

WILL NOT DISCUSS FREEDOM OF SEAS

Britons Aroused by Definition of Phrase Attributed to Col. House.

WOULD BAR BLOCKADES

Meeting Called to Protest Against Inclusion as Peace Basis.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918. All rights reserved. LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British Navy League has called a public meeting to be held in London to protest against the question of the freedom of the seas being discussed as a principle at the peace conference.

Some of the newspapers print warnings against letting them that if they persist in such high handed tactics public opinion will prevent the carrying out of the original purpose of the seamen's boycott.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Joseph Havelock Wilson, general secretary of the National Seamen's Union and leader of the seamen's boycott, was returned unopposed to his seat to-day to represent South Shields.

The new member is a strong advocate of the boycotting of Germany after the war and has publicly announced many times that Germany must be punished for the murder of British sailors on the high seas.

Since then Howden Smith's volume, "The Real Colonel House," has arrived here, containing a new version as to the rights of the seamen's union in Berlin and seized upon with avidity by the Germans, who have been talking about it ever since.

It is the most important of official circles the subject is ill defined and vague. According to the version in Col. House's story the phrase means the exemption in time of war, including that of belligerents.

"Bluntly," said the Cabinet Minister, "that means the British navy would be deprived of its power to blockade." The idea, Germany's enthusiasm for freedom of the seas, with that definition, is indeed natural.

Remembering that sea power is the basis of our strength, Britons and that the vast, far flung empire depends on sea communication, it is not surprising that the question that is not the kind of question that can be settled over night.

The league of nations, when it is established, will probably define the question. The more readily the league grows the more willing will the nations be to make sacrifices. Things have happened in the last four years in politics, industry and in the habits of peoples which previously would have been thought impossible. We can discount fiery phrases when we reflect on these changes.

HERO FROM NEW YORK SLEW 12

Dane Recruited Here for Canadian Forces Wins Victoria Cross.

MONTECAL, Oct. 28.—Private Thomas Dinesen of a Montreal regiment, and son of a former member of the Danish Parliament, has won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on the Western Front, according to advices received here to-day.

During a ten hour hand to hand battle, which resulted in the capture of more than a mile of enemy trenches, Private Dinesen rushed forward alone on five occasions, putting out of action hostile machine guns and accounting for twelve of the enemy with bombs and bayonets.

His citation states that his sustained valor inspired his comrades at a very critical stage of the action and was an example to all.

Private Dinesen enlisted through the British Recruiting Mission in New York, after having been refused admittance to England because of his nationality.

RICKENBACKER DOWNS TWO.

American Aviator's Record Now Twenty-two Enemy Planes.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28.—Capt. Edward Rickenbacker of the American flying corps has received confirmation of his second victory over German airplanes in the intensive fighting of Sunday. This makes Rickenbacker's total of enemy machines disposed of twenty-two.

In Sunday's fighting Rickenbacker had two encounters with German fliers, but refused to claim a victory in the first. Other aviators and observers in completing their reports to-day, however, showed that Rickenbacker had sent two of the enemy crashing, the first machine inside the German line.

GERMANS SET DEATH TRAPS.

Americans Find Cane Contains Fuse to Mine.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28.—The American troops are still finding mines and hidden explosives in "Chateau Chery," where the latest truce has been observed. In Sunday's fighting Rickenbacker had two encounters with German fliers, but refused to claim a victory in the first. Other aviators and observers in completing their reports to-day, however, showed that Rickenbacker had sent two of the enemy crashing, the first machine inside the German line.

SHORES STREWN WITH DEAD.

Victims of Princess Sophia Wreck Cast Along Lynn Canal.

JENNAI, Alaska, Oct. 28.—Shores near the wreck of the Canadian Pacific steamship Princess Sophia are strewn with bodies, while a search for survivors has been abandoned, according to wireless messages received here from boats searching the waters of the Lynn Canal, where the vessel was wrecked with more than 300 persons aboard.

Although more than twenty-five vessels are on the scene, it was impossible yesterday, owing to the heavy seas, to make landings on the beach. During the day twelve dead victims found in the water were brought here.

EDDYSTONE BLOWUP KILLS 2.

A Dose of Explosives Also When High Explosives Ignite.

SEAMEN CENSURED FOR HENDERSON BAN

Union's Secretary Is Elected Member of Parliament.

NEED OF UNITY SHOWN

American "Junkers" Plotting to Shift Taxes to Toolers, He Charges.

HARTFORD, Oct. 28.—Asserting the "forces of privilege" are massing their strength to spread discord among the Allies and destroy the general acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen principles for peace, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in an address here to-night, and another at New Haven this afternoon, urged the return of a Democratic majority to Congress.

"Let nobody mistake the purpose of those who are suddenly opposing the President's courteous demands," the Secretary said. "It is to try to drive a wedge between the Allies, to create differences and to make one allied nation suspicious of the good faith of its associates. For nine months all America has stood for Wilson's declarations in his great speech of January 8. Now that the time has come for American leadership to prevail for the good of all the world there are those who wish to destroy their country's proud place. We have professed that we went into this war for selfish aims and that we wanted nothing for ourselves. That is what Wilson declared, and men of all parties applauded. As the election approaches are we to repudiate American leadership, turn our backs upon our professions and introduce difference and discordance in the councils of the allied nations?"

"Unity Needed, Daniels Says. 'No matter what the motive, the result is that if we do not stand united for the fourteen principles, which our allies have accepted, the agitation for a repudiation of all our allies which we are not to be trusted, will make them query whether America is sincere and will impede America's good faith and sea American and allied leaders have shown a spirit of cooperation that is necessary for victory. It is as necessary for us to stand firm for America's demands as it is to be brave and in concert with other free peoples.'"

ARMY RULE ENDED WITH LUDENDORFF

Continued from First Page.

Conférence in Paris will put forward demands "incomplete with German honor," but the anxiety to know the exact terms of the associated Governments puts everything else in the background.

"Anger and shame are bad counselors," says the Lokol-Anzeiger of Berlin, which is content to leave the decision to the allied governments. It is sufficient to sign that Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky's pamphlet blaming the German Government for starting the war and saying that Great Britain did everything to avert it has been permitted to reappear in Germany.

Emperor William has no intention of abdicating, but is willing, if it is for the good of the people, to ordain that his rights shall be reframed, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The Emperor is said to have remarked:

"I will not abandon my sorely tried people, but if necessary I am ready to become something like hereditary President of a German republic, like the kings of Denmark, Belgium and Italy."

Reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has resigned are printed in German newspapers. The Deutsche Nachrichten of Dresden says Field Marshal has tendered his resignation, but that the Emperor has not yet decided whether to accept it. The Frankfort Gazette maintains that Von Hindenburg has not resigned, but reports to that effect, it says, are being circulated by the pan-Germans.

The question heard upon all sides is whether Von Hindenburg will follow in the footsteps of Ludendorff, the king of the Reichstag, who has been elected to know he will be the next sacrifice to the new regime.

The Reichstag mentions Gen. von Lossberg, Chief of the Staff of the Sixth Army, as the successor to Ludendorff. Gen. von Lossberg is credited with being the inventor of the "movable defence system" of Georg Bernhard, writing in the Berlin Voessische Zeitung, while acclaiming Ludendorff as one of the saviors of the fatherland from enemy devastation. He says the fact that he conceived himself omniscient and omnipotent brought about his doom.

REICHSTAG IN UPROAR OVER MILITARISM

Polish Deputy and Socialists Make Open Attacks.

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—Exciting scenes occurred in the German Reichstag during the proceedings of the House on Friday and Saturday. Outspoken speeches were indulged in.

In the course of the discussion the Polish Deputy, Korfants, hotly attacked the Reichstag policy of the Government. He declared that in Chemnitz alone the War Raw Materials Department sold 8,000,000 marks worth of carpets and other goods taken from Poland. Seven hundred thousand poor Polish people were carried off to Germany, where they led the life of slaves, while Brig-Gen. Pilsudski of the Polish Legion, whom the Polish nation regarded highly, was still held in the fortress of Magdeburg, despite all appeals. The Deputy continued:

"We are not blaming the German people for these persecutions, but German militarism, we will overcome and reconciliation to the German people for the common weal."

Hohenzollerns the Issue. The Independent Socialist Dr. Cohn, who declared that it was too late after the first battle of the Marne, said that Gen. Ludendorff at the end of September proposed the formation of a Government which would negotiate an armistice with President Wilson, as it was impossible to guarantee the maintenance of the war much longer.

"The question cannot longer be evaded," said Dr. Cohn. "War with the Hohenzollerns or peace without the Hohenzollerns. World revolution will follow on world imperialism and world militarism."

The speech was received with such commotion that the speaker was ordered to leave the chamber threatened to have the chamber cleared.

Another Socialist, Otto Rueling, was called to order for declaring that the Emperor must abdicate. He retorted: "A call to order won't save him from the criminal court."

Crown Influence in Peril. The House debated the bill amending the Constitution which was passed Saturday. Several speakers displayed anxiety to show that the reforms were not dictated by the enemy but had been advocated since the spring of 1917.

The Conservative Herr von Graefe complained that the proposed reforms would destroy all the crown influence and declared that there was nothing in the reforms which could endanger the firm structure of the army or the personal relationship between the Prussian King and the officers.

DANIELS SEES PLAN TO DIVIDE ALLIES

Says "Forces of Privilege" Seek to Destroy Acceptance of Wilson Peace Aims.

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ROOSEVELT GETS RELIC.

Receives Seat of Airplane in Which Quentin Was Killed.

The seat of the airplane in which Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt was fighting when he was killed on the western front was presented to Col. Theodore Roosevelt yesterday by Arthur E. Hungerford, a member of the Y. M. C. A. Overseas Force. Mr. Hungerford returned to this country two weeks ago after eight months of service.

He brought the airplane seat to Col. Roosevelt's office at Forty-fifth street, Mr. Hungerford told Col. Roosevelt that he met Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in Paris before he went back to the front. He said also that he saw a blood-stained coat which was the command and asked them what they thought of his leader.

"We'd go to hell for him," replied the Colonel. "Another of the men said young Roosevelt could 'never do enough for them.'"

NAVY PLANES IN LONG FLIGHT.

Three Traverse Coast From Philadelphia to Pennsylvania.

PENNSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 28.—Three naval aviators arrived here to-day after a three-day coast from Philadelphia, said to have been the longest ever made by naval machines in this country.

The planes left Philadelphia last Thursday morning and made stops at Morehead City, N. C.; Parris Island, S. C.; and St. Augustine, Miami and Tampa. The trip was without incident.

CUBAN STEAMSHIP SUNK OFF BARNEGAT

Chapparo, With Sugar Cargo, Probably Hit Mine.

The Cuban steamship Chapparo, Capt. Ciriaco, which sailed Thursday from Cardenas for this port with 2,000 tons of raw sugar, consigned to the Federal Sugar Refining Company, was sunk last night either by collision with a drifting German mine or by a torpedo.

The tugboat, the sea was calm and the skipper and his crew of thirty launched two boats and made shore without mishap, one boat a crew of twelve including the skipper, landing at Barnegat and the other, with eighteen, landing at North Beach.

The sugar was valued at about \$210,000. The ship was of 1,200 gross tons and was owned in Havana.

18 SHIPS ADDED TO FLEET.

Deliveries Included the Victorious and Cape May.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Eighteen new ships, of 98,900 total deadweight tons, were added to the American fleet during the week ended October 25.

The deliveries, announced to-day by the Shipping Board, included the Victorious, an 11,800-ton vessel built at Alameda, and the Cape May, of 10,100 tons, built at Sparrows Point, Md.

Bonds of Our Allies

Here are a few of the bonds of Government allied with the United States. All are available in \$100 form. All yield a high return—5 1/2% to over 7%.

Anglo French 5% 98 Canadian Victory Loan 5 1/2% 99 Canadian War Loan 5 1/2% 94 City of Paris 6% 100 French Cities 6% 100

We shall be glad to receive your orders for these and other Baby Bonds—free cost or on the Partial Cash Plan.

John Muir & Co. SPECIALISTS IN Odd Lots 61 Broadway, N.Y.

You have no right to risk poor pictures—get them right 1st time. PIRIE MACDONALD Photographer-of-Meal. 676 FIFTH AV. COR. 47 ST.

LILLE CELEBRATES DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Townpeople Acclaim Troops Who Regained the City.

BROOKLYN AIRMAN DECORATED AS HERO

Lieut. James A. Meissner Gets Distinguished Service Cross and Oak Leaf.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the name of the President has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Lieut. JAMES A. MEISSNER, A. S. 94th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul sector in May, 1918. He attacked three enemy planes at an altitude of 4,000 meters over the Forest de la Happe, France. After a short fight he brought down one of the enemy planes at an altitude of 2,000 meters and immediately gave the other two planes a severe beating. He was shot down and killed while attacking the enemy planes. He was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Bronze Oak Leaf.

Private LIBERTY PEARCE, Company K, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in the Forest de Fere, France, July 25 to August 1, 1918. During the advance of his regiment he carried a wounded comrade, and was himself wounded, both by day and night, under the most severe and dangerous circumstances, and especially during the night of July 25, 1918. Home address: John E. Pearce, R. F. D. No. 2, Shenandoah, Va.

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Major WILLIAM F. THAW, A. S. 104th Aero Squadron.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Rheims, France, March 26, 1918. He shot down one enemy plane and forced another to land. He and another member of his patrol brought down one enemy plane and forced another to land. He and another member of his patrol brought down one enemy plane and forced another to land.

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On May 30, 1918, he attacked two enemy planes at an altitude of 4,000 meters over the Forest de Fere, France, and after a sharp engagement shot one down in flames and destroyed the other by his own territory. Home address: Carl A. Meissner, 45 Lenox road, Brooklyn.

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HE ATTACKED 3 PLANES

Two Western Men Win High Honors for Gallantry in Air Combats.

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