# **COMPANIES SAFE**

esident Issues Proclama tion That Business Will Be Undisturbed

NOTTY PROBLEM HERE

stion of Assuming Risks on Soldiers Under Consideration of Heads

German insurance companies doing busi-em in the United States were assured to-ay in a proclamation by President Wilson hat their business would not be interfered ith. The proclamation is as follows

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Certain insurance compa nies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been ad-mitted to transact the business of inurance in various States of the United States, by means of separate United States branches established pursuant to the laws of such States, and are now ingaged in business under the superion of the insurance departments hereof, with assets in the United ments all in the hands of resident trusees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policy holders in

the United States;
And, whereas the interests of the citizens of the United States in the protection afforded by such insurance are of great magnitude, so that it is deemed to be important that the agencies of panies in the United States be permitted to continue in business; Now, therefore, I. Woodrow Wilson

President of the United States of Amer-ca, by virtue of the power invested in me as such, hereby declare and pro claim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now ngaged in the transaction of busine United States pursuant laws of the several States are hereby authorized and permitted to continue the transaction of their business in accordance with the laws of such States in the same manner and to the same extent as though a state of war did not

Provided, however, that all funds of such establishments now in the pos of their managers or agents which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations regarding the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance super-vising officials of the State in which the principal office of such an establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies b transmitted outside the United States, nor be used as a basis for the establishment directly or indirectly of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for benefit or use of the enemy or any of his allies without the ion of this Government.

In witness whereof, I have hereunted set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eixth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eventeen, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and WOODROW WILSON. "Signed by the President.
"ROBERT LANSING.

"Secretary of State.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND WAR The present great problem, however, is status of the life insurance polic to be drafted into service, but who are liable to be drafted into service. It is engaging e attention of many anxious citizens.

A canvass of the offices of the principal

insurance companies doing business in this city today established the following acts as applying to a large majority of

First, Citizens already holding policies these companies if called to military or naval service will not be called upon to m, and the companies carry out all the provisions of the policies if the insured continues to pay his remiums when due.

Second. Any citizen applying for insur-

ee today, who states that he has no in-ntion of entering the military or mayal service, will receive a policy just as though no war conditions prevailed, without restrictions or extra premiums. This condi-tion is liable to modification at any time and is under consideration by the execu-tives of most of the larger companies. is or extra premiums. This condi-

Third. Any citizen applying today for asurance, who states that he either exects to take up military or naval service or is at present engaged in it, will find companies who will issue him a polic with an extra premium added, and with tain conditions and restrictions imposed. while other companies absolutely refuse to accept such insurance. The amount of the ind also according to the branch service in which the applicant will by en aged. If, for instance, the service in the Quartermaster's Department, sany companies will take such a risk with-

ne life insurance companies, who had "war clause" in policies issued by them d clause is now waived by them clause is now waived, but very few com-

PROVIDENT'S BUSINESS SYSTEM The Provident Life and Trust Company ourth and Chestnut streets, has never in sued policies to military men—that is, regu-lar army officers. It has issued policies to members of the National Guard in the past, and these policies hold good without any extra premium payment, whether the holders of them go to the front or not. Today it would refuse insurance to a mem-ber of the National Guard. Matthew Walker, the head of the insurance depart-ment of the Provident Life and Trust Com-pany, takes a broader view of the obliga-tions of life insurance. of life insurance companies under nt conditions than his company. He that he "doubts the policy of the tives of any life insurance company isurance to men going into serv

even though the mortality should im-"Here, for instance, is our own iny, with millions of securities in its In a war of invasion, where these s are in jeopardy, we call on thes to protect them. y succeed, they are heroes; but we to insure them and at the same time

rill insure the 's'acker.'
There is a great, big question of moral ration involved, and it should be placed

the Penn Mutual the future policy

mpany in reference to insuring cit-who may be called out any day is ponsideration by the executives. presentatives of the big New York are going ahead as they have some time past, but are in exor definite information at any om headquarters.

from headquarters.

The regular monthly meeting of the tion of Life Insurance Presidents, 165 Broadway, New York, yesterday on, the question of future action was a from every angle and, although an of Canadians as well as Ameriabors of the association were heard, sment was reached. It was generated that there would be no astion, but that each company to facile its own course.

The second that the great difficulty in the second that the great difficulty is the second that the great

#### RMAN INSURANCE GERMAN RAIDER OFF NANTUCKET SENDS SHIPS SCURRYING INTO PORT

The spot where the raider was seen was more than 100 miles from Newport and on the scene of the destruction of a num-ber of merchant ships by the German submarine U-53 last October.

marine U-33 last October.

Collector Walcott said the report he received was that the raider passed the light-ship headed west in the direction of New York. It is understood the vessel was not near enough to be clearly distinguished.

Coast guard cutters have endeavored to pick up further information regarding her, but up to noon all efforts had failed.

BOSTON, Mass. April 7.
The maritime department of the Boston
Chamber of Commerce received today

Continued from Page One into port all along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coatts.

The snot where the raider was soon was and also received a report that another supposed raider had been seen off the Vir-

All shipping agencies in Boston were warned and no vessels have left this port since early this morning. Boston ship own-ers having vessels in other ports along the coast have ordered them to remain in port.

WASHINGTON, April 7. A suspicious tooking vessel was sighted steaming toward these shores this morning by the men on duty at Nantucket Light, according to a report received by the Navy Department. No description of the stranger was given out, but it was throught the craft might be a German raider.

#### GERMAN CREW TAKEN PRISONERS AS THEY SINK INTERNED WARSHIP

Continued from Page One

time, having left Cormorant for the purpose of sending a cable to San purpose of sending a cable to San Francisco for supplies. The date of the cluber was dated ectober 12 and the location of the Cormorant was not disclosed.

Permission was not granted to send the cablegram and the officers and men were interned.

On December 14, 1914, the German On December 14, 1914, the German auxiliary cruiser Cormorant appeared off the harbor of Apra and sent a radio asking permission to enter for coal and provisions. She was allowed to enter and the commanding officer permitted to visit the Governor.

permitted to visit the Governor.

Commanding Officer Juckschwerdt stated that he had just come from the South Seas and was short of coal, had only about fifty tons on board and requested 1500 tons of coal and provisions to reach his home port in German East Africa. The Governor replied that he could

only furnish 200 tons of egal and thirty days' provisions only could be spared, and the commanding officer was given the alternative of departing within twenty-four hours or being interned On December 15, 1914, the command-ing officer decided to remain in port and the ship and its personnel were in-

The following were on board; Twenty-one officers, one midshipman, eleven deck officers, 307 petty officers and men, four Chinese and twenty-nine South Sea natives

The Cormorant was formerly a teamsh'p in the Russian volunteer fleet and was captured early in the morning of August 3, by S. M. S. Emden and was formally put in service as a German auxiliary cruiser. Her name before capture was the Rjaesan. During peace she was in the passenger trade peace she was in the passenger trade between Shangfai and Vladivostok. She

was a new, speedy ship, built at the German works of Schrehau, She was taken to Tsing Tao and was overhauled and could do better than seventeen knots She was equipped with guns, manued by a German crew.

The old German gunboat Cormorant was being dismantled at Tring Tao and the captain and most of her crew, were transferred to the newly converted auxiliary cruiser. She was taken the first hight of the war and was the first prize of the Emden. The Russians claim she had been taken inside the territorial borders of Japan, which was prior to Japan entering hostilities

The officia, report on the blowing up of the cruiser came to the department from Captain R. C. Smith, present Governor of The Cormorant figured in dispatches s

onths ago, when a Navy Department scanfal grew out of the treatment of the German erew by Governor General Maxwell at Guam. Commander Cronin, in charge of the naval forces there, caused charges to be filed against Maxwell, alleging that he allowed the Germans unlimited privileges, Cronin caused Maxwell's arrest and had him sent back to the United States in custody. A court of inquiry was appointed t investigate Maxwell's conduct. No report on that has ever been made.

That Germany may stage something spectacular against America within the next few days—such as a repetition of the 2-53 visit-was the confident belief of son flicials today.

The navy, however, can be said to be or

the full lookout for just such moves. everything is being done to check up on Germany's moves.

For instances lighthouses and lightships have been mobilized with the pays, and ordered to report any suspicious incidents

#### AMERICA MAY LEAD WAY TOWARD WORLD PEACE, BRITISH DECLARE

every direction.

The military situation, world-wide polities, economics and international finance all feel the powerful touch of the great republic across the Atlantic.

The expression was heard in official circles today that the action of President Wilson may open the way for him to take the lead for the organization of an international peace and arbitration league at the conclusion of the present conflict. "The vast noral effect of the entrance of America in the war is so immense that it can no more be estimated than the ultimate result of the revolution in Russia," said the Morning Post. "The practical effect can be more casily measured—it insures victors for the Allies." added the paper.

Dispatches from the front dwell upon the good effect of the news from Washington upon the Allied soldiers in the trenches. It buoyed up their spirits and hastred assist-ance of such magnitude as no other neutral country in the world could furnish today.

In France and Belgium, in the snow-apped Alps, in far-away Mes-potamia and capped Alps, in far-away Mes-potamia and amidst the bleak mountains of Macedonia, the way across Russia cheers and shouts of joy was the answer of the soldiers in the trenches to the announcement: America is now with us.

Many of the papers in their comment to-

day follow the same lead as the Morning The tremendous influence of America's | Post in declaring that it is impossible to into the war is making itself felt in say at this time to what American intervention will lead. It is accepted as tainty, however, that it will stimulate the reform movement in Germany and inspire to greater efforts the German Socialists and Liberals who are working for political free-

> The Times says that the intervention of the United States is so pregnant with possibilities that "it baffles understanding on both sides of the Atlantic."

The Daily Telegraph says that the immensity of the meaning of America's entry in the war and its bearing upon the future f civilization cannot be foreseen.

All of this comment emphasizes the attitude of Premier Lloyd George that the United States is no longer isolated, but is a companion Power of the nations of Eu-European politics of the future win have their bearing upon the United States of the Atlantic

Leading British statesmen continue to give expression to optimistic predictions, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Biockade. and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the in the forests of northern Rumania and all | Exchequer, both believe that the end of the war has been brought closer by the entry of the United States.

"May the peace that comes then be honorable and lasting," said the Blockade Min-

#### M'ADOO PLANS COUNCIL OF FINANCE TO HANDLE BILLIONS IN WAR ISSUES

Administration.

The task of furnishing the money not only for American participation in the world conflict, but also in aiding the Allies. so gigantic that it is believed it could etter be cared for by a specially constituted body. If formed it will take the same tatus in regard to the finances of the nation that the Council of National De-ferse does to the nation's industries.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is being assured of the hearty support of the bankers of the country in his undertaking. bankers of the country in his undertaking. He has been told that the bankers do not des're to make any profit from war bonds apeculation, but will use the institutions and facilities for marketing bonds with a view to raising the most money for th national war chest.

The finance council probably would be susposed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as cha'rman, members of the Federal Reserve Board, the chairmen of the House derstood that bon Ways and Means Committee and Banking will be authorized

WASHINGTON, April 7.

A plan for the creation of a war council finance is under consideration by the mittees and a representative group of bank-

The day of marketing Government bonds banking syndicates has passed, and the big new issues of war bonds are to be handled by the twelve Federal re-serve banks as fiscal agents of the Government, according to present plans of the Admin'stration.
While the bankers of the country have

taken a patriotic position and have agreed to assist the Government in every way possible, officials here are not going to market the war loan through private hands. Also, arrangements for the saie of the bonds will be elaborate and specific, fully protecting the Government. Liberal deposits must be made by bidders, or bends before these made by bidders on bonds before the securiies will be turned over.

Speculation in these securities will be dis-ouraged and every issue will be placed beore the public with an appeal that every citizen participate in financing the Govern-ment. In pursuance of this policy it is unment. In pursuance of this policy it is un-derstood that bonds of low denominations

#### "GEE WHIZ! AMERICA HAS DECLARED WAR!" ALLIED ARMIES JUBILANT

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD. | Germans. "Well, those are our fireworks in celebration." April 7 .- "America has declared war!" This was the flash that went jubilantly forward over all field telephone and telegraph lines to the fighting line today.

"Gee whiz! Man, I feel like hugging voiced an ordinari'y quiet staff cap tain of the Canadian forces whose mother was a Philade phian as we approached a group of Canadian officers at an advanced

"The Canadians are proud of the United States—just as proud as any American could be," he continued. "This will mean much in our future of neighborly relations. "D'ye see that?" he inquired, pointing at a hurricane of shells bursting over the

Every man we encountered expressed jubilation over news of the war declaration Congress, clinching the joyful news of resident Wilson's speech. Out in the front-line trenches the Tom

nies hoisted up signboards apprising the "Each board ought to be worth at least a thousand shells," grinningly appraised one officer. "We're now going to give 'em some of Wilson's speech in that way also. Some sentences of that speech are better than hombs." It was noticeable today that none of the German troops taken prisoner knew any-thing about America's entry into the war.

## GERMANY WILL TRY TO MINE U.S. COAST, WASHINGTON INFORMED

WASHINGTON, April 7. German mine-laying submarines will try mine the Atlantic coast of the United States, according to reports reaching here today: Action to checkmate such methods siready has been taken. In addition, e.aborte precautions, naturally, are under way "to capture or destroy" all German subma-rines that may be located on this side of the Atlantic. The report wirelessed by the Entente patrol that hostile submarines had been discovered near the West Indies al-ready is known to all American warship mmanders, and they are taking necessary solutions for protection. Germany's first well are as agreement in the present war are as North Ses and French and The result was

that great damage was caused to Entente and neutral shipping until a mine-sweeping force could be organized from the North Sea trawlers. The United States antici pates a duplication of this action against it, both through mine-laying submarine and vessels which likely have evaded the North Sea pairol of the British fleet.

Meanwhile, the first twenty-four hours of actual war conditions have passed without any serious developments. Because of great precautions taken by the Government there has been no rioting and German subjects generally have been given the maximum of protection. This, too, in the face of reports coming from the best possible sources that more than 100 American citizens are

Cuba will stand by the United States to the extent of declaring wat, while Brazil very probably will do the same. Sinking without warning of the Brazilian steamship Parana has inflamed Brazilian circles gen-Parana has inflamed Brazilian circles generally and latest dispatches show that the Government is being urged to accept that action as an act of war. The State Department is keeping the closest watch on these developments. There has been much pro-German sentiment in Argentine officials and its believed the last check. ircles and it is believed the best check ossible on that nation would be for Brazil formally to follow the course of the United States. Mexico also is being watched closely and the nation is in readiness to handle any hostile move from that country.

The general dragnet against plotters is showing good results. At the Department of Justice it is admitted that the Govern-ment has knowledge of many plotters who have not yet been arrested, but who are being closely watched. Only those against whom the evidence is complete are being arrested at this time. In the case of many others it is expected that the Government will await action by Congress on the explonage bills before going after them.

The Treasury Department today was awaiting reports of the boards of survey appointed at the various ports where inthe various ports where in- very considerable extent

Inquiries regarding the status of these persons have been addressed through the Swiss Minister here.

The influence of the United States on many of the Latin-American countries is being exerted to, the limit against Germany. Cuba will stand by the United States to the extent of declaring wat, while Brazil very probably will do the same. Sinking withthey can be put into commission without

any long delay.

Financing plans are well under way.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today
continued his conference with the leading nembers of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and of the Senate Finance Committee Senator Simmons, chairman of the latter committee, said that he had decided to suggest that in planning the new system of taxation which will permit the nation to 'pay as it goes' a great deal of the war expense the committee consider the methods of taxation now in effect on the other side of the ocean. In addition a num-ber of committees of experts affiliated with the National Council of Defense are work the National Council of Percase are a ling to solve the financial problem. It has been agreed that the Federal Reserve Board will float all bond issues, while a committee named by the Chamber of Commerce of the connection of the council of the co United States, and working in connection with the Council of National Defense, will suggest a method whereby the new financial burden will be distributed equitably. All insuries are to be taxed to the limit to raise money; excess profits will "do their bit." while the income tax will be increased to a

### WILSON SOWS IN EUROPE AMERICAN KIND OF DEMOCRACY—HANOTAUX

PARIS, April 7.—News of the formal entry | democracy. After saying that President of the United States into the war today over- | Wilson had entered the war to end imshadowed all else in national interest. of the discussions on the action of the mighty American republic. The informamighty American republic.
tion that the United States had formally the Entente was flashed to general head-quarters immediately upon its receipt and from headquarters was communicated to the men in the trenches. Everywhere its good effect upon the various troops was

entry of the United States will shorten the conflict. Cabrielle Hanotaux, former Minister of

perialism, militarism and the pan-German cult. M. Hanotaux added. "I am looking forward to see American

at the peace conference table. Their phiegm to that of Britain's will make short shrift of German clumsiness. Rene Viviant, former Premier and now Minister of Justice, said: "Pr sident Wilson's message by its virile

implicity attains grandeur with which few historic documents can compare. George Leygues, chairman of the Com-Statesmen are unanimous in the belief Deputies, said:

"We salute America. The entrance of this great country will shorten the war. The voice which proclaimed 'the right is more precious than peace' will echo down the cen-Foreign Affairs, declared to lay that President Wilson has "sown in the soil of turies, because it sounds like the awakening Europe the seeds of the American kind of a finational conscience."

#### U. S. CAN BUILD MERCHANT CRAFT FASTER THAN U-BOATS CAN SINK 'EM

We can build American merchant ships place where there is a good supply of fir, for than German submarines can sink and a good beach that permits launching in," declared Representative J. W. Alex- easily. It is the plan of the Shipping Board faster than German submarines can sink them," declared Representative J. W. Alexander, of Missouri, chairman of the House I to build vessels of this type from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. 3500 tons, and under 300 feet in length, in discussing today the plans of the Federal Chairman Alexander said that constr

"The Shipping Board has made a survey of the shipbuilding facilities on the Great Lakes, as well as along the coasts of both oceans." he said.

Shipping Board for the purchase or lease of ships to be operated by it. He said that while the 500,000 in additional tennage ob-

"It has been learned that the keels for more than 100 wooden merchant ships can be laid down immediately without interfering with the construction of steel vessels either for the navy or merchant marine. wooden vessels as fast as they can be built.

Wooden vessels can be built virtually Shipping Board to assist the military arms I tion of merchant ships along the elaborat of the Government in winning the war with lines planned would necessitate an appro-Germany. the \$50,000,000 placed in the hands of the

#### ALL COMMERCIAL RADIO STATIONS TAKEN BY NAVY; AMATEURS CLOSED

WASHINGTON, April 7. Shortly after noon today the Navy Department completed the task of taking over all commercial wireless stations in the United States and its possessions.

In all fifty-six wireless stations hereto-

remain under control of the War Depart-The Navy Department is now engaged in closing and dismantling all private amateur stations throughout the country and its

Completion of these plans, authorized by fore used for commercial purposes are now under complete control of the navy.

The army wireless stations, of course. | cxecutive order, will leave the wireless system of the nation under complete control of the Navy Department.

#### COUNSELOR POLK CONFERS WITH ALLIED OFFICIALS AT CAPITAL

series of conferences between British and French officials and Counselor of the State Department Frank L. Polk.

The first of these conferences was between Mr. Polk and the British Ambas-sador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The second conference was between Counselor of the Mr. Polk. It was understood that the con- today.

WASHINGTON, April 7.
Great importance is attached this afterof the United States and the Entente Allies in many war plans and also with the lift-ing by the British and French Govern ments of a part of their trade blacklist against American firms controlled by German capital.

LONDON, April 3 Viscount French, commander-in-chief of ingland's "home forces," conferred with British Embassy Barciay, Commander De England's "home forces," conferred with Blanpre, the French naval attache, and American Ambassador Page at the embassy

#### 69 BATTLES WITH SUBMARINES. BRITISH REPORT, UP TO MARCH 17

LONDON, April 7.

More than sixty-nine combats against German submarines have taken place since February 1-and twenty-nine of these in Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, stated today.

suggesting that he outline for Americans what he thought the problems of the day were in the submarine menace. Several points stand out strikingly in

the German submarine blockade," he said. "It is a confession of weakness and a sign that the Germans have really abandored hope of obtaining a successful issue in a land war. It also appears to be due to a realization that they cannot hope to rontest the mastery of the seas which the Allies have possessed.

"I will not speak of the aspect of the

campaign of brutality in this warfare. It is not new from Germans. Indeed it would rather surprise the Allies-and I think I may say neutrals—if the Germans hesi-tated to employ any means because it was inhuman or contrary to international law. Their Government is a government of force. Thus Any means are justifiable to maintain the nine.

greatness of that state and impose its will on the rest of the world. "It is that spirit we are fighting; it is that doctrine which we must destroy if we wish a durable peace.
"As to the results of the submarine block-

ade I cannot deny that grave losses have been caused shipping, but I do not think I am exaggerating in saying that the losses have fallen very far short of those the Ger-mans hoped to inflict. "Like all builties, the Germans are fondest of attacking those who can't defend them-

selves. Unarmed neutral merchantmen are just the sort of targets that a German submarine hero really likes.

"I am sure you will realize that for naval reasons it is impossible for me to speak very definitely on this subject. "I am authorized to state by the Admiralty, however, that between February 21 and March 17 there were twenty-nine combats between British ships "Remember that from February 1 to Feb

ruary 21. Sir Edward Carson announce not less than forty combats had taken place Thus, to date, there have been over

fit place for democracy."

Secretary Daniels paid a glowing tribute

"If I were asked to name the three great

men of America," he said, "I would name Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley and Woodrow Wilson. No virtue is so near

President Wilson

#### WILSON, BAKER, DANIELS, NATION'S WAR CHIEFS, APPEAL FOR RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, April 7. it on to victory," said Secretary Baker, broadcast throughout the We enter this war to make the world a Appeals went broadcast throughout the ation today for funds to aid the American Red Cross in caring for wounded American soldiers and sailors. The personal appeals of the country's three war heads—President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker—went with them.

President Wilson, in a message transmitted through Secretary Baker at a mass-meeting last night, said it was the duty of every American to do what he or she could to aid in alleviating the suffering which to aid in alleviating the suffering which will follow America's entrance into the It is the duty of the Red Cross to alleviate vorld conflict

world conflict.

"The sanctification from this war will to make this possible by contributing to make the sanctification from the sacrifices we make to push the Red Cross."

# AMERICA URGES CONCORD IN RUSSIA FOR GREAT FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY

WASHINGTON, April 7. The United States has directly appealed to the Russian Government to do everything possible to bring about internal convord, so that German intrigue will not interfere with a successful prosecution of the terfere with a successful prosecution of the war. In a special appear sent to Russia by Secretary Lansing, he characterizes Germany as "the greatest enemy of and menace to democracy in the world." A paragraph of the message was made public by the State Department as follows:

Ambassador David R Francis, Petro-

grad: Inform the Foreign Ministers that the United States Congress, on April 6:

United States and the German Empire The President's proclamation to that effect was issued on the same date. Say to the Minister that this country arrays itself in opposition to the great-est enemy of, and memace to, democ-racy in the world, confident of the final

racy in the world, confident of the final victory of those principles of liberty and lustice upheld by it for nearly 150 years and in consecration to which by all of the civilized countries rests the expectation of universal peace.

Please inform the minister that the Government and people of this country are filled with rejoicing that the people of the great Bussian in the payment.

autocracy and desires to declare to Russia their honest gratification that thus a new tie of unity is united with those which have so long held together the people of the two nations.

It is the ardent hope and anticipation the Government of the United States that the Russian nation, animated by these great ideals, will realize more than ever before the obligation due from it to mankind and the need for the preservation of internal unity and concord so that as a patriotic and united country, it may vanquish the despatic powers which, by violence and machina-tion, menaces the democracy which the people of Russia have proclaim

#### SENATE PLANS TO INCREASE ARMY FUND

WASHINGTON, April 7.-The Senate Military Affairs Committee this afternoon decided to recommend on Mon-ray the im-mediate passage of the \$278,000,000 army appropriation bill. The measure is identi-cally the same as the one introduced last ession except that if does not include uni

The \$278 000,000 is \$38,000,000 more than the amount carried in the bill as passed by the House. It will be used to take care of the immediate need of the regular army and National Guard and has no connection with increases made necessary by the declara-

Universal military training will be recom-leaded to the Senate by the committee in a eparate measure along the lines of the Dambertain bill introduced Tuesday.

The War Department's bill for the raising of troops for war with Germany was not ready for submission to the committee tolay, it was explained. It will be taken up when Secretary of War Baker or General Scott, cuief of staff, will be present to explain it in detail to the committee. House Military Affairs Committee to insert in the General Staff army bill a new pro-vision for conscripting technical or technially trained men for the army, such as ngineers and signal men-

The new provision asks as follows: Provided. That the President is not thorized to raise and maintain by voluniter enlistment or draft as herein provided special and technical troops

as he may deem necessary and to em-body them into organizations and to officer them as provided by this act, Secretary Baker insisted that drafting o enscription was necessary army of 500,000 men asked for in the volunteer system, he said, would not t. He urged that under the drafting work. ystem all classes of people would be liable

o service and there would be no discrim-The Secretary explained that the plan of the department was to raise the regular my and the National Cuard to a strength of 613,000 through voluntary enlistment. The draft of soldiers in batches of 500,000

ill then begin. It is not planned to draft any particular ge from nineleen to twenty-five, but from such of those ages. Exemptions will be a the discretion of the War Department. be Secretary explained, and principally cill be, where eligibles have absolute de-

#### PRESIDENT TO URGE BIG LOAN TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, April 3 The extension of a credit to the Allies more than one billion dollars and probably as much as five billion will be the first step of actual participation in the war under the plan to be suggested to 'ongress by the President, it was learned

Treasury Escretary McAdoo. The conferce was brief. This was taken to mean here is complete agreement between Administration and congressional heads in the matter of money to be raised and to be loaned the Entente Allies. How the Government will raise \$3,500,000,000 it needs as "a starter" The finance aggressive war against Germany

The fact became known following a con-

erence at the Capitol between Senator

is being mapped out today behind closed doors in the office of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. At the department it was said no an-nouncement would be made "right away" regarding today's conference of the Ad-

finance managers. Warning that the haphazard placing of billions of dollars of bonds to finance the war would seriously affect the market and country, Senator John W. Weeks today advocated calling into conference financial experts of the nation before any financial

perations are undertaken. "If the bonds are placed in a haphagard way the market will be seriously affected and the Government be the sufferer," said

Weeks. Immediately following his visit to the Capitol McAdoo returned to his offices in the Treasury Department to confer with lead-ers of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in which body all appropriation measures originate. It is now settled that a large part, of the \$3,500,000,000 already asked for by the Administration will ! raised by a bond issue. The remainder will be raised by taxes. Suggestions of new sources of income through taxation are in-cluded in the plan.

On other sources already taxed the in come will be increased by systematically boosting the tax. Liquor and tobacco will suffer most.

#### MAY ADD PORTFOLIO OF AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON, April 7 Representative Hulbert has proposed a bill creating a department of aeronautics giving its secretary a portfolio in the Presi-

The bill was referred to the House Mili-

tary Committee Chairman Dent promised to appoint a subcommittee at once to consider the measure. All funds now available for army navy aeronauties, plus an additional \$1,000. 000, are to be turned over at once for establishment of the proposed new executive department, which will take over all arms and navy property and personnel pertaining

Seven bureaus would operate under the ecretary of Aeronautics" as follows: Land operations, naval operations, radio communications, construction, aeronautic research, motor power and personnel and

#### Each bureau chief would receive \$5000 year and the assistant secretary \$5000. BRICK COMPANY PAYROLL DEPLETED BY ROBBERS

divinity as patience. It is a providence of the Almighty God that in the last three years we have had men of patience in the Two robbers today held up the paymaster and bookkeeper of the Early Brick Manu-facturing Company, Nicetown lane and E street, and escaped with \$335. Detectives are searching the city for the men. Richard Dodger, bookkeeper, and Wilthe Saturday payroll when two young men about twenty-five years old, entered the office of the company and approached the cashier's cage. Dodger and Murphy were engaged in placing money into pay en-velopes. Suddenly the young men whipped out revolvers and covered Dodger and Murout revolvers and covered Dodger and Mur-phy. One of the robbers gcabbed a pile of bills, find then both ran out of the office and across vacant lots to Wyoming avenue, where they boarded a car going east. The police of the Front and Westmoreland streets station were notified.

> New Head of Jersey Normal Schools New Head of Jersey Normal Schools
> TRENTON. April 7.—The State Board
> of Education today named Dr. John J.
> Savitch, superintendent of schools in Westfield, to succeed Dr. James M. Green, of
> this city, as principal of the New Jersey
> Normal and Model Schools here. He will
> take office July 1. Doctor Savitch fornor's was an assistant State (Intelligence

# GREAT WAR PLAN BEGUN IN STATE

Committee of 15 Undertakes to Marshal Resources of Commonweatlh

WIELD WIDE POWERS

Full Co-operation With Washington and Defense Organizations Wanted

Fifteen men, each wielding the authority of a Lloyd George, today started the var work of marshaling the State's men and resources for the greatest war of history. They are directors of the fifteen depart-They are directors of the fifteen departments into which the Pennsylvania committee of public safety is divided. They face a problem that George Wharton Pepper, head of the committee, described this

afternoon as being "as tremendous as we care to make it and can make it."

Every cobblestone of the cities, every stick and boulder of the countryside will, figuratively, be picked up and scrutinized by this group of powerful specialists or can lead for the work of warfare. ganized for the work of warfare.

No project is too socialistic to be put into effect. The State of Pennsylvania may

effect. The State of Pennsylvania may lease huge tracts of farm land so that it can control food prices. This is one of the plans to be taken up by the Department of Food, Mr. Pepper said. Another scheme is to have laws passed to prohibit hoarding food supplies for high prices.

Power almost regal has been placed in Power almost regal has been placed in the hands of the department chiefs, who comprise such master minds as Samuel Rea. Pennsylvania Railroad president, who will direct transportation, and H. J. Heins, founder of one of the world's most famous

food enterprises. It is part of the essence of the Committee of Public Safety plan that the directors of departments shall have a free hand in the organization and administration of their departments, subject to supervision and control of the executive committee, Mr. announced. By this means the highest efficiency is sought.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL However, nothing will be done, he con-tinued, until exhaustive sefforts have been made to co-operate with the national Gov-ernment. And "no impulsive enterprises will be undertaken merely for the sake of getting busy." Mr. Pepper said.
Mr. Heinz came from Pittsburgh today
and immediately went into conference with

"It is impossible to make definite announcements yet." he said, "but I pledge myself to do anything and to make any acrifices for the sake of our country. As the work of the Pennsylvania committee ges under way, conferences with heads of V. hington departments and with the Counci, of National Defense are being held. Through these organizations the work of committees in all the States is to be systematized and co-ordinated. Washington counsels delay. But the Pennsylvania men are not willing to delay. They are speeding

up as fast as possible. TO FORM RIFLE CLUBS Some of the work will be delayed. Mr. Pepper pointed out, by the necessity of making careful studies of conditions before egislative measures are undertaken. The Military Service and Naval Service Departments, though, are ready to begin at once. Among the military plans outlined by Mr. Pepper are the organization of rifle clubs, the leasing of great tracts of ground suitable for mobilization and drilling of re-cruits and the stimulation of military trainng already started in schools and colleges. The fifteen departments that take in every phase of activity are grouped thus:

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE-Arthur E. New-bold, of Drexel & Co., director, with supernoid, of Drexel & Co., director, with supervision of all finances.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION—J. Benjamin Dimmick, of Seranton, director. Through this branch the committee will keep in touch with the public, through news articles and advertisements.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION—Frank Gunnison, of Eric, director, Legislation sought by other departments will be pressed through this branch.

through this branch.

DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED BODIES—Dr. 3.

B. McCormack, president of University of Pittsburgh, director. This will be a clearing house for co-operation with similar organizations in other States and with the National Security League, Navy League and like se-ganizations. DIVISION OF RELIEF

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND MED-ICINE—T. De Witt Cuyler, president of the Commercial Trust Company, director. DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC RELIEF—Colonsi Louis J. Kolb, president of Kolb Baking Com-pany, director. DIVISION OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF FOOD—H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, director: His branch will make an exhaustive study of economic conditions, with the purpose of protecting the public from exceptions. DEPARTMENT OF MATERIALS—B. Dawies

and other raw materials are in its nurview.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS—
George S. Daylson, of Pittsburgh, president
of the Guif Refining Company, director.

Mobilization of mills and factories for war
use will be conducted, following out work
previously done by the Council of National DEPARTMENT OF MOTORS AND MOTOR TRUCKS—David S. Ludium, president of the Auto-art Company, Ardmore, director, Auto-mobile resources are to be marshaled.

DIVISION OF SERVICE

A census of the State may be undertaken y this division after it has studied the desirability and feasibility of such work and after steps have been taken to stand-ardize the investigation with censuses of DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN SERVICE—Col-onel J. M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, di-rector, overseeing employment of civilians in DEPARTMENT OF WAR materials.

DEPARTMENT OF WALLITARY SERVICE—General Avery D. Andrews, vice president of the diarbor Asphalt Paving Company, director, floculiting and training men for the army is part of its work. It also will ald the Federal Val. Department.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE—E. Walter Clark, of E. W. Clark & Co., director, or clark, of E. W. Clark & Co., director.

ter Clark of E. W. Clark & Co., director, DEFARTMENT OF GUARDS, POLICE AND INSPECTION—Major John C. Groome, who organized the State Constabulary, director. DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS AND WATERWAYS—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, director. Making the most of all transportation facilities is the work of Mr. Rea's division.

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