

WILSON ONCE TOLD NAVY TO BE IMPRUDENT

President Urged Sea Fighters to Forget Old Rules of Training.

OLD CHAPTER IN WAR HISTORY PUBLIC

Secretary Daniels Submits For Publication Address of President to Atlantic Fleet On Eve of Its Departure For European Waters—Wilson Admitted Navy Was Antagonistic and in Position to Forget.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 11.—The president's hitherto unpublished instructions to officers of the Atlantic fleet, given in person on the quarter deck of the flagship Pennsylvania on Aug. 11, 1917, and bidding them "throw traditions to the winds" strikes the word prudence from the vocabularies, and "do the things audacious," to the utmost point of risk and daring, were made public here today by Secretary Daniels. The president spoke as commander in chief of the navy at a time when the submarine menace was uncurbed. In living the text of his remarks before the senate naval investigating committee Secretary Daniels said they are the "bold and vigorous" policy of the president had outlined for the navy.

"Do not stop to think what is prudent for a moment," the president said. "You will win by the audacity of your action. Do not win by circumspection and prudence."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

play so peaceful a part in the business I myself am obliged to pay, and conceive it a privilege to come and look at you men who have the power to do, and ask you to come tell me and tell any one you want to tell how this thing can be better done; and then we will thank God that we have men of origination brains among us.

Slams Great Britain.

"We have got to throw tradition to the winds. As I have said, gentlemen, I take it for granted that nothing you here were never done, and therefore I am going to say this: Every time we have suggested anything to the British admiralty the reply has come that amounted virtually to this, 'that it had never been done this way' and I felt like saying: 'Well, never was anything ever so systematically done as nothing is being done now.'"

"Therefore I should like to see something happen, something that was never done before, and inasmuch as the things that are being done to you here were never done, don't you think it is worth while to try something that was never done before against them who are doing them to you?"

Admits, U. S. Navy is Amateurlistic.

"There is no other way to win, and the whole principle of this war is the kind of thing that ought to hearten and stimulate America. America is the prize of the nation of the world. Germany is the prize of the professional nation. Now when it comes to doing new things and doing them well I will back the amateur against the professional every time. He knows a little about it that he is fool enough to try the right thing. The men that do not know the danger are the rashest men."

"Please cut out of your vocabularies altogether the word prudent. Do not stop to think what is prudent for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

"I think that there are willing ears to hear this in the American navy and the American army because that is the kind of folks we are. We get tired of the old ways and covet the new ones. I am not discouraged for a moment. Do the things that are audacious to the utmost point of risk and daring, because that is the thing that the other side does not understand and you will win by doing the audacious and unprecedented things."

U. S. HOPES FOR MEXICAN PEACE

Washington Has Faith in Results of Latest Revolution.

COMPARATIVE QUIET THRUOUT REPUBLIC

No Serious Disorders Reported and Revolutionists Appear to Be Working in Harmony—Temporary Govern- ment to Be Established—United States Sending More Warships to Mexican Waters, With Marines.

By Associated Press.

Washington, May 11.—The revolutionary government in Mexico will ask for immediate recognition by the American government.

With practically all of Mexico dominated by revolutionists and Carranza reported a prisoner, interest here today shifted from the military situation to the expected political developments.

Agents of the revolutionists professed to believe steps would be taken to form a de facto government, to be succeeded by a constitutional regime. Reports continued to indicate absence of serious disorders, altho the dispatch of a battleship and destroyers to southern waters showed the determination of the government here to protect foreigners from serious trouble.

While officials here regarded the new government as too untried for judgment, it was expected that the new government would have to face counter revolution. Villa was reported to have made peace with the leaders and Manuel Palaez, ruler of the oil regions, was said to have shifted to the movement. The possibility that some one of Carranza's loyal officers might turn rebel was suggested, altho revolutionary agents asserted its improbability. What appeared for a time to be a potential discord was the declaration of General Gonzalez that while he was fighting Carranza he was not supporting the general's constitution.

"To Push 'Plan of Agua Prieta'." The revolutionary program of the "plan of Agua Prieta" succeeds, no time will be lost in setting up a new revolutionary government.

If Adolfo de Huerta, of Sonora, the chief executive chosen recently at a meeting on the Sonora frontier, his selection was intended as being, it explained, merely for the purpose of giving the revolutionists a temporary organization. Agents of the revolution here expected he would proceed to Mexico City, but in the meantime Obregon appeared to be functioning as a dictator. Agents of the revolutionary government said they would not take part in this time with recognition. Leaders of the revolutionary movement realize the greater necessity for organization of a stable government.

Carranza Probably Not a Prisoner. Carranza has been made a captive near Apizaco, in the state of Hidalgo. These reports, however, gave few details except to declare that three generals with him, Generals Murguía, Orquiza and Paragan, had been wounded, and another general wounded. Carranza had been ordered to Mexico City with all his family. It would appear, however, that Carranza is still at liberty, but that the situation he finds himself in, according to the Vera Cruz advices, is precarious. It is announced that government troops in Vera Cruz have deserted their commander, Candidato Aguilar, the governor of the state, and gone over to the revolutionists.

Quiet in Capital. In addition, revolutionary forces were reported closing in on Carranza near San Marco. Other reports declared that General Aguilar, Carranza's son-in-law, had lost his life in fighting between loyal forces and revolutionists in Vera Cruz state. Mexico City dispatches report the situation there as quiet, with the possession of General Obregon in full control. All Mexico in fact, with the exception of a few localities, notably Yucatan, Campeche and Chiapas, is declared to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

The overturn has been effected with sufficient alacrity, all advices indicate. It is declared in Mexico City that the object of the revolutionists all along has been to avoid fighting and bring out a peaceful change of government, with elections to be held later. Incidentally it is asserted the revolutionary leaders desire to bring a change in the foreign policy looking to friendly dealings with other powers.

To Increase U. S. Fleet.

New York, May 11.—The dreadnaught Oklahoma and three destroyers, the Herbert, Preble and Ellis, were taking on supplies in the Hudson river early today preparatory to sailing for southern waters as soon as possible. All sailors were notified last night to report for duty at 8 o'clock this morning.

A contingent of 1,000 marines from Philadelphia will board the Oklahoma here. Marines at Brooklyn navy yard were drilled in campaign outfits.

U. S. Worried Over Tampico. By Associated Press. El Paso, Tex., May 11.—Activities of Carranza forces near Tampico which itself is in the rebel hands, is causing the United States considerable concern, according to a dispatch from representatives of the revolutionists in Washington to leaders here, received today.

LOWDEN HUMBLETS THOMPSON. Governor Wins Decisive Victory Over Chicago Mayor's Machines. Springfield, Ill., May 11.—Illinois republicans repudiated Thompsonism yesterday in state convention and gave to Governor Frank O. Lowden their unanimous support and instruction for the presidency.

On the test vote on the adoption or rejection of the Thompson platform it was sent to the political junk heap by a vote of 1,110 to 631.

The fight was a clean cut issue between Lowden and Thompson and the governor won after six hours of heated debate. The governor secured more than two-thirds of the vote of the delegates. The Thompson platform was rejected by a vote of 1,110 to 631.

Only one county of the 101 outside of Cook voted solidly with the mayor—Len Small's county of Kankakee. The total downstate vote scored by the mayor was 631, from Iroquois, three from Lake, two from Madison, one from Perry, one from Rock Island, five from Vermillion, and the Small fifteen from Kankakee.

In Chicago Governor Lowden took one in the Fifth ward, Speaker Sherman and two in the Eighth, Charles Ringer and Walter Schmidt. He received four in the Chicago Heights district of the thirty-nine in Commissioner Carlson's district, and the entire twelve in the Evanston district.

view to dissolution of the organization which has been supporting the railway strike.

SCIENTIST FINED; FREED. Newark, N. J., May 11.—Andrew Walker, a Christian Scientist of Bloomfield, N. J., convicted last week of manslaughter in connection with the death by diphtheria of his 9-year-old daughter, Dorothy, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000.

In imposing sentence Judge Osborn said he had taken into consideration the recommendation of the jury for mercy and added:

"I am satisfied from the evidence that your failure to secure medical aid for your daughter during her illness arose from a conscientious belief in the efficacy of the treatment recognized by the Christian Science church, of which you are a member. I am sure that you have a sincere affection for your daughter and have already suffered greatly by reason of her death. The case is thus relieved of any question of the requirement of punitive punishment."

"However, in the light of present-day science no one is justified in neglecting the use of such agencies in the treatment of contagious diseases, and this is especially true where one is charged with responsibility over the life of another, and particularly a child of tender years who has no option but to rely upon the common sense and good judgment of its natural protector."

ALLIES TO CONTROL CONSTANTINOPLE. Small Interallied Force is to Guard Turkish Capital and Straits at Dardanelles—Turkish Treaty is Given Sultan's Envoys in Paris Today—Thrace Given to Greece.

By Associated Press. Washington, May 11.—Permanent occupation of Constantinople, which is left under the sovereignty of the sultan, by a small force of allied troops, is provided for in the treaty which was handed today to the Turkish representatives at Paris. An official summary has been received in Washington. A similar small guard is provided for the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora assuring the allies of the control of the straits.

Mr. Howells returned a few weeks ago from Savannah, where he had spent the winter. While in the south he was stricken with influenza and had never fully recovered from its effects.

At a dinner given in New York in 1912 to do honor to William Dean Howells upon his 75th birthday, William Howard Taft, then president of the United States, lauded the guest as "the greatest living American writer and novelist."

He was the dean of American letters; poet, essayist, dramatist and editor, as well as a weaver of fiction. Beginning his first book, "Poems of Two Friends," just before the civil war, Mr. Howells had completed and published more than seventy-one volumes at the time of his death, besides acting as editor of various publications, crossing the ocean eighteen times in search of material for his novels, and writing essays, criticisms and magazine articles.

Born in Marlborough, Vt., in 1837, he served his literary apprenticeship as a compositor, reporter and editor on his father's newspaper. "Inwardly I was a poet," said the eminent novelist in reviewing his early experiences, "with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless influence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist."

Long Literary Career. When 23 years of age he traveled to Boston to make the acquaintance of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. The novel among masters, he became their intimate, learning their literary traditions and preserving many of them throughout his long life.

At the age of 24 he was appointed by President Lincoln as United States consul at London. He continued his consular duties with literary work, and produced his celebrated book, "Venetian Life."

Four years later, in 1865, he came to New York with his wife, who was Elizer G. Mead, of Vermont, and whom he had married in Paris in 1862. For two years he was editor of the New York Nation, the Times and the Tribune, and then moved to Boston, where, as assistant editor he began his association with the Atlantic Monthly, succeeding James Russell Lowell as editor in 1872. For two years he was editor of Harper's Magazine. For a brief period he acted as editor of the Cosmopolitan.

Not a College Man. Dr. Howells had received degrees from Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Columbia universities, but he had never attended college—was a keen student of current events. He avowed his belief in socialism.

"I can not see," he declared, "that the remedy for existing conditions lies anywhere else. But if it is to be a remedy it must come slowly. Violent revolutions do not permanently solve these problems."

On the subject of woman suffrage his opinion was decided: "It is one of the most important developments of this generation and one of the most hopeful. The men have made such men of things that if the women do not come to the rescue I'm sure I don't know what is to become of us."

SAYS SIMS DELAYED BARRAGE. Secretary Daniels Accuses Admiral of Opposing Mine Laying. By Associated Press. Washington, May 11.—A counter charge the establishment of the North Sea mine barrage was delayed six months because of opposition of Rear Admiral Sims, the British admiral was made before the senate naval committee today by Secretary Daniels in presenting the second part of his reply to the charge that the navy department had prolonged the war thru failure to co-operate fully with British admiralty. The barrage, the secretary said, was the most complete ever laid and was wholly an American idea. The secretary also charged that Sims in his testimony, had tried to rob the American navy the credit for this achievement and give it to the British.

TRACING BOND THEFTS. Chicago's buildings. If placed in a row, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Cold creams have come from Roman days, the formula being attributed to Galen.

TO CREATE NEGRO BISHOPS. Conference Committee On Episcopacy Makes Far-Going Recommendations. By Associated Press. Des Moines, May 11.—Election of two negro bishops to have charge of the negro churches of the Methodist Episcopal church was decided upon today by the Methodist conference. The committee on episcopacy recommended the measure in its first report. The committee on episcopacy also recommended that the office of missionary bishop be abolished.

Vote Down Radical Measure. New York, May 11.—The socialist party national convention this afternoon went on record as opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat in voting down a declaration of principles submitted by the delegation from Illinois.

AGED MINISTER DIES. Rev. Benjamin Brunning, of Boons, Dies at Age of 99 Years. By Associated Press. Boons, May 11.—Rev. Benjamin Brunning, said to have been the president of the first organization of traveling men in the United States, and a pioneer minister, died here this morning. He was 99 years old.

France Wars on Strikers. By Associated Press. Paris, May 11.—The French cabinet at a meeting today instructed Minister of Justice L'Hopiteau to open proceedings against the General Federation of Labor with a

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS DEAD

Dean of American Letters Passes Away at New York Home.

AUTHOR, POET AND MAGAZINE EDITOR

Howells Began Literary Career in Newspaper Office of His Friend of Longfellow, Emerson and Other Literary Lights—Not a Col- lege Man But Honored by Great Schools—Believed in Socialism.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 11.—William Dean Howells, the novelist, died here today. Mr. Howells returned a few weeks ago from Savannah, where he had spent the winter. While in the south he was stricken with influenza and had never fully recovered from its effects.

At a dinner given in New York in 1912 to do honor to William Dean Howells upon his 75th birthday, William Howard Taft, then president of the United States, lauded the guest as "the greatest living American writer and novelist."

He was the dean of American letters; poet, essayist, dramatist and editor, as well as a weaver of fiction. Beginning his first book, "Poems of Two Friends," just before the civil war, Mr. Howells had completed and published more than seventy-one volumes at the time of his death, besides acting as editor of various publications, crossing the ocean eighteen times in search of material for his novels, and writing essays, criticisms and magazine articles.

Born in Marlborough, Vt., in 1837, he served his literary apprenticeship as a compositor, reporter and editor on his father's newspaper. "Inwardly I was a poet," said the eminent novelist in reviewing his early experiences, "with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless influence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist."

Long Literary Career. When 23 years of age he traveled to Boston to make the acquaintance of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. The novel among masters, he became their intimate, learning their literary traditions and preserving many of them throughout his long life.

At the age of 24 he was appointed by President Lincoln as United States consul at London. He continued his consular duties with literary work, and produced his celebrated book, "Venetian Life."

Four years later, in 1865, he came to New York with his wife, who was Elizer G. Mead, of Vermont, and whom he had married in Paris in 1862. For two years he was editor of the New York Nation, the Times and the Tribune, and then moved to Boston, where, as assistant editor he began his association with the Atlantic Monthly, succeeding James Russell Lowell as editor in 1872. For two years he was editor of Harper's Magazine. For a brief period he acted as editor of the Cosmopolitan.

Not a College Man. Dr. Howells had received degrees from Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Columbia universities, but he had never attended college—was a keen student of current events. He avowed his belief in socialism.

"I can not see," he declared, "that the remedy for existing conditions lies anywhere else. But if it is to be a remedy it must come slowly. Violent revolutions do not permanently solve these problems."

On the subject of woman suffrage his opinion was decided: "It is one of the most important developments of this generation and one of the most hopeful. The men have made such men of things that if the women do not come to the rescue I'm sure I don't know what is to become of us."

SAYS SIMS DELAYED BARRAGE. Secretary Daniels Accuses Admiral of Opposing Mine Laying. By Associated Press. Washington, May 11.—A counter charge the establishment of the North Sea mine barrage was delayed six months because of opposition of Rear Admiral Sims, the British admiral was made before the senate naval committee today by Secretary Daniels in presenting the second part of his reply to the charge that the navy department had prolonged the war thru failure to co-operate fully with British admiralty. The barrage, the secretary said, was the most complete ever laid and was wholly an American idea. The secretary also charged that Sims in his testimony, had tried to rob the American navy the credit for this achievement and give it to the British.

TRACING BOND THEFTS. Chicago's buildings. If placed in a row, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Cold creams have come from Roman days, the formula being attributed to Galen.

TO CREATE NEGRO BISHOPS. Conference Committee On Episcopacy Makes Far-Going Recommendations. By Associated Press. Des Moines, May 11.—Election of two negro bishops to have charge of the negro churches of the Methodist Episcopal church was decided upon today by the Methodist conference. The committee on episcopacy recommended the measure in its first report. The committee on episcopacy also recommended that the office of missionary bishop be abolished.

Vote Down Radical Measure. New York, May 11.—The socialist party national convention this afternoon went on record as opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat in voting down a declaration of principles submitted by the delegation from Illinois.

AGED MINISTER DIES. Rev. Benjamin Brunning, of Boons, Dies at Age of 99 Years. By Associated Press. Boons, May 11.—Rev. Benjamin Brunning, said to have been the president of the first organization of traveling men in the United States, and a pioneer minister, died here this morning. He was 99 years old.

France Wars on Strikers. By Associated Press. Paris, May 11.—The French cabinet at a meeting today instructed Minister of Justice L'Hopiteau to open proceedings against the General Federation of Labor with a

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS DEAD

Dean of American Letters Passes Away at New York Home.

AUTHOR, POET AND MAGAZINE EDITOR

Howells Began Literary Career in Newspaper Office of His Friend of Longfellow, Emerson and Other Literary Lights—Not a Col- lege Man But Honored by Great Schools—Believed in Socialism.

By Associated Press.

New York, May 11.—William Dean Howells, the novelist, died here today. Mr. Howells returned a few weeks ago from Savannah, where he had spent the winter. While in the south he was stricken with influenza and had never fully recovered from its effects.

At a dinner given in New York in 1912 to do honor to William Dean Howells upon his 75th birthday, William Howard Taft, then president of the United States, lauded the guest as "the greatest living American writer and novelist."

He was the dean of American letters; poet, essayist, dramatist and editor, as well as a weaver of fiction. Beginning his first book, "Poems of Two Friends," just before the civil war, Mr. Howells had completed and published more than seventy-one volumes at the time of his death, besides acting as editor of various publications, crossing the ocean eighteen times in search of material for his novels, and writing essays, criticisms and magazine articles.

Born in Marlborough, Vt., in 1837, he served his literary apprenticeship as a compositor, reporter and editor on his father's newspaper. "Inwardly I was a poet," said the eminent novelist in reviewing his early experiences, "with no wish to be anything else, unless in a moment of careless influence I might so far forget myself as to be a novelist."

Long Literary Career. When 23 years of age he traveled to Boston to make the acquaintance of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. The novel among masters, he became their intimate, learning their literary traditions and preserving many of them throughout his long life.

At the age of 24 he was appointed by President Lincoln as United States consul at London. He continued his consular duties with literary work, and produced his celebrated book, "Venetian Life."

Four years later, in 1865, he came to New York with his wife, who was Elizer G. Mead, of Vermont, and whom he had married in Paris in 1862. For two years he was editor of the New York Nation, the Times and the Tribune, and then moved to Boston, where, as assistant editor he began his association with the Atlantic Monthly, succeeding James Russell Lowell as editor in 1872. For two years he was editor of Harper's Magazine. For a brief period he acted as editor of the Cosmopolitan.

Not a College Man. Dr. Howells had received degrees from Yale, Harvard, Oxford and Columbia universities, but he had never attended college—was a keen student of current events. He avowed his belief in socialism.

"I can not see," he declared, "that the remedy for existing conditions lies anywhere else. But if it is to be a remedy it must come slowly. Violent revolutions do not permanently solve these problems."

On the subject of woman suffrage his opinion was decided: "It is one of the most important developments of this generation and one of the most hopeful. The men have made such