HELP RUSSIAN NATION IS PLEDGE OF LEAGUE

Prominent Americans Band Together to Support President's Declaration

TO PROMOTE FREEDOM

New Organization Assures Slavs It Will Aid Rehabilitation of Their Country

Washington, May 3.—Adoption of a definite program for a national movement to support President Wilson's recent declarations relative to Russia and to awaken the American people to the vital importance of the freedom of the Russian people to the future of our own country and to the permanent peace of the world was announced by the executive committee of the American League to Aid and Co-operate with Russia.

The executive committee of the organization, at its first meeting, held in the offices of Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, elected Herbert L. Carpenter, of New York, chairman of the executive committee, and Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, president of the league.

Colonel William Boyce Thompson, of the Red Cross mission to Russia and a prominent figure in Russian matters, was elected first vice president. The other officers elected were: Oscar S. Straus, second vice president; James Duncan, third vice president; Frederick C. Howe, fourth vice president, and George P. Wahley, treasurer.

The purposes of the league were outlined in resolutions pledging the co-ordination of unofficial forces in the United States to promote Russian freedom, the league hoping to act for the people of the United States in a manner in which the Government is prevented by diplomatic procedure.

These resolutions follow:

"Whereas, The President of the United States, speaking in behalf of the American people, has assured Russia of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire, and declared that: The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy; and

"Whereas, The President, in his recent message to the Soviet Congress at Moscow, concluded the saying: 'The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life'; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American League to Aid and Co-operate With Russia, organized to co-ordinate the unofficial forces of our country in the work of co-operation with the people of Russia and representing all classes of American citizenship, expresses its confidence in the Russian people, its deep admiration of their sacrifices in this great war and its realization of the vital importance of a common understanding and action between the peoples of Russia and the United States, and through its executive committee hereby pledges itself to exert its energy and full force toward effectively safeguarding our common liberty and toward throwing off the yoke of autocratic power, to the end that the world may enjoy a lasting peace and fair dealing between all nations."

Members of the executive committee of the league were present at the meeting with only a few exceptions. Among them are Senator William E. Borah, Senator Calder, Herbert L. Carpenter, Charles A. Coffin, Representative Henry A. Cooper, Prof. John Dewey, James Duncan, Representative Henry D. Flood, George Gibbs, Samuel Gompers, Frank J. Goodnow, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Prof. Samuel N. Harper, Samuel R. Hill, Frederick C. Howe, Senator Owen, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Prof. V. K. Simkhovitch, John W. Slaughter, Henry L. Slobodine, Lincoln Steffens, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, Colonel William Boyce Thompson, Dr. William H. Welch, Daniel Willard and Senator John Sharp Williams.

Break Pledge of Kaiser on Reform

Continued from Page One

democracy behind its back while Junkerism has both fists free will cause a storm in the country, with far-reaching results which cannot be foretold.

That passion is white hot and the tension tremendous in the country is shown by full reports of the debate now to hand. How high this long, pent-up feeling ran may be judged by a remark of Count Spee—a landowner, aristocrat and major in the army, who belongs to the same party as Von Hertling—about the "damned peace resolution of July," and Socialist Hoffman's stinging rejoinder that Spee appeared as if he had spent a rowdy night at an officers' club and that if reform were postponed until after the war as Spee proposed, he (Hoffman) would appeal to the soldiers at the front to fling away their arms.

Other such passages at arms show that intense passion is ruling on the question, and the rejection of the Socialist motion will add fuel to the flames of anger.

The Junker press, of course, has been demanding the rejection of the reform, setting it forth as a promise wrung from the Kaiser by Von Bethmann-Hollweg. The July promise was a "hideous error," says the militarist organ, Die Post, for example. The Vossische Zeitung points to the "shameful and unworthy scenes" in the House.

The Berliner Tageblatt will have nothing to do with a compromise. Vorwaerts, writing in anticipation of the rejection of the equal franchise proposal on the second reading, said it would in that case be time to dig a deep grave for democratic hopes in Prussia, and writes the words on the headstone:

"Here lies a king's promise, killed by the breach of faith of his minister, Anno Domini 1918."

Undoubtedly there exists in wide democratic circles a firm conviction that Von Hertling is acting in concert with the reactionary forces, and the weakness displayed in his speech will greatly increase the bitterness with which the remaining part of the struggle will be fought. It is difficult to see how he can avoid a crisis which will put completely in the shade all those which have ruffled the surface of the German political [illegible] since the war began.

Of what extraordinary mentality the Prussian reactionaries are possessed is [illegible] in a compromise suggested. The reactionaries of the National Liberal party, in their efforts to prevent one-man vote from becoming the law in Prussia, put forward a [illegible] of agreement which no fool, even, in any other country would have [illegible] of suggesting.

The whole idea, of course, is to prevent the spread of the franchise in democratic [illegible] and to arm with a double vote all [illegible] are almost certain to be re[illegible]. By the proposal, it is suggested that every man should have one [illegible] that an additional vote should [illegible] four classes of people [illegible] are so arranged that all [illegible] higher officials [illegible] their own business and so [illegible] additional vote at the end of one year, while the lower officials and the working classes would have to remain ten years in the same employ before they enjoyed the same right.

As Vorwaerts points out, the scheme would mobilize the whole bureaucracy against democracy. If, for example, a skilled worker took a better position with another firm and could thus be more economically valuable to the State he would lose for a number of years his chance of obtaining this additional vote. If a man opened a tobacco shop, no matter how small, he would get this franchise advantage at the end of one year, but a minor official must wait ten years and take care not to change his profession. A milkman would have nine years' start of a newspaper compositor in the race for the full rights of Prussian citizenship. The manager of a branch establishment of any business might obtain his two votes in a year, but if he were called to a high position though not a leading one, at the head office he would at once be robbed of one of his votes.

Surely no more idiotic scheme has ever been put forward even in Prussian political history, with its numerous and variegated stupidities.

Anglo-French Gain On Picardy Front

Continued from Page One

enemy in the Arras and Lens sectors and around Merris and St. Venant, respectively north and south of the tip of the Armentieres salient.

The Paris day statement, on operations in Picardy, announced the repulse of a strong German raid Wednesday night near Thennes, above the Luce, and a successful French raid at Le Monchel, on the tip of the Hailles-Hangard wedge, where prisoners were taken.

The artillery [illegible] only before Amiens, but between Lassigny and Noyon and to the southeast of Coucy, on the south side of the Oise.

There has been such a development of artillery work in Picardy within the last forty-eight hours that it seems quite possible Germany is preparing to shift her assaults from Flanders back to the Somme, where they are renewed, or that simultaneous advances will be attempted in both theatres.

Military authorities regard the present lull as the proverbial "quiet before the storm," and are confident that General von Ludendorff will strike again the moment he has finished reorganizing the divisions shattered in the Ypres-Kemmel operations on Sunday and Monday last.

GERMAN LOSS IS 350,000 OF 2,500,000 MEN IN DRIVE

French Army Headquarters, May 3.—The Germans, having thrown 2,500,000 men into the drives in Picardy and Flanders, with a loss of 350,000, are beginning to realize that their reserves are not greater than General Foch's.

In six weeks the enemy hurled 126 divisions into the battle. Many of these have been twice engaged and some thrice. Adding these engagements together, there is a total of 178 engagements of divisions, amounting to a total of 2,500,000 men. As a German division is never withdrawn until it has lost an average of 25 per cent, the enemy's loss since the beginning of the battle is estimated at not less than [illegible].

The Germans began the offensive with a reserve of [illegible] divisions in France and Belgium. Before these can [illegible] the 1919 class, [illegible] half of whom are under training. The enemy's gambler's [illegible] half exhausted before he has covered anything like half the distance to his goal. His reckless employment of divisions has left him with a total of sixty-six out of 206 in France which have not yet been engaged. Of these, twelve are landsturm divisions, which cannot be used for the purposes of an offensive. The Germans thus can have little hope that the remaining sixty divisions can accomplish what the first 126 failed to achieve.

Austrian Revolution Held Up by Battle

Continued from Page One

consequent illness everywhere in Austria. Vienna itself is on the brink of starvation, and although the food speculators are believed to have laid inconsiderable hoards, the town lives from hand to mouth. A railway strike of two or three days would suffice to leave it foodless.

"There is no catastrophe that the government fears more than a railroad strike. To counteract strike propaganda agents have been bribed to spread reports among the workmen that machine guns have been posted on the housetops along the principal streets for use in case of a rising.

"The Germans are introducing other Berlin methods of persuasion to docility. Three months ago, for instance, they brought over the directors of the Socialist Arbiter Zeitung and got that paper discreetly to discourage the activists. The Socialist group and the Czechs, the most resolute and best organized anti-German groups in Austria, were dismayed quite recently to find Germanophile [illegible] in their midst.

"As for the southern Slavs, the procedure of the United States, Italy and the Entente, although perilously long postponed, is bearing fruit. News that the Entente recognizes a separate southern Slav nation has in whispers already thrilled the southern Slav soldiers on the Austrian front. All these people, so long browbeaten into obedience, are, nevertheless, like the Austrian workmen in the towns, looking with frightened and haggard eyes to the great battle in the West. Unless the Germans win a decision there and win it quickly, strange things are going to happen in Austria.

"Another Verdun, whatever it means for Germany, means in Austria despair and a revolution of despair and men mad with hunger. The Austrian ice floe is cracking and may break up at any moment."

From Today's Public Ledger.

Italian Headquarters, May 2.—I have just visited a detachment of Czech-Slovak troops now engaged on this front against Austria. They are the first group of their race who since the seventeenth century have faced their oppressors on the battlefield. They are the nucleus of the Bohemian or Czech-Slovak army of their own. They wear at present the Italian uniform. I never have seen finer or sturdier men. When they first found themselves matched against the German-Austrian troops they could scarcely be restrained. The first patrol went out singing under the Austrian fire. The Austrians became ragged and demoralized as the Czech-Slovaks advanced. One group of six, in contempt of the Austrians' marksmanship, actually stood in a row seventy yards from a hostile trench, lighting cigarettes together.

Only once have the Austrian patrols dared to attack them, and then they retired when the Czechs fired the first shot in reply. Each of these men is like their comrades in the Italian irredenti. In a special way each is a hero, for the possibility of capture does not exist for them, for if they were taken prisoners they would be treated by the Austrians as deserters.

Most of those I saw were exiles from Bohemia proper and the Slovak provinces in Hungary. The men are all broad shouldered, with fine, open, honest faces. Such is the enthusiasm that they had been long training in the hope that some opportunity might occur for them to serve against Austria. So when the constitution of their army was decided upon they soon were ready for the ranks.

NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR PHILADELPHIA

Bishop Denis J. Dougherty, of Buffalo, who has been appointed to succeed the late Archbishop Prendergast for the archdiocese of Philadelphia, has expressed his pleasure in being called to a larger field of activity and a position of exalted honor in the Roman Catholic Church

Prosperity and Sedition Hand in Hand in Ireland

Continued from Page One

[illegible]

Subversive Bolshevik Movement

[illegible]

Conciliation Policy Dead

[illegible]

Ulster Plans General Strike

[illegible]

TO RECRUIT ARMY BANDS

Government Officers Begin Work of Enlisting Musicians

Pottsville, Pa., May 3.—[illegible]

Seek Stolen Money Orders

Reading, Pa., May 3.—[illegible]

Firemen Ask Pay for Extra Hours

Continued from Page One

[illegible] the ability of the firemen to combat the conflagration of the municipal [illegible] that the delay on their part was unavoidable through inability to obtain the needed additional men to carry out all the provisions of the act. He urged efforts to improve the force of the claim upon Councils without resort to courts of equity and in this was upheld by several members present. The motion to obtain the individual views of every member of the association finally prevailed.

A sum approximating $100,000 is involved in the question of back pay. On January 1 the personnel of the bureau was about 1000 men, whose average pay was $100 a month, or $100 a man for the period covered. Since the first of the year some three hundred additional hosemen and laddermen have been placed on the payroll, and these, too, would share in the back-pay claim if granted.

Claim Delay was Necessary

Director Wilson and Chief Engineer Murphy, as well as the Civil Service Commissioners, contend that installations of day and night shifts with the force at hand January 1 was impossible. They assert that the drain of war and industrial-plant competition prevented compliance with the two-platoon bill prior to May 1 an impossibility, and hold that if the matter were

Thirteen Billions Asked by Baker

Continued from Page One

quired to organize, maintain and equip an independent American force.

These are the outstanding facts in the developments with regard to the Administration's plan to meet the great German effort to hammer out a victory on the west front this summer.

Foe Must Go On or Confess Defeat

No one doubts here that that effort will go on. It has to go on. For Germany to turn back now is to confess defeat to her people at home, who have been taught to expect victory as a result of the terrible sacrifices now being demanded of them. To turn back moreover, is to throw away the great advantage in manpower which Germany possesses, for there is the best authority for the statement that German troops on the west front greatly outnumber the Allied forces, and that Germany is still bringing men from the east to the west.

In some of the recent fighting in Flanders, according to a representative of one of the Allies, the Allied forces have been outnumbered between three and four to one.

The imperative need of man-power has caused England to strain all over [illegible] her shipping situation, and she has found means, by doing without [illegible] she at first thought indispensable, to add considerably to the shipping that [illegible] available for transporting American troops [illegible] the President consented to the brigading of Americans in the Allied armies.

U. S. Revises Plans Upward

And the same imperative need of man-power has caused the Administration to revise its plans for the fiscal year 1918-19 upward, so that the original estimates of $[illegible] go up to about $12,000,000,000 and the original estimate of an army [illegible] from [illegible] men to [illegible] men with permission to the President to add to that number if the occasion calls for more men and shipping can be produced for their transportation.

The request of the Administration for unlimited power to raise an army of whatever size proved to be necessary was based on two considerations. It is impossible to tell just how many men can be shipped to France, and shipping is the one limiting factor. It is now proving possible to ship men much faster than was recently estimated.

This is due to the British economies in their shipping requirements and to the saving in shipping that is involved in the brigading of American troops with British and French troops. The present increased quantity of shipping will be at least maintained during the remaining months of this year, while the present emergency resulting from Germany's stupendous effort continues for the British promise to spare ships for our soldiers for several months to come.

Up to Shipyards

For the future two elements of uncertainty enter into the transportation problem—how rapidly Mr. Schwab may be able to stimulate shipbuilding and how greatly the efficiency of the existing shipping may be increased. A year ago no one in Washington had any notion that American soldiers would by this time be sent to France as fast as they are going. It is equally impossible to foresee the rate at which they will be moving this time next year. The Administration declines to guess and asks authority to call for them and move them as rapidly as it can.

The other consideration is that the Administration also feels no doubt that an unlimited grant of power to raise an army will have a desirable moral effect upon the Allies, upon Germany and upon our own people. Congress, jealous of its powers, is likely to denote the request of the President. It does not want to be what it is rapidly becoming, merely an appropriating body. But it is sure to yield.

The additions to the artillery program are of the highest importance, for it is with regard to its past plans that the War Department has been most severely criticized. More guns of all calibers from the French .75 up are to be called for. For the construction of this artillery plants will have to be built, and a large part of the big ordnance appropriation will go for the erection of such plants. These new guns will hardly begin to be available before the middle of 1919. And they will not come in great numbers before the end of that year or the beginning of 1920.

Explains Plans for Draft

After appearing before the committee the Secretary said he had discussed draft quotas almost solely, saying that he urged the committee to base quotas on Class 1, without giving credits to the States for voluntary enlistments. The original plan based quotas on population, with credits for each State for all enlistments to National Guard and regular army. Baker said that the theory of Class 1 is that it is composed of men in the nation who are free from dependents and not in industries essential to war, and their drawing first of all would not disturb the industrial portion of the country.

Regarding the amendment to the selective draft act that provides for registration of those reaching twenty-one, he said that he and Crowder believed that these new registrants should not be placed at the foot of the Class 1 men, as the amendment read, because it would prove an obstacle to proper administration of the draft. "There is no use making two Class 1's," he said Crowder [illegible].

He declined to discuss any figures of the number of men that would be called, saying that the duty of the country is to furnish all the men that are needed. "To designate any number," Mr. Baker said, "would place a limitation on what we are to do, and we want to send as many as we can equip and transport."

He said that he urged that the act of May 18 be modified to give the President authority to call out as many men as needed and not to limit it to the original five increments of 500,000 each.

He explained that, of course, a certain number would be used as a basis for appropriations, but that he would ask urgent deficiency bills passed to provide for additional men as needed.

WILL DISCUSS CLASSICS

Prominent Educators to Be Heard at Drexel Institute

[illegible] will address the [illegible] annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, which will open this afternoon at the Drexel Institute.

The object of the organization is to [illegible] in the classics. [illegible]

Sessions will be held tonight, tomorrow morning and tomorrow afternoon, when the meeting will adjourn. Greetings will be extended this afternoon by Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of Drexel Institute. Addresses will be delivered by Miss Jessie E. Allen, president of the association; Prof. LaRue Van Hook, of Columbia University; Richard Mott Gummere, of Haverford College; Prof. A. L. Wheeler, of Bryn Mawr, and others.

The annual dinner of the organization will be held tonight at the Art Alliance, 1823 Walnut street.

GLI ITALIANI PER IL THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

L'Appello di un Italiano Soldato nell'Esercito Americano

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT No. 341 Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the President, A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Un bravo italiano, John M. Carrozzino, soldato della Compagnia C, nel 316mo Reggimento Fanteria a Camp Meade, Md., il quale con entusiasmo veste l'onorata divisa all'ombra della bandiera stellata, ci scrive una lettera in cui esprime l'augurio che tutti gli italiani di Philadelphia compiranno il proprio dovere verso questa Patria di adozione, sottoscrivendo al Terzo Prestito della Liberta'. Avendone ci [illegible] comprendere l'importanza e la necessita' di sottoscrivere al Liberty Loan, il soldato Carrozzino ci prega di pubblicare un breve appello che egli rivolge a tutti gli italiani, e noi, apprezzando altamente il suo sincero patriottismo, lo pubblichiamo integralmente:

"Fratelli Italiani. — Mi prendo la liberta' di [illegible] questa lettera per farvi vedere [illegible] della vostra [illegible] il Terzo Prestito della Liberta'. [illegible]

[illegible]

moneta. Io vado al fronte, voi fate fronte? Vostro devotissimo: Private John M. Carrozzino, Co. C, 316 Inf., Camp Meade, Md."

Il Comitato pro third Liberty Loan, Italian Division, per la campagna Coloniale Italiana, lavora febbrilmente in vista dell'approssimarsi del giorno di chiusura della sottoscrizioni al Prestito e per far si che tutti gli italiani di Philadelphia possano aver compiuto interamente il proprio dovere.

Lunedi' alcuni membri del Comitato si recarono presso la Charles Warner Co. in Paoli, Pa., ove lavorano oltre 200 italiani, e dopo aver a questi spiegato lo scopo del Liberty Loan e come la vittoria finale delle Nazioni Alleate dipenda dall'aiuto degli Stati Uniti, tutti gli italiani sottoscrissero con entusiasmo al prestito e parecchi, i quali avevano gia' acquistato dei bonds, ne acquistarono ancora.

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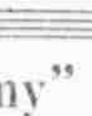

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