

CLARK HAS COLD FEET, SAYS GERARD

Speaker Gets Lashing From Former Ambassador. Remarks Applauded

BRITAIN WANTS TROOPS

Speakers Attack Germany and Cheer Issues of England's Campaign in France

NEW YORK, April 27.—Major General T. M. Bridges, representing Great Britain's army on the Balfour high war commission, expressed confidence in a speech at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association tonight that the United States was determined to do its full share in the war against Germany, and he voiced the hope that American troops would soon be fighting beside their allies on the battle fronts of Europe.

There were nearly 900 editors and guests at the dinner and they gave vociferous evidence that they shared both his confidence and hope.

There were hisses when Major Mitchell, in his speech, referred to Speaker Clark and his statement that a consoling was synonymous with "convict" in Missouri, and there was wild applause when Mr. Mitchell earnestly adjured the nation to support the President in his plea for universal military service.

The diners cheered and clapped their hands even more wildly when ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard offered up thanks to a "divine Providence" because Speaker Clark was a chronic sufferer from cold feet. "I was in no position to deal the nation a serious injury, and there was a third outbreak when, in finishing his speech, he asserted that if the United States did not assist in the defeat of Germany, the Kaiser's soldiers would attack the United States at the first opportunity as they had planned to do from the beginning."

BRIDGES GETS A CHANCE

General Bridges, who led with pride of having fought under Marshal Joffre at the Marne, was given an enthusiastic welcome. "He is the man of whom it may be said that he saved the civilized world at the battle of the Marne," said the soldier of England in his tribute to the great French commander.

Speaking as the representative of Mr. Balfour, General Bridges brought with him to the dinner something of the spirit of the battlefields of France and Belgium. He was able to tell from his personal experience something of the scourge of Belgium at the beginning of the war. It was the work of undisciplined soldiers, he declared, but the deliberate plan of the highest German army authorities.

Major General Leonard Wood, who spoke briefly, said he hoped sooner or later to be serving with General Bridges on the French front.

Other speakers were N. W. Rowell, a member of the Ontario Legislature; Irvin Cobb and William Hard.

Evolution was the dominant note of the dinner, from the decorations to the speeches. The invocation was a plea that the strength of the nation be devoted to "humanity's holy cause," and John E. Hodges, the toastmaster, proposed a composite toast to the President, the King of England and the President of France.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who was the chief speaker after General Bridges, made an impassioned appeal for universal military service. It is the only thing which can save the nation from Prussian militarism, he declared. He called upon every publisher present to send a telegram to his paper directing that it come out flatly for the Administration bill and support it by every means in its power. By so doing, he said, "you gentlemen will break a lance for the cause of freedom. We can't go into this war with velvet gloves. We have got to have this bill."

Germany is from 100 to 200 years behind the lines in liberty and democracy, Mr. Gerard asserted. "There may be riots there," he said, "but there will be no revolution."

SENTIMENT MISREPRESENTED

To a certain extent, the former Ambassador asserted, the entrance of the United States in the war was due to the misrepresentation of American sentiment and German sentiment in America by American newspaper men of pro-German sympathies who were standing in the background. But high tribute, however, to Seymour B. Conger, of the Associated Press, and Carl W. Ackerman. They were true Americans, he said.

"The worst enemies in this country today," Mr. Gerard declared, "are the insidious enemies here at home, who misrepresent facts." He also read an extract from an editorial in today's Evening Post, on universal service and denounced it as a deliberate "twisting of facts."

"I got in the habit of reading German

REMARKABLE PICTURE OF FRENCH ENVOYS ON WAY TO U. S.



This photograph was taken on board the battleship bearing the distinguished party to America. Field Marshal Joffre and Minister of Justice Viviani are shown at the left of the group.

papers in Germany," he said, in order to explain why he read that newspaper.

He referred to Speaker Clark as "lost in the terminology of old times" when the Speaker said that the "flower of our young men must first be given an opportunity to volunteer."

It was then that Mr. Gerard referred to the fact that Mr. Clark was a chronic sufferer from cold feet and that he had demonstrated this by his actions at the Democratic convention at Baltimore, when he was a candidate for nomination for President. He said that there was a very good chance that Clark would be nominated, but that he insisted on withdrawing because the count seemed temporarily to be going against him.

"I thank heaven for this," said Mr. Gerard, "and he can thank himself for the fact that he is not now sitting where he could do the nation immeasurable harm."

CLARK IS ATTACKED

Mr. Gerard arraigned Speaker Champ Clark for his advocacy of the volunteer system. He said he had supported Mr. Clark in his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912.

"But, thank heaven," he exclaimed, "some beneficent providence, which keeps the American people from putting forward their near-relationship, intervened."

Referring to Germany's military ambitions before the war, Mr. Gerard said Admiral von Tirpitz had openly advocated the seizure of the coast of Flanders and as a base for operations against England and in the ascendancy, he said, Germans of all types, Mr. Gerard explained, advocated bringing England to her knees, seizing her navy and using British warships to operate against the United States, thereby forcing this country to pay all the expenses of the conflict.

He placed emphasis on the Russian sit-

uation and asserted that if it withdraws from the war or if it acts ineffectively the United States will be brought face to face with German autocracy. He continued:

Now that we are at war with her Germany knows what our sentiments are, and she knows that we will be loyal to our flag. And the Germans who are in the United States will also be loyal, or, if not, we know some instruments of illumination from which they can be depended.

Let no man, be he rich or poor, laborer, miner, manufacturer, business man or whatever his occupation or in what interior part of the country he may live, believe that this is not his war. The lives and safety of himself and his family and the preservation of his property and the right to enjoy the fruits of his labor or industry depend upon its successful outcome. There is no outrage that would not be perpetrated upon us if we lost, and no citizen or section would be immune.

Show Your Colors

Flag Seal Your Letters America First, Last and Always

1000 Seals, \$1.00 3000 Seals, \$2.00 6000 Seals, \$3.60

FENTON LABEL CO. 9th and Thompson

40,000 BOYS TO TILL LAND

Mormon Church Perfects Plans for Great Crop-Raising Camp in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 27.—Plans to enlist 40,000 boys of Utah and Idaho into a crop-raising camp for the summer months, under the direction of the Mormon Church and the Utah Agricultural College, have been completed.

The camp will be in the southern part of Utah. Each boy will be given seed and must sign a contract to plant at least one-eighth of an acre. Beans and corn will be the chief articles raised.

COMMITTEE DRAFTS WAR TAX MEASURE

Provides for Higher Postal Rates and Levies on Profits, Liquors, Tobaccos and Other Products

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The contents of a rough draft of the new war revenue bill tentatively decided upon by the special committee of five members of the Ways and Means committee have become known.

To the income tax, excess profits tax, postal rate increase and stamp taxes the returns to be expected have not been finally computed. The bill so far as determined upon for presentation to the full committee follows:

Postal Rates—Increase first-class rate from two cents to three cents; second-class from one cent to two cents; third-class from one cent to three cents a pound.

The committee has not yet received from First Assistant Postmaster General Koon his estimate as to what amount such increases will bring.

Individual Income Taxes—Lower the minimum for single men to \$1000 and for married men to \$1500; of 2 cents double the normal tax from 2 to 4 per cent, starting the latter rate at \$5000, graduating the rate

down until it applies to minimum incomes at about 2 per cent; start surtaxes at \$2000 and graduate them up to 24 per cent on incomes of more than \$1,000,000 a year, instead of 10 per cent as suggested by Secretary McAdoo.

Corporation Income Taxes—Increase the corporation tax from 2 to 4 per cent on net incomes of corporations.

Excess profits tax—Double the return from this source by leaving the two exemptions—\$5000 and 8 per cent—where they now are, and doubling the tax on excess over those exemptions, applying a 16 per cent tax instead of an 8 per cent tax. The retroactive proposal of Secretary McAdoo probably will not be recommended by the subcommittee.

Stamp taxes—Probably materially reduced under the \$21,000,000 estimated for under the McAdoo schedule. This schedule is left open because of the uncertainties attaching to the probable returns from postal, income and excess profits tax changes.

Passenger transportation tax—About

\$35,000,000 as estimated by Secretary McAdoo.

Freight tax—About \$100,000,000.

Spirits—Including increases in the tax on whisky from \$1.10 to \$2 a gallon and beer from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel, it is hoped to meet the expectations of the McAdoo estimates, or \$115,000,000.

Cigars—\$11,000,000.

Cigarettes—\$17,000,000.

Soft drinks and mineral waters—\$12,200,000.

Smoking and chewing tobacco—\$25,000,000.

Snuff—\$1,500,000.

Wines—\$6,750,000.

Automobiles—\$19,800,000, by a flat tax on manufacturers.

Theatres, baseball and other amusements—\$75,000,000.

Musical instruments—\$7,000,000.

The subcommittee hopes to have the final draft, which will be changed in few particulars from the foregoing, ready for the full committee.

Advertisement for 'This is Clover Day' featuring a four-leaf clover and the name 'Strawbridge & Clothier'.

Advertisement for 'Velvet Joe' pipe tobacco, featuring an illustration of a pipe and text describing its quality and price.

Large advertisement for 'Friday Bargain Day' at Lit Brothers, listing various clothing items and their discounted prices.

Large advertisement for 'The Girard Cigar' featuring an illustration of a man and a woman, and text describing the cigar's quality and availability.

Advertisement for 'Smartest Sports Suits' at Lit Brothers, listing various suit styles and prices.

Advertisement for 'Friday Bargains' at Lit Brothers, listing various household and clothing items with their sale prices.

Advertisement for 'The Man Who Has Put Off Buying His Spring Suit' at Lit Brothers, listing various suit styles and prices.

Advertisement for 'Ample Stocks of Low Shoes for Spring' at Lit Brothers, listing various shoe styles and prices.

Advertisement for 'Hanscom's Own-Make Dainty Chocolates and Mixtures'.

Advertisement for 'The Diary of an Expectant Mother'.