

VIVIANI THANKS CITIZENS OF U. S.

Spokesman for French Mission Salutes American People and Government

OLD FRIENDSHIP REVIVED

Forces of Freedom and Victory Let Loose by the President

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In a statement to the American press Rene Viviani, France's Vice Premier and head of the war mission, said:

I promised to receive you after having reserved, as elementary courtesy required, my first communication solely for the President. I have just had the honor, which I shared with the other members of the mission, of being received by him. I am indeed happy to have been chosen to present the greetings of the French people to the illustrious man whose name is in every French mouth today, whose incomparable message is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect charter of human rights, and which so fully expresses the virtues of your race—long-suffering patience before appealing to force; and force to avenge that long-suffering patience when there can be no other means.

LAUDS AMERICANS IN BUNKS Since you are here to listen to me, I am glad to repeat a thousandfold the expression of our deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception the American people have granted us in Washington. It is not to us, but to our sacred and heroic France that reception was accorded. We were proud to be her children in those unforgettable moments when we read in the radiance of the stars the noble sincerity of your hearts. And I desire to thank also the press of the United States, represented by you. I fully realize the ardent and disinterested help you have given by your tireless propaganda in the cause of right; I know your action has been incalculable. Gentlemen, I thank you.

We have come to this land to salute the American people and its Government, to call to fresh vigor our life-long friendship, sweet and cordial in the ordinary course of our lives, and which these terrible hours have raised to all the ardor of brotherly love—a brotherly love, which in these last years suffering has multiplied its most touching expressions—you have given help, not only in treasure, in every act of kindness and good will; for us your children have shed their blood, and the names of your sacred dead are inscribed forever in our hearts. And it was with a full knowledge of the meaning of what you did that you acted. Your inexhaustible generosity was not the charity of the fortunate to the distressed; it was an affirmation of your conscience, a reasoned approval of your judgment.

READY TO GO TO THE END Your fellow countrymen knew that under the savage assault of a nation of prey which has made war, to quote a famous saying, its national industry, we were upholding democracy with our incomparable allies, faithful and valiant to the death, with all those who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the firing line, the sons of indomitable England, a struggle for the violated rights of man, for that democratic spirit which the forces of autocracy were attempting to crush throughout the world. We are ready to carry that struggle on to the end.

And now, as President Wilson has said, the republic of the United States rises in its strength as a champion of right, and rallies to the side of France and her allies. Only our descendants, when time has removed them sufficiently far from present events, will be able to measure the full significance, the grandeur of a historic act which has sent a thrill through the whole world. From today on all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it cannot be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle, it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors.

To accomplish this great work, which will be carried to completion, we are about to exchange views with the men in your Government of equal quality to help. The co-operation of the Republic of the United States in this world conflict is now assured. We work together as freemen who are resolved to save the health of mankind.



TELLS OF BELGIUM'S WOES Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, only woman member of the American Relief Commission in Belgium, lectures at the Garrick Theatre this afternoon under the auspices of the Belgian Children's Relief Committee.

RED CROSS BENEFITS MUST TAKE NO PROFIT

Chairman of Publicity Department Explains How Name May Be Used

PENALTY FOR VIOLATION

Emblem Shall Not Appear in Advertisement if Only Per Centage Is Given

Through ignorance of laws governing the use of the words "Red Cross," many persons are advertising entertainments for its benefit, using the Red Cross symbol and name without authority. In many cases the entire proceeds of such affairs do not reach the Red Cross, and in order to protect the public only such entertainments as agree to give all the gross proceeds to the Red Cross, meeting expenses from some private source, are authorized by Washington.

Otto Mallory, one of the chairmen of Red Cross publicity departments, in discussing the matter, said today: "Many persons who buy a ticket for \$1 are guaranteed that 100 cents of the dollar reach the treasury of the American Red Cross. But the generous citizen who buys a ticket, supposedly for the benefit of the Red Cross, is also helping to pay salaries of performers or the commissions of promoters."

Unauthorized entertainments may be advertised and the proceeds given to the Red Cross provided the entertainment does not convey the impression that the Red Cross is responsible for its management. In such cases the Red Cross emblem may not be used, and the proceeds may not be divided between the Red Cross and any other beneficiary.

Information concerning these rules may be had if persons who wish to help the Red Cross will write and describe what they wish to do to the Entertainment Authorization Committee, 221 South Eighteenth street, and learn the regulations under which the organization can accept their help. An act of Congress of January 5, 1905, provides a penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment for using the words "Red Cross" or the Red Cross emblem for any business or charitable purpose. This act is being enforced by the Philadelphia police, in order to protect persons wishing to help this branch of national service from being imposed upon by unauthorized people.

ALLIED NAVIES TO CLEAR SEAS

Britain's Naval Representative Expects U. S. Aid Will Remove Menace

FEAR ARMED VESSELS

U-Boats Seldom Risk Encounters With Ships Able to Put Up Fight

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, Britain's naval representative in the mission now here, told a group of newspaper correspondents of his confidence that the Allies, with the many devices for combating submarines in use and contemplated, and aided by American co-operation, will eventually overcome the German undersea menace.

It is only a question of time, he said, before the seas will be made safe. Aside from the means which can be used to destroy them, he believes, a growing shortage in Germany of material for building and of men for manning the submarines must in time have its effect in checking the feverish activity with which the Germans are turning out their commerce destroyers.

Admiral de Chair believes that arming merchant ships by the very best means for several months, he believes, the last year, he said, the Germans have been avoiding the armed British shipping and have devoted their attention chiefly to the unarmed neutral vessels.

"A submarine does not like an armed ship," he said.

He paid a warm tribute to the American navy and to the aid which it can render to the cause.

"I know the spirit of the United States navy," he said. "I know they want to be up and doing. Asked about the reported sinking of a submarine by the Mongolia, he said: 'Well, I certainly hope the Mongolia got her.'"

The admiral received the correspondents in the music room at the MacVeagh mansion, where he, with the other leaders of the British mission, is staying.

Admiral de Chair is a man of slightly more than fifty, a little over medium height with smooth face and gray hair. He was dressed very simply in a plain blue uniform, the severity of its appearance relieved by several ribbons denoting his medals and decorations on the left breast of the coat.

His account of his own experience and of the work of the British Navy was almost matter-of-fact in its simplicity, and raised many of the incidents which he related gained emphasis through the obvious restraint with which they were told.

Admiral de Chair was in active service in the North Sea for twenty-one months. He then served seven months as an adviser in the Foreign Office until the time he was ordered to accompany the mission. He was naval attaché at the British embassy in 1902 and 1903, and held of his great pleasure over being sent here again and over the reception which he and the other members of the party were given.

All through the work of patrolling the seas Admiral de Chair said, the British were compelled to use the utmost caution in guarding against disguised German raiders. All merchant vessels had to be examined most carefully to prevent any hostile ships from slipping through to prey on commerce. In 1915 alone his fleet examined 3100 merchant ships.

"Our orders were to be as careful as possible to avoid inconveniencing neutral shipping," he said, "and to be of service to them in seeing that they got through safely. Indeed, we often had to act to protect them against the submarines, and we aided many of them in getting away.

"The submarine does not like a warship, and usually when one had stopped a merchant ship and ordered the crew to the boats a shot from us, no matter how far away we were or how far from the mark it struck, was enough to make the submarine dive for safety. During the last year since we have been arming our ships, they have usually avoided these vessels to pursue the unarmed neutrals."

He told of one experience which a British trawler had with a submarine. The U-boat came up so close to the trawler that the two vessels touched. One member of the trawler's crew of four men called to another for "something to smash the thing with." He was handed a shovel and proceeded with that to smash the glass in the U-boat's periscope. The submarine was thus rendered incapable of diving and rose fully to the surface. The hatches were opened, and the German crew stepped out on deck, and one of them waved a white flag. "The occasion would have been somewhat awkward for the trawler," Admiral de Chair said, "with its crew of four to take care of thirty-seven Germans had not a British destroyer happened along in time to take the surrender. The others were taken aboard the destroyer.

The Admiral spoke of the memorable lessons the Allies had learned in the war, and said he and his colleagues had come to place them at the disposal of the American Government.

"I only wish," he said, "that I could tell you the number of German submarines that we have sunk. Unfortunately, however, that is a naval secret, as also is the means of detection of submarines and of combating them, which it will be necessary to guard in closest secrecy until the end of the war. Your navy has been furnished with full details, however, by the present mission."

Of the prospect of submarines appearing in American waters Admiral de Chair said: "It would not surprise Germany to inaugurate a general submarine campaign off the American coast unless she could also establish bases here. Each submarine carries from eight to ten torpedoes besides a limited fuel supply, which would largely be wasted in the long trip over and back, not to mention the warm reception she would probably receive.

"Other submarines to supply fuel and torpedoes are known to be in operation, but little direct evidence has been received that they are successful. The great difficulty in locating this sort of mines on patrol is largely responsible. As a result, the Germans prefer to stay out for two or three weeks and then return to port, whence they are sent out again almost before the crews have had time to reach shore.

"Nobody knows exactly how many submarines the Germans are building, but we know they are working at feverish speed and have heard reports that they are turning out from two to three a week. The time of construction is about eight months after the Germans begin working at feverish speed, and great uncertainty exists as to how long Germany can continue to supply both vessels and torpedoes. We only wish the press could help us to learn this.

"The entrance of the American fleet into the war hardly makes it more probable that the Allies will send their big fleets in after the Germans. It is a general strategy to risk war vessels against land fortifications. Nevertheless, we continue, as during nearly three years, to hope that the Germans will come out to meet us, and we will meet them, as we did in going so close to their shores in the Jutland fight."

Admiral de Chair sketched vividly the last night of the past year, the terrible winter storm which sometimes sends vessels to the bottom without leaving a trace. The menace of floating mines, the hide-and-seek game between submarines and their prey and the ever-present tension and alarm.

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JOINS AMBULANCE CORPS Ralph Adams, connected with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, will sail for France tomorrow to duty behind the battle lines. He is twenty-three years old.

MEN CAUGHT IN COAL PLANT

Two, With Flashlights, Skeleton Keys and Bottle, Arrested

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 27.—Two men having flashlights, skeleton keys and a bottle of undetermined liquid in their pockets were arrested while trying to enter a coal shed at the Lehigh Coke Company's plant at Dinder. Justice Devlin sent them to the Eastern jail for ten days pending investigation.

The men said they were William Jackson, twenty years old, of Livingston, N. J., and William Haine, twenty-two years old, of Newark, N. J. They declared they were looking for work.

CAMPBELL'S SHAG TOBACCO advertisement featuring an illustration of a man smoking and text describing the product.

HOLLWEG TO MAKE NEW PEACE MOVE

Chancellor Reported Planning to State Moderate Terms

MAY ACT NEXT MONTH

Scheidemann, Leader of Socialists, Again on Mission at Copenhagen

AMSTERDAM, April 27.—The Tijd publishes the following statement from its correspondent in Germany, who is usually most reliable:

If I am not misinformed, the German peace terms will be set forth more definitely in a speech which the Chancellor will deliver in the Reichstag during the coming month. These terms, it appears, will be moderate and acceptable.

A sort of circular letter has been sent by the Kaiser's Chancellor to the various State governments in Germany pointing out that strikes have taken place in certain works which are of great importance for carrying on war operations. The governmental authorities, says von Bethmann-Hollweg, must take action against such criminal disorders, and that all who are so disloyal and have so lost sense of honor as to take part in such movements must be punished as severely as possible.

BERLIN, April 27.—The remarks of the inspired Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on the German war aims have raised a protest in organs of all parties in the Vorwarts to the Kreuzzeitung. No one is satisfied, though at the same time every one finds some consolation in what remains unsaid in this semi-official statement. The Tagblatt describes the situation created in political circles by the Norddeutsche's article as follows:

"We, too, consider these utterances anything but a masterpiece. It is deplorable that all declarations of the German Government regarding the question of war aims are unintelligible, artificial, indistinct, of many meanings. We have remarked nearly every time the Chancellor speaks this subject or whenever some unwise prophet has orated in the Norddeutsche. In all these cases we protested that the language was more harmful than beneficial; that among parts of the German people is confirmed or permitted to continue annexationist inclinations which must afterward be disappointed; that foreign countries it could not win us the good will of pacifists, but would be used against us by war-mad enemies.

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CEDARWOOD EARL & WILSON Collars advertisement with logo and text.

S. Kind & Sons, 1110 Chestnut St. advertisement for silverware sale.

UKULELES advertisement for Fred C. Meyer & Co.

Colburn's Mustard Spices advertisement.

CHARGE IT! advertisement for Stern's charge accounts.

Mawson & DeMany hat sale advertisement with illustrations of hats and text.

STERN & CO advertisement for home furnishings.