

PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR

Bill in Congress Authorizing President to Stop Sale.

WOULD SAVE THE GRAIN

Democrats Await Orders From Him. Agree To Pass Only Measures Proposed By Administration.

Washington.—Nation-wide prohibition for the period of the war will be made an Administration policy, in the judgment of those close enough to the President to reflect his views upon this question.

That the leading officials of the Government have concluded that a fixed restriction upon both the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors should be ordered seems absolutely certain.

House Waits On Wilson.
The question whether there will be prohibition was put squarely up to President Wilson when the House Democrats, in caucus, agreed that the extra session of Congress should be devoted exclusively to war emergency legislation proposed by the President. A resolution to this effect was substituted for one previously adopted, after a vigorous fight, providing for consideration of a bill introduced by Representative Howard, of Georgia, to permit the President to prohibit the manufacture or sale of liquor during the war.

The advisory commission of the National Defense Council is known to favor at least legislation which will stop the manufacture of whiskey and beer. That body is not believed to be in favor of interfering at this time with the sale of the liquor, beer or wines which may be already in stock.

Means Considered.
It is related that members of the council have gone so far in the direction of prohibition as to consider means whereby it may be effected. There is reason to believe that some of them are of the opinion that the President, by an executive order, may bring the manufacture, if not the sale, of liquor to an end. Such an order would be justified, it is said, as a straight war measure.

Others are inclined to the belief that legislation must be enacted before such a move may legally be made. What may be the President's views as to his authority in this matter is not known, nor have his views as to the necessity for prohibition been disclosed. But the fact that his advisers seem to favor definite restrictions indicates that he will propose them.

The effect of the Howard measure would be to produce absolute prohibition in the United States during the war. It not only authorizes the President to stop the manufacture of intoxicants, but it also authorizes him, by proclamation, to prohibit its sale.

Would Save Grain.
"The purpose of my bill," said Mr. Howard, "is to conserve all the grain products for food purposes and to bring about a better moral condition in the country during the war. This measure will save for food purposes 140,000,000 bushels of grain. I have reason to believe that both Congress and high Government officials are convinced that we should close the distilleries and the breweries during the war. It can only be done by including in one of the war measures an amendment giving the President the needed authority."

BUYS 500 TONS OF BACON.

Government Places Order At 35 Cents a Pound.

Chicago.—One million pounds of bacon, at 35 cents a pound, has been purchased here by the Government in the last few days. This is the highest grade of bacon. Among packers it was said that a modification of Government specifications as to bacon would make for economy. Canned sausage and canned corn beef also has been bought in considerable quantities.

NEW CABINET IN SPAIN.

Formed By Marquis Prieto—Romanones Ministry Resigned.

Madrid, via London.—Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, President of the Senate, formed a new Cabinet to take the place of the Ministry of Count de Romanones, who had tendered its resignation. Marquis Prieto at various times held the portfolios of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Works. He is a member of the permanent Hague tribunal.

NAVAL COLLIER BEACHED.

Run Ashore After Being Rammed By Another Vessel.

Washington.—A naval collier, the name of which was not disclosed by the authorities, was beached in Hampton Roads to prevent her from sinking after being rammed by another vessel. The collier now lies in water up to her second deck and with a great hole in her hull. Navy officials say, however, that she can be floated and repaired quickly.

THE FRENCH SWEEP ONWARD

More Than 100 Guns and 19,000 Germans Captured.

SOME FURIOUS FIGHTING

Progress Also Made in Champagne in Face Of Stubborn Resistance. Teuton Counter-Attack Broken By Artillery.

Paris.—Hard fighting continues between the French and the Germans all along the southern front in France. The French War Office, in a late communication, records further progress for the forces of General Nivelle north of the Aisne, in Champagne and in the Argonne forest.

More than 19,000 Germans have been made prisoners and guns in excess of 100 have been captured by the French since the offensive began last week. The War Office communication says: "Between St. Quentin and the Oise there has been great activity by both artilleries, particularly in the region to the north of Crugies."

"To the north of the Aisne our troops, harassing the enemy, have continued to progress toward the Chemin des Dames. We have occupied the village of Sancy."

"In Champagne we have captured several important points of support in the grove of Moronvilliers, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy."

"He have made, since the 16th of April, between Soissons and Auberive, more than 19,000 prisoners. The number of guns we have captured during the same period and which have been counted up to the present exceed 100."

"In the Argonne, after sharp fighting, our detachments penetrated to the second enemy trench. They found a great number of German dead."

"Belgian Communication.—A reconnaissance attempted by the enemy in the region of Stuyvekenskerke was dispersed by our fire. Prisoners remained in the hands of the Belgians."

"Orient.—After brilliant counter-attacks our troops recaptured a few elements of trenches that had been lost on the eighteenth at Tsrvena Stena. About 60 prisoners, most of them Germans, remained in our hands. To the east of the Cerna the Serbian troops repulsed two enemy attacks."

Berlin Reports New Battle.

Berlin.—The official statement issued by the German War Office reports that new engagements developed between Prosnas, east of Rheims and the Suippes valley.

65,000 SHELLS INTO RHEIMS.

Paris.—"Since the first of April 65,000 shells have fallen into Rheims, said Camille Lenoir, Deputy for Rheims, who has just returned to Paris from a visit to his constituency. "The number of houses demolished or set on fire," the Deputy continued, "exceeds anything experienced in preceding bombardments. Germany, with abominable vandalism, again has begun to shell the cathedral."

"I declare on my honor that nothing from a military point of view justifies our enemies in saying that they have reasons to fire on our admirable basillia."

FRANCE HONORS AMERICA.

President Poincare and Ambassador Sharp At Ceremony.

Paris.—An impressive ceremony was held at the Sorbonne by the French Maritime League in honor of the United States. Rear Admiral Lacaze presided and among those present were President Poincare, American Ambassador Sharp and Alexander Millerand, former Minister of War. A large crowd made an enthusiastic demonstration with French and American flags, while the patriotic airs of both countries were played.

RULES FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

Will Be Allowed To Enter United States If Interest Is Innocent.

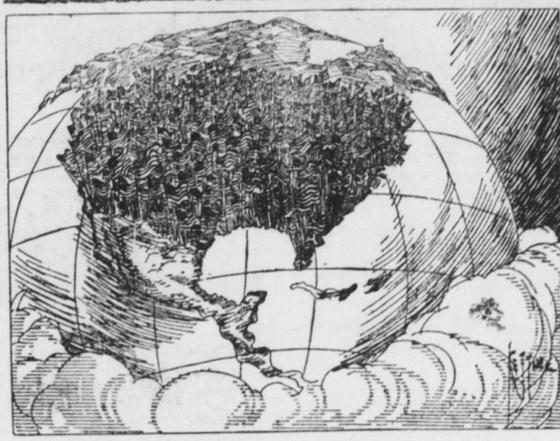
Washington.—Rules for the admission of enemy aliens during the war just announced, require that their applications be passed upon by both the immigration service and the Department of Justice. Enemy aliens will be admitted as readily as any aliens, it is explained if their purpose can be established as innocent. Aliens seeking to depart will be held by the immigration service for Department of Justice investigation.

SIX SONS IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Two Others Of Texas Woman Planning To Enlist.

Houston, Texas.—Six of the eight sons of Mrs. Della Tate are serving their country now and the other two will enlist as soon as they can make provisions for their wives. Mrs. Tate herself announced these facts at a recruiting station as William F. Tate signed up for the navy. The services of the Tates are shared equally by the army and navy.

IN SPRING DRESS



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U. S. DESTROYER SMITH FIRED ON

Wake of Torpedo Seen Crossing Bow of Warship.

FIRST GERMAN WAR NOTICE

Blockade Of Coast May Be Under Way—Navy Ready To Deal With Menace To Ocean Traffic.

Boston.—The war was brought to the shores of this country Tuesday, when the United States destroyer Smith reported by radio that an enemy submarine had tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her 100 miles south of New York at 2:30 A. M. Additional reports were received from the destroyer and were forwarded to Washington. Nothing of an official nature regarding the additional reports was made public here. A suggestion in shipping circles that the lookout on the Smith had perhaps mistaken a large fish for a torpedo in the uncertain light of the early morning met with the reply that the Smith's officers "stood by their original statement."

The Navy Department's version of the original statement was: "Reported from Fire Island Lightship to the Naval Stations at Boston and New York at 2:30 A. M., on the seventeenth, an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith, running apparently submerged. Submarine fired a torpedo at the U. S. S. Smith, which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. Submarine disappeared."

Whether the swift destroyer dashed for the spot where the U-boat was thought to be lurking was not made known by officers who had seen the Smith's report of the incident. Neither could it be learned here whether there was a chance for the Smith's quick fireers to come into action. It was learned, however, that another destroyer passed near the position mentioned in the Smith's report without sighting anything unusual.

Washington.—Warning of the probable presence of a German submarine off the Atlantic Coast was sent broadcast to all ships upon receipt at the Navy Department of a report from the destroyer Smith, on patrol duty, that a torpedo had crossed her bows during the night.

No further word came from the Smith. Navy officials, some of whom are strongly inclined to the belief that the destroyer's lookout was mistaken in his belief that he saw the wake of a torpedo, are awaiting with keen interest additional reports.

The incident serves to illustrate the fact that a rigid patrol has been established off the Atlantic Coast. No details of its operations have been made public.

Presumably the destroyers and heavier craft are operated on the outer circle of the patrol. Motor-craft form the inner lines, which are being extended as rapidly as suitable boats can be equipped and provided with crews.

Whatever steps were taken as a result of the Smith's reporting aside from broadcasting the news were ordered by the commandants of the naval districts involved in co-operation with Capt. H. B. Wilson, commanding the entire patrol service.

FARM ARMY BILL IN HOUSE.

Would Enlist Men Above Military Age and Boys.

Washington.—Representative McCormick, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a volunteer agricultural army during the war, based on the plan worked out by the University of Illinois, approved by the conference of agricultural experts at St. Louis and indorsed by Secretary Houston.

It would enlist volunteers above military age, men of military age, but physically unfit for service and boys over 14 years if physically fit for farm work for service on private farms and on Government operated farms.

CREEL TO DIRECT NEWS BUREAU

Magazine Writer is Appointed Chairman of Committee.

CENSORSHIP WITH PUBLICITY

President Creates Office—Lansing, Baker and Daniels To Be Assisted in Supervising Information For the Press.

Washington.—The American censorship question was settled when President Wilson created by Executive order a Committee on Public Information, to combine the two functions of censorship and publicity, and named George Creel, a magazine writer and former newspaper man, as Executive Chairman of the committee. The other members of the committee are the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, who are authorized to delegate assistants to aid in carrying out the active work of the committee.

In a letter sent to the President recommending the step, and made public at the White House, Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels say that America's needs at present are "confidence, enthusiasm and service," and that these needs will not be met without the fullest publicity on all the vital facts of national defense.

"Even though the co-operation of the press has been generous and patriotic," the letter says, "there is a steadily developing need for some authoritative agency to assure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. Premature or ill-advised announcements of policies, plans, and specific activities, whether innocent or otherwise, would constitute a source of danger."

The decision to vest the functions of press censorship in a committee with a civilian at the head comes as the result of long deliberation over the problem by the Government authorities and after careful consideration of foreign experience. They hope, through combining the censorship with the duties of a publicity committee, with the emphasis on the latter function, to avoid the blunders made by Great Britain in her first efforts to establish satisfactory censorship restrictions.

Although the Committee on Public Information, just established, will assume its duties immediately under the terms of the Executive order. Administration officials are considering the draft of a simple bill to be recommended to Congress with the object of giving the committee statutory authority to carry out its rulings.

MEXICAN ENVOY HEARD.

Diplomatic Relations With U. S. Fully Re-Established.

Washington.—Ignacio Bonillas, the first Mexican Ambassador to be received by the United States since the overthrow of Madero, presented autograph credential letters from General Carranza to President Wilson and was formally accepted as diplomatic representative of the de facto government. He was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Lansing. Especial interest attached to the presentation of the Ambassador because of German machinations in Mexico and the uncertainty as to the attitude of the Carranza government toward the war between the United States and Germany.

SUSPECTED SPY AT V. M. I.

German Arrested Taking Pictures Of Military Institute.

Winchester, Va.—A plot against the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington was disclosed with the arrest of a supposed German spy while he was in the act of taking photographs of the buildings. Cadets are reported to have discovered his presence in remote parts of the campus. Officers who searched him found a plat of buildings, upon which were marked spots where, it is supposed, bombs were to be placed. Extra guards have been set.

\$7,000,000,000 WAR LOAN PASSED

Not a Single Dissenting Vote Recorded Against It.

BILL ENACTED AMID CHEERS

Overwhelming Vote Assured in Senate—The Measure Goes Through Practically As the President Recommended.

Washington.—With a total absence of partisanship the House, by a vote of 389 to 0, passed the Seven Billion-Dollar bill to finance the prosecution of the war against Germany, including a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allies. Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York, who has conscientious scruples against war and appropriations for war, answered "present" when his name was called.

Owing to general pairs and absences only 389 votes were recorded for the bill, but both Democratic Leader Kitchen and Republican Leader Mann announced that all of their members would have voted affirmatively if they had been present. The formality of a roll call would have been dispensed with if several members who voted against the war resolution had not insisted upon having the opportunity of recording themselves in favor of providing money to carry on hostilities now that the nation is at war.

The bill authorizes \$5,000,000,000 in bonds, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to Entente countries, and the issuance of Treasury certificates for \$2,000,000,000 ultimately to be met by increased taxation. Passage of the measure never was in doubt during the two days it was under consideration in the House, and favorable action by an overwhelming vote is assured in the Senate.

Senate Votes Unanimously.

Washington.—The War Finance bill, providing for issuance of \$7,000,000,000 in securities—the largest single war budget in any nation's history—was passed unanimously by the Senate.

After seven hours of discussion the Administration measure was approved by the Senate with few changes in record time.

ONIONS COMING DOWN.

Heavy Shipments From Texas To Decrease Prices.

Washington.—Heavy shipments from Texas soon will relieve the country-wide shortage of onions and send prices down, the Department of Agriculture announced. Within the last few days Texas has begun to supply the country with more than 100 cars of onions daily. The crop is two weeks later this season than usual, but 20 per cent larger than last season.

AMERICAN FLAG PRICES SOAR.

Senate Orders Inquiry To Ascertain If Combine Exists.

Washington.—A resolution by Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the manufacture of American flags, to ascertain whether recent price increases are due to manipulation or unfair trade practices was adopted by the Senate by unanimous consent and without debate.

RUSSIANS PLEDGE LOYALTY.

British and French Labor Delegates Cheered in Petrograd.

Petrograd (via London).—British and French labor deputations sent to extend fraternal greetings to the new Russian Government arrived in Petrograd. The delegations were welcomed by huge crowds within and outside the railway station. Guards of honor were formed by soldiers to escort them.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT AVIATOR.

Joins Canadian Corps, But Would Fight For This Country.

Montreal.—Quentine Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Canadian Aviation Corps to obtain instruction or service with an American army at the European front should such an expedition go abroad, it was announced by Colonel Mulloy, one of the organizers of the Tour of the War Convention.

SONS OF REVOLUTION APPROVE.

For Universal Training and Selective Conscription.

Washington.—Universal military training and selective conscription was approved as the best means of national defense by a unanimous vote of the national advisory committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, in session here. Every citizen was urged to prepare to do his "bit."

GERMAN SAILORS TO PRISON.

Eight Of Those Who Scuttled Ship Will Serve Term.

Charleston, S. C.—Eight members of the crew of the German freighter Liebenfels, recently convicted of scuttling their vessel in Charleston harbor, will abandon their appeals for a new trial.

FARM ARMY FOR FIELDS

It is Just as Patriotic to Enlist for Agriculture as to Go to the Front.

MIGHT FARM ON SHARES

Agricultural Board Named by Governor—C. F. Preston Heads Committee on Mobilization of Farm Industries of Pennsylvania

Harrisburg.—The idea of organizing farmers on a military basis, of creating an agricultural army along the lines of England's industrial army, was outlined here by Charles E. Patton, State Secretary of Agriculture, as a means of securing an increased food production, a better distribution of labor, economical handling of seed, supplies and other matters, together with systematic harvesting and shipping at the end of the season.

A statement issued at the Capitol says that the national Department of Agriculture will ask Congress to authorize the formation of an organization along this line. "The members of this organization," the statement adds, "will receive the same recognition as those persons who enlist for service at the front. It is just as patriotic to enlist in the agricultural army to help raise the needed food for the army and for the people at home as it is to go to the front."

The plan suggested is for township agricultural organizations with a captain, who would be a business man, and organize the farmers and the work needed according to the demands for foodstuffs and the specialty of the district in the way of production. There also would be a lieutenant, four sergeants, 10 corporals and 50 privates. The non-commissioned officers would have charge of the men who enlist for work and would distribute them to farms from which requests for help come, the sergeants having certain territory and the corporals being the foremen.

Through the captain, it is stated, plans can be made for the taking over of farms on a half-share basis or for furnishing of labor at specified rates. Arrangements also are suggested for the gathering and sale of crops and the purchase of machinery.

The township companies, it is suggested, should be organized into a county organization headed by some prominent citizen to rank as colonel, and to have a staff whose business it would be to see that the proper details are made from each township and distributed so as to do the most good. Continuing, the statement says:

"The enlistment can include men over the military age, boys from 14 to 19 years old and men who are unable, on account of some slight physical incapacity, to enter the army or navy ranks."

Secretary Patton has requested that details of organizations effected be sent to the Capitol and has asked bankers, business men and others to unite with farmers so that the men necessary to raise the crops can be secured.

Governor Brumbaugh appointed C. F. Preston as chairman of the Committee on Mobilization of the Agricultural Industries of Pennsylvania for Chester County; Clarence S. Kates, vice-chairman, and Colonel F. M. Holden and W. W. Ridgeway as the third and fourth members of the committee, respectively, whose functions the Governor said are to be duplicated under the farm bureau system in every county in the State.

The Governor received Mr. Preston, who is charge of the Chester County Farm Bureau under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State College and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. A list of fifty-nine names of men whom he has approved to act as chairmen will meet to ascertain from every farmer of their respective townships his precise needs respecting farm labor, machinery, seeds, fertilizers and available acreage for the planting of the largest crops in the history of Chester County.

Governor Brumbaugh approved the recommendations of the delegates of the Chester County farmers, whom he saw at the State Capitol, that the schools and colleges of the entire state be closed during April in order to aid the mobilization on the farms and gardens of the state of hundreds of thousands of pupils.

Further, the Governor approved the enrollment in the service of the United States of an "agricultural division of the industrial army," consisting of farm operators, their sons engaged in farming and other farm labor, this enrollment to serve in lieu of military enlistment.

Students on War Footing.

The Pennsylvania State College student body was placed on a war footing. More than 500 upper class men who have had two years' intensive military training joined a special class to equip them for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. Dr. Edwin E. Sparks, president, will allow these students to substitute military studies for their regular academic work. College credit will be given. Captain A. E. Ahrens, the regular army officer detailed, will examine the applicants for commissions about June 1.