

OUR GREAT BATTLESHIPS ARE BUT ENGINES TO PROMOTE THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY—WILSON

The President Reviews the Atlantic Fleet and Addresses Throgs.

A TRIBUTE TO DANIELS
Tells What the Country and Its Navy Stand For—Moral Principle.

REVIEWS LAND PARADE
Progress Through New York Streets Continuous Ovation.

New York, May 17. — President Wilson today reviewed the Atlantic fleet in the Hudson river and, at a luncheon tendered to him on shore by the city of New York, told a distinguished gathering what the country and its navy stood for. The great battleships that lay in the river, he said, were "engines to promote the interests of humanity."

"The inspiring thing about America," the President asserted, "is that she asks nothing for herself except what she has a right to ask for humanity itself."

"What we stand for?" "We want no nation's property; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation."

"It is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speak for those things which all humanity must desire."

The spirit which brooded over the river today, said the President, was "just a solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of moral principle, that there is not anything else she loves, and that there is not anything else for which she will contend."

The President took occasion to pay tribute to Secretary of the Navy Daniels who sat beside him.

A Continuous Ovation.
Although the day was damp and chilly, with occasional downpours of rain, the weather added in no way the enthusiasm with which New York greeted the head of the nation. In the forenoon he reviewed a land parade of 5,000 sailors and marines and from the moment he set foot on shore until he returned to the Mayflower to review the fleet, his progress through the streets was a continuous ovation. He was plainly touched by the welcome accorded him.

Everywhere a spirit of patriotism was shown. Many men and women seized every opportunity to tell the President of their support in the present international crisis. Thousands stood in the chill drizzle while the brigade of sailors and marines marched up Fifth avenue, and during the afternoon, with a cold damp wind blowing across the Hudson, and thousands more later thronged vantage points to watch the Mayflower as she passed up the river between the warships.

The President's remarks at the luncheon were greeted with tremendous applause. He was introduced by Acting Mayor George McAneny.

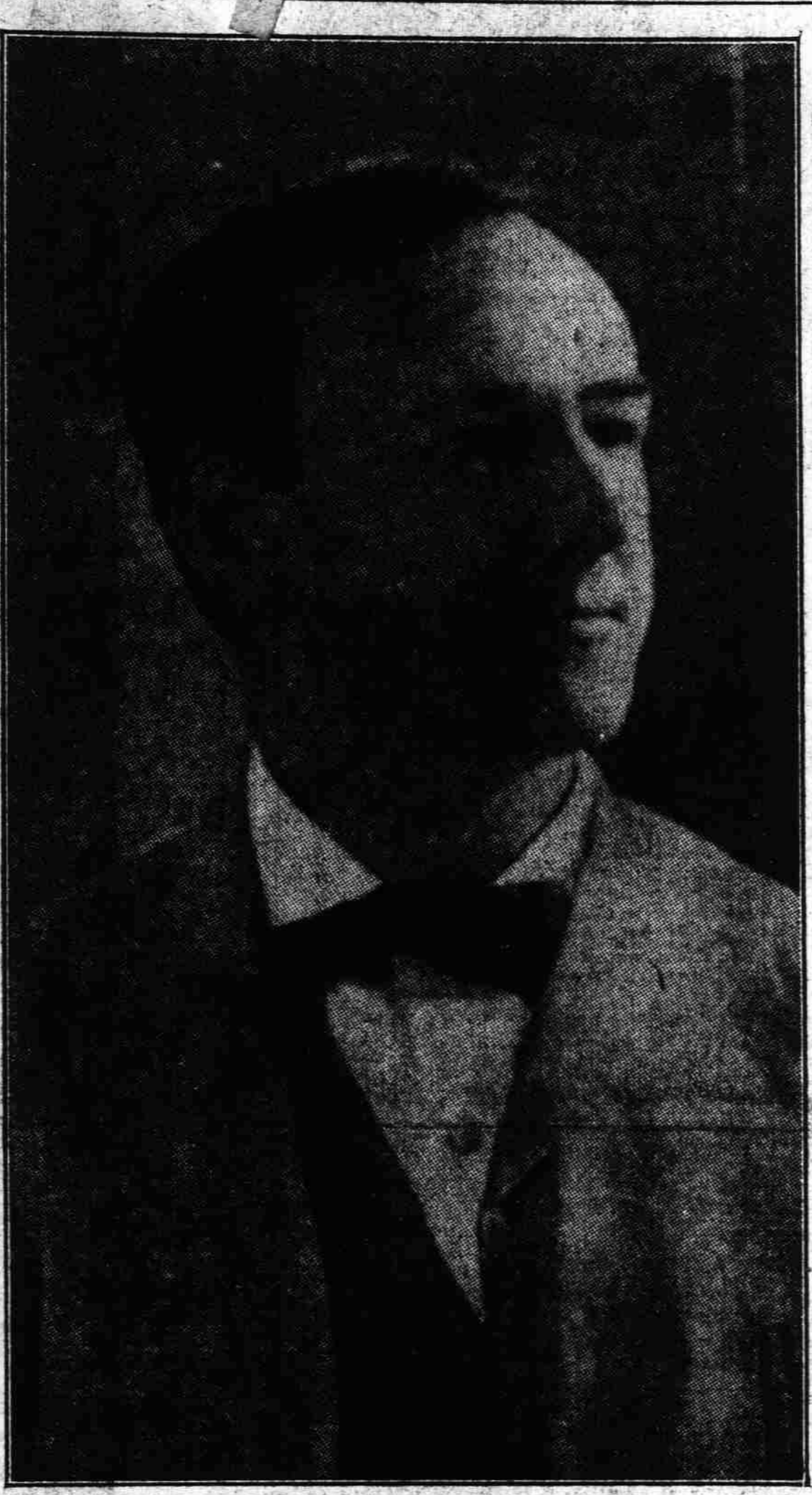
TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.
The text of the President's address follows:
"Mr. Mayor, Mr. Secretary, Admiral Fletcher and Gentlemen of the Fleet: This is not an occasion upon which I wish to make many remarks, but I would like to express my gratitude for the splendid reception which has been accorded me by the representative of the Nation and my profound interest in the navy of the United States.

"This is an interest with which I was apparently born, for it began when I was a youngster and has ripened with my knowledge of the affairs and policies of the United States. I think it is a natural, instructive judgment of the people of the United States that they may express their power appropriately in an act of this kind. My interest is partly, I believe, because that navy somehow is expected to extend their character, not within our borders, where its character is understood, but outside our border, where it is hoped we may occasionally touch others with some slight vision of what America stands for.

"But before I speak of the navy of the United States, I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity which I have had to speak of the Secretary of the Navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counseled with him in intimate fashion that everything should be done and handled—because efficiency is something more than organization, efficiency runs into every well-considered detail of personnel and method. Efficiency runs to the extent of the ideal of a service above every personal interest. So that when

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WILSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO DANIELS



"I want to take advantage of the first public opportunity I have had to speak of the Secretary of the Navy, to express my confidence and my admiration, and to say that he has my unqualified support, for I have counseled with him in intimate fashion. I know how sincerely he has it at heart that everything the navy does and handles should be done and handled as the people of the United States are something more than organization."

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGUESE CABINET IS ASSASSINATED

His Assailant Shot Dead—Trouble Breaks Afresh in Lisbon.

Madrid, (via Paris), May 17.—Joao Chagas, president of the Portuguese cabinet, who was shot on a train while traveling from Oporto to Lisbon died of his wounds, according to the latest reports.

On a Midnight Train.
Lisbon, via London, May 17.—Joao Chagas, the new president of the cabinet, was shot four times with a pistol while on board the midnight train from Oporto. His assailant was Senator Freitas, who also was shot and wounded by a passenger on the train. Senor Chagas was taken to a hospital where it was announced that his condition was grave. In addition to other wounds he is suffering from a fracture of the skull.

Fighting in Lisbon Again.
Madrid, May 17, via Paris.—Fighting in Lisbon has begun again according to the latest news reaching Badajoz. Warships are bombarding the city. More than 100 persons have been killed, including several Spaniards. The Spanish warships Espana and Rio de La Plata and a Spanish torpedo boat have arrived at Lisbon.

Trouble Breaks Out Afresh.
Paris, May 17.—Telegraphing from Lisbon at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says: "Trouble has broken out afresh. Senor Freitas, who shot and wounded Joao Chagas, the head of the new ministry, was shot dead by gendarmes."

Two Hundred Persons Killed.
Paris, May 17.—Lisbon newspapers—a Havas correspondent says—declare that General Florentia Castro, president of the cabinet, asserted that when the revolutionary movement broke out he offered the collective resignation of the ministry to President D'Arraga. It is added that General Castro assured the new cabinet of his loyalty. Two hundred persons killed and 500

GERMANY EXPECTED TO REPLY TO NOTE BEFORE WEEK ENDS

Ambassador Gerard Given No Intimation of Feeling of German Government.

NOR OF THE PEOPLE

German and Austrian Ambassadors Trying Hard to Prevent a Rupture.

Washington, May 17.—Germany is expected to answer the Lusitania note before the end of this week. Ambassador Gerard cabled the State Department today that he had read the document to Herr Von Jagow, the German foreign minister, and that an early reply would be forthcoming.

The ambassador was given no intimation of the feeling of the German government. He was assured merely that the subject would require consideration by high officials and that a reply would be ready soon. As the press had not been permitted to publish the text of the note, the ambassador also was unable to report on the state of public opinion.

In the meantime, both Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, are understood to be actively endeavoring to prevent a rupture of friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

Neither of the diplomats would discuss the subject today. Dr. Dumba conferred with Secretary Bryan and later with other officials at the State Department. It is known that he discussed informally the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania and the sending of the American note and it is understood also that Secretary Bryan apprised President Wilson of the substance of the conversation. Later Dr. Dumba conferred with Count von Bernstorff.

Both the Austrian and German ambassadors are understood to have telegraphed to their governments urging suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships while the diplomatic discussion are in progress.

They have cautioned extreme care lest the sinking of another ship with American lives aboard may lead to an immediate break in relations with the United States by Germany.

Austria is watching with much interest the situation with which her ally is confronted and her influence is being used in the direction of assisting in peaceful settlement. Neither the German nor the Austrian ambassador is informed yet as to the policy the German government finally will follow. The Count von Bernstorff is endeavoring to secure the adoption of a policy by his government which will satisfy public opinion in Germany with reference to the continued use of the submarine as a commerce destroyer.

The general expectation here is that Germany will reiterate her willingness to abandon her present submarine warfare on merchant ships and follow the maritime prize laws, if neutrals will insist on the Allies to permit the shipment of foodstuffs to civilians in belligerent territory. In this connection there has been some consideration in official quarters here as to the advisability of sending a navy of protest to Great Britain against the actual operations of its fleet in enforcing the blockade with Germany.

While the United States recognized the right of the Allies to maintain an effective blockade of the German coast, it never has admitted their right to interrupt trade with neutral countries. (Continued on Page Eight.)

War News at a Glance

Victories in the West for the Allies and a continuation of the Austro-German drive in the East are chronicled in official reports of the various war chancelleries.

Two miles of German trenches captured by the British first army in the region of Richebourg-L'Avoue, the taking of a large number of German prisoners and the annihilation of one German contingent numbering several hundred men, by their own artillery fire, are reported by Field Marshal Sir John French and the Paris war office, in announcing a further success for the British arms in France, north of LaBassee.

German positions, according to Paris, have been taken in the Alilly wood, German attacks near Berry-Au-Bac and on the outskirts of the Forest of LeFret were arrested by the fire of the French and Belgian, German positions have been evacuated owing to a threatened enveloping movement.

The Austrians in Central Galicia advanced toward the upper Dniester and occupied Drohobycz, 40 miles southwest of Lemberg. Italy's final decision is still being withheld. An announcement is expected with the convening of parliament Thursday. Revolutionists again are attacking Lisbon, aided by the warships, which are bombarding the city. More than 100 persons were injured.

Berlin newspapers have published a news agency version of the American note to Germany. (Continued on Page Eight.)

BITTERNESS SHOWN IN RIGGS BANK CASE

Opposing Lawyers Get Into a Heated Wrangle in Court. CALLED DOWN BY JUDGE

Argument on Motions to Dismiss for Want of Jurisdiction in Begun—Government Property Involved One Argument.

Washington, May 17.—Arguing on motions by government counsel to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction the injunction suit brought by the Riggs National bank against Treasury officials began today in the District of Columbia Supreme court.

An indication of the bitterness with which the litigation will be fought developed soon after the case was called. The opposing lawyers engaged in a heated wrangle over publicity methods employed in the proceedings, on which Justice McCooy, presiding, called a halt with the announcement that "this court is not going to be used as a laboratory to test bad blood."

Louis Brandies, Samuel Untermyer and associate counsel for Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and Treasurer John Burke, charged with conspiring to wreck the Riggs bank, filed briefs in support of their motions to dismiss the proceedings. They maintained that "the suit involves the property of the United States, is a suit against the United States," and that the government cannot be made a party to a suit without its consent.

The officers in their dealings with the bank, when they attempted to act in their official capacity and within the law.

The right of the bank to sue in equity also was challenged on a ground that it had an adequate remedy at law.

Frank J. Hogan for the bank, charged in his argument that a political aspect had been injected into the case and that most of the affidavits filed by Secretary McAdoo had nothing to do with the proceedings. He cited authorities to show that officials of the government may be made amenable to the court when they attempt to usurp authority, and asserted that Mr. McAdoo usurped authority by withholding \$5,000 interest on bonds due the Riggs bank.

Referring to Comptroller Williams, Mr. Hogan said: "We hale to the bar an individual who has abandoned being a law administrator and become a law violator."

The attorney dwelt at length on demands for information made on the bank by Mr. Williams. He said the directors of the bank last summer asked the comptroller just what he desired the bank to do, but that no advice or suggestions were received.

In demanding a penalty of \$5,000 from the bank for failure to submit a report of the loans of the institution for 18 years, Mr. Hogan declared that Comptroller Williams made an error. (Continued on Page Eight.)

TEDDY READS WHILE BARNES TESTIFIES

Republican Boss Under Most Rigid Cross-Examination. ON STAND THREE HOURS

Roosevelt's Lawyers Make Grilling Warm—Barnes Tells About Many Things—President Roosevelt "Used Telephone."

Syracuse, N. Y., May 1.—William Barnes was on the witness stand in the Supreme court here more than three hours today, and submitted to the most rigid cross examination counsel for Theodore Roosevelt, defendant in his suit for libel, could devise.

Under a rapid fire of questions, the former chairman of the Republican state committee told about his interest in the anti-race track and direct primaries legislation; about buying and selling a contract for public printing; about what he considered a "legitimate piece of patronage" in the form of printing, and about a score of other things.

In answering one question regarding who was the Republican leader in New York state from 1906 to 1910, Mr. Barnes asserted that while Colonel Roosevelt actually didn't attend the state convention of 1908, he "used the telephone." The defendant then was president of the United States.

Mr. Barnes freely admitted that he had talked to Senator Grattan about the Hart-Agnew racing bill after Patrick McCarren, organization Democrat in the state senate, had informed him that a canvass had revealed that should Senator Grattan vote against the bill it would be defeated. Senator Grattan, according to the records, did so vote.

Mr. Barnes made no secret of the fact that he was opposed to the Hinman-Green direct primary bill and he swore that the \$20,000 claim he assigned to the Albany Journal Company, was not, as stated in the minute book of that corporation, for salary owed him by James B. Lyon, founder of the Albany printing concern which bears his name, but in reality was a debt owed to him by Lyon for a contract for public printing which the plaintiff purchased from the bidder who had secured the contract.

Mr. Barnes said that orders for printing given out by the clerk of the assembly were considered "legitimate patronage." Patronage, the witness defined as being "printing given by favor." He said he at no time considered he should be especially favored, but he did object to being discriminated against in the matter of public printing.

Colonel Roosevelt seemed to have lost some of his interest in Mr. Barnes' remarks. He read a magazine nearly all afternoon.

MANY REFORMS ARE URGED BY BAPTISTS

Southern Convention Creates Educational Commission. ANNUAL MEETING ENDS

No Action Taken With Regard to the Barren-Philathea Movement—Stand Taken for National Prohibition.

Houston, Texas, May 17.—The Southern Baptist Convention, at the final session of its 70th annual meeting here today, created an educational commission, pledged co-operation to the Anti-Saloon League of America and similar organizations, and adopted resolutions deploring the presence of a papal legate at Washington and alleged "efforts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to gain control of our government."

The educational commission will be composed of one representative from each State.

The convention took no action with regard to the Barren and Philathea movement, opposition to which was expressed in a committee report. Discussion of the report was interrupted Saturday by a special order of business, and it was not again taken up.

Before giving his endorsement to the Anti-Saloon League, the convention voiced its objection to the "Centralized form of government," recently adopted by the league, by the insertion of a clause in the report of the committee on temperance and social service insisting that the league "be kept in harmony with our democratic institutions."

Each of the Southern Baptist churches is self-governing, and it was urged that the league be so constituted that each state organization be self-controlling.

The convention will meet next year in Asheville, N. C. The report of the committee on temperance and social service was submitted by Chairman A. J. Barton, of Dallas, superintendent for Texas of the Anti-Saloon League of America. It devoted the greater part of its space to optimistic views. (Continued on Page Eight.)

BRITAIN'S TROOPS ARE HURLING BACK GERMAN ATTACKS

Have Captured All German Trenches South of Richebourg-L'Avoue.

SAYS GENERAL FRENCH

Week-End Passed With Little Activity in the East, Says Vienna.

London, May 17. — Field Marshal Sir John French in a message tonight informed the British people that their troops again had taken the offensive, after a fortnight spent in hurling back German attacks and had swept across and captured all German trenches south of Richebourg L'Avoue, over a two-mile front.

This movement which has resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners, is still under way, and gives indication of being as important in the matter of territory won as was the recent French advance. Elsewhere along the western battle front a lull prevails.

In the East, Vienna reports that Sunday passed with little activity. This is considered here as possibly indicating that the Russians had reached a point where they were able to re-establish their line. The Austrians, however, assert that their army still advances. A home-bound Zeppelin, returning from a raid on England, was attacked today as it reached the Belgian coast. The big gas bag is reported to have been damaged, but the fate of the aircraft was not learned, as it drifted away in the fog out of sight of the attackers.

The strain of waiting for definite news of Italy's intentions with regard to the war, has been relieved somewhat by the statement that nothing further is to be done until Parliament meets Thursday. Meantime, special trains are reported to be in readiness to take the German and Austrian ambassadors out of the country. The German press is gloomy over the situation.

ALLIES WINNING VICTORIES.

According to the Official French Report—Activities in West.

Paris, May 17.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight announces the capture by the British troops of several additional German trenches to the north of La-Bassee, together with a thousand prisoners.

An engagement at Ville-Sur-Tourbe in the French took 400 prisoners and in an attack at the Alilly wood carried several German works and captured 250 prisoners.

The text is as follows: "In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days, with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied west of the Yser canal. We have maintained all our gains on the east bank.

"North of La-Bassee, the British troops who were strongly countered during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. Today they carried several German trenches and inflicted heavy losses.

"One contingent of several hundred Germans caught between the fire of the British marine guns and that of their own artillery was almost entirely exterminated.

"Our allies have taken 1,000 prisoners and some machine guns. "North of Arras, a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing important actions. Nevertheless, the struggle continued actively on the slopes of Lorette especially. There we have repulsed all German counter attacks.

"At Ville Au Bois, near Berry-Au-Bac, the enemy attacked our trenches successively. The Central of wounded prisoners taken by us on Sunday in the affair at Ville-Sur-Tourbe was 350, besides 50 wounded.

"This morning, at break of day, we carried out our attack in the Alilly wood, occupying several German works; we also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners.

"In the outskirts of the forest of Le Pretyr two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

AUSTRIANS CAPTURE DROHOBYCZ

Official Statement Claims Further Advances in Galicia.

Gienna, May 17 (via London).—A further Austrian advance in Galicia is announced in an official statement issued here today. The Austrians have captured Drohobycz, in Central Galicia, about 40 miles southwest of Lemberg. The statement follows: "Compared with the last fortnight obstinate fighting yesterday passed generally without material events along the entire front. Our armies gained further ground.

"Austrian columns advanced toward the upper Dniester and occupied Drohobycz, capturing 500 men and eight machine guns."

GENERAL FRENCH REPORTS.

British Expeditionary Force Achieving Some Successes in France.

London, May 17.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces in France, today sent a report under date of May 17th to the war department here as follows: "This morning several bodies of German successes south of Richebourg L'Avoue (Continued on Page Two)