SINN FEINERS ISSUE WARNING OF DRAFT

Fear Order in Council May Make Conscription Law Effective at Once.

RESISTANCE IS PLANNED

Home Rule Bill Not Now Expected to Alter Attitude of Objectors.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, April 27.—The success of the "workless" day last Tuesday has led to a widespread impression among all classes that the Government, convinced of the attitude of the people, would refrain from bringing conscription into operation. This view is not shared by the heads of the anti-conscription movement.

A warning was issued to-day by the Sinn Fein Council that the Government is committed to the effective application of conscription, and confidence to the contrary would be shortsighted.

The Constitutional Nationalist leaders say that there is no sign whatever of a change in the War Cabinet's plans and that preparations for carrying them out are being made on a most formidable scale.

Can Be Made Effective Now.

It is pointed out that, contrary to the prevailing idea, an order in council may be made effective at once without waiting for Parliament, although Parliament has reserved the power, within fourteen days, to annul it.

The Anti-Conscription Fund, of which Archbishop Walsh is trustee, is being actively promoted and is expected to reach unprecedented dimensions. *The Church of Ireland Gazette*, the organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declares that the most lamentable aspect of the present crisis is the tendency to make conscription a religious issue between Protestants and Catholics.

No expectations are entertained anywhere here that the home rule bill, whatever its character, will modify opposition to conscription. The Unionist journals have suggested that conscription might be withdrawn if the Bishops and the Irish party would make a firm offer to secure the needed men voluntarily. But there is no prospect that such an offer will be made.

Absence Not Criticised.

The absence of the Irish party from Parliament has provoked no objection from the people, though normally they would be expected to attend in full force the debates on the budget, which imposes new taxes on beer and spirits, Ireland's chief manufactures, and also on the farmers.

No suggestion has been made that they should return for the home rule bill, but John Dillon, leader of the Nationalists, indicates that if conscription is applied they will go back at once to ventilate its methods.

Passive resistance continues to be the policy advocated, taking the form of refusal to facilitate inquiries or acknowledge tribunals, with hints at possible effective action regarding the food supply.

CAUDRON SCOUT PLANE HERE.

It Is in French War Exhibit at "Liberty Land."

The new Caudron scout biplane, one of the swarm that has been harassing the Germans at every move, was exhibited in this country for the first time yesterday. It arrived here yesterday morning and was assembled in the French war exhibit at Liberty Land, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Several of the French aces, British fliers and American airmen in New York, who heard of the biplane's arrival, viewed it with interest. It is one of the lightest, speediest and most easily handled flying machines on the western front. Guynemer used it for observation work, as did other noted fliers. There are now more than a thousand of the Caudron scouts and as many more of the heavier Caudrons in service in France.

Lieut. William Russell of Fort Jay, who was in charge of the assembling work yesterday, said the Caudron has proved so popular in France that the United States will probably build this type soon.

With the Caudron a couple of French Nieuports also arrived. They are machines that were shot down in air battles. Added to the exhibition is an entire set of French war crosses, sent by the French Government. This includes the various medals of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, with the cord Fourragere.

FAIRBANKS AND WIFE RECONCILER, REPORT

Mary Pickford, to Rejoin Own Husband, Is Peacemaker.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 27.—Little Mary Pickford has been the peacemaker in the affairs of the Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks household, according to a persistent report here. The fact that the Fairbanks home in Hollywood is being prepared for occupancy was followed shortly by statements of friends of Miss Pickford and Mr. Fairbanks that the off stage domestic tribulations of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and the Fairbankses have been amicably settled and that Mary, while East on her Liberty Loan trip, effected a reconciliation between Douglas and Mrs. Fairbanks.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are unusually popular here professionally and socially. The city is waiting with great interest the arrival of Miss Pickford, who is due in if not with the Fairbanks party at least at the same time. Owen Moore, Mary's husband, has been up in Imperial Valley on an ostensible pleasure trip, and could not be found to confirm any part of the story.

It was Mrs. Fairbanks who opened the whole matter to the public by a statement that a third woman had taken her place in her husband's affections. Owen Moore added further flame to it by threatening court action against Fairbanks for $250,000. Later it was reported that he had changed his mind and was headed east. He left Los Angeles, that much was certain but something evidently happened that put an end to his Eastern trip. Now however, the jar seems to have been settled, and it is understood that Miss Pickford will establish her husband in a motion picture concern with a company of his own stars. It is not her intention to appear in the pictures turned out by this company, according to her friends. They say that she intends to retire from the screen world after completing two pictures. She is due here next week.

Two N. Y. Men Become Officers.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP DODGE, Ia., April 27.—Joseph A. Hess of 1412 Second avenue, New York city, and Carl W. Sherwood of Morrisville, N. Y., are among the embryo officers turned out by the third series of officers training camps here.

AUCTIONS HIS CANE TO PAY FOR RIFLE

Volunteer Creates Interest in War Savings Tent.

Morris Rothstein laid down his cane yesterday and announced that he was ready to shoulder a gun. He came into the War Savings tent at the Public Library to make this announcement, offering to put his cane up at auction for the benefit of the campaign.

Mrs. Thomas G. Patten, in charge of the tent, went outside and explained it to the crowd. "The price of a rifle is five War Savings Stamps,' she said. "Who'll buy them and give this man a gun for his cane?"

The crowd began to hedge, but Henry Squires, who gave his address as 34 West 112th street, boomed up in a heavy voice, "I'll do it." And he forked over the money. "I'm going to keep the cane, too. I want to remember that young man," he added. Rothstein lives at 1435 Sterling place, Brooklyn, and will leave for Camp Upton this morning.

NEW HAVEN ROAD IS RAKED BY I. C. C.

Continued from First Page.

and just conclusions. Its condition is a result of a decade of attempting to run a great railroad property regardless of either ethics or mathematics."

The Commission says that the gist of the New Haven's troubles is found in the so-called "other investments" the amount of which it is impossible to state and which are estimated all the way from $150,000,000 to $227,000,000. Taking the larger figure the Commission says the New Haven is receiving an average income of about 1 per cent. on its outside investment, but a large part of it pays nothing.

It is stated that the New Haven as a railroad has been making fair earnings, but its investment in additional railway facilities for the last twelve years has not shown a proportionate increase in traffic units. Its expenditures, even for transportation purposes, have been substantially unwise and unproductive from the standpoint of its patronage. Making due allowance for variation and uncertainties the report states the New Haven now has an investment enterprise of about $200,000,000 in outside properties yielding a return of less than 2 per cent. per annum and much of this "investment" must be charged off as a loss.

The report continues:

"The representatives of the New Haven would have us ignore or pass very lightly over the return shown upon its property used for carrier purposes. They lay emphasis upon the fact that its stockholders for four years have had no dividends; that the corporation is in grave danger of a receivership. They ask us in substance to make good to the investors all or a large part of the losses incurred in the reckless and lawless mismanagement above outlined by imposing additional rates on the patrons of the road.

"This we cannot do. Money thrown away dishonestly or with wanton recklessness or foolishly lost in non-railroad enterprises is not money put to public use upon which the rate payers are bound in law and conscience to make a return."

The commission asserts that the great majority of stockholders of the New Haven were even more the victims of mismanagement than were the patrons, and that while in too many instances directors would be selected by banking or other interests with motives adverse to those of the stockholders, still the stockholders under the circumstances must be held responsible for the mismanagement of directors who in contemplation of law were selected by them.

The Commission points out that it is powerless to offer any real remedy for past misdoings or in the future to protect any similar body of stockholders under existing law. It points out the necessity for legislation by Congress if "the nation is on return of peace to continue to rely upon private capital for the extension and development of its transportation system."

The Commission holds that although it is presented with a problem impossible of sound and satisfactory solution, under all of the circumstances a reasonable return on the carrier property investment shown on its books may be justified.

FLIER HITCHCOCK WOUNDED.

Sends Word From Prison Camp That He Has Recovered.

It took three German airmen and many times that number of enemy bullets to pick Corporal Tommy Hitchcock of the Lafayette Squadron out of the air in France. After many weeks of delay Capt. Thomas Hitchcock received word yesterday from his son, who now is held in a German prison camp.

That Hitchcock had been in a spectacular air fight on the occasion of his capture was known, but details of what had happened to him could not be obtained even after American Red Cross workers located him in the prison camp at Saarbrucken. Since his whereabouts became definitely known everything possible has been done by Capt. and Mrs. Hitchcock to get word directly from their son, but their efforts failed until yesterday, when a cable message was received from a friend in Paris to whom Hitchcock had sent a brief message on a postcard. The cablegram read:

"Postcard received April 25 says: 'On March 6 was brought down by three German planes. A bullet passed through my side and some others cut my controls. The wound is well now. You see it was not much. Please cable my family I am well. TOMMY.'"

NEW FIGHT TO SAVE MOONEY.

Lawyers Would Quash Verdict on Ground of Fraud.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A new legal [illegible] may take the case of Thomas J. Mooney, awaiting resentence to death [illegible] murder charge, to the United States Supreme Court, was opened here to-day, after it was believed all possible legal services in Mooney's behalf had been exhausted.

Maxwell McNutt, chief counsel for Mooney, filed notice with Judge Franklin A. Griffin that on next Thursday he would move that all previous proceedings be set aside and that Mooney be granted a new trial on the ground of wilful fraud and malfeasance in the office of the prosecution.

The notice was so unusual that Judge Griffin declared he could not at once state whether he had jurisdiction in the case, but would decide the question Thursday. Thus Mooney, who was to have been resentenced to-day, gained a short respite.

BORDEN'S MISSION HERE ENDS.

Canadian Premier Confers With Britons on Financial Matters.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, who came to this city on a mission supposed to be connected with the financial relations of Canada and the United States, left for Ottawa last night after having conferred during the day with Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, and members of the British Mission to the United States.

MANY JERSEY MEN GET COMMISSIONS

Graduates of Officers Training School at Camp McClellan Are Announced.

NEW YORKERS ALSO WIN

Most of the Successful Men Were Members of National Guard Units.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, Ala., April 27.—The list of graduates from the third series of Officers Training Corps here contains the names of the following men from New York and New Jersey who have qualified for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the National Army.

Field Artillery.

Adams, Richard J., East Orange; Anisal, Claude E., Oneonta, N. Y.; Beecher, Stuart K., Bennett, Manhattan; Bogart, Arthur L., East Orange; Boughton, Charles H., Newark; Bowes, Urban E., Syracuse; Burke, James J., Newark; Burns, John H., Long Branch; Bursley, Sidney C., Montclair; Caulfield, John J., Plainfield, N. J.; Clark, Robert A., East Orange; Cornell, Edward S., East Orange; Crippen, Henry R., East Orange; Dick, Harry C., Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Dwyer, Bernard J., Auburn, N. Y.; Everitt, John W., Orange; Gardner, Preston D., 2112 Beverly road, Brooklyn; Given, Charles R., East Orange; Goggin, Walter J., Bloomfield, N. J.; Gonzales, Orvis L., East Orange; Hedges, Philip H., Newark; Henry, John A., Plainfield, N. J.; Hetherington, John W., Jersey City; Hickman, Alfred M., Asbury Park; Hillier, Richard V. S., Jersey City; Hooper, Thomas L., Manasquan, N. J.; James, Louis W., Newark; Kirk, William W., Newark; Koughan, Paul J., Newark; Leadbeater, Alfred E., West Orange.

Lever, Dennis N., Newark; McIlratney, William E., Montclair; McCullough, Joseph E., Atlantic City; May, Otto, Woodbury Heights, N. J.; Mills, Rupert F., Newark; Newland, Arthur T., Atlantic Highlands; Pack, Matthew R., Atlantic Highlands; Parkhill, Gordon M., Buffalo; Patton, Davis A., Newark; Perry, John R., Red Bank; Pierson, Frank A., Morristown, N. J.; Pitcher, Edward J., Dover, N. J.; Reynolds, William W., Princeton; Robinson, James S., Lake View, N. J.; Roesch, George R., Bloomfield, N. J.; Sheppard, George B., Princeton; Sisker, Lawrence S., Newark; Sommer, Emmitt H., Newark; Stanwood, Robert G., East Orange; West, George F., Montclair; Williams, Alan S., East Orange.

Infantry.

Baldwin, Harry W., Newark; Blackham, Henry R., Jersey City; Bowker, Charles D., Trenton; Bradley, Joseph P., Paterson; Brockman, Robert H., West Hoboken; Burdette, Coleman R., Englewood; Carroll, Edward E., Fulton, N. Y.

Carr, William T., Trenton; Conover, Milton, Harrisonville, N. J.; Cooper, William P., New Brighton, Richmond; Crosby, William F., Camden; Crosby, Merritt W., Bayonne; Dennett, Harold O., Paterson; Ditto, William D., Richmond borough; Donahue, James W., Newark; Douglas, Harry A., Newark; Duncan, Alexander M., Newark; Everett, Edward S., Neptune; Freas, Russell C., Salem, N. J.; Gilmore, Ralph P., Camden; Gordon, William J., East Orange; Heiser, Oliver R., Englishtown, N. J.; Holley, Henry W., Jersey City; Howell, George R., Newark; Hoffman, Harold J., South Amboy; Hylen, Oscar W., Haddon Heights, N. J.; Jobes, Leslie J., Hoboken; Joyce, William T., Newark; Kleinberg, William, Paterson; Kroesen, Camden, N. J.; Mac Donald, Charles, Salem, N. J.; Macilwaine, Herbert E., 412 West Ninety-sixth street, Manhattan; McQuillan, William P., Passaic; Madden, James H., Morristown, N. J.

Maulsby, Lawrence A., Ridgewood, N. J.; Maxfield, Harold S., Newark; Miller, Willard E., Paulsboro, N. J.; Mooney, Aloysius A., Freehold, N. J.; Nilan, Stephen F., Orange; Osenasek, Otto, Little Falls, N. J.; Paul, Aaron, Jersey City; Pitcher, Edward J., Dover, N. J.; Redyke, Robert M., Paterson; Rutan, Abram R., Paterson; Ryan, John, Paterson; Sanderson, James V., Red Bank, N. J.; Selby, John G., Camden; Schneider, John J., Passaic; Schwartz, Harry C., Newark; Shaak, John F., Kearny; Smither, Henry L., Maplewood, N. J.; Smith, Edward J., Jr., Jersey City; Solomon, Ralph, New Brunswick, N. J.; Stokes, James A., Freehold, N. J.; Trocmorton, John E., Hackensack; Totaro, Lucien M., Orange; Tumulty, Charles J., 136 Bright street, Jersey City; Veader, Elmore, Paterson; Walbrecher, Walter, Newark; Walsh, William R., Elizabeth; Wheeler, Buckley A., Ridgewood, N. J.; Whitehead, George H., Paterson; Williams, John, Jr., Camden; Williams, Percival W., Trenton; Withers, William L., Paterson; Wuhrman, Charles E., Hoboken; Zandee, Daniel C., Passaic.

WILL BE OFFICERS.

Ten Zachary Taylor Graduates Come From Near New York.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, Ky., April 27.—Ten men from New York and New Jersey are included in the list of graduates who have qualified for appointment as Second Lieutenants at the third series of officers training camps here.

They will be carried on the list of eligible officers and commissioned as vacancies occur in the branches of the service for which they are recommended. They are:

Edward C. Benway, Plattsburk, N. Y., Infantry; Martin C. Everitt, Port Jervis, N. Y., Infantry; Frank J. Harrold, Atlantic City, Infantry; William T. Laffler, Batavia, N. Y., Infantry; Frank Makarlus, 466 East Seventy-fifth street, New York city, Infantry; William H. Meyer, 986 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, Field Artillery; Edward S. Norwell, 531 Park avenue, New York city, Field Artillery; John W. Sandahl, Glen Cove, L. I., Infantry; Reuben T. Taylor, 601 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, Field Artillery; Clinton F. Thompson, Trenton, N. J., Infantry.

350 WIN AT MEADE.

Many New Yorkers Among Graduates of Officers' Camp.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CAMP MEADE, Md., April 27.—More than 350 men have qualified here at the third series of officers training schools for appointment as Second Lieutenants. They will be commissioned as suitable vacancies occur.

The list of eligibles released for publication to-day contains the names of the following men from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, with the branch of the service to which they will be assigned:

Field Artillery.

Cooley, Samuel M., Flemington, N. J.; George, Nathaniel J., New London, Conn.; Rooney, Patrick, Jersey City, N. J.

Infantry.

Ackerman, Sebring, Poughkeepsie; Ariel, Sherwood V., Thomaston, Conn.; Bidwell, Charles O., Windsor Locks, Conn.; Bonner, Charles W., Jr., 416 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn; Boss, Joseph P., Jersey City; Campbell, Edward A., 4654 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn; Dodd, Elmer S., Montclair; Easley, Donal M., 1 Madison avenue, New York city; Edwards, William R., 30 Vermilyea avenue, New York city; Fisher, Henry L., 910 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn; Fitzgibbon, William A., 143 Milton street, Brooklyn; Garrison, William V., Jersey City; Gillett, Omar G., Jersey City; Jackson, Joseph H., Montclair; Johnson, Rangwald O., New Gordon, Conn.; Lambert, William G., Landing, N. J.; Lee, Charles A., Plainfield, N. J.; Levy, Joseph A., Hartford; Mears, Daniel J., Trenton; Mohr, Robert J., Syracuse; Munde, Charles A., Brooklyn; Patton, Henry M., 102 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city; Prochaska, Frank J., Fort Terry, N. Y.; Reinharden, Daniel, Mount Vernon; Rogers, Philip H., New Britain; Taylor, Harry, 135 Engert avenue, Brooklyn; Terrell, Harold W., Winsted; Toolan, John E., Perth Amboy; Williamson, Thomas J., West Point.

WAR WOUNDED GET INSIGNIA.

Chevrons May Be Worn by Heroes of Past Conflicts.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Authorization of special insignia for wounds received in action was intended to be retroactive, the War Department decided to-day. Wound chevrons will be issued to veterans of past wars as well as to soldiers who serve in France.

The only requisite is that the injury must have been received in action and must have necessitated treatment by a medical officer.

CITY IS PURE NOW, SAY TIGER CHIEFS

District Leaders Applaud Swann's Suggestion, but Call It Really Needless.

HYLAN THANKS LAWYER

Each Tammany Man Sure Own Bailiwick Is Clean as Clean Can Be.

District Attorney Swann's appeal to Tammany district leaders to assist him and the Federal Government in ridding New York of its vicious conditions has developed the amazing revelation that New York is absolutely immaculate. There are no vicious conditions, according to the district leaders collectively, though some of them will admit, it is understood, that things not to be desired exist in districts other than their own. Each leader, according to reports around the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, is confident that his own district contains no gambling places, no disorderly houses, no residents who would sell intoxicants to soldiers or sailors.

As one leader expressed it yesterday, the prevailing opinion seems to be that times are different now from what they were when Florrie Sullivan took it upon himself to pummel young men who thrived off the ill chosen occupations of women. There are no such "rats" as these in New York now, Tammany leaders say they believe, hence no occasion for them, the leaders, to turn crusaders.

All Indorse the Plan.

Mr. Swann had appealed for use of the night stick as a means which would be effective in driving cadets, bootleggers and other undesirable men away from the greater city. His request of Friday night was to leaders of the twenty-three districts, each of whom he asked to assist in the anti-vice drive now being conducted for the purpose of making New York safe for soldiers and other citizens.

Several of the leaders already have replied to Mr. Swann and others have expressed opinions on the District Attorney's scheme. Unanimously they favor the scheme, do these Tammany dignitaries. Individually they are convinced that any vice existing must be outside their territories—that is, in George's territory—so, in reference to manipulation of the sapling, they say, "Let George do it."

Three leaders yesterday assured Mr. Swann he could depend upon their unwearied support. The first of these was Charles Culkin of the Third Assembly district, from Tench to Twentieth street on the West Side, and embracing the old Greenwich Village neighborhood. "It's a good idea," said Mr. Culkin. "You ought to go right after it.

"You know conditions are different everywhere in the city from what they were in Florrie Sullivan's district at that time," he added. "But there is no doubt about the District Attorney being absolutely correct when he asserts that a district leader should know his district and should be able to keep undesirable places out of it. I know that I know my district and I know that no place of ill repute could exist there. That is one reason for our majorities on election day."

Purified in Recent Years.

His district has been so thoroughly renovated in the last few years that at present it would float if tested by the same methods applied in testing an advertised make of soap, Mr. Culkin indicated. That is, it is ninety-nine and a fraction per cent. pure. Not even the back door of a saloon exists in this Tammany leader's district.

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent a letter to the District Attorney expressing gratitude for the cooperation he had given to the Police Department in cleaning up the city.

FOSSILS HOLD REUNION.

Ex-Amateur Publishers Have Feast in This City.

The Fossils, an organization of grown up boys who used to publish amateur journals in the various cities all over the country in the 70s and 80s held their fifteenth annual dinner and reunion last night. They took entire possession of Pontin's at 47 Franklin street, and the walls of the big upstairs dining room were covered with American flags to show that the Fossils stood back of the President in the war. Fossil Josephus Daniels and Fossil James M. Beck both sent letters telling how sorry they were they couldn't come this year.

During the afternoon most of the members visited the Fossil library on the thirteenth floor of THE SUN Building, where the collection of 26,000 amateur papers, first gathered by Edwin Hadley Smith and now belonging to the organization, is kept.

Among the 100 odd Fossils at the dinner were C. Fred Crosby of New York, one of the founders; Henry L. Bryan of Washington; Charles H. Young, ex-president of the Republican Club and a former District Attorney in Westchester county; Carl Figue, the Brooklyn musician; Will R. Murphy, who used to be dramatic critic on the Philadelphia *Telegraph*; Leonard E. Tilden of the Department of Labor at Washington; J. M. Slabes of Baltimore, once president of the Fossils; J. Austin Fynes, former general manager of the Keith & Proctor theatres; John F. Walsh, Jr., who was Superintendent of Buildings under Mayor Van Wyck; F. F. Ives of Philadelphia, inventor of a color process for photography; G. Heidel Louden, Frank J. Martin and I. H. Blanchard of New York.

TO AVERT PAPER MILL STRIKE.

National War Labor Board Will Try to Adjust Wage Scale.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—An effort to prevent a nationwide strike of paper mill workers called for May 1 will be made by the National War Labor Board when it meets Monday, members of the board announced on their arrival here to-day.

P. T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company, will represent the manufacturers and J. T. Carey, president of the International Mill Workers, and John P. Burke, president of the Sulphite and Pulp Workers organization, will represent the workmen at the hearing.

The Alabama Steel and Iron strike, which was to have been taken up Monday, will be considered later.

The presidents of all paper manufacturing companies and the presidents of the three international brotherhoods of papermakers, steamfitters and carpenters were asked to-day by Commissioner W. B. Colver to meet with the Federal Trade Commission Tuesday to sign an agreement to avert the strike.

The present wage scale for employees for paper mills expires May 1 and negotiations for a new scale have been retarded by discussion of a price for print paper, which is to be fixed by the Trade Commission.

HOOVER ASKS FACTS ON COFFEE SUPPLIES

To Offset Activities of Germans in Latin America.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Inventory of the amount of Brazilian coffee in the United States with the view of equalizing distribution and preventing arbitrary increases in prices was undertaken to-day by Food Commissioner Hoover. Dealers in green coffee have been asked to send a report to the Food Administration of the amount of coffee in their possession.

Mr. Hoover's action was occasioned by the withdrawal of many of the steamships plying between the United States and South American ports for overseas service. For several weeks a retrenchment in the coffee situation as a result of shipping conditions has been under consideration by Mr. Hoover and his assistants, but action was postponed until to-day.

The attention of the Government has been attracted to the heavy purchases of coffee lands in Honduras, Salvador and other Central American states by Germans and German firms. The lands have been gathered in from the native owners through mortgages of less than half the value of the properties and suddenly foreclosed on failure to promptly pay interest charges.

Unstable money conditions in Central America because of the European war and the restriction of the coffee market of the world have aided the German concerns in their programme of getting possession of the more fertile of the coffee lands.

Through the exportation of the bulk of the coffee crop of these countries to Germany after the war, the shipping channels will be established for sending German goods into Central America at favorable freight rates.

ARMY-NAVY PAPER HITS CREEL'S TASTE

His Tribute to France Is Called Slap at Other Allies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The *Army and Navy Register*, a service paper devoted to the interests of the army and navy and presumably reflecting views of officers in both services, prints an editorial to-day sharply criticising the *Official Bulletin* issued by the Committee on Public Information.

The *Official Bulletin* is accused of "shockingly bad taste and worse manners" because it recently printed a "leading editorial" wherein the *Bulletin* referred in glowing terms to the French allies of this Government and "the war for the freedom of France and the preservation of liberty in America" without mentioning the English or Italian allies of this nation.

This editorial referred to French aid for America in the Revolutionary War, when Frenchmen fought under an American commander as Americans are now fighting under a French commander.

After referring to contemporaneous criticism of Chairman Creel and his committee the *Army and Navy Register* says in part:

"An example of indiscretion, bad taste and downright discourtesy appears to have escaped the attention that it deserves. This is what would be styled in a legitimate newspaper a 'leading editorial' appearing in the *Official Bulletin* of April 17 under the title '1776-1918' and is as follows:

"'The descendants of the compatriots of Washington and Paul Jones are fighting once again side by side with the descendants of the compatriots of Lafayette and Rochambeau. The time and opportunity have come for a nation to pay a great debt of gratitude for service rendered in great national need, and America is paying France the debt she long has owed.

"'No true American who knows the history of his country and loves the honor of his country but thrills at the thought of the American Army in France. The invincible Americans will turn the tide of war; they will bring to France and her allies a victory for liberty such as France assisted us to win and repay with interest a debt to liberty and to France long owing and honorably acknowledged.'

"For shockingly bad taste and worse manners it would have been difficult to imagine a more strikingly offensive inspiration and expression. It is without merit other than as an eloquent tribute to the French with conspicuous disregard of the English who are quite as much our allies as the French, to say nothing of the Italians, whom every one seems to have entirely forgotten. The celebration of the union in 1918 of the French and Americans as the payment of a great debt of gratitude' to the French for that country's help in the war between this country and England in 1776 is about as cruel a reminder of the events of the past as could have been conceived."

BUENZ IN PRISON HOSPITAL.

German Convict Arrives at Atlanta in Weak Condition.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 27.—Dr. Carl Buenz began an eighteen months sentence this morning in the United States penitentiary in Atlanta, following his conviction of conspiracy to supply German raiders with supplies shipped from New York. His delivery to the prison authorities completes the incarceration in Atlanta of a trio of Germans who have been unusually active against the United States.

Extremely feeble and bent under 75 years of age, Dr. Buenz was accompanied to Atlanta by a trained nurse and a valet. Deputy United States Marshal John J. Whalen delivered him to Warden Fred Zerbst at 11 o'clock this morning, and he was immediately sent to the hospital.

Unless Dr. Buenz shows marked improvement in health he will remain in the hospital. Warden Zerbst would not allow newspaper men to approach Buenz on account of his weak condition.

Old German Paper Suspends.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Announcement was made to-night by the management of the *German Correspondent* that to-morrow's issue would be the last of this publication. Like a number of other German newspapers, the suspension is due to considerations created by the war. The *Correspondent* was founded seventy-seven years ago.

"77"

To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver.

"Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on—Grip. All Drug Stores.

COLDS

FIVE NON-SINKABLE SHIPS FOR FRANCE

Foundation Company to Build Double Hull Cargo Vessels.

MAY ORDER TEN MORE

Test of Experimental Design by French Experts Proves Satisfactory.

The French Government has contracted with the Foundation Company, which is building wooden ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to turn out for it five cargo "non-sinkable ships" of 4,200 tons dead weight. The contract was awarded through the Leparmentier Shipyard Company of France, for which Joseph Boero of this city is the American agent. It was Mr. Boero who made it known yesterday that the ships are to go into the French marine.

The hull of these ships is to consist of two parallel cylindrical shells joined throughout their length by a series of heavily braced diaphragms. Each cylindrical shell is divided not only into watertight compartments by transverse bulkheads, but also is isolated entirely from the adjoining shell and from the sealed space between the two. The latter space, which has a watertight bottom and deck, is not used for cargo, but is provided solely for reserve buoyancy.

"It could not be called an unsinkable ship," said Mr. Boero yesterday. "It would call it rather one of the less sinkable ships. It is seldom that a ship has received more than one torpedo. It is extremely improbable that a ship will be struck by torpedoes on both sides. We have tested an experimental design thoroughly at Paris, and have found it entirely satisfactory. The space required for the special hull construction does not materially lessen the bulk of cargo that can be carried. We are convinced that the ship will keep afloat after it has been torpedoed."

First Hull to Be Launched in 1919.

The contract put in the hands of the Foundation Company, of which Frederick Remington is president, may be extended to fifteen ships if the original five justify the Government's hopes. The first hull will be launched early next year and the first completed vessel will be ready for its maiden voyage across the Atlantic in April, 1919. It is admitted that the construction will be considerably more expensive than for a standard type steel cargo ship and that the construction will take somewhat longer, though these delays will be overcome as production is continued. The Foundation Company will not do the work at the Kearny shipyards. It will build yards at New Orleans. The company now has eighty-three vessels under contract for the United States and allied Governments.

The Naval Consulting Board and the Shipping Board are giving attention to the French model, Mr. Boero stated. Vice-Admiral Capps was especially interested. In case the Federal Government wishes to adopt this model there will be no question of proprietary rights, Mr. Boero said. M. Leparmentier, who is head of the French technical service of the merchant marine, has turned over the American patents to the firm of engineers of which Mr. Boero is president.

Further details of the construction of the ship given by the Foundation Company are as follows: Its proportions are such that it will not sink even though all the compartments on one side are flooded. Furthermore the vessel rides very low in the water, which reduces its visibility on the horizon and diminishes the target for gunfire. The ship will be propelled by twin 700 horse-power steam engines, supplied by oil fired boilers, one complete unit installed in each half of the hull. The two units are independent, so that if one is put out of commission the other will still be able to bring the ship to port.

Quarters for the crew are provided in deck houses fore and aft, communication between the two being by way of the reserve buoyancy space during rough weather. Defensive guns are to be mounted above the deck houses.

Accoma Put in Water.

At the Kearny yards of the Foundation Company yesterday the second wooden cargo ship of 3,500 tons was put into the water. There were the usual launching ceremonies. Mrs. Hewitt Crosby, wife of the plant manager, broke the berthbound bottle on the long steel nose of the new ship at 10:16 o'clock, one minute after the time officially set for the launching. She christened it the Accoma, a name selected, as are all the names for the new merchant marine, by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It means "over the water," and is an Indian term.

There was high spirit among the shipyard workers yesterday. They have been content before to leave the completed work for others to honor and to be honored for, but yesterday they were rewarded—each one of the 250 who have plugged steadily away on his ship and the Coyote since last November. Vice-President Bayley decorated each of them with a medal struck off specially for the occasion. It was a bronze medal with the words, "Builder of the Accoma," on it, and attached to a small American flag.

MRS. PEIRCE GETS DIVORCE.

Accused Artist Husband of Extreme Cruelty and Non-support.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BANGOR, Me., April 27.—Mrs. Dorothy R. Peirce, New York, daughter of the late Isaac L. Rice, the inventor, whose estate inventoried $40,000,000, obtained a divorce from her husband, Waldo R. Peirce, Bangor and Paris, today on the grounds of cruel and abusive treatment, extreme cruelty and non-support.

The case was not contested. Mr. Peirce now being engaged in painting battle scenes on the western front for the French Government. He was formerly an ambulance driver and received the War Cross of France for meritorious service. Mrs. Peirce is also an artist, and has achieved some distinction as an aviator.

Why Women Suffer

BECAUSE you are a woman there is no need to suffer pain and annoyance which interfere with work, comfort and pleasure. When you suffer again try Piso's Tablets a valuable, healing local application with astringent and tonic effects. The name Piso established over 50 years guarantees fair treatment. Money refunded if not satisfied.

If you would be rid of Backaches, Headaches, Nervousness, Weariness as symptoms of the condition—a trial will convince.

PISO'S TABLETS Sold Everywhere 50 Cents

Sample Mailed Free address postcard THE PISO COMPANY 200 Pico Bldg. Warren, Pa.

AFTER "VACCINATION MAN."

Hylan Tells Amster Health Employee Was Rough to Children.

The "person in charge of the vaccination department of the Board of Health who is middle aged and wears glasses" is the Mayor's description of a man who had better have a care, for the Mayor is after him. Writing to Health Commissioner Amster, the Mayor said:

"It seems that women and children were kept waiting while this gentleman was reading a newspaper and when he was ready, after he finished reading the paper, he handled children very roughly.

"I want you to investigate this matter personally. Treating the public in this manner will not be tolerated. Some time ago I called to the attention of the heads of different departments that reading newspapers, smoking cigars and improper treatment of the public must cease. This likewise applies to the Department of Health. I trust that this rule will be enforced. Future complaints of this character will be cause for drastic action."

HYLAN WANTS COAL FOR POOR STORED

May Have to Ask Bankers to Finance 300,000 Tons' Purchase.

Banking interests may be asked to assist in financing a plan of Mayor Hylan to purchase at this time 300,000 tons of coal to be sold to the poor through pedlers next winter.

He asked the Mayor's Committee on National Defence yesterday to cooperate with the Department of Markets in making provision against a coal famine. This department has authority to use the city's credit in the purchase of coal, but the Mayor has designated Alfred J. Johnson, City Chamberlain, as his representative to procure aid from the bankers, if city funds cannot be made immediately available.

Writing to George W. Loft, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence, the Mayor said yesterday:

"An organization known as the Greater New York Retail Coal Dealers Association, claiming a membership of 6,000 coal pedlers and asserting that it is the largest medium of distribution to the very poor of New York, has also pledged its cooperation.

"During the months of December, January and February the average consumption of 'pedlers'' coal, that is, coal sold in very small quantities up to 100 pounds, is about 25,000 tons a week. Not less than 300,000 tons of this kind of coal should be bought and stored this summer, beginning at once.

"Please, therefore, select an efficient and sympathetic sub-committee, each member of which must realize the serious responsibility resting upon him, to take complete charge of this matter."

Imperial Bank of Germany.

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended April 23 shows the following changes: Increases, treasury notes, 4,237,000 marks; notes of other banks, 2,564,000 marks; advances, 883,000 marks; investments, 1,438,000 marks. Decreases, total coin and bullion, 63,463,000 marks; gold, 63,971,000 marks; bills discounted, 1,266,115,000 marks; other securities 20,149,000 marks; notes in circulation, 136,167,000 marks; deposits 1,076,535,000 marks; other liabilities, 99,903,000 marks. Total gold holdings 2,343,800,000 marks.

EXPERTS CONDEMN HEALTH ECONOMY

Consider Mayor's Plan to Abolish Education Bureau Step Backward.

WOULD BE AID TO 'ENEMY'

MacBride Report Shows That Force in Child Hygiene Bureau Is Insufficient.

As far as Mayor Hylan's health investigators were concerned yesterday no public statement of the plan to reorganize the Health Department could be obtained, but it was learned on unquestionable authority that the recommendations which were given out Friday night by Chairman James E. MacBride as coming from Dr. Josephine Baker, head of the Child Hygiene Bureau, in answer to a request by the investigators, were not such an answer, and were conveniently edited before being issued.

The report from Dr. Baker, which Chairman MacBride quoted in part, was one which the director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene made to James F. Monaghan, secretary of the Health Department, in answer to a request for such recommendations made by Mayor Hylan on April 4. It was in the form of a letter addressed to Mr. Monaghan.

Some of the paragraphs in the report which Chairman MacBride did not make public read in part:

"I would call attention to the fact that the Bureau of Child Hygiene at the present time has an insufficient force to carry on the work for which it is held responsible.

"In the division of school medical inspection alone each inspector is charged with the care of 9,000 children and each nurse with the care of 4,500 children. The established standard of school medical inspection throughout the country calls for a minimum of 1,500 and a maximum of 3,000 pupils to each doctor and each nurse, depending upon the duties which are assigned to them.

"It may be seen that New York city falls far short of the ideal standard; in fact, I may say without fear of contradiction that the assignment of 4,500 children to each nurse and 9,000 children to each doctor, in any system of school medical inspection, is in itself presumptive evidence that the work is not efficiently performed.

"Any reduction of this force, therefore, or even the maintenance of the force at its present size, will not render the highest type of service either to the public or to the city administration."

It was also learned on good authority yesterday that Dr. Baker's report which the Mayor