who will deliver it to the leaders of factions with which they deal.

DuVal West's Report.

The administration's policy is the culmination of several weeks of conferences between the President and his official family. The return of DuVal West, who spent three months personally investigating conditions in Mexico for the President, was the deciding factor. He brought back reports showing that the food situation was serious, that the country crops had failed and industries were exhausted, that the soil had not been tilled for lack of cattle which had been slaughtered or exported for revenue, and that a terrible condition of affairs for the large masses of innocent non-combatants was ahead unless remedial measures were undertaken.

The American Red Cross has already laid plans for the relief work to be carried out in co-operation with the State Department.

The Carranza agency here has issued several statements denying that shortage of food existed and saying the stories of famine are exaggerated, but the Washington government is not taking these into consideration, because of its reports through diplomatic and consular sources and the personal investigation of Mr. West just completed.

In this connection, Elliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency, made public the following telegram from Gen. Carranza, dated Vera Cruz:

"The last military successes have made clear the triumph of our cause and, therefore, I have allowed the free importation of all kinds of food supplies into the City of Mexico."

Denies Seizure of Corn.

The Washington government has repeatedly received assurances from Gen. Carranza that food would be permitted to be shipped to Mexico City to relieve famine conditions. Official reports, however, told a few days ago of the seizure by Carranza troops of a large shipment of corn started for the capital. A statement by Mr. Arredondo last night reiterated denial of this charge.

Reports from many sections of the southern republic were made public by the Red Cross, telling of looting and suffering. Among these were telegrams announcing that both the Villa and Carranza forces were looting the property of an American citizen named Ochner at Colima. One of the messages added:

"Carranza guarantees futile. His orders for protection of rights and property of foreigners largely ignored. It is clear that neither high officials nor subordinates, military officers, can enforce orders even if sincere in desire to protect foreigners. The situation now is entirely one of local issue and graft affecting and concerning the local military leader only."

Persons fleeing from Mexico City, the reports said, "confirm all the reports of desperate situation, and agree in fear of demands on foreigners and reprisals if supply of corn for populace should fail."

Looting Stores.

At Hermosilla, Sonora, according to mail advices received today, "there is a terrible state of affairs, and there are fears that the looting of a whole town is only postponed. May 20, this report declared, a Chinese store was looted, and within twenty minutes its stock, worth $50,000, was gone. American Consul Hostetter finally succeeded in saving the Chinaman and his family. The report added that the Chinese are always the first to suffer, and that Mexican troops and officers assisted in the looting at Torreon."

State Department advices said direct telegraphic service had been resumed between Monterey and Laredo.

Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency, gave out a statement, saying:

"I am directed by Mr. Carranza to say that the scandal provoked in the press of the United States over the exaggerated shortage of foodstuffs in the City of Mexico has for its only source the violent complaints of a group of residents of the capital called 'the international committee.'

"I am authorized by the constitutionalist government, which I represent here, to make an emphatic denial that any forces of Mr. Carranza have intercepted the importation of the 600 tons of corn so often alluded to in press reports, and to say that this accusation is false, even though those interested in giving it circulation may have succeeded in inducing the Brazilian minister, in charge of American interests in Mexico, to voice the same as authentic.

"Reports Highly Exaggerated."

"My government furthermore directs me to bring to the attention of the American people that the description of conditions in Mexico as sent to the Department of State and to the press is highly exaggerated, and I am directed to call especial attention to the fact that the City of Mexico is controlled by the Zapatista forces and not by those of my government.

"Gen. Carranza has ready 800,000 bushels of corn for the relief of Mexico City, and the only reason he does not send it into the city in advance of his troops is that it would fall into the hands of the Zapatistas and be used to feed his enemies without the slightest chance of relieving the suffering of the poor."

SEEKS AID FOR SON ARRESTED IN MEXICO

Maj. R. W. Shufeldt, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Appeals to Secretary Bryan to Protect Prisoner.

PERCY W. SHUFELDT.

Appeal to Secretary Bryan to rescue Percy W. Shufeldt, held captive by a band of Mexicans and in grave danger of his life, was made last evening by his father, Maj. R. W. Shufeldt, Medical Corps, U. S. A., of 3356 18th street northwest.

Word of his plight was transmitted in a telegram from the British consul at Salina Cruz, Mexico, who stated that he was in grave danger of being executed for an alleged political offense. Mr. Shufeldt has been living in Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, for about fifteen years. He was taken prisoner at his hacienda and ostensibly taken for trial to Vera Cruz.

The telegram which Maj. Shufeldt received under date of May 30 advised him to see the President and have his son deported at once, for his case was a serious one. The British consul also advised Maj. Shufeldt not to lose track of his son, and to keep in communication with the American authorities in Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan informed Maj. Shufeldt that the State Department is cognizant of the facts in the case and that he had wired Consul Silliman, at Vera Cruz, to be on the lookout for Shufeldt, to investigate all the circumstances of his arrest and to make appropriate representations to the Mexican government.

Maj. Shufeldt was assured that if his son reached Vera Cruz in safety there would be no cause for being apprehensive concerning his welfare.

The father of the young man, who is thirty-seven years old, fears that the officers commissioned to take his son from Tehuantepec to Vera Cruz may do him harm.

Mr. Shufeldt, who has been employed by a large company in New York to look after their forest interests in Yucatan and southern Mexico, was attacked and had most of his private property, including a valuable collection of government biological specimens, confiscated a few years ago, and since then he has kept a supply of guns and ammunition in his hacienda. Whether or not he has been arrested for concealing weapons in his house is, of course, only a matter of conjecture.

During the time that he has spent in Mexico Mr. Shufeldt has contributed many valuable specimens of birds and mammals to the United States biological survey.

He is a grandson of Rear Admiral R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., who retired in 1884.

MEXICO'S WAR FACTIONS

Carranza and Villa, Principal Contenders, Command Total of About 100,000 Men.

There are two principal warring factions in Mexico—the Carranza force, with Gens. Obregon and Pablo Gonzales commanding the principal armies, and the Villa-Zapata alliance.

Carranza has his headquarters at Vera Cruz, Gen. Obregon is near Leon, with a force of about 20,000, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales is at Puebla with 15,000. Other armies of Carranza on the east and western coasts number 17,000. The total Carranza force is 52,000.

Villa's headquarters are at Chihuahua. His forces number 40,000. Zapata has about 10,000 at Mexico City.

There are about 5,000 engaged in guerrilla warfare. These include the Yaqui Indians in Sonora and 3,000 men under Eulalio Gutierrez, former president, in the mountains in San Luis Potosi.

The chief armies of Carranza are at Leon, Puebla, Yucatan and Tampico.

Villa is strongest at Leon, Ebano and Monterey, with Zapata still holding Mexico City. At Monterey, Madero is in command, with Gen. Felipe Angeles commanding at Ebano.

Population of Mexico, 15,063,207; whites, 3,012,000; mixed, 6,400,000; Indians, 5,251,000.

In 1910 the foreign population was: Americans, 30,000; Spaniards, 20,000; British, 5,000; Germans, 5,000.

WANT MAN WHO FOUGHT IN WAR AS MILITIA HEAD

Veterans of Spanish Conflict Ask the President to Investigate Records of Possible Appointees.

Washington representatives and members of the United Spanish War Veterans today confirmed reports published this morning that Charles F. Cramer, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, has sent to President Wilson a request that he investigate the Spanish war record of possible appointees to the post of commanding general of the District of Columbia militia before naming any one to succeed Gen. George H. Harries, who until recently occupied that position.

The attitude of the Spanish war veterans is stated to be that they do not desire to see appointed to head the local militia organization any man who did not serve in the Spanish-American war so long as there is a candidate for the position who has a Spanish war record. The President is asked to take such records into consideration when he has before him the recommendation of the War Department.

Spanish war veterans today said that the whole organization, numbering 400,000 men, who risked their lives for their country, is filing protests at the White House against the appointment to the office mentioned of any man without a war record. It is stated that Spanish war and all other veterans all over the country have been asked by Commander-in-Chief Cramer to telegraph the White House and ask the assistance of President Wilson.

President Wilson may not reach the matter for some days, owing to the stress of international circumstances. It was said at the White House today that the Spanish war veterans are being joined by Grand Army veterans and officials of the National Defense League, an organization engaged in an effort to build up the National Guard throughout the country. There were sent to the White House today letters from Grand Army officials and a letter from the secretary of the National Defense League, similar to those sent by Spanish war veterans.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDS.

United Presbyterians Conclude Business Session at Loveland, Col.

LOVELAND, Col., June 2.—Delegates to the fifty-seventh general assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America today departed for their homes, following a night session at which the business of the assembly was disposed of. The assembly thus terminated one day earlier than the program indicated.

The 1916 meeting of the general assembly will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in the week beginning May 24.

New Plan of Forecasting Weather.

The weather bureau put into operation last night a new plan of making night forecasts for the various states. Heretofore all forecasts have been made here, but now the bureau at Chicago will make predictions for the middle western states, while those for the mountain states will be made at Denver. Forecasts for the eastern and southern states will continue to be made at Washington. The distribution of information relating to these night forecasts also will be handled hereafter from these regional centers.

May Prosecute Three Years After.

Prosecution for conspiracy to conceal goods of a bankrupt may be brought within three years after the offense. The Supreme Court of the United States so decided yesterday in the case of William Rabinowich of New York. The New York district court's holding that prosecutions were barred after one year was reversed.

Penalty Statute Annulled.

The Supreme Court of the United States has annulled, so far as it applies to interstate commerce, the South Carolina statute penalizing railroad companies $50 for failure to pay within forty days claims for loss of shipments.

French Banks Win Cotton Case.

Litigation over title to 900 bales of cotton shipped by Steele Miller & Co., cotton exporters, of Corinth, Miss., has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of French banks and against J. A. Fyle, trustee in bankruptcy of Steele Miller & Co.

FLORISTS PRESENT ROSES TO THE U. S.

More Than 400 Varieties on Experimental Farm Formally Turned Over.

PROMINENT ROSARIANS ATTEND THE EXERCISES

Gift Accepted for Government by Dr. W. A. Taylor of Bureau of Plant Industry.

The formal presentation to the United States government of more than 400 varieties of roses now growing in the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., took place this afternoon at a gathering of prominent rosarians from all sections of the country at 1214 F street northwest. The roses were accepted on behalf of the government by Dr. W. A. Taylor, director of the bureau of plant industry, who represented the Secretary of Agriculture at the exercises.

The formal presentation was made by Wallace Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., president of the National Rose Society. The dedicatory address was delivered by William F. Gude of this city. Others who spoke were F. L. Mulford, director of the Arlington experimental farm, and Peter Bissett, in charge of foreign plant distribution in the Department of Agriculture.

Donated by Florists.

The roses have been growing in the experimental farm for about two years. They were donated by florists, both amateur and professional, living in all sections of the country. The roses are being grown at the experimental farm for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of this climate on the different kinds of plants. Similar testing gardens have been established by the National Rose Society at Hartford, Conn.; Minneapolis, Ithaca, N. Y., and others are now being established on Long Island and at San Fracisco.

Two years ago the Department of Agriculture set aside about two acres of ground in the experimental farm for rose testing. The rose plants were supplied by various rose growers desiring to have different species tested.

The purpose of the exercises this afternoon was to formally present these rose bushes to the government.

Tests Take Three Years.

The testing of rase bushes takes three years. They are examined by experts at frequent intervals during this period and an accurate record kept of their growth and performance.

The presentation exercises this afternoon were witnessed by prominent florists and horticulturists from various sections of the country and this city. Earlier in the afternoon they inspected the rose-testing garden at the experimental farm, where they found hundreds of bushes in full bloom.

This morning members of the executive committee of the National Rose Society held a meeting at 1214 F street to transact routine business of the organization.

Out-of-Town Florists.

Among the out-of-town florists who were present at the exercises held this afternoon were E. Allen Pierce, S. S. Pennock, Robert Pyle, Antonne Wintzer, Alexander Cumming, jr.; Benjamin Hammond, Alfred Burton, R. J. Leimer, A. F. Arenwald, Robert Kift, Victor Groshens, Charles E. Meehan, Stephen Mortensen, George W. Hess, Wallace R. Pierson, Peter Bisset, Jacob D. Eisele and George D. Clark.

BUSY PREPARING BRIEF IN THE RIGGS BANK CASE

Assistant Attorney General Warren Expects to Have Statement on Points Reserved by Court Soon.

Assistant Attorney General Warren is preparing a supplemental brief to be filed with the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the case brought by the Riggs National Bank against the Secretary of the Treasury, the controller of the currency and the treasurer of the United States. The brief concerns itself with the points reserved by the court for decision, following the hearing on the motion of the defendant officials of the Treasury Department to dismiss the case for lack of jurisdiction.

After spending Memorial day at Charlottesville and Moticello, the former home of President Jefferson, Mr. Warren returned to his desk this morning. He is today hard at work on the brief, which he expects to have completed in short order.

It appears doubtful that the counsel for the defendant officials of the Treasury Department will make any move supplemental to the existing legal situation for at least a week. Samuel Untermyer and Louis Brandeis, special counsel in the case, are not in Washington. No conference of counsel is immediately contemplated.

RETIREMENT DATE UNFIXED.

Maj. Gen. Goethals to Arrange Time Before Return.

Secretary Garrison is authority for the statement that the time for the retirement of Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, present Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, will be fixed before Gen. Goethals leaves the capital, the middle of next month, to return to Panama. At the present time no approximate date has been decided upon and no definite decision can be reached without at least another conference.

At a recent banquet at Panama Gen. Goethals expressed his desire for a rest in the following words:

"I have attended this dinner tonight not because I enjoy banquets, but because it is probably the last one I will have opportunity to attend, for after eight years of responsibility I feel that I am entitled to some rest, so I have asked to be relieved, and hope that I may be some time during the coming year, in order that a younger man whose energy is unimpaired may take up the work and carry it forward."

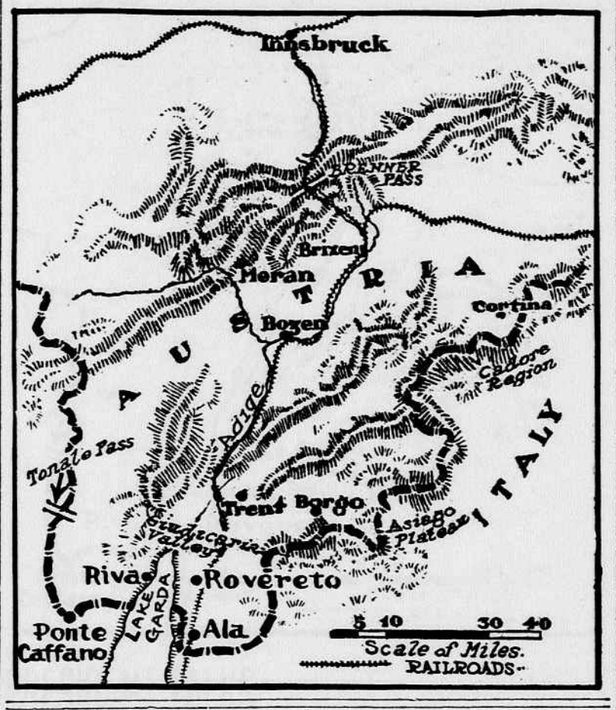
Chamber of Commerce Outing.

September 18 has been selected as the date on which the annual outing of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held at Chesapeake Beach. The outing this year probably will be a clam bake, it is stated. The date for holding the excursion was decided at a meeting of the outing committee yesterday afternoon. Tonight it is to report to the board of directors.

Charter Forfeit Affirmed.

The Missouri supreme court's action forfeiting the charter of the Mallingkrodt chemical works of St. Louis, Mo., because it failed to file the yearly "affidavit of innocence" from participation in any trust organization, as required by the Missouri anti-trust law, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday.

SCENE OF ITALIAN OPERATIONS NEAR TRENT.



PRESIDENT TALKS TO GERMAN ENVOY FOR HALF AN HOUR

(Continued from First Page.)

note which the United States government plans to send.

Hints of Note's Contents.

The unvarying determination of the United States to hold Germany to a "strict accountability" for violations of American rights is to be embodied in the note, the drafting of which was under way today. The main point of the document, which is to be brief and will be dispatched without delay, very probably will be an inquiry to ascertain definitely and promptly if the German government intends to adhere to the principles of international law hitherto accepted universally, or to conduct its maritime warfare according to its own new rules.

Refusal to recognize the principles set forth by the United States that every unarmed merchantman must be visited and searched and passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before the vessel and cargo of contraband is destroyed will be followed, it is generally predicted, by a severance of diplomatic intercourse with Germany.

Acceptance of the principle in a way as to guarantee the safety of American lives would lead, it was believed, to a reiteration of the request for reparation due the families of the American victims of the Lusitania and a disavowal of the act.

Count von Bernstorff's visit to the White House today, it was thought possible, might have a far-reaching effect on the solution of the problem.

In view of the acute point that has been reached in the negotiations between the two countries, the substitution of personal diplomacy for formal notes might possibly, it was suggested in many quarters, pave the way for further informal discussion such as often influences the solution of international problems.

On the other hand, there was pessimism in some quarters over the ambassador's visit, because it was pointed out that the American point of view had been explained in detail by Ambassador Gerard in Berlin to high German officials.

Bernstorff's Purpose.

In some diplomatic quarters close to the German embassy it was said that the ambassador would seek to elicit from President Wilson his views on how Germany could conduct her submarine warfare without interfering with neutrals, and might suggest the separation of passenger and contraband traffic, or the giving assurances that the British government would not arm its merchantmen carrying passengers.

Note of these reported proposals, officials conversant with the position of the government indicated, would be considered until a definite acquiescence by Germany in the fundamental principles of international law was obtained.

Decision to base the American note on the principles of international law to obtain an affirmative or negative reply, and not enter into a technical discussion of details raised in the German communication which avoided the main issues, was the single development of the cabinet council yesterday.

Some of the cabinet members favored even excluding any reference to the facts asked for by Germany, settling first the point as to whether Germany intended to disregard the American warning of last February that it would insist on the exercise of the right of visit and search with respect to vessels on which Americans were traveling.

Cabinet Discussion.

One cabinet officer believed the American government should enter into an investigation of the points raised by the German answer, submitting its proof and giving the German government an opportunity to do likewise. Others, however, declared that such a process would only mean delay, and in the event of a deadlock on facts would leave the United States, which had already assured itself of the authenticity of its information and whose good faith was at stake, without remedy for the present, and in the future attacks on American vessels having been committed notwithstanding assurances to the contrary.

The opinion was general that the United States would restate during the course of its note that the Lusitania was unarmed and would ignore such questions as to whether the carriage of ammunition is a violation of American law.

Expressions of confidence in the President are coming daily in telegrams from all parts of the country. Members of the cabinet spoke of this, and declared that the President's view of the entire problem was such that he could be depended upon in his action to maintain the honor and dignity of the country.

Lusitania Unarmed.

Officials reiterated today that the United States has absolute proof that the Lusitania was unarmed; that details of an investigation made by customs inspectors at New York before the Lusitania sailed, the assurances of the British government that no merchantman would be permitted to sail armed from the United States, and a report by Collector Malone on all the articles in the Lusitania's cargo, including ammunition, were before the Washington government when the note of May 13 was written by the President.

When the note was first drafted it pointed out that lives of American citizens could not be lawfully placed in jeopardy on merchantmen "which did not resist capture," but on mature deliberation and an investigation of all the facts the words "unarmed merchantmen" were inserted, covering all cases in strict conformity with recognized principles of international law in the past.

One of the suggestions made in official quarters was that Germany could easily have learned the status of British merchantmen leaving American ports by inquiry at the State Department, and that if, prior to the sailing of the Lusitania, information tending to prove that the Lusitania would carry guns on its voyage were in the possession of German submarine commanders this should have been submitted to the American government so that measures could have been taken to convince the German government on this point and assure the safety of Americans on board the vessel.

No Armed Ships Cleared.

Early in the war, it was explained at the State Department, instructions were sent to collectors of the various ports of the United States dealing with the questions of armament. While the carrying of a six-inch gun for defensive purposes of a merchantman to repel attack is a recognized right under international law, the United States nevertheless obtained from Great Britain assurances that her vessels would not be armed, and American collectors were consequently instructed to allow no British ships to clear if guns were mounted or concealed.

In one case at New Orleans recently guns were found and clearance refused until taken from the ship. All outbound vessels have been examined by American officials for guns mounted or stored in the holds.

The question of foreign merchantmen carrying armament was first brought to the attention of the State Department by the German embassy when the British steamer Adriatic arrived last summer with guns mounted. It was then the department entered into its informal negotiations with Great Britain to secure the disarming of all vessels.

Officials since then had taken for granted that any deviation from this arrangement would be promptly brought to its attention by the German government.

SEVEN MORE VICTIMS OF UNDERSEA WARFARE

British Steamer Saidieh Torpedoed and Sunk in the North Sea.

LONDON, June 2, 9:15 p.m.—The British steamer Saidieh, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, was torpedoed yesterday in the North sea.

Seven members of the crew, including a stewardess, were drowned. Forty-one survivors were landed today at Chatham.

The Saidieh had a crew of forty-eight Greeks, a British commander and eight passengers of different nationalities. The loss of life was the result of the jamming of davits while one of the boats was being lowered.

Thrown Into the Water.

The occupants of this boat were thrown into the water. Those in the other boats were picked up by a trawler. They assert that no warning was given before the vessel was torpedoed. It sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.

The Saidieh was owned by the Khedivial Steamship Company of London. She was formerly the steamship Pretoria. She was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1878, was 350 feet long and of 1,984 tons net.

TYPHOID IS PREVALENT IN URUMIAH, PERSIA

Americans Are Reported Safe From Turk Attacks, by Consul Paddock.

NEW YORK, June 2.—A message regarding the prevalence of typhoid in Urumiah, Persia, was given out here today by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. The message was in the form of a cablegram, dated May 27, signed by Dr. W. S. Vanneman, head of the American hospital at Tabriz. It read as follows:

"Mrs. Shedd died May 17; typhoid. Others convalescent. Medical relief sent Urumiah."

Mrs. Shedd was the wife of Rev. W. A. Shedd, whose home is in Marietta, Ohio. News dispatches received more than a week ago announced an epidemic of typhoid.

Americans at Urumiah, Persia, where American and other foreign missionary schools recently were attacked by Turks, are reported safe in a dispatch from American Consul Paddock at Tabriz to the State Department today. He said Russian forces have occupied Urumiah. He reported that a relief expedition with food had set out from Tabriz.

Royal Arcanum Officials Upheld.

The power of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum to amend its by-laws to change the method of its insurance assessments was upheld yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Samuel Green of Brooklyn, N. Y. Because of "vituperative and objectionable" references to opposing counsel in the brief of F. J. Moissen for Green, the court ordered that the brief be stricken from the records of the court.

AWARDS THE HONOR FOR FLAG'S DESIGN

Confederate Veterans' Committee Gives Credit for Origin of Stars and Bars.

UPHOLD THE CLAIM MADE FOR LATE MAJ. O. R. SMITH

Prayers for World Peace to Be Features of Convention Sessions at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., June 2.—The credit for having designed the first flag of the Confederate states—the "Stars and Bars"—is awarded to the late Maj. Orren Randolph Smith of Louisburg, N. C., by the United Confederate Veterans' committee, appointed to investigate the matter. The report of the committee was submitted to the reunion here today by Gen. C. Irvine Walker of Summerville, S. C., chairman.

There were two claimants to the honor, the veterans' committee states, and evidence in support of their claims was presented by and on behalf of each. The claimants were Maj. Orren Randolph Smith (now deceased) of Louisburg, N. C., whose clai mwas presented by his daughter, Miss Jessica R. Smith, and Nicola Marschall, an artist, who in 1861 lived in Marion, Ala., and is now a resident of Louisville, Ky.

Committee's Statement.

The report says:

"Your committee is not, from the evidence before it, convinced that Mr. Marschall ever submitted a design for the flag. Your committee is convinced that Maj. Smith did submit a design. As the design which the congressional committee submitted with its report, which was adopted, the evidence most clearly shows to be the same as Maj. Smith's design, it is reasonable to conclude that Maj. Smith submitted the design of the Stars and Bars flag of the Confederate states."

Prayers for Peace of World.

Prayers for peace of the world were again a feature when the convention opened today, and will be repeated at each session until the close. This was determined upon as result of a petition sent to Acting Comander-in-chief Harrison by a company of southern women, who wrote:

"It seems to us that prayer for peace, coming in the midst of the business of the session, would recall to men the blessings of peace our own country enjoys; that it would be a great help to all who hear it and would be an inspiration to those in other sections of the country who might read it."

Early in the day rain, which had marred the ceremonies yesterday, set in again, but the veterans from Camp Stuart, who had been well cared for throughout the night, thronged the streets and enthusiasm at the convention hall was unchecked by the elements.

More Than 5,000 Registered.

More than 5,000 wearers of the gray now are registered at the camp ground, where a fireworks display, with a reproduction of the battle of the Crater, will be produced tonight. Because of the inclemency of the weather unusual precautions were taken to protect the aged visitors. Thousands of extra blankets were hastened to the camp, and a large corps of physicians is constantly on hand to look after the health of the old soldiers.

MRS. DUNN RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ALUMNAE

Other Officers Chosen at Meeting of Association of Georgetown Visitation Academy.

Mrs. Arthur Wallace Dunn was re-elected president of the alumnae association of the Gergetown Visitation Academy at the annual alumnae meeting held yesterday.

Other officers elected included:

Vice presidents, Mrs. Isabel Walsh Palms, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Mrs. Grace Clagett Hill, Mrs. Joseph Leiter and Mrs. Ellen Walsh Maffit; corresponding secretary, Miss Agatha O'Neale; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Gaillard Hunt; treasurer, Mrs. Rosa Macias White; historian, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey; executive committee, Mrs. Mary Kerchnal Duncan, Mrs. Mary Brauner Hetfield, Mrs. Melaine Boone Dugan, Mrs. Mary Saunders May and Mrs. Mary Easby-Smith.

To Endow New Scholarship.

Announcement was made that the fund is now complete for the endowment of a new scholarship to be called the alumnae scholarship, to be filled by the relative of an alumna.

After the business meeting the sisters entertained the alumnae at a luncheon. The refectory was decorated with flowers of convent colors—white and yellow. Those who responded to toasts were Miss Rosebud Matthews, a graduate of 1915; Mrs. Edgar May, Mrs. Charles O'Conner, Miss Eleanor Connolly, Mrs. Charles Neill, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey and Miss Mary Chandler. Miss O'Neale was toastmistress.

Letters and Telegrams.

Letters and telegrams were read from Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Richard Goodhart, Misses Ryan of Dubuque; Miss Hardie of New York, Miss Cook of Newark, Mrs. Samuel Plant and Miss Marie Thomas, expressing regret at their enforced absence.

Among the guests were Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Lewis Hamersly, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Mrs. Charles O'Connor and Mrs. Richard Allen of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Matchett, Mrs. Frederick Schmitt of New York, Misses Margaret and Elizabeth O'Conner of Oswego, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Dorrance of Houston, Tex.; Miss Mary Conrad, Mrs. Wilhelmina Easby-Smith, Misses Moran of Chicago, Miss McGrath of Pittsburgh, Mrs. William Waggaman and Mrs. William K. Carr.

PLEAD GUILTY OF LARCENY.

Lewis E. Connor and Clarence M. Drury Sentenced to Six Months.

Pleading guilty to a charge of larceny, Lewis E. Connor and Clarence M. Drury were sentenced to six months each today in the Police Court by Judge James L. Pugh. An additional sentence of two months was imposed on Drury on a charge of violation of the pharmacy law.

The men were charged with stealing a quantity of drugs from Bosley and Weeks, veterinary surgeons. The other charge against Drury was that he furnished Frank Carter a preparation containing laudanum without a lawful prescription.

QUESTION THE GAIN TO GERMAN CAUSE

Talk of Probable Results Should the U. S. Sever Diplomatic Relations.

WOULD HAMPER TEUTONS IN PROSECUTION OF WAR

Service Which This Government Accomplished, Through Humanitarian Channels, Will Be Diminished.

Washington students of the present international situation, so far as it involves the possibility of the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, are asking what Germany can possibly gain by pushing the United States so far that the Washington government will feel forced to sever those relations.

Something of the undercurrent of this discussion bears upon the motives with which Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sought his interview today at the White House with President Wilson.

It is believed, for instance, that no one realizes more than the German ambassador that a severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries would be a severe handicap to Germany in her conduct of the war, for, it is pointed out, the departure from the United States of the German ambassador and his staff would take away from Germany much of the opportunity that country now enjoys of obtaining in the United States information relating to the countries with which Germany is now at war.

A very considerable portion of this information has to do with supplies obtained in the United States by the allies.

Other Complications Pointed Out.

Again, it is pointed out, a severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, involving the recall of United States diplomatic officials on duty in Germany, would prevent Germany from asking in future assistance such as that country has received from the United States with reference to German prisoners of war in Russia, England and France. The government of the United States has been able to be of very material assistance to Germany in respect to Germans who are prisoners of war in various countries. United States officials have inspected prison camps of Germans everywhere, trying to contribute to the comfort of the Germans. This was noticeably so in the case of the Russian camps. United States officials succeeded in inducing the Russian government to allow the United States to send relief expeditions to the German camps in Russia from Peking, China. These camps are established many miles from railroads, where medical attention is scarce. The prisoners, for instance, claimed that they had no overcoats. The nearest base of supplies for the United States was Peking and the United States agreed with Russia to allow a Red Cross expedition to go through to the camps by way of Harbin, in Manchuria. In some cases the expedition had to travel two days by sledge to get to the camps from the railroad, so remote were these camps.

It is believed that no country inspired by the humanitarian motives that have inspired the United States in the European war is so well situated as the United States to be of service to the unfortunates of the war. It is said that some of the diplomats of the allies on duty in Washington have recently unofficially expressed such a view, in connection with the discussion of the possibility of severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. In fact, strange as it may seem, it is said that the allies do not want the United States to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Inspections by U. S. Officials.

It was pointed out today that the United States officials have inspected prison camps of French and English soldiers in Germany and Austria. Who would carry on that work for France and England in Germany and Austria in case a break comes between Germany and the United States is a question. Austria might take over the care of United States diplomatic interests in Germany, but that country's diplomatic officers certainly could not look after German prisoners in Russia, being at war with Russia herself.

Germany did not desire that the United States should look after her diplomatic interests in Italy, when Italy entered the war, and it is believed by students of international politics that in case a diplomatic break comes between Germany and the United States Germany would get some European neutral, such as Switzerland or Spain, and so might the United States, to act. But neither of those countries could do as much for the great European powers at war as the United States can do for all of them at the same time—is doing, in fact.

Belgian Interests at Stake.

Again, one of the most serious questions of all that would come up in case of a diplomatic break between Germany and the United States, is, Who would continue to care for the Belgian people?

If diplomatic relations should be severed by the United States, and the state of public feeling in Germany against the United States should run high, it may be that the first thing the German government would do following a break would be to throw all the United States consuls out of Belgium. Germany has recently announced the formal annexation of that country. It is through the United States' consuls that the United States has fed the Belgian people and otherwise succored them.

But these consuls have never been accredited to Germany, and are there only on the sufferance of the German military commanders. The fact that Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, is allowed to remain in Belgium is due to the courtesy of the Germans. Consuls are not diplomatic officers and have no standing as such. The exequaturs of the United States consuls to Belgium have not been canceled. Consuls always do business with a de facto government, and Germany now has the de facto government in Belgium. So that if relations between Germany and the United States are severed, and German public opinion demands the removal from Belgium of United States consuls, the distribution of relief in Belgium by United States agents is likely to stop, placing on Germany an additional food burden.

Two Schools of Thought.

It has been whispered in Washington ever since the Lusitania tragedy that there are two schools of thought among Germans over that event in the history of the war and the resulting notes between the German and United States governments. One is that of the military commanders, who are believed to have framed the German reply to President Wilson's note. The other is said to be that of the diplomats, who foresee in a possible severance of relations between the United States and Germany nothing but great additional trouble for Germany, as well as for England, France, Russia and possibly Italy.

Hubert Grindle, a retired business man, died at Frostburg, Md., aged sixty-five. He was born in England, coming to Frostburg when seventeen years old.

300,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN BY TEUTONS

That Number of Enemy Made Prisoners in May, Berlin Declares.

ALSO REPORTS CAPTURE OF PEREMYSL DEFENSES

Russians Said to Be Bringing Up Reinforcements, and Harder Fighting Is Expected.

BERLIN, June 2, via London, 3:26 p.m.—The German army headquarters announced today that more than 300,000 Russians had been captured during the month of May.

Announcement also was made that further Russian intrenchments near Peremysl had been captured.

According to an unofficial report from Piotrkow, Russian Poland, the Russians have evacuated Radom, in Poland, to the south of Warsaw.

Official News Confusing.

LONDON, June 2.—The status of military operations in Galicia is made still more confused by the latest official report from Petrograd. To the north of Peremysl, where important successes for the Austro-German forces are claimed at Berlin and Vienna, it is said the Russians repulsed their opponents with enormous losses.

The Russian war office acknowledges that one fort was broken into, but declares the attackers were subsequently expelled. Consistent successes all along the eastern front are claimed by the Austrians and Germans, who state specifically that three forts north of Peremysl were captured.

The Russians are reported as being heavily reinforced along the river San, but the official accounts on operations at this point continue to be contradictory; the only fact emerging clearly is that no decisive result yet has been gained by either side.

Reinforcing Russian Line.

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 2.—According to the Graz (Austrian) Tages Post the Russians are bringing reinforcements to the Peremysl front and the lower San to the number of at least three to four army corps.

"If still more reinforcements are brought up by the Russians, says the Tages Post military correspondent, "we must reckon with protracted resistance by the enemy."

Airmen Bombard Warsaw.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, June 2, via London.—A bomb from a German aeroplane thrown down at Warsaw today struck a crowded moving picture theater.

The missile pierced the roof, and in exploding killed six persons and wounded twenty-five others, mostly women and children.

General Reported Captured.

PETROGRAD, June 2, via London, 2:38 p.m.—Newspapers published in the Baltic provinces are authority for the statement that a Russian patrol has captured Gen. von Pritvitz, commandant of the German forces at Libau, together with several other German officers.

The patrol had an encounter with the general's escort. Some of them were killed, and the remainder taken prisoner. Gen. von Pritvitz was slightly wounded on the head.

Hard Fight for Stry.

BERLIN, June 2, via London, 2:30 p.m.—Some of the difficulties encountered by the Austro-German forces in capturing the important town of Stry, in Galicia, southeast of Peremysl, are described by correspondents of the Morgen Post and Vossische Zeitung. They say that the capture of Stry was preceded by a large number of severe fights, of which the most bitterly contested was at Lisowice.

At this point the Russians had intrenched themselves strongly. Their trenches were protected by barbed wire entanglements. Once these had been taken, the Teutonic forces encountered strong defenses along the railroad embankment. Finaly the village itself was stormed.

The Russians fired Lisowice and other villages in the vicinity when the attacking troops approached. Among the blazing houses a night battle with bayonets and clubs took place.

The Russians offered strong resistance on retreating, bringing up new forces for one counter attack after another. The Austro-German troops nevertheless drove them back and pushed forward half way to the Dniester river.

Think Victory Important.

German military authorities assert that this victory is of large strategic importance.

The broad plain north of Stry does not afford effective opportunities for defensive operations, so that the Russians are expected to retreat to the Dniester line at Rozwadow, where they probably will make a stand in the swamp land. Should they be again forced back the only other opportunity of making a defense before Lemberg would be in the lake district south of that city.

The assertion is made in Berlin that the capture of the three forts near Peremysl and the victory at Stry indicate the complete expulsion of the Russians from Galicia. The last railroad line available for the Russians out of Peremysl already is under fire.

TWO MEN BATTLE POSSE OF 100.

Assailants of Rich Pennsylvania Farmer Surrounded in Heavy Woods.

ERIE, Pa., June 2.—Surrounded in a heavily wooded district near Waterford, Pa., two men, who early today shot and perhaps fatally wounded Richard Mack, a wealthy farmer, battled against a posse of more than a hundred men.

Shots were exchanged and the men were driven farther into the forest. Mack was assaulted and robbed while going from his house to the barn.

Liquor Case Conviction Set Aside.

The conviction of a Lowellville, Ohio, liquor dealer for taking orders in Hillsville, Pa., in violation of Pennsylvania law, was set aside by the Supreme Court as an improper interference with interstate commerce. As the case arose before the passage of the Webb-Kenyon law, that statute was not considered.

Sentenced for Step-Daughter's Death

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 2.—Mrs. Albert Steele, found guilty of murdering her eleven-year-old stepdaughter, today was sentenced to life imprisonment. The child was strangled to death.