"A NATION MAY BE TOO PROUD TO FIGHT"--Wilson

THOUSANDS HEAR PROMISE OF PEACE IN ADDRESS BY WILSON IN PHILADELPHIA

President Does Not Mention War or Lusitania In Unusual Speech to Naturalized Citizens—Urges Auditors to Put U. S. Before Land of Their Birth—Warns Them Against Agitators.

Philadelphia, May 11—"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

President Wilson uttered these two sentences in a speech here last night, which were interpreted as a promise of peace by the 15,000 persons who heard him.

This utterance was cheered loudly and long. The President's speech was delivered in Convention Hall for the special benefit of 4,000 newly naturalized citizens, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the Federal District Court here in the past few months.

To those who had expected some strong statement of a determination to adopt aggressive measures for the maintenance of the rights of the United States in the face of Germany's submarine policy as it has been exemplified in the sinking of the Gulflight and the Lusitania, or even a definite indication of the policy we are to follow, the speech was a distinct disappointment.

President Speaks Calmly

Mr. Wilson spoke calmly and as if his thoughts regarding the Lusitania incident had been clarified in the isolation at Washington in which he has pondered over the crisis facing this Government. There was no suggestion of heat or an inclination toward aggressive measures, and at the end, when his remarks regarding peace had been approved so distinctly by his audience, he declared that his spirit as an American had been renewed by the opportunity which had been furnished him to sense the thoughts that are moving in the public mind, a thing which he said it was exceedingly difficult to do at Washington because of the propensity of many people to send him reports which are inaccurate.

The high note of the President's speech did not relate directly to the Lusitania crisis, but to the thinly veiled warning he gave pro-German agitators, who sought to stir up the loyalty of German-Americans to a pitch where their patriotism as Americans is endangered. To the newly naturalized citizens sitting in front of him, he said:

"The man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group is not a true merican, and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality has not a true place in the land of the Stars and Stripes.

"The man who seeks to divide you, group from group, nationality from nationality, and interest from interest, is striking at the very heart of this nation."

His expressions were almost vehement as he spoke this warning.

Warning to Politicians.

Mr. Wilson paid his respects in passing to any man who may attempt to make political capital out of the existing crisis.

"I am sorry," he said, "for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellowman."

The President spoke after Secretary of Labor Wilson and Mayor Blankenburg had delivered strong appeals to the foreign born citizens of the United States that they be, above all things, loyal to their oaths of allegiance in whatever crisis may arise between this country and the land from which they came.

The President warned these citizens that although he would not counsel them against loving the land of their birth they must be warned against "Looking over their shoulders and regretting too much what you have left behind."

The stenographic copy of Mr. Wilson's address in full follows:

"It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception. But it is not for myself that I wish to think to-night, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth.

"Your countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women, and so, by the gift of the free will of independent people, it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

An Oath to an Ideal.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race.

"You have said 'We are going to America, not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it was more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance for the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice.

"And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them.

Must Be Thorough Americans.

"I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the nation of his origin—these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans.

"You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who thinks himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American; and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you would be not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred.

To Unite Mankind.

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift, and not by the passions which separate and debase. We came to America, either ourselves or in persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of men; to make them see finer things than they had seen before; to get rid of things that divide and to make sure of the things that are right. It was but a historical accident, no doubt, that this great country was called 'the United States,' and yet I am very thankful that it has the word 'united' in its title, and the man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest, in the United States is striking at its very heart.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me, in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this straight government, that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life. No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us. Some of us are very disappointing. No doubt you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here didn't seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

Came Here With Ideals.

"But remember this: If we had grown at all poor in the ideal, you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in, you, at any rate, imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief. That is the reason that I for one make you welcome.

"If I have in any degree forgotten what America was intended for, I will thank God if you will remind me.

"I was born in America. You have dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man who does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise.

"Just because you brought dreams with you, America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you have brought. You are enriching us, if you came expecting us to be better than we are.

Does Not Need Force.

"See, my friends, what that means: It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticisms of other nations. You know how it is with a family. A family gets centered on itself if it is not careful, and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members. So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudice of a family; whereas, American must have this consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind.

"The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right.

"So, if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give, all that we have to give is this:

"We cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do. We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heart-breaking burden of the struggle of the day—that is common to mankind everywhere. We cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope. It is the spirit of charity, it is the spirit of justice.

"When I was asked, therefore, by the mayor and the committee that accompanied him to come up from Wahsngiton to meet this great company of newly-admitted citiesns, I could not decline the invitation. I ought not to be away from Washington, and yet I feel that it has renewed my spirit as an American. In Washington men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of a great body of my fellow-citizens, whether they have been fellow-citizens a long time or a short time, and drink, as it were, out of the common fountains with them and go back feeling that you have so generously given me the sense of your support and of the living vitality in your hearts, of its great ideals which made America the hope of the world."

CAPITAL PONDERS WILSON'S ADDRESS AT PHILADELPHIA

Washington, May 11—The sinking of the steamer Lusitania and the situation resulting from that act continued today to hold the undivided attention of official Washington. Chief interest, naturally, centered in the White House, where it was expected President Wilson would give some indication to his advisers what course the United States will pursue in the present emergency. Today's cabinet meeting is the first to be held since the Lusitania disaster.

President Wilson returned early today from Philadelphia where he addressed a gathering of naturalized citizens last night. His speech was being widely discussed here today. While the President did not refer specifically to the situation brought about by the sinking of the Lusitania, some thought he intimated that while the United States would remain at peace, an endeavor would be made to show Germany from the viewpoint of the United States, that her action was wrong.

Secretary Bryan and other officials of the state department today awaited receipt of the German government's note expressing its deepest sympathy at the loss of American lives in the Lusitania disaster, but placing responsibility upon the British government's "plan of starving the civilian population of Germany."

Secretary Bryan had already received a communication from Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, which he said he regarded as an expression of regret on behalf of the ambassador himself.

PARIS WATCHING WILSON IN LUSITANIA MATTER.

Paris, May 11—While the press continues to display intense interest in the sinking of the Lusitania, the discussion in editorial columns is now turning more towards the political side of the tragedy and the probable attitude of President Wilson. Much curiosity is displayed as to what will be the decision of the Washington government.

The Matin believes all the United States could do would be to expell the German ambassador.

PRESIDENT FINISHES SLEEP ABOARD CAR.

Washington, May 11—Returning from Philadelphia, where he had addressed an assemblage of naturalized Americans last night owing to the early hour, the President did not go immediately to the White House, but remained aboard his private car where he had retired late last night.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS
JOHN RECK & SON

A. G. VANDERBILT LEFT 3 SONS TO INHERIT FORTUNE

New York, May 11.—The immediate relatives and representatives of Alfred G. Vanderbilt received yesterday by cable no inkling of his fate except the press cable quoting Thomas Slidell of this city as saying that he saw Mr. Vanderbilt take off a life belt, place it around a young woman and go in search of another belt, a few seconds before the Lusitania sank.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left the Hotel Vanderbilt, and went to the home of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 1 West Fifty-seventh Street. She was informed of Mr. Slidell's statement. A representative of the family said she had not given up hope.

Henry B. Anderson, counsel for Mr. Vanderbilt, said that so far as he knew no extraordinary arrangements had been made from this side to search for the body. Charles E. Crocker, Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary, also knew nothing of the report that the family had requested the authorities at Washington to ask Ambassador Page to charter a tug for that purpose. It was assumed that all such efforts would be made under the direction of Walter Webb-Ward, Mr. Vanderbilt's representative in London.

Mr. Anderson refused to discuss Mr. Vanderbilt's business affairs, the disposition of his property in the event of his death or the amount of the estate. Unless Mr. Vanderbilt has deviated widely from the business policy of his ancestors, however, it may be taken for granted that he has made a will which gives one of the legatees the largest part of the fortune.

His Father's Will

It was so with the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, his father. Alfred Gwynne, the second of the sons surviving at the date of the will, received $56,000,000 of an estate worth $72,000,000, according to the appraisal made in December, 1900, when it was distributed.

The estate consisted of $52,000,000 in personal property and $20,000,000 in realty. The principal items in the personal property were $10,000,000 in New York Central bonds, 20,000 shares of New York Central stock valued at $2,740,000; 16,250 shares of Chicago and Northwestern preferred, valued at $3,315,000; 40,648 shares of New York and Harlem stock, valued at $8,000,000, and Union Trust Company stock valued at $1,920,000.

Though Alfred G. Vanderbilt inherited large blocks of New York Central securities, neither he nor his brothers, Cornelius and Reginald, has taken any active part in the management of the company, nor, for that matter, has one of them been a director of the company or any of its principal allied and subsidiary lines. The Vanderbilt family has been represented in the Central directorate in recent years by William K. Vanderbilt, uncle of Alfred G., and his sons exclusively.

More Interested in Realty

Rather than to railroading Alfred G. Vanderbilt turned his attention to real estate, and it is believed that if an appraisal of the estate is necessary it will be found to consist more largely of real estate holdings than of railroad or other industrial securities. As disclosed by the manuals his only railroad interests were in the Fulton Chain Railway Company and the Racquette Lake Railway Company, small lines in the Adirondacks where he had a camp.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the sole owner of the Vanderbilt Hotel, which was completed three years ago at an estimated cost of $4,000,000, exclusive of furnishings. He reserved the eighteenth floor for his own use and made these apartments his New York residence. He was also the owner of the Vanderbilt Building, Nassau and Beekman street, of Nos. 245-247 Front Street and of Nos. 153-155 South street.

His greatest real estate interest, however, was an investment estimated at $20,000,000 in the New York Central Realty and Terminal Company, which has built large and expensive apartment houses in the blocks between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Madison Avenues. Other companies in which he acquired an interest controlled valuable properties along the Hudson River and Riverside Drive from One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to Spuyten Duyvil and the Ship Canal.

The estate in its entirety probably has a value between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, with the higher figure more likely on an appraisal of a normal market for real estate and securities, and the lower figure probably in the event of an appraisal on the day as of which the Lusitania was destroyed, when the market was depressed.

Three Sons Born to Him

Mr. Vanderbilt had three sons. The eldest, William H., was born in 1910, and is now with his mother, Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, in Newport, R. I. Since the marriage to Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim there have been born Alfred Gwynne, Jr., Sept. 12, 1912, and George, Sept. 24, 1914.

In the event that Mr. Vanderbilt is lost and his body not recovered, no difficulty is anticipated in securing probate of will or administration of estate. There were several similar cases, notably those of Henry B. Harris and Benjamin Guggenheim, after the Titanic disaster. In none of them were there difficulty in establishing proof of death.

Max Steuer, who was attorney for the Harris estate, said last night that he presented to the court an affidavit from a friend of Mr. Harris who saw him get in a lifeboat, and other affidavits showing that he had not reached the Carpathia. The Surrogate accepted these without question. Somewhat similar testimony was accepted for the probate of Benjamin Guggenheim's will.

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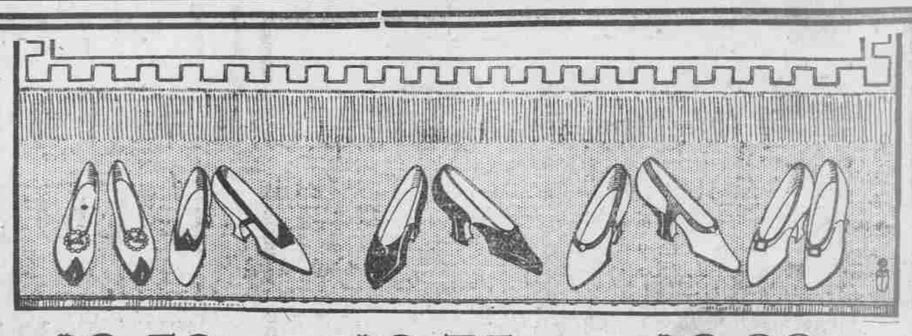

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20 YEARS ON THIS CORNER

LOSS OF LUSITANIA BOOSTS POPULARITY OF NEUTRAL VESSELS

New York, May 11.—No general cancellation of the sailings of steamers or of passages engaged from New York to European ports has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, according to agents of the steamship lines here. They say, however, that there has been an increase in the popularity of vessels flying neutral flags. The fact that the American Line has stopped booking third class passengers for the St. Louis, which is due to sail from here May 15, was cited as an evidence of this.

The agent of the French Line said that the sinking of the Lusitania would not prevent them from sending their steamers across as usual.

At the offices of the Scandinavian-American and Holland-American Lines, it was stated that no sailings had been cancelled.

Agents of the White Star Line said the Cymric would sail from New York for Liverpool next Friday, May 14, according to schedule. Forty cabin and 300 steerage passengers already are booked for that steamer. At the offices of the Cunard line it was said that no instructions have been received from Liverpool regarding the sailings of its steamers and there have been no cancellations.

It was estimated that 2,350 passengers are on board the various steamers from American ports bound for destinations that will take them within range of German submarine activity.

BERLIN EXPRESSES REGRETS THAT AMERICAMS FAILED TO HEED HER WARNINGS

London, May 11.—A wireless message from Berlin, following a telegram sent to the German Embassy at Washington, says that the German Government regrets that Americans trusted English promises of safety rather than warnings from Germany. The message urges the alleged contraband cargo and the English starvation measures as justification of the torpedoing of the ship.

The despatch follows in full:

"Please communicate the following to the State Department:

"The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy for the loss of American lives aboard the Lusitania. The responsibility rests with the British Government, which through its plan to starve the civilian population of Germany forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

"Despite the German offer to stop the submarine warfare if the starvation plan was given up the British Government has taken even more stringent blockade measures. British merchant vessels, being generally armed with mounted guns, have repeatedly tried to ram submarines so that a previous search became impossible. They cannot therefore be treated as ordinary merchant vessels.

"The recent declaration made in the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford stated that practically all the British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades. Besides, it is openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material.

"On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo consisted chiefly of contraband of war. If England, after repeated official and unofficial German warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk, she thus light heartedly assumed responsibility for the human lives aboard.

"The Lusitania with its cargo of armament was liable to destruction.

"The German Government, despite its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust English promises rather than pay attention to warnings from the German side."

The message is signed by the German Foreign Office.

SWEDISH VESSELS REPORTED SEIZED

London, May 11.—A Stockholm despatch to the Post says six more coal-laden Swedish steamer have been seized by the Germans and taken into Swine Munde.

TRY LYFORD BROTHERS BUY
Y SPRING CUSTOM SUITS Y
East Side and West End

RUSSIANS PUSHING OFFENSIVE BATTLE

Geneva, May 11.—A despatch to the Tribune, says the Russians have begun a strong offensive movement at Tarnow as well as in Corland and on the Stry, driving back Austrian and German forces with heavy losses.

FUNERAL DESIGNS AND BOUQUETS
JOHN RECK & SON

SINKING OF LINER COSTS INSURANCE FIRMS $750,000

Many Passengers On Lusitania Had Policies of Hartford Companies.

Hartford, May 11.—Although the exact amount of the losses of Hartford insurance companies in the sinking of the Lusitania cannot be estimated until the full list of survivors is known, these losses at present are estimated at about $750,000, mostly on accident policies. The only Hartford company which carried marine insurance was the Aetna (Fire) Insurance company. Officers of the company estimate its loss at from $25,000 to $50,000. The insurance was on the cargo and not on the hull.

Seven passengers carried accident insurance, amounting to aobut $200,000, with the Aetna life Insurance company, so far as can be determined at present. The Aetna had no life policies on passengers, so far as is known.

Because of the rule of the Travelers' Insurance company, put into effect December 2, that no accident policies be issued to persons intending to take transatlantic voyages, the loss of the company in the Lusitania disaster was much smaller than it would have been otherwise. Vice-President Bertrand A. Page said yesterday afternoon that had it not been for this rule the losses of the company would probably have amounted to nearly $1,000,000. As it is, the Travelers' carried about $375,000 in accident policies on passengers on the Lusitania. These policies were all issued previous to December. The company carried about $25,000 in life insurance policies on passengers. These were all for small amounts, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000. None of the prominent people who went down with the vessel carried life insurance with the Travelers', but two, Elbert Hubbard and A. G. Vanderbilt, had accident policies.

The full losses of Hartford companies wil not be known until reports are received from agents. The lists of passengers as published do not give definite enough information to allow the company, except in the cases of prominent men, to tell whether it has issued policies for the people who are reported to have died.

ZEPPELIN RAIDERS DROP FIRE BOMBS

South End, Eng., May 11.—Only four of the bombs dropped by the Zeppelin airships in their raid here early yesterday, were explosive. The remainder were incendiary. The former weighed about one hundred pounds each but the latter only eighteen pounds.

On the ground that City Sheriff Joseph Kalafus assumed a non-neutral attitude at a recent meeting of Slavonian-Americans in East Bridgeport, Hungarian-Americans are circulating anonymous circulars attacking Kalafus and advocating steps to disiodge him from his official position.

Charles McCormick, aged 62, of New York, was arrested at Evansville, Ind., as he was trying to break into a police station there.