

ASQUITH MAY TAKE UP SINN FEIN CASE

German Plot Arrests to Be Subject of Inquiry in Parliament.

PUBLIC TRIALS WANTED

Irish Sentiment Insists That Government Reveal Its Evidence of Conspiracy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, May 27.—While it is certain that most of the Irish members will not attend the opening of Parliament tomorrow, it is most likely that the Government will be interrogated in regard to the recent arrests of Sinn Feiners. One report is that former Premier Asquith may take the initiative in questioning the Government. Another possibility is that Chief Secretary Shortt may be able to complete his statement explaining the form in which evidence against the deported Irishmen was presented, in time to enable the Prime Minister to place it before Parliament. Premier Lloyd George returned from Scotland this morning, and it is understood that the Cabinet will confer tomorrow before the lawmakers assemble. Despatches from Ireland are unanimous in expressing the opinion that nothing but public proof will have the slightest effect upon Irish opinion as to charges of the existence of a conspiracy between the Sinn Feiners and German agents.

Unionists Doubt Evidence. Even the Unionists and other violent opponents of Sinn Fein are expressing doubt of the Government's evidence. The general disposition in Ireland seems to be to regard the arrests not as a display of resolute government, but as an indication of the policy of the new executive, which while endeavoring to conciliate Ireland by withdrawing conscription, felt it necessary to please a strong hand section of British Unionism by an example of resolute government. But it is pointed out that to make a display of resolute government it was quite unnecessary to invent a German plot, as all the Sinn Fein leaders could have been charged or interned as, in fact, they have been, under the defense of the armistice agreement. The lack of necessity for inventing a German plot would seem to be the best evidence that such a plot exists. The Government, however, continues firm in its policy of refusing to reveal even a hint of the evidence on which this conclusion is based. Secret Trial Disapproved. On the other hand, a secret trial, if the Government is justified, may lead to a certain number of convictions on the charge of treason, entailing the death penalty. While the conviction of a few men would be a fortunate effect upon the country, it is considered most likely that the Government will adhere to what is believed to be its present intention of arresting and interning Sinn Feiners for the duration of the war, giving them full opportunity to present individual appeals to an advisory committee. It was stated to-night that the Irish members would not return at the opening of Parliament tomorrow. Some light upon their attitude and nature of course of action is furnished by Joseph Devlin's speech to the Ancient Order of Hibernians in County Tyrone, in which he said that if England imposed conscription upon Ireland the blood tax never would be paid.

DISPUTE PLOT CHARGES.

Nationalist Papers Insist on Trial of Sinn Fein Prisoners. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from London Times. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. DUBLIN, May 27.—The Nationalist press declares with one accord that the Government evidence on an Irish-German plot is insufficient and that it will carry no conviction in Ireland. The Government's treatment of suspects is characterized as most grossly unfair. The official Nationalist organ describes the charge as one of the "most outrageous instances of injustice in the long history of British mismanagement of this country." The Nationalist press ignores the Government's statement as to the inadvisability of producing further evidence at the present time. It demands that the prisoners have an immediate opportunity to vindicate themselves. Some of the papers also are clamoring that the suspects be put on trial in their own countries before Irish jurors. Moderate Irishmen, both Unionist and Nationalist, have been firm in their insistence of the plot and believe that the internment of the Sinn Fein leaders was necessary as an act of public policy. They hold that the Government, which alone knows all the facts, must be left to decide whether the prisoners shall be put on trial now or kept interned for an indefinite period. When the question is raised in Parliament and fierce accusations are hurled at the Cabinet it will be well to remember that no sane man in Ireland has any doubt of the existence of a German plot. It is hardly surprising that many months, and Irishmen know many things which have been kept hidden from the British public. Outrageously pro-German speeches have been made at public meetings throughout the country. Collection of arms and high explosives by Sinn Fein agents has been systematic and notorious. Hundreds of Irishmen on the southern and western coasts could tell strange stories of the activities of German submarines. It has been obvious during the last month or six weeks that the plot was coming to a head. This was so plain that every Irishman was quick to see the military significance of the appointment of Lord French as plenipotentiary. The fact that the plot has been scotched just at this time, it may be said truthfully, causes profound satisfaction and relief to the majority of Irishmen. Men go about their business to-day with confidence and are beginning once more to concern themselves with political and other questions which had been pushed to the background.

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

The Nation's Honor Roll

Table with 2 columns: Reported May 27, Total to date. Rows include Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, Died of accident, Died from other causes, Severely wounded, Slightly wounded, Missing in action and prisoners, Day's totals.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The army casualty list to-day contained nineteen names as follows: KILLED IN ACTION. SCARBOROUGH, MILTON, corporal, Chiles, Md. SIMPSON, LONNIE, corporal, Brady, Ky. GARRERT, ALEXANDER, P., private, Marquette, Mich. GRIFFIN, JOSEPH, private, East Hampton, N. Y. HOLLAND, JAMES C., private, Rio, Ga. GALEK, EUGENE ROCKWELL, private, Sprague, Wis. SHIMMEL, FRANK JOHN, private, Milwaukee, Wis. SCHULTZMAN, WALTER, private, Elbal, Wis. WALLEN, JAMES, private, Fairland, Ohio.

ALLIES AWAIT LEAD OF WILSON IN RUSSIA

Continued from First Page. themselves leaders of the resistance to the Teutonic peril. "This is an opportunity for the Allies to destroy forever the German dream of empire expansion, which otherwise must constitute a perpetual menace to the peace and freedom of the human race. This is the time for action, but so much depends on the attitude of America. Now, Mr. President, it's your move."

SLAV LEGION URGED AS AN AID TO RUSSIA

Organization of an Army of 10,000 Proposed in Paris. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. PARIS, May 27.—President Wilson's promise to aid Russia in meeting with enthusiastic approval in all quarters here. Those political leaders who have been perplexed for months by Russia's action look upon the fulfillment of the President's pledge as one of the most difficult tasks that has confronted any allied statesman. Mr. Wilson's personal intervention is accepted generally, however, as a guaranty that some allied action is inevitable, and that it will be immediate in order to be effective. It is not doubted that the French Government will cooperate in any plan formulated by the allied States to assist the allied Powers. France has been most persistent in her demand for prompt action in Russia, but it seems reluctant to speak loudly in the matter. The presence of these elements on the battlefield, he points out, would be a protest against German annexation and incorporation of territories from the United States. The plan is applauded by army officers here, who see in it a way to obtain general consent to a plan of organized intervention.

GERMANY AS DICTATOR.

Delegates Will Sit in Finnish and Ukrainian Peace Conferences. By the Associated Press. Moscow, May 21 (delayed).—Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador, has advised the Soviet Government that Finland announces her willingness to enter into peace negotiations with Russia. A representative of Germany will participate in the discussions. The peace conference, between Russia and the belligerents, is to begin Wednesday. Germany has appointed Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador to the Ukraine, as its special representative. He will have a similar dictatorial authority in disputing questions, especially those involving boundaries. NOVOROSSYK MENACED. Germans Trying to Terrify Black Sea Port into Turkish Rule. By the Associated Press. Moscow, May 21 (delayed).—Apparently for the purpose of terrifying the city, German airplanes have appeared over Novorossyck and German submarines have entered the harbor. The Trans-Caucasian Government has refused to cede the city to the demands made by Turkey in the peace conference at Batoum, which is now deadlocked. Novorossyck is 330 miles northwest of Batoum, and between two cities are the most important ports on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. Novorossyck is the capital of the Black Sea province and has a population of about 17,000. Part of the Russian Black Sea fleet was reported to have taken refuge there after the Germans captured Sebastopol. BOLSHEVIKI IGNORED. Berlin Fails to Answer Russian Ministers' Protest. London, May 27.—A Russian Government wireless despatch received here to-day. "M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has wired Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, that German airplanes have appeared over Novorossyck with large forces and that Russian inquiries to the German Government have remained unanswered. The offensive is also proceeding on the southern sector of the Don front and a battle has occurred near Bataisk. "The Finnish Government, headed by

BERNSTORFF FEUD IS AIRED IN BERLIN

Court Hears Scandal Involving Son of Envoy and Baron von Radeck.

NOBILITY ATTENDS TRIAL

Officer Declares Count Made Love to Wife, Former New Jersey Woman.

AMSTERDAM, May 27.—The libel suit of Baron von Radeck against Count Christian Günther von Bernstorff, son of the former German Ambassador to the United States, his wife and others was begun in a Berlin court Saturday. Von Radeck is a son of a Prussian General, and his former wife is now the wife of Count von Bernstorff. "She was Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomson of Burlington, N. J. Sixteen persons prominent in German official and social life and the defendants were in court. Among the number was Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the reigning Duke. "The Foreign Minister declared charged that Von Radeck made love to the Baroness while Von Radeck was in the trenches. This resulted in a divorce. Count von Bernstorff also was accused of circulating stories that Von Radeck was a spy. Judge adjourns case. After hearing the attorney's statement, the judge adjourned the case, saying he considered that certain judicial points were not clear. The plaintiff's counsel in his statement declared that Von Radeck, who had married Marguerite Thomson in 1912, had, while serving in the trenches, received a letter from her saying she wanted to be free. Von Radeck returned to Berlin, the attorney continued, and when he saw his wife enter Count von Bernstorff's home he knocked at the door and heard his wife say to the Count, "Put your revolver in your pocket." Von Radeck entered, slapped Von Bernstorff, tore off one of his epaulettes and took his revolver from him. He was a prominent Kentucky lawyer and a cousin of Major-General J. Franklin Bell. At the outbreak of the war Major Wilson was a Supreme Court Justice in Kentucky. He resigned this post and having been Assistant Judge Advocate for some time with the Metropolitan Division, he was a prominent Kentucky lawyer and a cousin of Major-General J. Franklin Bell. At the outbreak of the war Major Wilson was a Supreme Court Justice in Kentucky. He resigned this post and having been Assistant Judge Advocate for some time with the Metropolitan Division, he was a prominent Kentucky lawyer and a cousin of Major-General J. Franklin Bell. U. S. MEN IN CANADA DEAD LIST. F. R. Ryan of St. Albans, Vt., is Reported Killed in Action. OTTAWA, May 27.—The Canadian casualty list to-day contains the names of the following Americans: Killed in action, F. R. Ryan, St. Albans, Vt.; died of wounds, H. F. McLean, Saginaw, Mich. Wounded, William Parkhurst, Mott, N. D. and H. Whitaker, Toledo, Ohio, and G. Maxwell, Calais, Me. Missing, William Conroy, Boston, Ill. C. E. McConnell, Woodland, Ill. Mrs. Richard Miller Killed in France. Mrs. Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo Park received a cablegram from France yesterday saying that her son, Richard Mortimer, Jr., an aviator serving with the American Expeditionary Force, had been killed May 22. The War Department reported it had no details concerning the young man's death. Mrs. Mortimer is the widow of Richard Mortimer, and for three generations the family has been prominently connected with New York affairs. Richard Mortimer, Jr., was graduated from Harvard in the Class of 11, and was a member of the Knickerbocker, Raquet, Tennis and Tuxedo clubs. Southampton Soldier Killed. Southampton, L. I., May 27.—Private Joseph Griffin, reported killed in action in to-day's casualty list, formerly lived with his foster-mother, Mrs. Ernest Bennett, in East Hampton and was employed as a clerk in a local drug store before removing to Detroit several years ago. He was 22 years old and a member of H Company, 128th Infantry, of the Regular Army. Fined as Red Cross Impostors. Two women pleaded guilty in Newark yesterday to a charge of wrongfully soliciting money for the Red Cross and paid fines of \$40 each. They described themselves as Mrs. Rose Neurenberg and Mrs. Ida Goldberg, widows, of 47 Eldridge street, New York. Neither woman was authorized to collect for the Red Cross.

WILSON AND AIDS DISCUSS NEW DRIVE

Holds Conferences With Secretaries Baker, Daniels and Lansing.

TALK OF MEXICO ALSO

Recent Big Shipments of Men to France, and Effect, Debated.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 27.—A visit paid by President Wilson to the State, War and Navy Departments this afternoon was the subject of much speculation. The unprecedented diplomatic situation which has arisen through the rupture of diplomatic relations between Mexico and Cuba and the resumption of the German drive were fully discussed, it is believed. The President, it is said, is also anxious to ascertain how the record regarding shipments of American troops overseas during the last few weeks will affect the makeup of Gen. Pershing's fighting forces. The President reached Secretary Baker's office at 3 o'clock. Mr. Baker had just announced his readiness to see the newspaper correspondents when the door opened and the President entered. Twenty Minutes With Baker. The conference between the President and Mr. Baker lasted twenty minutes, after which Mr. Baker accompanied the President to Mr. Lansing's office. The President was in typical midsummer attire, with white flannel trousers and blue coat. On his way to Mr. Lansing's office the President stopped to shake hands with Col. Cosby, now on duty at the War Department, but formerly military attaché to France and military aide at the White House. The fact that Mr. Baker went with the President into Mr. Lansing's office and remained there for almost half an hour led to the belief in some quarters that the Mexican imbroglio with Cuba was under discussion. It is believed the President had perhaps talked this matter over with Mr. Baker and that as neither could understand the reason for it they went to consult Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing, however, is understood to be as much puzzled as any one over the real reason for the break and particularly the reason prompting Mexico to sever relations because of "fraternal sentiments of solidarity" between Cuba and Mexico. Puzzled by Mexico's Action. It was emphasized that the action of Mexico is a departure in diplomacy. The Government will probably suspend judgment pending further developments. It is "interested," but not alarmed, it was explained to-day. The statement of the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs that the break was ordered by Mexico in order not to embarrass diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico probably will be accepted by this Government on its face value. Events will later show, it is explained, how near the explanation accords with the facts. The Mexican Ambassador has made no representations to the State Department nor have any been made as yet to Ambassador Fletcher in Mexico city. CUBA DENIES A BREAK. Word Sent to Diplomats in Foreign Lands. HAVANA, May 27.—The Cuban State Department to-day despatched a circular cablegram to the Cuban diplomats in all foreign countries advising them that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico had not been ruptured. Dr. Guillermo Patterson, the Cuban Assistant Secretary of State, to-day announced that a cablegram had been received from the Mexican Government asking that the Cuban charge d'affaires at Mexico city, Senor Santamarin, be allowed to remain for the present at the Mexican capital so as to permit him to participate in negotiations for the settlement of questions pending between Cuba and Mexico. TRAINING CAMPS FILL FAST. 125,000 of New Quota Already Are in Barracks. Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 27.—More than 125,000 of the 237,000 men called this week at Mexico quota of the new army have made their appearance in the training camps. It was stated by army officials here to-day. Special attention was given to many of the men in cars decorated with flags and bunting and with fighting slogans on the sides. Officials in the Provost Marshal General's office believe practically all of the men will be in camp by Thursday.

CRUISER SUBMARINE SANK GERMAN U-BOAT

First Definite News That Britain Has Large Type.

LONDON, May 27.—The sinking of a German submarine by a British submarine off Cape St. Vincent shows that the British have cruising submarines, and this is only one incident where a submarine has sunk a submarine, says Archibald Hurd in the Daily Telegraph. The Cape St. Vincent incident took place more than 2,000 nautical miles from Plymouth. A semi-official statement from Berlin says that no news has been received for a long time from one of the German U-boats operating west of Gibraltar. The loss of submarines in the manner reported by the British, it is added, must be reckoned with. "In neutral countries," the naval critic continues, "it has been assumed that only the Germans could build submarines capable of operating far out in the Atlantic. Conclusive evidence is now supplied that we also possess submarines which can cruise far afield, remaining at sea many days on end without refueling and recharging." "It is indeed no secret to the Germans that soon after the outbreak of the war a great number of large submarines were laid down in this country. It is also no secret that for many months past many of these craft have been used in submarine hunting. "Four or five years ago it was asserted in some quarters that a submarine could not fight a submarine, and later on the Germans adopted that theory only too readily, as events have shown. They were wrong. "British submarines have been employed in this way with great success. They also have proved useful in convoy work." COAL SHIPMENTS SPEEDED. McAdoo and Garfield Agree to Cut Cost at Mine. Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Greater expedition in the movement of coal by the railroads is looked for by officials of the Government as a result of the proposal agreed to by Dr. Garfield and Director General McAdoo for a reduction of 10 cents a ton in the cost at the mine. Assurances have been given by Mr. McAdoo, it is said, that the Railroad Administration will join the Fuel Administration in preventing a shortage next winter. Officials of the War Industries Board believe the agreement means the turning out of war supplies in larger quantities. Increases in freight rates on coal and other fuels will not materially affect the production and distribution of coal, it is said by the Fuel Administration. It is believed the higher rates will discourage useless consumption of coal. SEEK LIGHT ON WHEAT PRICE. Senate and House Conferes to Ask for Further Instructions. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senate and House conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill failed to-day to break their deadlock over the Senate amendment fixing the price of wheat at \$2.50 a bushel, and efforts were started to reach an agreement to have the bill again submitted to both houses for further instructions. The House recently voted against the amendment, but the Senate refused to rescind its previous action in adopting it. Found Physically Fit. The General was examined as to his physical condition, but the board, consisting of several surgeons, unanimously pronounced him eminently fit for any service in the field. Members of Gen. Wood's staff, however, were then detached from him and the General was sent back to Camp Funston. The conviction persists in army and Congressional circles here that politics, which the President only to-day said

MAJOR-GEN. WOOD SENT TO THE WEST

Friends Hint at Politics in Removing Him Furthest From War.

GOES TO SAN FRANCISCO

No Reason Whatever Assigned for Order Denying Him Service in France.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 27.—Major General Leonard Wood, senior Major General in the army, who was practically on his way to France, unexpectedly has received orders to proceed to San Francisco and take command of the Western Department. Instead of proceeding to Europe, where his friends confidently expected he would command an army corps, he has been sent 3,000 miles further from the fighting zone. "This order turning the General's back upon France is understood to have come from the War Department this afternoon. He said he was a soldier and would make no comment on the order. Only in the last week the impression has been conveyed that General Wood's turn had come to go to France in command of a division and that on account of his seniority and his generally recognized military ability he would be placed in command soon of an army corps. The division which it is understood General Wood was to have commanded is about to embark for France. Blow at His Hopes. Gen. Wood's friends fully expected him to go and his presence in Washington was considered by them as an indication that he was on his way. Today's orders are considered by his friends as the worst blow the Administration has yet struck at his hopes and aspirations. No explanations were forthcoming to-night from the War Department as to why this officer had been diverted from his journey and sent to a department which figures least conspicuously in the military activities of the present. Gen. Wood is the officer about whom Lloyd George particularly inquired as to the reasons for his absence from France, according to testimony given before the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Representative Medill McCormick (Ill.) after he had returned from a visit to the front. Gen. Wood upon his return from training in France in the course of which he was wounded, testified before the committee. Certain portions of his testimony made public subsequently are understood to have accentuated the feeling against him in Administration circles. Found Physically Fit. The General was examined as to his physical condition, but the board, consisting of several surgeons, unanimously pronounced him eminently fit for any service in the field. Members of Gen. Wood's staff, however, were then detached from him and the General was sent back to Camp Funston. The conviction persists in army and Congressional circles here that politics, which the President only to-day said

was adjourned for the war, is at the bottom of the treatment accorded Gen. Wood. The fact that President Wilson did not see Gen. Wood when the latter returned from France was looked upon by many here as significant. Gen. Wood at the beginning of the war was shifted from Governors Island to Charleston and subsequently sent to Camp Funston.

STANDS BY OIL LEASING BILL.

Senate Refuses to Accept Amendments Made by House.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate to-day refused to accept amendments to the Walsh-Pittman coal and oil land leasing bill, which were adopted by the House Saturday, and the measure now goes to conference. Senators Pittman, Shafroth, Phelan, Smoot and Fall were named Senate conferees. One House amendment would permit leasing of oil land in the naval reserves in California, leaving settlement of claims against the land to the courts. This section of the bill, strictly opposed, was stricken out by the Senate, which is considering special legislation for opening the naval reserves.

FOE SHORT OF WAR METAL.

Monuments and Household Objects Are Being Melted.

PARIS, May 27.—Workmen arriving in Switzerland from Germany, says a despatch from Berne to the Javis, assert that the Germans are having great difficulty in obtaining raw material for the manufacture of munitions. Several German newspapers daily publish ordinances commending material and ordering the melting of monuments and household objects containing metal, even handles on doors and windows being specified.



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Who Discovered RICORO?

"Capt. Smith of the Artillery discovered Ricoro at my expense," said Capt. Smith of the U. S. S. Transport. "Why the grouch?" he asked me the first day out. "A box of Ricoro cigars my brother promised me didn't arrive before sailing." "Good heavens, man, these Ricoros I found in my cabin addressed to Capt. Smith must be yours! I wondered who sent me such expensive cigars." "Well, anyway, I'm glad I had a chance to discover Ricoro," laughed Capt. Smith, handing over the rest of the box. "And even if they only did cost 7c each you can bet I'm glad you discovered them" said I."

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