

PARDONED SUFFRAGETTES REFUSE TO LEAVE OCCOQUAN WORKHOUSE

Alarming Report of U-Boat Activity 1,600,000 TONS OF SHIPS IS MONTHLY TOLL OF SUBS

Charles H. Grasty, in Cable From London, Tells How Destruction of Shipping Far Exceeds Construction.

Charles H. Grasty, former owner of the Baltimore News, and now of the New York Times, sends from London to that newspaper the following copyrighted cable dispatch:

LONDON, July 18.—The change at the admiralty by which Sir Eric Geddes succeeds Sir Edward Carson calls attention to submarine conditions, and there have been sharp revisions of opinion in the last few hours as a result of a re-examination of facts and figures.

The prime minister's recent assurance had a sedative effect on the public mind, but discussion by well-informed persons, particularly in banking and commercial circles, during the last few days has brought out conditions that are disquieting. Confidence in the submarine situation appears to have had no foundation more substantial than the hope that some scientific means was surely in the way of being found to put the submarine finally and entirely out of business.

Construction Lags Behind. That part of England which wakes up somewhat ahead of the rest has suddenly grasped a fact that is so simple that it ought to have been realized and acted on long ago.

What has escaped attention, and what is now brought to the fore by the change at the admiralty, is the inexorable fact—which anybody with knowledge of the rule of three can cipher out for himself—that at the present rate of construction and destruction there cannot possibly be at the end of a few months shipping enough, unless British commitments elsewhere are considerably curtailed, to feed England and France and maintain the present armies in the field, and as for conveying America's armies to Europe and maintaining them, it will simply be out of the question.

Loss of Ships by Submarines. The loss of ships by submarines totals 1,600,000 tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction.

The British government is, and the American Government ought to be, eye to eye with the staggering fact that the allies have got to find a way to curb the submarine or lose the war—a way not yet found and not even approached, except experimentally.

Damage by submarines has been reduced by American co-operation, but every single ton of craft effective against submarines ought to be sent to European waters without a single hour's delay.

Irish Sea Is American. It is crystal clear that protection is not needed from the submarine in American waters, and keeping destroyers on the Atlantic seaboard is a sheer waste of time, when the situation here is so critical. The English fleet over here protects all interests over there. For the purpose of this war the Irish Sea is just as truly American as is Long Island Sound.

U.S. OFFICERS URGE GREAT DRIVE BY BOTH LAND AND SEA

Only Way to Avoid Defeat, Is Admission From Highest Official Quarters—Wilson Withholds His O. K.

A combined offensive by sea and air against German sea bases and shipyards is urged by most United States naval officers as the only means of defeating the German submarine menace and winning the war.

Publication today of allied ship losses, with one estimate placing the U-boat toll at 1,600,000 tons of shipping a month, brought the grave admission from highest official quarters that the United States and her allies must find a way to curb the submarines or lose the war.

O. K. Withheld. President Wilson thus far has refused to sanction the aggressive plans now favored by the majority of United States naval officers. This plan calls for moving almost the entire American fleet to European waters for a combined offensive, carrying the fight to Germany instead of merely protecting the American coast.

If the President does accept the view of the aggressive faction of the navy, negotiations may at once be opened with the British and French admiralties to plan a combined offensive against the German submarines.

Official figures compiled by United States naval statisticians do not agree with the estimates placing 1,600,000 tons of shipping a month as the U-boat toll.

But the official figures show that approximately a million tons of shipping a month are lost.

Huge Net Loss. Official estimates place the allied nations' shipbuilding totals as from 200,000 to 400,000 tons a month. This leaves a net loss of from 600,000 to 800,000 tons of shipping a month, if the minimum losses of 1,000,000 tons a month are accepted.

It is frankly admitted that the United States Government has followed a policy of concealment as to submarine losses, following the lead of the British government.

These reports have lulled the people of both continents to a feeling of false security, and United States naval officials believe the people should know the truth.

ROGERS DEFENDS CENSUS. The Census Bureau today forwarded to the Senate a defense of the population estimates based on the draft registration. Director Rogers explained the registration was figured as 9.32 per cent of the total population of draft districts, allowance being made for "abnormal shiftings to ward manufacturing centers of military-age men since the war's outbreak."

THE NEW DOCTOR OUGHT TO DISCOVER A SUBSTITUTE FOR THAT CROWN



SENATORS PASS LIE IN BITTER DEBATE ON FOOD CONTROL

The Administration won a decisive victory this afternoon in its drive to eliminate all commodities except foodstuffs and fuel from the controlled list in the food control bill.

The lie was passed during the debate in one of the bitterest rows the Senate has seen this session. Reed of Missouri had launched a movement to cast Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator. He proposed an amendment to the food control bill which would put the administration of the act in the hands of a commission of five, all of whom must be bona fide residents and qualified voters of a United States. Senators declared this would shut out Hoover.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire charged that Senator Reed had cross-examined Mr. Hoover, when he was on the witness stand before the Senate Agricultural Committee, "as mercifully as if he were a chicken thief on trial in a police court."

Later Senator Reed received recognition on a point of order. "The Senator said I treated Mr. Hoover as a chicken thief," said Senator Reed. "That is a reflection on me. It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false," shouted Reed. "I rise."

"I refuse to yield," retorted Senator Hollis.

BERNSTORFF IS BOOMED FOR ZIMMERMANN POST. Count Von Bernstorff, formerly German ambassador at Washington, may become foreign secretary of Germany, succeeding Zimmermann.

State Department advices today tell of German newspapers advocating his appointment. Dutch newspaper comment indicates that the Reichstag peace program may be twisted about to make the German people believe the allies have rejected it in order to continue the war until Germany is crushed.

The President's Wise Act

The President has pardoned the ladies that were jailed for making a camping and demonstration ground of his official front yard.

It is our opinion that the ladies should not have been put in jail—also that they should not have chosen THIS moment to demonstrate at the White House.

The President acts wisely in refusing to let the suffragists stay in jail.

The young women will display wisdom if they now refrain from annoying the President, who has worries enough on hand.

The President really favors woman suffrage. It is coming. It will not be hastened, but delayed, by unwise agitation that alienates sympathy. We repeat our invitation to the suffrage ladies to come and demonstrate in front of The Times office—we shall welcome them, interview them, praise them, and work for them.

We congratulate the President on a wise act of good nature.

HOLIDAYS ALL YEAR FOR PERDIEM CLERK

Per diem employes of the District government, numbering about 2,000, are entitled to a Saturday half holiday not only during the summer, but the entire year.

This was the opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury, W. W. Warwick, submitted to the District Commissioners today.

The annual salaries employes are not included in the yearly Saturday half holiday, but the Board of Commissioners has authority to prescribe the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays.

Is Up To Commissioners. In answer to a second question of the Commissioners as to whether they are authorized under the President's order of June 9 to prescribe four hours as a day's work on Saturday, the Comptroller states that the executive order applies only to the Federal departments, but the Board of Commissioners has authority to prescribe the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays either during the summer months or throughout the entire year, provided said act is not in violation of and does not conflict with any statutory provision.

There is no question of doubt, however, as to the per diem employes. They are assured of the holiday.

Get More Than They Hoped. The question was referred by the Commissioners to the Comptroller following the taking of a half holiday last Saturday by per diem employes of the District sewage station. The

DRAFT NUMBERS TO BE DRAWN AT 9:30 TOMORROW

At 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, in room 226 of the Senate Office building, will be held America's great lottery to determine the order in which her men are to respond to the call of democracy.

This announcement was made at the Capitol shortly after 1:30 o'clock this afternoon following a visit to the Capitol by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Room 226 is a large committee room on the second floor of the Senate Office building.

All details of the drawing are now complete, except announcement of who will draw the numbers, who will announce them, and who will constitute the official tallymen.

Only a limited number of people will be allowed without the room and press association wires will be outside the chamber.

Justice To Everyone. Working absolutely justly—in so far as mathematics and luck can work—the gamble will settle once for all the order in which registrants will be drawn for army duty. It is the product of a careful study by the draft experts, later checked up by outside mathematicians.

The system cannot be tampered with. There can be no dodging through political influence, and every man, fearing that some effort might be made to switch the numbers at the last moment, the scheme will be kept secret until the lagging districts have reported to their State capitals.

Unusual Course. The telegraphic order to release the women was sent under direction of Attorney General Gregory. Officials of the Department of Justice admitted that this was irregular. One of them explained it, however, by saying that "as the President has taken an interest in the matter," and that it has caused so much comment here and elsewhere, the "irregular" course was taken.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the warden had not received the telegraphic copy.

Immediately after the conference between Warden Whittaker and the women, word was passed from Occoquan that Dudley Field Malone, J. A. H. Hopkins, an ex-third person had driven into the prison farm in an auto. It is believed they will attempt to persuade the women to leave.

Release Ordered By the President OFFICIALS SAY WOMEN CAN'T BE EJECTED FROM CELLS HUSBAND OF PICKET GETS WHITE HOUSE TO INTERVENE

Pickets, in Sixteen Separate Statements, Announce They Will Not Accept Pardons Unless Given Vote.

The sixteen suffrage pickets imprisoned at the Occoquan workhouse under a Police Court sentence, flatly refused to accept the President's pardon or to leave the reformatory, in sixteen separate statements made to Warden Whittaker at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon.

Warden Whittaker called the pickets into conference immediately after he had received a telephone message from Commissioner Brownlow, saying the President had pardoned them. He asked if they would accept the President's action.

Every one of the sixteen, in an individual statement, declared her intention of ignoring the President unless he also agreed to back immediately the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment in Congress. They said they appreciated the President's act, but that inasmuch as they did not consider themselves guilty, they would not accept a pardon.

Warden Whittaker clashed with Commissioner Brownlow over the question of whether the suffragettes should be permitted to remain. The Commissioner is said to have declared that the law required the election of the women if they refused to go. The warden took the opposite view, basing his opinion on more than twenty years' work in penal institutions.

Department of Justice officials this afternoon backed him up, declaring he cannot legally force the women to leave the Occoquan workhouse, even if he is directed to by the District Commissioners.

Like a Deed. Said an official of the Bureau of Pardons:

"A pardon is in the same family with a deed—both must be delivered and accepted before becoming valid. A pardon unaccepted is as invalid as would be useless positive and negative electric currents unconnected.

"There is no doubt in the world that the women are standing within their rights in refusing to leave prison, and no one can force them to do it."

The pardon was sent to Occoquan by telegraph, by Pardon Attorney Stanley W. Finch. A few minutes afterward, a copy signed by the Attorney General, was dropped into the mails. It was addressed to Superintendent Whittaker.

But the President's action today, the White House explained, has reference only to the conviction of the sixteen women now in jail. What the future policy will be toward other offenders or toward the Federal amendment for woman suffrage, no one would say on behalf of the President.

Chief Executive Moved Only by Argument That Women Got Heavier Sentences Than They Expected

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1917, New York Evening Post Co.) President Wilson today pardoned the sixteen women who, on picketing the White House recently for the cause of woman suffrage, were arrested and convicted of "unlawful assembly."

The President was moved to compassion by the plight of the women who, while fully able to pay the \$25 imposed on each, preferred sixty days in the District of Columbia workhouse. The argument that some of the women got more than had been bargained for, that they expected only a three-day sentence and not sixty days' detention, undoubtedly moved Mr. Wilson to intervene.

Power of Mercy. He had nothing to do with their conviction in the first place, having left the matter entirely to the discretion of the local police, but when J. A. Hopkins, former Progressive national committee man of New Jersey, and husband of one of the imprisoned women, pleaded with the President yesterday that the women were undergoing severe hardships, Mr. Wilson decided that he ought to use the power of mercy constitutionally granted to him in such cases.

The issue is not settled, however. The question now is whether the women will obey the law or continue demonstrations, notwithstanding Mr. Wilson's action. There is really no law against the kind of picketing they did before they displayed the banner addressed to the Russian mission and termed seditious. Intervention by the police since then has been on the theory that the women obstructed traffic and incited crowds.

Should they continue to display their old flags petitioning for woman suffrage, the likelihood is that they will not be arrested, but the police will have a knotty problem to solve in respect to demonstrations immediately in front of the White House, for objection to this procedure comes from those who believe it may be dangerous to the life of the President if mobs can swoop down on the gates as he goes back and forth. Those who may be bent on violence could conceivably use the opportunity for their purpose while the police were occupied with the militants.

No One Can Say. But the President's action today, the White House explained, has reference only to the conviction of the sixteen women now in jail. What the future policy will be toward other offenders or toward the Federal amendment for woman suffrage, no one would say on behalf of the President.

The scene at the executive offices today resembled many a war "crisis" of the past. The correspondents gathered en masse and patiently awaited the outcome of a long conference between President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty.

Finally the latter emerged from Mr. Wilson's office with a formidable looking document in his hand, with a big red seal on it and the signature of the President of the United States affixed. It was the usual form for the pardoning of law breakers, and gave the sixteen names of the women as having been "convicted of unlawful assembly."