested is Aron Rautenfels, a German citizen, born in Finland, who declared that the bombs were intended for use in Finland. According to the newspaper, however, the infernal machines, which were enclosed in cases resembling lumps of coal, were to have been put aboard Norwegian ships in the coal bunkers. It adds that the discovery of the plot probably explains the loss of many Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed.

Christiania despatches say that the leader of those arrested calls himself Baron von Rautenfels. His identity has not been established. His baggage contained among other things fifty bombs with high explosives and a quantity of cigarettes and tobacco in which were concealed carborundum, apparently intended to be placed in the bearings of machinery in order to ruin it. There have been five other arrests, including two Finlanders named Pehrsson and Witauen, in whose lodgings the bulk of the explosives was found and also much incriminatory material identical with that found in the baggage of the Swedish Baron von Rosen, who was arrested in Christiania last winter, but was subsequently released.

The Baron von Rosen referred to fled to Norway after his pro-German activities had aroused suspicion among the Swedish authorities. In his baggage in Sweden were found cans of explosives labelled "corned beef" and "table salt," bottles marked "mouth wash," containing cultures of dangerous bacilli and boxes of lump sugar, each lump concealing a glass vial also filled with bacilli of anthrax or glanders.

HOUSE DRY BILL FACING DOUBLE FIRE IN SENATE

Prohibitionists Angered and Finance Committee Fears Loss of Revenue.

GORE SEES DEFEAT

Asserts Action Has Impeded Passage of National Food Measure.

SIMMONS AN OPPONENT

Will Attempt to Save Half Billion in Liquor Taxes to Country.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The action of the House in voting practically complete national prohibition into the food administration bill, passed at last night's session, has stirred leaders of the Senate to wrath. The measure as it passed the House is in the last degree unsatisfactory to a large group of Senators, among whom may be numbered some of the most persistent advocates of ultimate complete prohibition for the nation.

The Lever bill as it will come to the Senate to-morrow will face a sturdy, strenuous and steadfast opposition from leaders in the Senate who, if the question of prohibition for the whole United States came before them as a general enactment and not as a special feature of a bill designed and drafted for a wholly different purpose, would give it ungrudging support.

Gore Is Dissatisfied.

Criticism of the Lever bill's prohibitory features is not confined either by partisan lines or by previously expressed opinion of Senators. One of the frankest critics of the prohibition section of the Lever bill is Senator Gore, Oklahoma, a radical prohibitionist of the nationwide type. Senator Gore said tonight regarding the Lever bill:

"It must be first said in offering criticism of this measure that I am a believer in nationwide prohibition. I hope to participate ultimately in the enactment of a law which will drive alcohol and the drink habit forever from the United States, but I do not approve of the methods pursued by the House, and the prohibition section of the bill is untimely and unscientific. It is a piece of legislation which I believe cannot be satisfactory to the Senate.

"Already the Senate Committee on Agriculture has considered the restriction of America's grain in the manufacture of distilled spirits. The Senate Committee on Finance has adopted a prohibitive tax on grains to be used in the production of distilled spirits, which will put an end to the manufacture of whiskey.

Predicts a Hard Fight.

"The House action is not timely. It is not called for by the exigencies of the case. It will be fought tooth and nail in the Senate. I am not prepared to estimate the measure of support which the prohibition section will receive in the Senate, but I do not think it can possibly prevail.

"The House's action has not improved the situation with regard to the speedy passage of the food administration bill in the Senate. It has presented another difficulty for the measure to meet in its course through the upper house."

The apparently complete disregard on the part of the House of the revenue raising problem which confronts the national legislature is another occasion for annoyance and anger in the Senate. The Senate is prepared or was prepared to vote into the law measures which would stop the manufacture of whiskey and other ardent spirits, leaving the manufacture of beers and wines to be carried on under an approximately double taxation. It was willing to leave the bonded warehouse supply of whiskey untouched and to permit the Government to derive such revenue as it might from this source. It realized that the advances in the price of distilled drinkable spirits in a small measure would restrict the consumption and while this was in progress the less harmful drinkables would be manufactured and sold and the Government would receive the revenue therefrom for the period of the war.

Hits Foreign Centres.

It was pointed out that the conservation of the grapes which go into wine and the barley which goes into beer would have only a negligible effect on the food markets of the nation. The saving in grains through complete prohibition will be a scant 5 per cent. of the grain supply of the nation and the conservation of barley is not a valuable item of this conservation. In all approximately 300,000,000 bushels of all sorts of cereal products can be saved through enforcement of the prohibition of manufacture completely upon the nation.

Another feature of the situation which is giving deep concern to the Senators is the possible effect of a dry nation upon certain of the population in regions where the temperance or prohibition propaganda has not spread freely. It is pointed out that the regions in which the war is least popular are those where mild use of alcoholic beverages, particularly beers and wines, is part of the daily life of the community. Some of the Senators from the agricultural and even from the radically bone dry States recognize this situation.

Sheppard Is Jubilant.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the bill which made the national capital dry and also author of the pending constitutional amendment for complete prohibition, is jubilant over the action of the House. With Senator Jones of Washington he is one of the few Senators who do not express any fear that the House has gone a step too far. Senator Sheppard said to-night that the House had done exactly the right thing and that he expected the Senate to follow its lead and make prohibition an accomplished fact before the end of the ensuing week.

Senator Simmons, North Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Finance, is disturbed over the House action. He said to-night that the Finance Committee would have to enter the fight in practically solid array against the House measure. The bill meant altogether too great a curtailment of the Federal revenue