

east of Meall (north of Albert), but was repulsed. Another successful raid, in addition to those reported this morning, was carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of the suburbs of heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy in these encounters, and we captured a few prisoners.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors. BRITISH (DAY)—A number of successful raids were carried out by us last night on different parts of the front. In the sector southward of Arras our troops entered the German trenches at two points and captured fourteen prisoners and a machine gun. Other raiding parties brought in many prisoners from the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Loos and in the sector between the Forest of Nieppe and Mehem.

North of the Yser-Comines Canal sixteen prisoners were captured by us. A hostile raiding party approached our lines last night north of Albert. It was repulsed. The enemy's artillery showed some activity during the night in the neighborhood of Dernancourt, and considerable activity along the Albert-Fort de Nieppe. The sector northeast of Bethune was heavily bombarded with gas shells.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—There were reciprocal artillery engagements between the Somme and the Oise fronts, but there were no infantry actions. FRENCH (DAY)—The night was marked by violent artillery action in the region of Halles, Senecot Wood, Rauray and Fiamont. There was great patrol and reconnaissance activity along the Albert-Fort de Nieppe. French troops raided the enemy lines west of Maloigne de Champagne. Two German surprise attacks were repulsed in the Woëvre and in Lorraine.

GERMAN (DAY)—Artillery activity continued. North of Kemmel village and south of Loos strong enemy local attacks delivered in the direction of the Central Empires on the Russian side. On the La Bassée Canal our rear districts were again subjected to a heavy fire. Between Arras and Albert the enemy shelling also was very lively in the evening.

Between the Somme and the Oise fighting activity revived only temporarily. On Monday night one of our bombing squadrons destroyed extensive French munitions depots near Blarques.

PATROL RUSHES FOE. Americans Bring Back Two Prisoners, One Dying.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Gen. Pershing reported today to the War Department details of a patrol raid made Monday night by American troops which resulted in the capture of two German prisoners. The first patrol was the same as received in news despatches from France last night mentioning the capture of two German prisoners and the destruction of an extensive trench and the capture of two German prisoners. The remainder follows:

Patrolling was very active in Lorraine last night, especially from our side. One patrol consisting of twenty men exploring a hostile position gained contact and opened fire on a German patrol of approximately the same size. The result of the attack was that the German patrol took cover and returned the fire. Our patrol rushed the position, put the enemy to flight and captured two prisoners. One prisoner died of wounds after reaching our lines. Our patrol suffered no casualties.

Later in the night a small hostile patrol attempted to rush one of our outposts but was driven off by our fire. One German was killed and his body brought into our lines.

"WHAT DOES AMERICA THINK?" ASK IRISH Every Faction Claims Support of U. S. Opinion.

DUBLIN, May 22.—"What does America think?" is the question which all schools of Irish opinion have been asking since the arrest of Sinn Fein leaders Saturday morning. Every faction in its press "has a word to say" on the subject, and each section quotes freely whatever American comment it can collect in support of its own particular viewpoint.

Not a single one of to-day's papers, whether Unionist or Nationalist, omits referring to the American attitude in long leading articles which represent opinion, and each section quotes freely whatever American comment it can collect in support of its own particular viewpoint.

Not a single one of to-day's papers, whether Unionist or Nationalist, omits referring to the American attitude in long leading articles which represent opinion, and each section quotes freely whatever American comment it can collect in support of its own particular viewpoint.

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NEED OF ALLIED AID FOR RUSSIA GROWS

England and France Leaning Toward Japanese Offensive.

PRESS APPEALS TO WILSON Diplomats Believe Enough National Spirit Remains to Make Nucleus.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. London, May 22.—Announcement of the Anglo-Japanese defensive agreement to be put into effect in the event of German aggression in Siberia, taken in connection with President Wilson's statement that the United States will stand by Russia as well as France and will not sacrifice the east for concessions in the west, calls attention anew to the danger which the Germanization of Russia threatens.

In England and France there appears to be a well defined opinion that the Central Empires should be allowed to save the Russians, including the Ukrainians and peoples of other nationalities, from the alternative of German despotism or internal strife, bloodshed and famine. The Daily Chronicle appeals to President Wilson to use his great influence to bring about a more positive policy by the Allies toward Russia.

Would Relieve Pressure. The Mail Magazine says: "Nothing would do more to ease the pressure upon this side of Europe than the revival of a definite menace to the Central Empires upon the Russian side. This can be founded only on the acceptance by Japan of the new offensive role, that our Far Eastern ally should take upon her this national responsibility for civilized interests, an object that can be attained so soon as America consents that a mandate shall be extended to her in the form in which she has proposed it. One essential condition about which there has been uncertainty is the survival of what national spirit survives or is reawakening in Russia."

The Bolshevik Problem. As to the attitude of the Bolsheviks, it is held in diplomatic circles that intervention by the Allies in response to an invitation of any of its factions would be an indirect recognition of the Bolshevik Government, but the Entente Powers should be ready to cooperate with any nucleus of true Russian nationalism that can be discovered to defeat the Bolsheviks.

It is pointed out that the time to strike is now, when Germany's hands are full on the western front and she is not able to maintain her own position of exploitation of Asia if met with a strong and resolute opposition. Japan is held to have shown a clear grasp of the problem, so far as her own interests are concerned, and it is believed that she is ready to make common cause with the Allies as soon as they reach a decision.

ALLIED SUBJECTS LEAVE. Bread Distribution in Petrograd and Moscow.

By The Associated Press. Moscow, May 18 (delayed).—There is a general exodus of Entente subjects from Russia. The distribution of bread in Petrograd will cease to-morrow. It will be replaced by half a loaf and rye. Flour is unobtainable even with doctors' prescriptions. Sugar costs 50 rubles a pound.

The armistice among the Russians, German and Ukrainians on the Kursk front has been extended to Voronezh and Biarsk. In connection with this announcement, Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik Minister of War, has declared the Kuban and Don districts under martial law and has ordered the disarming of bands which have invaded Russian territory since the armistice. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, has promised M. Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, to send a peace offer to Kiev. The German Government has announced that it will not be less a great deception for the country.

His hopes have been built up for us only to be shattered to pieces again. If they had not spoken of a "peace of nutrition," if the official communiques had not told so hopefully of the provisions of the Entente, it is obvious that the population would have been better prepared for the news of the bread reduction which had to be introduced, and which has been accepted with extraordinary calmness.

O'LEARY'S FRIENDS EXAMINED. Trial of Alleged Confederates May Be Dropped.

The Federal Grand Jury continued its inquiry yesterday into the whereabouts of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, whose ball was declared forfeited Monday when he failed to appear for trial on a charge of conspiring to obstruct recruiting.

The trial of O'Leary, with Luther S. Bedford and Adolph Stern, who were associated with him in publishing Bull when it was violently criticizing the Government's war policies last summer, was adjourned to today. Mr. Barnes said that Bedford and Stern will not be put on trial if O'Leary is absent.

KINGDON GOULD PROMOTED. New Yorker Is Now Lieutenant-Serving as Linguist.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., May 22.—Kingdon Gould, who as a private was selected some months ago to enter the officers' training school here but declined the honor because he believed he could serve his country best as an interpreter, has won a lieutenancy. "First Lieut. Gould's latest promotion came as a surprise to him. He will still remain at headquarters of the Seventy-eighth Division, as he is a linguist."

Arnold, Constable & Co. 4018 St. at 61st Ave. Are Featuring Henry Cort & Co. Men's Shoes. Department conveniently located on main floor. Separate Entrance, 440 Fifth Ave. Women's and Juveniles' Smart Footwear in all the season's latest models. Popular Prices.

AMERICANS DRENCH GERMANS WITH GAS

Guns Make Terrific Attack on Enemy Billed in Woods Near Toul.

RAIDS MADE IN LORRAINE Patrol Charges Men Who Take Refuge in Trench and Brings Back Two.

By The Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 21 (delayed).—The American artillery northwest of Toul launched a sudden and terrific local gas attack upon the German positions and cantonments within the Gerschamp Wood early today. Severe punishment was inflicted upon the enemy, how great is not yet known.

The deluge of American shells fell in three waves within a half hour the woods in which it is known many Germans were sleeping had been drenched with a large quantity of poisonous gas. In reply patrol actions Monday night and this morning east of Lunerville German parties twice were defeated by the Americans, who captured two prisoners.

An American patrol while exploring the area north of Lunerville, east of Lunerville, sighted four enemy patrols and established contact with one of them. The enemy party, numbering sixteen, took up a position in an unused trench from which they were driven by the rifle and grenade firing of the Americans. The Germans were then pushed by the Americans, who took two prisoners, one so badly wounded that he died later. There were no casualties on the American side.

Four hours later an enemy patrol made a bold attempt to rush one of our outposts but was driven off. One German was killed and his body was brought back to the American lines for identification purposes.

In the Woëvre an American patrol traversed the Apremont-Varnville road and found a high tension cable used for charging the enemy wire. They cut the cable and brought back a large section of it.

Another patrol came on a German party southwest of Apremont and sharp fighting resulted. The Americans used their pistols, rifles and hand grenades effectively on the Germans, who were then pushed by the Americans, who took two prisoners, one so badly wounded that he died later. There were no casualties on the American side.

'PEACE OF NUTRITION' FAILURE IN GERMANY Hunger Groups Appear as Supplies From Ukraine Fail.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. Paris, May 22.—Germany is making still another hole in her belt in order to draw it tighter. Despite all the glowing promises of food relief following peace in the East, the latest report from Switzerland speak not only of the reduction of the existing small bread ration on June 15 but also of an acute shortage of vegetables.

Grains and meats have long been a rarity, but even horse meat, which had been allowed periodically, has become a luxury. It has now been reported that before the war only half remain. The National Liberal organ, the Magden-Bourgeois Gazette, writing on the subject of the reduction of the bread ration, said yesterday:

"No one will contest the gravity of the situation on which the populations of the big cities find themselves. Not only bread, but other necessities are becoming rarer and dearer with every passing day. Let us not lull ourselves to sleep on vain illusions. The matter what news we are fed with in the Economic Office, it will be none the less a great deception for the country."

His hopes have been built up for us only to be shattered to pieces again. If they had not spoken of a "peace of nutrition," if the official communiques had not told so hopefully of the provisions of the Entente, it is obvious that the population would have been better prepared for the news of the bread reduction which had to be introduced, and which has been accepted with extraordinary calmness.

FLIER SAVED FROM SEA. New York Man 'Lay Helpless for Seven Hours.

By The Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, May 21 (delayed).—To the helplessness of a man in the North Sea for seven hours with a broken leg before he was picked up was the experience of an American aviator attached to the British front.

The aviator, who comes from New York State, was operating a seaplane off the Belgian coast. It was brought down by hostile fire and his machine fell into the sea. He is recovering in a hospital.

'Bill' Edwards Robbed in Albany.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. ALBANY, May 22.—United States Inspector Robert Polansky, Big Bill Edwards has some ideas of his own about patriotism in Albany. When making a street corner oration here to-day for the Red Cross fund, he "touched" him for his pocketbook. It contained a \$50 Liberty bond and about \$50 in cash.

FOUNDED 1856. OUR course is set—our prices established—we have abundant Spring stocks of everything men and boys wear. Rising prices will not affect our provision this season—we are amply supplied for Spring and Summer. Tomorrow one-tenth of our sales will be given to the Red Cross. The more you purchase—the more we give. BROKAW BROTHERS 1497-1463 BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

FOOD FOR BELGIUM WILL MOVE FASTER Supply Ships Were in Use as Troop Transports.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 22.—The peril of curtailed relief in food and clothing for 10,000,000 Belgian and French people in the territory occupied by the German invaders was removed to-day when President Wilson settled arrangements through which the fleet of steamships employed by the Belgian Relief Commission will be restored to their normal number. The ships were reduced in number recently so that the United States could send soldiers and supplies to France. Mr. Hoover said:

"As a result of the diversion of a large part of the shipping employed by the relief commission to other war purposes it had been necessary to reduce the bread ration to six ounces per diem, this being one ounce below even the present German ration, with corresponding reduction in the other foodstuffs."

"Negotiations have been under way for some time between the British, French and American Governments through W. B. Poland in Europe and President Wilson in Washington. Here, with the cooperation of Mr. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, Mr. Franklin of the ship commission and Mr. Hoover, the relief commission in Europe and the British shipping executive, by whose combined efforts arrangements have been made through which the necessary shipping in order to restore the volume of foodstuffs necessary for the maintenance of these people."

DUBLIN LOOKS FOR SINN FEIN LEADERS Several More Arrests Indicated by Activity of Police.

LONDON, May 22.—Indications that the Government has not yet completed all the arrests contemplated by it are seen in the apprehension in Dublin late last night of P. F. Burke, the leading Sinn Fein leader in the county of Monaghan. A certain number of Sinn Fein leaders in various districts after the coup was made in Dublin evaded the police, who still are on the lookout for them.

The authorities are directing their attention to all persons who are regarded as suspicious, and such men are being stopped in the neighborhood of Dublin and searched. All the best known men of what is regarded as the revolutionary wing of the Sinn Fein are already in custody, but there is a general impression that many influential participants in the alleged conspiracy are persons never heard of by the Irish public.

Says Leaders Are German Dupes. A leading Nationalist to-day said to the Associated Press: "I believe that there are undoubtedly German agents in active operation in Ireland and that they operate at present in the county of Monaghan. The Sinn Fein leaders, who think they know everything, are quite possibly the dupes of enemies in the background."

Left Party, Then Returned. She had been a Socialist all her life, she said, but left the party in the summer of 1917, and returned to it in 1918, but never forsook its principles and still remains in the county of Monaghan. The transcript of her speech made in Minneapolis to an Eastern magazine, in which she said:

"I believe in country as exemplified by its people and not by those in control. I love all countries," was the reply.

She denied that in her communication to the Kansas City Star, on which her name had previously refused to rise to the national anthem or salute the flag and had stated she would rather be shot than do so.

The speech, Mrs. Stokes testified, was delivered after she had left the Socialist party and before her return to it. Mr. Silvers drew from her a repetition of the statement that her principles during the time of her withdrawal from the party had not materially changed.

She denied that in her communication to the Kansas City Star, on which her name had previously refused to rise to the national anthem or salute the flag and had stated she would rather be shot than do so.

CORRECTS MRS. STOKES. 'Jewish Daily News' Denies She Was Ever Its Editor.

The Jewish Daily News yesterday gave out the following statement: "In view of the statement made by Mrs. Rosa Pastor Stokes in the course of her testimony that 'when twenty-three years old she removed to New York and became the editor of the Jewish Daily News' permit us to enter an emphatic denial of that statement."

Mrs. Stokes was at no time editor of the Jewish Daily News. For some time Mrs. Rosa Pastor Stokes was a contributor to the English department of the Jewish Daily News, her particular work being in connection with the girls' department of that page.

"Whatever Mrs. Stokes wrote at that time was in accordance with the policy of the Jewish Daily News, which was very tame then. In justice to us it should be said that the Jewish Daily News has always been distinctly American, and opposed to the views now held by Mrs. Stokes and those who think like her."

LOVES ALL NATIONS, MRS. STOKES SAYS Declares on Stand She Believes in U. S. as Exemplified by People.

ESPIONAGE CASE ARGUED How Far Liberty of Speech May Go Is Principal Issue, Says U. S. Attorney.

KANSAS CITY, May 22.—Presentation of evidence in the case of Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, on trial in Federal court here charged with the violation of the espionage act, was completed this afternoon and argument begun.

Final summing up by both sides will take place to-morrow, after which Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburgh will charge the jury. Court officials expected the case to go to the jury about noon.

Elmer B. Silvers, Assistant United States District Attorney, spoke for the Government this afternoon and Seymour Steidman, Chicago, for the defense.

Mr. Silvers asserted that the question of issue was the intent or motive behind the signed communication of Mrs. Stokes which appeared in the Kansas City Star and in which she expressed opposition to the Government. He pictured the defendant as having sought every opportunity to express her opposition to the Government. Mr. Silvers referred to the address of Mrs. Stokes at Kansas City, which, he said, "stirred up a hornet's nest." He said she had further opportunity to spread disloyalty in an interview which a reporter "toned down." Enraged, he said, when she saw her seditious declaration misquoted, she dictated and sent the signed letter of correction, on which the indictment was based.

U. S. Must Prove Motive. In replying Mr. Steidman asserted the liberty of speech and the length to which a citizen may go in criticizing the Government in war time was the principal issue involved. He declared Mrs. Stokes' chief concern was that the war might not accomplish the purposes for which America entered it. He argued that the Government must prove motive on each count of the indictment and that Mrs. Stokes had wilfully sought to create mischief and insubordination.

Expression of opposition to the Government, he said, was directed against those in power in the Government, and was, moreover, an expression of opinion rather than of malice. Mrs. Stokes' reading of statistics indicating that war profits were being made out of the war industries. Whether these figures were true or not, he said.

In cross-examination to-day Mrs. Stokes declared she was an internationalist and loved all countries in reply to the question of her motive. "Do you believe in patriotism in the ordinary sense of love for the country of which you are a citizen?" he demanded. She replied "No."

She had been a Socialist all her life, she said, but left the party in the summer of 1917, and returned to it in 1918, but never forsook its principles and still remains in the county of Monaghan. The transcript of her speech made in Minneapolis to an Eastern magazine, in which she said:

"I believe in country as exemplified by its people and not by those in control. I love all countries," was the reply.

She denied that in her communication to the Kansas City Star, on which her name had previously refused to rise to the national anthem or salute the flag and had stated she would rather be shot than do so.

The speech, Mrs. Stokes testified, was delivered after she had left the Socialist party and before her return to it. Mr. Silvers drew from her a repetition of the statement that her principles during the time of her withdrawal from the party had not materially changed.

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RED CROSS WAR FUND. A great net of mercy drawn through an ocean of unpayable pain. don't give for looks — give for lives! Contributed to the RED CROSS by BRENTHAN'S 5th Ave. & 27th St., N. Y. City

LIEUTENANT TAYLOR WINS HIGH BATTLE New Yorker Downs German in Fight Several Miles Above the Earth.

Other American Fliers Have Thrilling Encounters on West Front.

By The Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 21 (delayed).—Lieut. William H. Taylor of New York crashed a German biplane from the American lines to over Pagny-sur-Moselle, north of Pont-a-Mousson, to-day and defeated the Boche in a desperate fight 5,000 meters in the air.

A bullet from the enemy machine barely missed Lieut. Taylor and punctured a wing of his airplane. A second later the Lieutenant saw one of his tracer bullets penetrate the fuselage of the enemy machine, where the observer was working a machine gun, and there was no more fire from the German.

Lieut. Taylor continued to fire at the German pilot, who shot back at him from seventy yards, the enemy machine went spinning toward the earth in a nose dive.

In addition to Lieut. Taylor's fight there were several other combats in the bright sunny skies to-day. Two American aviators drove two enemy machines to Tilsacourt and there attacked them. One of the American pilots fired from directly under the tail of a German machine, which went spinning toward the ground from 4,000 meters to 500, where it was seen to straighten out and escape.

Capt. David Peterson of Honesdale, Pa., after a long chase, sent a German two seater wobbling and diving to the ground in the neighborhood of Chateau Salins. The American aviator pursued the enemy machine for fifty kilometers along the battle line and then chased him twelve kilometers behind the German lines before he succeeded in attacking him from beneath. The German's dive to the ground followed promptly.

VICTIM OF SEVEN ENEMY AIRPLANES American Naval Reservist Is Killed in Gallant Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—News of the death of Ensign Stephen Potter, Naval Reserve, who was killed while fighting seven single seated airplanes in the North Sea on April 25, was received here to-day from London. Ensign Potter, who was second pilot to a British Royal Flying Corps Captain, six weeks before had shot down a German seaplane in Heligoland Bight. The story of Potter's encounter with the enemy says: "Potter left the North Sea station in a British seaplane, steered due east until six miles west-southwest of North Hinder light. Another plane accompanied Potter and kept position to starboard throughout the action. Two enemy planes were sighted to port, heading toward them, flying low. Both British planes dived about 100 yards apart, before the German seaplane was sighted. Potter's companion had emptied one drum from the forward cockpit when the sun jammed the gun. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead, attacking from the rear. Potter's companion, being faster, throttled down until Potter came abreast. Thus they ran westward at full speed close together for several minutes under continuous volleys from the rear.

"Four more enemy machines now appeared in V formation. Of seven Germans in action four were attacking Potter and the others his companion. Potter fell behind and began to zigzag. He first veered slightly starboard, then closed up right angle to port. Again his companion throttled down to let him catch up and began climbing to reduce headway. Potter dodged again, but was then broadside to all enemy machines and under the fire of fifty feet from the water. His companion, burst into flames, came down part of the way under control, then crash on the port wing tip.

"Potter was last seen on the surface amid flames, which suddenly turned to a huge cloud of smoke. Two of the enemy circled over the spot, then joined the other side. When the crew had been transferred to the Clarendon Maru of the same line, the message of the North Pacific coast, according to naval wireless messages received here late today.

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SIMPLEX AUTOMOBILES are now being exhibited in a very comprehensive variety of correct carriage designs and colors. The present production of these fine cars is necessarily limited, as the Simplex Company is now performing important war work. Normal production, however, will be resumed when the governmental requirements shall have been met. The service station is maintained as usual to render the incomparable Simplex Standard of Service. Service Station: 12th & Vernon Sts., Long Island City. SIMPLEX AUTOMOBILE CO. 735 Fifth Avenue New York T.E. Adams, Inc.

RAIL MANAGERS TO GET BIG SALARIES Deposited Presidents Will Not Have to Work for "Government" Wages.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Railroad presidents who are appointed by Director General McAdoo as Federal managers of their lines will not be expected to work on Government salaries. They are to be paid in an amount commensurate with the property entrusted to their operating direction by the Federal Government. This means that the salaries of a few Federal managers will be as high as \$40,000 and possibly \$50,000 a year.

As a consequence, there will be a large saving effected by the new policy of Director-General McAdoo in relieving heads of their respective lines with a salary of \$10,000 a year. Federal managers in their places. One of the principal aims of this policy, it was stated to-day, was to separate the corporate and the operating functions of the railroads as well as to relieve the railroad heads of what was deemed an impossible task in serving two masters.

View to the appointment of Federal managers who are willing to accept such appointments will be deemed by the Director-General as Federal managers for their roads. In other cases general managers, vice-presidents in charge of operation or other operating officers will be appointed to the Federal positions, to serve the Government and further Mr. McAdoo's policy.

McAdoo will have his own representatives in charge of each railroad whether he be a passenger or freight line. Each road will in effect be a division of the Government railway and the new appointees will be like as many railroad superintendents. Mr. McAdoo may make his appointments known in a few days. When men like President Rea of the Pennsylvania and Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio would be appointed, was the subject of much speculation, but the plans of Mr. McAdoo in this respect were not disclosed.

The payment of the salaries to be paid to the Federal managers will be made in a day or two, when the first of them are appointed. The salaries will be uniform as to equal that not greater than the Government salary received by the Director-General as a member of the Cabinet.

The range of salaries has already been determined by Mr. McAdoo. When they are announced it is probable that announcement at the same time will be made of the salaries of Assistant Directors, general managers and the division heads of the railroad administration who are McAdoo's advisers. They gave up salaries ranging from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. Mr. McAdoo may receive only \$50,000 a year.

The total savings that will be effected in the separation of the railroad heads from their jobs as president or from operation of their roads will not exceed \$5,000,000 a year at the outside. There are only 121 class one railroads in the United States. The average salary of presidents were receiving \$100,000 a year, and there are not more than four receiving such salaries, their total compensation would be but \$12,000,000. Actual aggregate is probably not more than \$8,000,000, and a 50 per cent cut would be but \$4,000,000. There are a number of class two roads under Government control, but the presidents of these companies are not receiving fancy salaries.

The regional directors already appointed and those to be selected in the next day or two to be consulted by the Director-General before the Federal managers are named. The regional and division directors will be named in a day or two.

As another influence against leaving cutting in jobs as president or from operation of their roads will not exceed \$5,000,000 a year at the outside. There are only 121 class one railroads in the United States. The average salary of presidents were receiving \$100,000 a year, and there are not more than four receiving such salaries, their total compensation would be but \$12,000,000. Actual aggregate is probably not more than \$8,000,000, and a 50 per cent cut would be but \$4,000,000. There are a number of class two roads under Government control, but the presidents of these companies are not receiving fancy salaries.

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BECAUSE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE American Artists' Exhibit and Sale AT THE ANDERSON GALLERY

Park Avenue and 59th Street. It has been decided to extend until SATURDAY, JUNE 1, inclusive.

800 PICTURES AND OTHER ART OBJECTS You may purchase at your own Price in "The Blind Auction"

Bid in secret what you can afford for any object you desire. The highest offer wins. Noted artists will show you their own and other paintings and assist you to make selections.

PROCEEDS Go to the thousands of sightless soldiers streaming backwords from battlefields of France and Belgium.

ADMINISTERED BY AMERICAN-BRITISH FRENCH-BELGIAN Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. Tea poured at 4 o'clock every afternoon by prominent women of society. Entertainment by Noted Stars of the Opera and Theaters. Address by men and women famed in the professions.

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