

FATE OF AMERICAN SENTENCED AS REBEL UNKNOWN

COLONEL SAYS NO HALF-WAY PLAN WILL DO

Roosevelt Invades Detroit and Tells Wolverines Henry Ford's Propaganda Would Ruin the Nation.

'NEO-COPPERHEADS' ONLY INVITE FUTURE CONFLICTS

Admits Sincerity of Pacifists But Compares Them With Anti-War Factions in '76 and '61.

International News Service: DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today brought a message of preparedness to the stronghold of Henry Ford and his co-pacifists.

With all the usual Rooseveltian vehemence against "pussy-footing" and pacifism, the colonel castigated the foes of preparedness, and the "pork-hunting antics of congress."

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Reluctant to Speak. Mr. Roosevelt said he was reluctant to speak just before the conventions, "because it is very difficult to make people understand that speeches at such a time are not of the ordinary political type made in the interest of some particular individual candidacy."

But the success of Mr. Ford in the primaries of Michigan and his strength in Nebraska and Pennsylvania had had such an effect on congressmen, he continued, that he must speak out.

Like Mr. Ford, the Tories of the revolution and the copperheads of the Civil war were many of them "men of fine character and upright purpose."

Like Mr. Ford, they proposed to get the "boys" of Runkle Hill and Valley Forge and the "boys" of the army of the Potomac out "of the trenches" by Christmas. He continued:

"If these pacifists of the revolution and the Civil war had had their way, they would have put an immediate stop to much suffering and much loss of life. They would have secured the applause of every peace-at-any-price man at home and abroad. And unwittingly they would have utterly ruined this nation. They would have prevented its being a nation."

"They would have rendered it certain in each case, that for the one war they averted at the moment, 10 were insured for the years to come. This is what the pacifists of our day, the neo-Tories, the neo-Copperheads, will do if they achieve their purpose."

The politicians of today are imitating the example of their predecessors in the 16-to-one fight, trying to please both parties, those who are for and those who are against preparedness.

No Half-way Measures. "There is no use in saying that we will it ourselves to defend ourselves a little, but not much," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we shall hit, but that we shall only hit soft. To go to war a little, but not much, is the one absolutely certain way to ensure disaster."

It is the people who are to blame for not forcing their representatives to take action, said Mr. Roosevelt, continuing:

"We through our representatives at Washington, have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these 22 months of world calamity."

"We have endeavored to deceive ourselves by announcing that in this policy of supine inaction and of failure to perform duty, we are actuated by the loftiest motives. "There is not a nation in the world which believes that our course of conduct has been dictated by anything save timidity, unworthy shrinking from effort and respon-

Major Has No Official Order to Muster Out Co. F.

Maj. George W. Freyer, of the Indiana national guard said Friday that he had heard nothing official regarding the orders which are said to have been issued by the war department for mustering out company F. I. N. G. of South Bend, along with three other companies in this state. Dispatches from Indianapolis state that orders have been received that these four companies would not be recognized by the war department for the reason that they are not considered as having shown sufficient improvement to be retained in service. The dispatches also state that company F has been on probation since the last annual federal inspection.

"I did not know that the company was on probation," Maj. Freyer stated. "I have received no information other than that carried in The News-Times Friday morning regarding the orders."

FORMER SOUTH BEND MAN DIES SUDDENLY IN ELKHART FRIDAY

Sidney Tipton Stover, formerly of this city, died of tuberculosis suddenly at 12:30 o'clock Friday morning at the home of his son, John B. Stover, 865 Cedar st., Elkhart. Mr. Stover returned Thursday evening apparently in his usual health. His wife was awakened shortly after midnight by his cries and found her husband suffering a hemorrhage. Before a physician arrived Mr. Stover was dead.

Mr. Stover was born in South Bend, Dec. 26, 1842, and had lived here continuously until about two months ago, when he and his wife moved to their son's home. He was employed here as a stationary engineer, but retired owing to poor health. He is survived by his wife, Ellen Jane; two sons, John E. of Elkhart, and Ralph E. of South Bend; two daughters, Mrs. R. L. Dunbar and Mrs. Howard Steele, both of this city; two brothers, Clinton of South Bend and James of Kansas City, and the following sisters: Mrs. Naomi Robinson, Mrs. Fred Gardiner and Mrs. Frank Kline, all of this city; Mrs. Charles Bolcher of Chicago, and Mrs. Ellis Lamson of Grand Rapids.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

BOSTON, May 19.—One man was killed and one woman was probably fatally injured in automobile accidents early today. Albert S. Chesapeake, well known yacht designer of Bristol, R. I., was killed. He was pinned under his automobile when it dived from the road into Narragansett bay.

The two other crashes occurred in Boston streets. Mrs. Della Lee suffered a fractured skull when she was thrown from an automobile which collided with a post.

'HIGH BROW' TEST NO BAR FOR JURORS

Judge Warns He'll Excuse No More Who Can't Give Definitions.

Waukegan, Ill., May 19.—Judge Charles H. Donnelly delivered an ultimatum today to the lawyers in the trial of Will Copet, accused of murdering Marian Lambert to rid himself of an unwelcome love. The ultimatum was, in brief, that no more Lake county farmers will be excused from acting as jurors because of their inability to answer "high-brow questions" propounded by the learned counsel on both sides.

"I have against my wishes been permitting you gentlemen to disqualify jurors on educational lines," said Judge Donnelly. "I don't believe the ordinary jurymen need be highly educated or cultured individuals. Hereafter I shall pay more attention to their general answer and less to their replies to technical questions."

"I don't think these men need be able to define such words as 'hypothetical,' 'moral certainty' and such. I am not quite sure that I can define 'moral certainty' myself, and I doubt if you can."

At noon today there was but one jurymen in the box that had been accepted by both sides. Two had been tentatively accepted and the other man who was in the box when the court was excused.

Women Rookies Learning to Bake in Field



FIELD BAKING INSTRUCTION AT CHEVY CHASE. All the bread baked for the women's service camp at Chevy Chase, Maryland, now in its second session, is produced on the camp grounds in regulation army ovens. The baking of the bread serves a double purpose, supplying the bread for the camp and giving the women practical instruction in field baking.

COMPROMISE ON SUBWAY IS NOT BELIEVED SAFE

County and Highway Attorney Ask Board to View New Carlisle Crossing.

A compromise plan for the Lincoln highway subway underneath the Lake Shore railroad and the Northern Indiana and South Shore railroads at New Carlisle, has been submitted by the Indiana Public Service commission, the result of a conference held at Indianapolis, Thursday, attended by County Atty. Patrick J. Houlihan, and A. G. Graham, representing the Lincoln Highway association. The plan presents a half-way cut between the present highway, insisted upon by the county commissioners, and what is known as the Emmons plan, indorsed by the railroads.

The compromise plan, is by no means satisfactory, however, and the commission has been invited to come to New Carlisle and South Bend, test out public opinion, and make a personal investigation of the situation along "Safety First" lines.

The commission plan contemplates giving up 1,900 feet of the old Michigan state road. It calls on the other hand for a new right of way for a distance of some 1,200 feet, the difference in expense of which would be about \$6,000 against the county. This subtracted from a possible saving of \$7,500 in the cost of building the subway, would leave a net saving of only \$1,500, which is said to be negligible when the difference in public safety, favorable to the old road, is taken into account.

Doubtful Economy. According to the commission's figures, the subway, underneath the railroads would cost approximately \$195,000, following the present highway. The subway, following the commission's proposed route, would cost about \$75,000. In either case the county would total \$230,000, divided \$7,500 to the county, \$14,000 to the Lake Shore, and about \$4,000 each to the Northern Indiana and South Shore. Stand off against St. Joseph county's \$7,500, however, the \$6,000 which the shifting of the right of way would cost, and the county's economy is reduced to \$1,500.

Besides the old Michigan state road, the present route at that point, is a straight line, while the commission's plan makes two sharp curves, meaning a large saving to the railroads, but very little to the county. The Emmons' plan indorsed by the railroads, contemplated a straight under-crossing of the railroads, and two square turns. It is pointed out that if present plans for building the road through Elkhart county are carried out, this will be the only crossing of the Lake here in this section of the state.

According to Messrs. Houlihan and Graham, the American Highway association was represented by its attorney at the conference, and promises to use all its influence to get the commission to stand by the old roadbed, on account of the "Safety First" features if nothing else.

International News Service: NEW YORK.—Yesterday was the coldest May 18 in 24 years. The low mark was 44 degrees.

To Raise \$7,500 For Big Addition to Y.M. "Gym;" Campaign Begins Monday

Starting Monday morning, a campaign to raise \$7,500 to be used to erect a new gymnasium will be put on by the Y. M. C. A. The proposed building which will be used to relieve the crowded conditions in the present gymnasium, is to be built on the lot at the rear of the Y. M. C. A. According to the plans of the board of directors, the addition will be used only for a game floor and will need no extra equipment. The building will be 75 feet by 95 feet and 24 feet high. The \$7,500 that is to be raised by subscription among the members and patrons of the association is expected to cover the entire cost of erecting the structure and installing the lighting and heating fixtures.

By erecting the new gymnasium on the lot at the rear of the association buildings, it will be necessary to construct only two walls. The roof will be built so that it will not obstruct the dormitory windows on that side of the building. The new building will triple the present gymnasium floor space.

The addition will be a fire-proof structure with a cement floor, which will be dressed with maple, a metal roof supported by steel trusses, windows and skylights. The floor will be slightly lower than that of the present gymnasium, this being necessary in order to keep from shutting out the light from the dormitories.

To Provide Bleachers. Doors will lead into the room from the old gymnasium, the boys' building and the alley at the north of the association. There will be no balconies around the floor, but collapsible bleachers will be provided in order to accommodate crowds while special contests are being put on.

Estimates on the annual cost of maintaining the new building set the figure at \$625. This will cover the janitor service and the heating and lighting. It is not expected that additional physical directors will be needed, although it is probable that G. A. Cooper, who has been named boys' director, will do some work in teaching classes. Mr. Cooper was formerly assistant physical director here.

Twenty-five captains have been named by the board of directors to take charge of raising the funds for the new building. Each of the captains will name four other men as his assistants. Following are the captains: S. R. Arbozak, Rev. Ray Bird, E. A. Britton, Dr. Charles S. Rosenberg, John B. Campbell, W. O. Davies, Howard Emmons, H. C. Elmore, George Freyer, F. M. Gardner, C. Hisey, Nelson L. Jones, E. I. Kizer, William Laven, L. C. McKee, C. A. Metzler, Dr. H. F. Nuner, Elmer Rodgers, Daniel D. Schurtz, William Studebaker, James Taylor, L. A. Walker and E. C. Witter.

Plans for the campaign will be discussed at a dinner to be given by the directors of the association for the captains and members of the teams and a number of the friends of the association, at 6 o'clock this evening.

BRITISH KNEW REVOLT PLAN, FEARED TO ACT

Testimony of Augustine Birrell Indicates Authorities Feared Public Wrath.

LONDON, May 19.—Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland, took the witness stand today at the investigation into the Irish uprising and corroborated the statement of Sir Mathew Nathan, the chief points of which were: 1.—That the Sinn Feiners received financial aid from the United States. 2.—That the British authorities knew of plans for the uprising but were afraid to act.

Mr. Birrell's statement dealt mainly with the activities of the Sinn Feiners during the past 29 years. He declared that a transmission had been effected in Ireland; that self government had been established in Irish counties on the most democratic lines and that "the most democratic" results followed it.

FRENCH ADMIT LOSS OF SMALL POSITION

French Troops Used by Crown Prince in New Attacks Make Gains.

PARIS, May 19.—The capture of a small French position on Hill No. 287, northwest of Verdun, by the Germans was admitted by the French war office today.

Using new divisions of troops the Germans drove forward on a three-mile front, assaulting the French positions in Avocourt wood, on Hill No. 287 and on Hill No. 204.

The attacks against Hill No. 304, and Avocourt wood were repulsed after the most desperate fighting.

Forty thousand fresh troops, that had just been brought up to the Verdun front, were used by the crown prince in the new assaults against the French lines west of the Meuse.

The preliminary bombardment was carried out with a tremendous number of big guns, the French trenches being drenched with steel before the infantry was sent forward.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Frightened by his own reflection in a mirror, a burglar who entered Philip Tunison's home, shattered the glass with two revolver shots and fled, leaving his collected loot behind.

"PORK" IS CUT FROM CURRENT EXPENSE BILL

Sundry Civil Service Appropriation Measure Contains Many "Preparedness" Provisions.

PROVIDES FUNDS TO FORTIFY PANAMA CANAL

Infantry Barracks in Hawaii and United States and Ammunition Plant to be Built.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The annual sundry civil appropriation bill, one of Uncle Sam's biggest current expenses, was recommended to the house for passage today by the house appropriations committee. The bill carries a total of \$127,237,221.24, an increase of \$26,922,730.79 in last year's bill. The committee explained, however, that the measure showed a decrease under the total appropriations for similar purposes last year, including deficiency appropriations of \$6,818,552.

The bill carries \$9,060,260 for construction and repair of public buildings throughout the country. The committee pruned this appropriation vigorously, cutting \$8,780,520 of last year's appropriations.

For Preparedness. Preparedness appropriations in the bill include: Provisions for armories and arsenals throughout the country totalling \$4,470,627, an increase of \$3,817,025 over last year's appropriation.

Provision for the construction of infantry barracks in Hawaii, costing \$1,127,000, an increase of \$64,000. Sea coast defense barracks in the United States, \$420,000, an increase of \$29,500.

Under armories and arsenals the bill appropriates \$500,000 and authorizes the secretary of war to make contracts totalling \$750,000 for the erection of a field artillery ammunition plant at the Rock Rock Island arsenal.

For sea coast batteries, \$400,000; for purchase of 12-inch mortars, \$120,000; for ammunition, \$1,600,000; for installation of sea coast cannon, \$68,000; for submarine mines, \$240,000; for barracks and other buildings, \$2,000,000.

The estimate for the fortification of the canal zone totalled over \$8,000,000, and supplemental estimates amounted to more than \$3,000,000. Last year's appropriation was only \$2,629,048.

Much "Pork" Cut Out. The bill carries \$446,080 for the federal trade commission, an increase of \$91,308 over last year's provision. The interstate commerce commission is given \$5,440,000, including \$2,500,000 to continue the physical valuation of the railroads of the country. The bill carries \$247,820 for the construction of the government railroad in Alaska, an increase over last year.

Public building appropriations carried in the bill include: Bluffton, Ind., postoffice and site, \$12,500; Elkhart, Ind., postoffice, \$1,000; Greensburg, Ind., postoffice site, \$12,000; Indianapolis, mail conveying machinery, \$20,000.

The committee cut down the appropriation for continued contract work on river and harbor improvement to \$1,482,000, or \$2,489,200 under last year's figures. Appropriations for the reclamation service were also cut, the bill providing \$8,886,000, a reduction of \$4,646,000 under last year's appropriation.

RAIL PRESIDENT QUILTS

A. L. Mohler, Head of Union Pacific Resigns, Effective July 1.

OMAHA, Neb., May 19.—Pres't A. L. Mohler of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line railroads, has resigned, his resignation, which was announced today, will become effective on July 1.

Railroad officials declined to assign any reason for Mr. Mohler's retirement. His friends, however, declare that he has been in ill health for several months and that it is solely for this reason that he is giving up his office. He will continue with the Union Pacific in an advisory capacity.

HONG KONG, May 19.—The American steamer Cacique arrived here today in a damaged condition. The ship sailed from San Francisco on April 5.

Major Who Led to Americans' Rescue



MAJOR GEORGE T. LANGHORNE, in command of the second expedition in Mexico, who has killed six of the bandits who raided Glenn Springs, Texas, has reported to Gen. Funston that he is pursuing the remainder of the outlaw band. Langhorne's men rescued Jesse Doerner and Monroe Payne, two Americans who were carried off in the latest raid.

YOUNG FRENCH FLYER WINS MORE HONORS

Twenty-year-old Adjt. Navarre Victorious in Eleventh Combat With Germans.

PARIS, May 19.—Adj't. Gean Navarre, 20-year-old hero of the French aviation corps, has won further honors. It was officially announced today that the young birdman had been victorious in his 11th combat with flyers of the German army.

In a thrilling conflict high in the air in the Arzonne region Navarre defeated a German aviator thus gaining a lap on his French rival, Lieut. Georges Guynemer.

The friendly contest between these two aviators has thrilled France for several months. Guynemer, who also is only 20 years old, was enrolled in the aviation corps after he had failed four times to pass the physical examination given by army surgeons. Navarre was originally enlisted in the infantry, but sought and secured a transfer to the flying corps.

BOILERS EXPLODED

BERLIN, May 19.—Amsterdam dispatches issued by the Overseas News agency stated that members of the crew of the Cynric on their arrival at Liverpool reported the White Star liner had been sunk by an explosion of its boilers.

BANDIT GANG Routed BY RANCH EMPLOYES

Sixteen Are Killed and Several Captured Following Depredations.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, NEAR NAMUQUIPA, Mexico, May 18 (via radio to Columbus, N. M., May 19).—A strong force of Mexican bandits under the command of Anastasio Dominguez and Pedro Costello was practically annihilated today by 25 native employees of the Hearst ranch at Bahiaguero, according to dispatches which came to Gen. Pershing here. The vagabonds were led by Guadalupe Quosodo.

The bandits had been raiding the Hearst ranch and carrying off property. The vagabonds took their trail and after following them several days finally overtook the band at a small place called Rancho Viejo, 49 miles southwest of Madera.

The bandits were completely surprised. Sixteen of their number were killed in the battle that followed, and a number of prisoners, including Pedro Costello, were taken. The prisoners were taken to Madera and turned over to the Carranza garrison there.

The bandits claimed to have no connection with Pancho Villa, but admitted they were banded together with American and Canadian soldiers.

WILSON PLANS FURTHER PROBE OF LYNCH CASE

President Gravely Concerned Over Fate of American Held For Participation in Irish Rebellion.

"FAIR TRIAL" IS LIMIT OF U. S. INTERCESSION

Government Could Not Stay Execution of Citizen Held Guilty After an Impartial Hearing.

LONDON, May 19.—Up to 8 o'clock this afternoon, the United States embassy was without information as to the fate of Jeremiah C. Lynch, the American sentenced to death for his part in the Irish revolt. It was stated at the embassy that Pres't Wilson's plea for Lynch had been delivered to the war office, but no reply was made.

Unless some word is received within the next few hours, Pres't Wilson is going to make further inquiry of the American embassy at London regarding Lynch. All morning the white house and state department were anxiously awaiting a reply to the message sent to Ambassador Page last night instructing him to intervene in Lynch's behalf. The only word from London was a cable sent yesterday afternoon saying that the embassy had been informed by the American consul at London that Lynch, who was a naturalized American, had been found guilty by a field court martial of complicity in the recent Irish rebellion.

Pres't Wilson is gravely concerned over the case. Hundreds of messages poured into the white house today urging that drastic action be taken to save Lynch if possible.

Will Ask Fair Trial. Officials let it be known that all that is possible for this government to do will be to see that Lynch is given a fair trial. If it is proved that he was guilty of taking part in the uprising, it was said that the British authorities are within their rights in meting out whatever punishment the court decides upon.

Despite this it was learned at the white house that great pressure will be brought upon Great Britain to go slow in Lynch's case. The tremendous widespread indignation that has swept the United States at the execution of the Irish revolutionary leaders has created a grave situation. Eight more there are resolutions pending in both houses of congress expressing "horror" at the execution of the rebel leaders. If an American citizen is executed at this time, it is feared here that it would bring about a crisis.

O'Gorman Asks Action. Sen. O'Gorman of New York, at the urgent request of the New York friends of Lynch, went to the white house last night to urge that action be taken in the prisoner's behalf. He was told that the president was at the theater. He explained the urgency of the case to Sen. Tamm and the latter went to the theater and took the matter up there with the president.

Officials regard Lynch's case as unusually serious. It was pointed out today that the British officials must have refused his request to communicate with the American authorities. The first news that reached the American embassy in London of the case was that Lynch had been tried by court martial and found guilty. It is believed here that he certainly must have tried to get into touch with the American embassy at the time of his arrest.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The state department this morning announced the first official word on the arrest and court martial trial of Jeremiah C. Lynch had just been received from the embassy at London. It had been forwarded to the embassy by the American consul at Dublin. The message was dated yesterday and simply stated that Lynch had been tried May 17 by field court martial for participation in the recent Irish rebellion. The dispatch which was slightly garbled in transmission added that when sentence was passed the department would be advised of it. Officials said it was certain that the dispatch was sent by the embassy before Pres't Wilson's message was received.