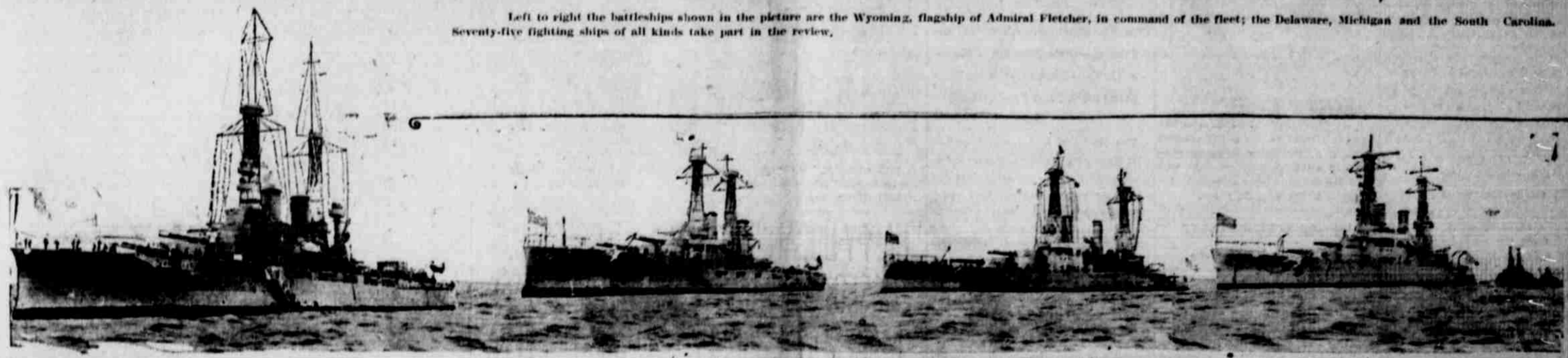


AMERICA'S BIGGEST BATTLESHIPS REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT IN THE NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK

Left to right the battleships shown in the picture are the Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Fletcher, in command of the fleet; the Delaware, Michigan and the South Carolina. Seventy-five fighting ships of all kinds take part in the review.



NEED NAVY TO EXPRESS IDEALS STATES WILSON

Executive Makes Patriotic Address on American Flag and Protection It Carries for American—Navy Praised as Most Efficient—Nation Wants No Territory.

NEW YORK, May 17.—President Wilson delivered a patriotic address on the American flag and the protection it carries for Americans, at a luncheon given today in his honor by the New York citizens' committee for the reception of the Atlantic fleet.

When the president arose to speak soon after reviewing the parade of sailors and marines from the fleet he was enthusiastically cheered. Five hundred army and navy officers and other guests jumped to their feet and applauded. All officers were in full dress uniform. Alton B. Parker, Jacob Schiff, Joseph H. Choate, August Belmont and many other prominent New Yorkers were among those present.

Great Navy Needed

The president declared that the luncheon was not the occasion at which it was wise for him to make an extended address. He said he had always had a deep interest in the navy.

"It is right," he said, "that America should have a great navy to express its character."

The navy, he added, brought the United States in touch with the rest of the world. Secretary Daniels was warmly praised by the president. Under him the navy had become more and more efficient. The secretary, he declared, had his entire support.

Express Our Ideals

The navy of the United States, the president said, "expresses our ideals. The fleet lying here at New York is a great fleet and has nothing of bluster about it."

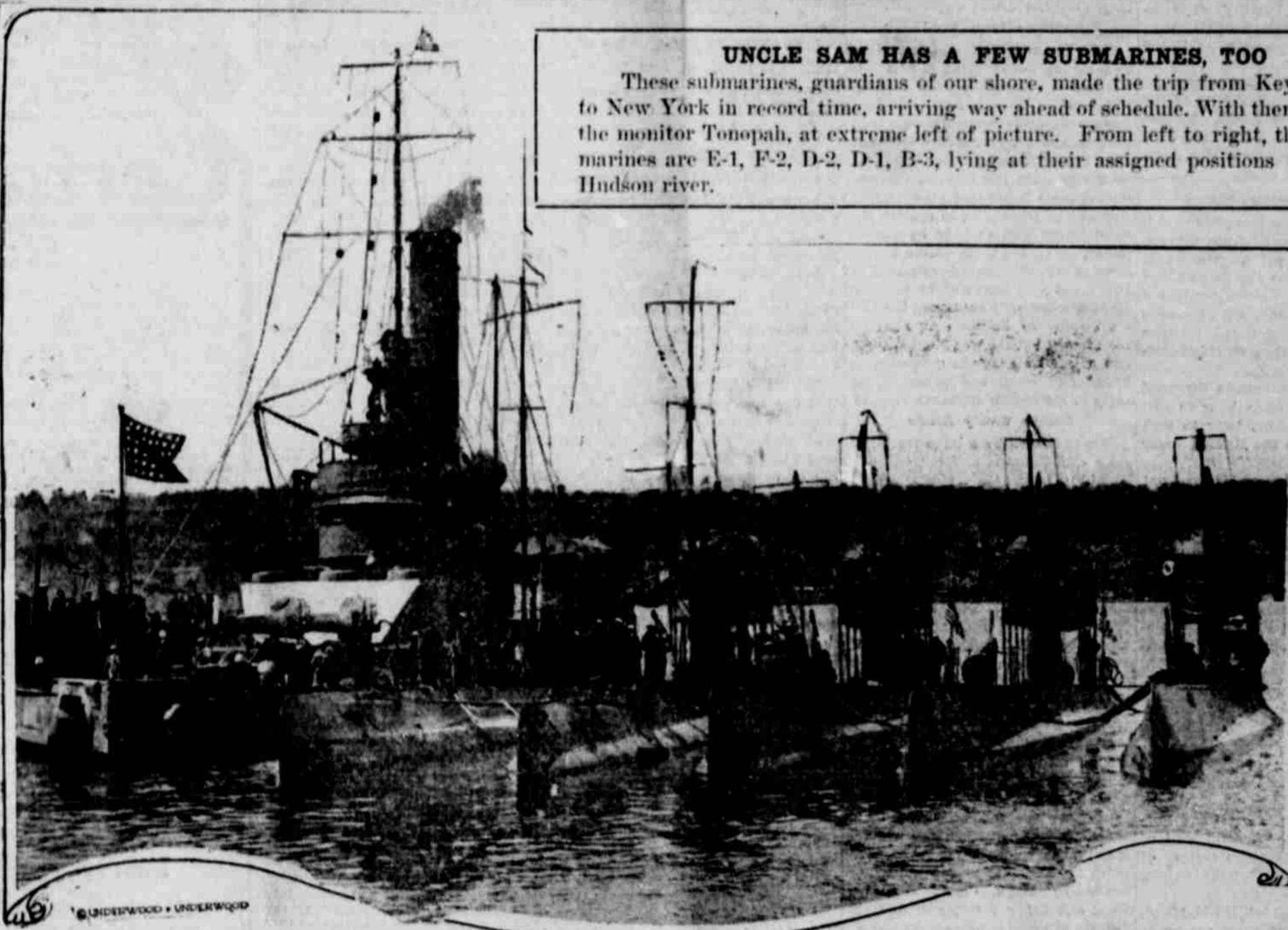
"The great thing about America is that it wants no territory and questions no other nation's honor. We stand for humanity and for the things that humanity wants."

Speaking of the flag, the president asserted that it typified all that was best in the world. "The mission of America," he went on, "is what her soldiers and sailors should think of. They have nothing to do with shaping of policies. Sometimes the persons who run the United States forget the principles it was founded on, but the people themselves never forget."

Force of Principle

"When a crisis occurs in this country it is as if you put your finger on the pulse of the nation, as if you put your hand on the pulse of a dynamo. We lift no threats against any nation or class in the United States. This fleet in the river is a great solemn evidence that the force of America is the force of principle. There is nothing else for which she will contend."

At the conclusion of his address President Wilson left the hotel to inspect the fleet lying at anchor in the Hudson river.



UNCLE SAM HAS A FEW SUBMARINES, TOO

These submarines, guardians of our shore, made the trip from Key West to New York in record time, arriving way ahead of schedule. With them came the monitor Tonopah, at extreme left of picture. From left to right, the submarines are E-1, F-2, D-2, D-1, B-3, lying at their assigned positions in the Hudson river.

GERMAN FRONT BREAKS BEFORE BRITISH ATTACK

General French Announces Advance of Nearly a Mile—French Thrust Continues Both North of Ypres and South of La Bassée—German Assaults Spent.

LONDON, May 17.—Field Marshal Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British army northwest of La Bassée with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German line. This, together with the continuance of the French thrusts both north of Ypres and south of La Bassée, constitutes the outstanding feature of the military situation today.

Military commentators here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line, which, if maintained, must mean a retreat for a considerable section of the invader's forces.

Retake Yser Bridge

Recapture of the bridge over the Yser canal at Steenstraete by the French deprives the Germans of their last connection with the west side of the waterway. German assaults on the British position at Ypres seem to have spent themselves, at least for the moment, as Field Marshal French reports all has been quiet there for the last forty-eight hours.

Official reports from Petrograd do little to minimize the severity of the defeat which the Russians have experienced, practically the whole line from Central Poland to the Carpathians.

Along Eastern Front

The victorious Germanic armies have robbed the Russians of most of the gains of the hard winter and early spring campaign with the exception of Przemysl, which is closely threatened on two sides by hostile forces. In the latest Petrograd communication there is a suggestion that the Russians are crouched behind the river San in readiness for one of those sudden movements such as previously turned defeat to victory for them.

It is evident that the Austro-German forces will leave nothing undone in the attempt to force a crossing of the San. The Russians admit the loss of fifty guns during the retreat of their third army to the San, but assert that most of them were destroyed.

Germany's reply to America and Italy's next step divide diplomatic interest here.

KING CONSTANTINE'S CONDITION SERIOUS

PARIS, May 17.—The condition of King Constantine of Greece has become more serious, says a dispatch from Athens to the Havaas News agency.

Since noon today the fever of his majesty has become higher, and it has been accompanied by restlessness.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY SEEKING PEACEFUL CRISIS SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Dr. Constantine Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, had a long conference today with Secretary Bryan and other state department officials. While the ambassador would not discuss the object of his call, the impression prevailed in well informed circles that he had endeavored to sound out feeling with a view toward assisting in a peaceful settlement of the situation with Germany.

It is known that the Austrian ambassador and Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, have been in close consultation for several days and that Austria is watching with deep interest the course of events between the United States and her ally, throwing her influence in the direction of preventing any rupture in friendly relations.

The seriousness of the sinking of the Lusitania, the intense feeling it has aroused in the United States and the country-wide support which has been given President Wilson's note are facts which both the Austrian and German ambassadors are understood to have communicated to their respective governments. It was believed also that they had cautioned extreme care for the present at least in the submarine warfare to avoid any act which would further intensify feeling in the United States.

'VOTES FOR WOMEN' SHOUT MILITANTS ACCOSTING WILSON

NEW YORK, May 17.—Two women suffragists eluded the heavy guard stationed in the hotel and succeeded in reaching the floor where the president was at luncheon. They managed to see Secretary Tumulty and gave him a letter to be delivered to the president.

Mr. Tumulty told the women they were impolite and would receive no answer to the letter. The letter was written on stationery of the National Executive Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and appealed to the president for his "powerful aid to remove the political disabilities of women."

The women went to the lobby and waited. They told the reporters it would be useless for the president to attempt to elude them.

"If necessary we'll hire a tug and go out to the Mayflower to see him," one of them said. When the president left the room where the luncheon was held, the two women, who had returned, stepped out of an ante room and confronted him exclaimed: "Votes for Women! Votes for Women! Mr. President, we have a message for you!" They got no further in their appeal. Four secret service men seized them quickly and took them away. The president smiled.

WILSON REVIEWS ATLANTIC FLEET

Mighty Armada of Battleships Reviewed by President—Most Powerful Array of American Warships Ever Assembled.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson river today, groomed for review by the president of the United States. The most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port, sixty four in all, the fleet stretched for four miles in a double column of solemn gray, but touched with gayer colors were pennants and ensigns streamed from fighting tops and masts in honor of the occasion. Each battleship was in readiness to thunder out the presidential salute of twenty one guns when the navy yacht Mayflower, with the president on the bridge passed them during the afternoon.

President on Mayflower
Convoys by the cruiser Baltimore, the Mayflower, bringing the president from Washington, reached the harbor last night and after a short halt near Tompkinsville, steamed up the river to anchor off West Forty First street. It was after midnight (Continued on Page 2.)

WOMEN OF TRIESTE HEAD REVOLUTION AGAINST AUSTRIA

ROME, May 17.—A revolution has broken out at Trieste, according to a message to the Idea Nazionale, telegraphed from the frontier. A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because most of the men have been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the palace of the governor, Baron Friessenti. The women cried: "Death to Francis Joseph! Down with Austria!", burned an Austrian flag, together with a portrait of the emperor, and attempted to attack the palace.

The governor ordered gendarmes to charge, and the women retired, fighting stubbornly. Lamp posts were torn up and the signs of tobacconists which bear the Austrian coat of arms because their business is a government monopoly, were destroyed.

The Idea Nazionale dispatch states that forty-seven women were killed and over 300 wounded.

ZEPPELIN SLAUGHTERS WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CALAIS, France, May 17.—A Zeppelin airship coming from the channel flew over Calais last night. It dropped bombs on various quarters of the city, killing two children and wounding one woman. The property damage was slight. After its raid the Zeppelin sailed away in the direction of the sea.

BOOTH-KELLY LOSE TIMBER CLAIMS OF BOOTH'S RELATIONS

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The supreme court affirmed today the decision of the ninth United States circuit court of appeals in cancelling five patents to Oregon lands held by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company because of fraud in entry.

PORTLAND, Or., May 17.—The government's case against the Booth-Kelly Lumber company first came up in the United States district court four years ago.

It was charged that Stephen, Alice, Ethel M. and Lucy La Raut, relatives of R. A. Booth, who was then manager of the lumber company, and Edward Jordan had deeded the lands, located in southern Oregon, to the lumber company shortly after obtaining patents. Evidence also was introduced to show that each had received \$100 for their services.

The district court cancelled the patents of the La Rauts, but upheld that of Jordan. On February 24, 1913, the United States circuit court of appeals cancelled the patent of Jordan also, and the case was carried to the supreme court.

The litigation was brought into unusual prominence, preceding the last general elections, when it was made a campaign issue against Booth, who as republican candidate opposed Senator George E. Chamberlain for election.