

WILSON TO IGNORE BORGLUM CHARGE

Senate Committee Would Make Immediate Probe of War Department

SECRETARY IS ACCUSED

Washington, May 13. It appeared unlikely today that President Wilson would permit himself to be drawn further into the aircraft imbroglio by the latest open letter of Gutzon Borglum, involving Secretary of War Baker.

It was stated officially that President Wilson would not reply to the Borglum letter, and that if any notice whatever is taken of the missive, Secretary Baker will do it.

Borglum is preparing a hot fight to uphold his allegations. He has submitted new evidence to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which led Senator Hitchcock today to state it might be necessary, after all, to call Borglum to testify in the Senate probe.

He is also submitting rebuttal evidence to Government disclosures of his alleged "dual activity"—promoting an airplane stock company while probing the Government's aircraft program. Senator Brandegee will present Borglum's answer to the Senate tomorrow or Wednesday.

Senator Brandegee, Connecticut, today read into the record a letter from Leon Cammen, an electrical engineer of New York, regarding the Liberty motor, stating that its "design as it stands today is incorrect."

He says the motor needs greater radiation. He adds that this weakness could easily have been detected in any well-equipped laboratory under proper test.

"I am deeply sorry," Cammen writes, "that the entire matter of Liberty motor plane production is being handled as a political question of veracity between individuals instead of as a matter of technical records."

Coffey Assistant Prober

The Justice Department inquiry was extended today with the announcement that the work has made it necessary for Investigator Frierson to appoint an assistant—C. S. Coffey, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Immediate Inquiry Asked

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today demanded immediate action by the Committee on Audit and Control on the Chamberlain resolution, empowering the Military Affairs Committee to investigate the War Department's activities.

Sensors Chamberlain and Hitchcock notified Senator Thompson, chairman of the Audit Committee, that unless he acts they will call up the resolution tomorrow and have it passed over the committee's head.

Thompson explained that he wished to ask Secretary Baker's views on the resolution, which gives the Military Committee power to become a committee on the conduct of the war, keeping constantly in touch with every phase of the department's work. He agreed to call his committee today and act on the resolution.

Undaunted by the counter-charges that he sought to use as President's letter to him for private gain, Borglum fired another broadside in his fight against the men in charge of the nation's aircraft program soon after reaching Washington.

Mr. Borglum goes a step further and virtually accuses Secretary of War Baker of having prevented him from securing proper evidence to support his charges of graft, etc., against the aircraft board.

Mr. Borglum mentions Secretary Baker by name when he speaks of "interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker." The sculptor lays the charge of "bribery and bribing witnesses" at Mr. Baker's door.

Charges Unthinkable

"It is a matter of the gravest concern to me," the letter adds, "that credence could be given to charges of such a nature or that they could have been in your possession, and I have received no intimation of the falsehood until Mr. Marshall intimated that there was some sort of a charge or charges of disloyalty to you. This is so unthinkable that I dismissed them and declined to even discuss them."

Mr. Borglum repeats his published answer to the charges and continues:

"It is absurd to state that pro-Germans are clamoring for investigations, while the Secretary of War is a party to statements, untrue and unfounded, issued to deceive the nation and serving no other possible purpose except

to warn Germany to hurry her own airplane production as we are over and over just at the peak of production."

"Never Such Abuse of Confidence"

"Never, I believe, in the history of the country has a group of men been given so completely a nation's resources, together with the Administration and the people's confidence, as have the aircraft group, and never has such confidence been more wantonly abused. I refer here to Major General Squiers, Howard E. Coffin, Colonel Deeds and Colonel Montgomery. These civilian and military members appear everywhere in the program planned to meet our military needs—and they appear everywhere in the deliberate and elaborate machinery that placed and held the colossal contracts among a few—they appear everywhere in the fine network of falsehood and camouflage, and they include Mr. Baker, as their partner, in the common statements to the public—they deliberately lied to you and framed up their statements, particularly their failures, and misleading Congress before the Senate Military Committee, and they directly are responsible for no engines, no planes, no propellers, and our vanished appropriations."

"Had there not been this malicious effort to discredit me with you and impugn my honor on the floor of the Senate, I might have with the rest of America, though with shame and anger, still been holding my peace, waiting and watching for the inevitable shifting from one department to the other of responsibilities that lie only at the door of the executive members of the staff and board. The scurrilous slander by Deeds's friend was a foul and unfair blow and in the circumstances of its importance and its purpose to inflame me, discredit me, gave it abnormal public interest and unusual publicity. This, Mr. President, compels me to demand that the investigation by the Military Committee of the Senate shall be complete, exhaustive in the matter relating to aircraft production, but as these charges have been brought before the Senate, the interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker, prevents me from securing proper evidence."

"I know you will agree with me in this, that I have a right to demand it. You know no harm can come to any one but those who are guilty. "I am loyal to you as our President, and even better, I am loyal to your thought as so often expressed touching the world and the world and a nation's mission, and I shall remain so, but I am not loyal to nor can I support men or methods inimical to our country's good, intended to deceive the nation and discredit us in the eyes of the world."

MANY NEW OFFICERS QUALIFY AT CAMP DIX

Pennsylvania Men Eligible as Second Lieutenants in Army

Washington, May 13.—Many soldiers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware qualified for commissions as second lieutenants at the third officers' training camp at Camp Dix, which was concluded recently. The graduates are placed on the reserve roll. The list includes:

Franklin T. Arndt, Scranton, Pa., field artillery; Adam L. Beam, New Brighton, Pa., infantry; Richard C. Bradbury, Jarrettsville, Pa., field artillery; Doyle Campbell, Chester, Pa., field artillery; Logan Campbell, Chester, Pa., field artillery; Isaac Chappell, Byron, Pa., field artillery; Roy E. Coombs, Taylor, Pa., infantry; Edmund O. Cramp, Chester, Pa., infantry; Charles S. Cressman, Pottstown, Pa., infantry; John Croll, Middletown, Pa., infantry; Milton A. Diehl, Pittsburgh, Pa., infantry; John H. Faber, Gettysburg, Pa., field artillery; Charles S. Fluke, Williamsburg, Pa., infantry; Norman H. Foley, Erie, Pa., infantry; John A. Garrett, Hanover, Pa., infantry; Carlos G. Gonder, Boswell, Pa., field artillery; George W. Griffith, Ebensburg, Pa., field artillery; Warren W. Hampe, Jersey Shore, Pa., field artillery; David D. M. Haupt, Abington, Pa., infantry; William E. Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa., infantry; Richard H. Horner, York, Pa., field artillery; J. Kennedy, Pottsville, Pa., infantry; Warren A. Krimmel, Pine Grove, Pa., field artillery; Byron F. Krumline, Altoona, Pa., infantry; Edward N. Leibacher, Daguerre, Pa., infantry; Griffith H. Lloyd, Edinboro, Pa., infantry; Ralph V. Metz, Jamison City, Pa., infantry; James T. Monahan, Altoona, Pa., infantry; Chauncey E. Muns, Renfrew, Pa., infantry; Raymond A. O'Brien, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., infantry; Horace M. Perry, Chester, Pa., field artillery; Stanley E. Plumb, Edinboro, Pa., infantry; Thomas G. Shields, Reynoldsville, Pa., infantry; Donald W. Simler, Phillipsburg, Pa., field artillery; William P. Smith, Jefferson, Pa., infantry; Joseph M. Snyder, Altoona, Pa., infantry; Lewis N. Snyder, Harrisburg, Pa., field artillery; Harry M. Stecker, Mt. Carmel, Pa., field artillery; Ernest A. Stifel, Pittsburgh, field artillery; Frank A. Strauss, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., field artillery; Gerald Swallow, Norristown, Pa., infantry; Park J. Weaver, Strasburg, Pa., field artillery; Donald Williams, Catawauqua, Pa., field artillery; Harold H. Woodward, Reading, Pa., infantry; Clarence P. Zepp, Heidelberg, Pa., field artillery.

HOW AMERICAN RED CROSS HELPED ITALIAN REFUGEES



When refugees from Venice and the districts in northern Italy, fleeing from the Austrian invaders, passed through the seaport towns of Ancona and Rimini the workers of the American Red Cross were on the job to feed them and care for their wants in many ways. The photo shows Red Cross workers, assisted by Italian army officers, distributing food during one of the brief stops of a relief train. This was usually the first food the travelers had had in many hours. Medicine and clothing were also distributed by the Americans.

BILL WOULD HONOR YANKEE WAR HEROES

Baker Submits Measure as Substitute for All Pending Legislation

Washington, May 13. Secretary of War Baker this afternoon submitted to Congress a comprehensive bill to be substituted for all pending legislation providing for the award of decorations to America's war heroes. The new measure would authorize the President to award "medals of honor," "distinguished service crosses" and "distinguished service medals."

Under the provisions of the bill, "medals of honor" would be presented by the President in the name of Congress only to officers and enlisted men who, "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at their risk of life above and beyond the call of duty."

"Distinguished service crosses" would be awarded by the President "but not in the name of Congress," to any person, who, while serving in any capacity in the army since the United States entered the war, "has distinguished, or who shall hereafter distinguish, himself or herself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy."

The bill provides that "distinguished service medals" shall be awarded by the President, "but not in the name of Congress," to any person serving in any capacity in the army, who has distinguished himself or herself, or who shall hereafter distinguish himself or herself

RUSSIA WILL RISE AGAIN SAYS BOHEMIAN LEADER

Masses Will Strive to Strike Off German Fetters Before War Ends, Declares Masaryk

Washington, May 13.—The closing days of the war will see Russia arising again to strike off the German fetters, according to Professor Thomas Masaryk, Bohemian educator and political leader, in an interview today. Doctor Masaryk, after eleven months in Russia, is now in Washington to promote the interests of Bohemians and Jugoslavs.

"The masses of the Russians are not satisfied with peace under German domination," said Doctor Masaryk. "Conditions in the former realm of the czar are chaotic, but it can be noted easily that forces are at work to unite the agencies that will lead the people to the liberty they so earnestly desire."

German influence in Russia today is wielded solely by the sword, Doctor Masaryk said. Sentiment in Moscow and other great cities is entirely for the Allies. As an indication of Russia's real attitude, Doctor Masaryk said he was permitted to organize 50,000 Czech and Slovak prisoners of war in Russia, who are now ready for service with the Allies if they could be moved to a war zone. Doctor Masaryk is here to cooperate with President Wilson in winning recognition for the cause of the Bohemian nationals at the peace table.

Will Graduate West Pointers Early Washington, May 13.—The proposal that the graduation of the 1919 class at West Point be again advanced, this time from August 29 to June 12 has been approved by Secretary Baker.

SUSPENSION OF ZONE POSTAL RATES LIKELY

Amendment to Revenue Bill Will Be Pressed in the Senate

Washington, May 13. Suspension of the new postal rates for second-class matter appeared likely in the Senate today. Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, was ready to offer an amendment to the revenue bill, which would suspend the establishment of zone rates for second-class matter from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.

Although Postmaster General Burleson has vigorously opposed any suspension of the rates, the pressure which has been brought to bear upon the members of the Senate has borne weight and there is considerable support for Senator Watson's amendment.

Newspaper publishers have vigorously opposed the zone rates for second-class matter and have been given hearings for the past two weeks by the Senate committee on postoffices and post roads. Suspension of the new rates would allow time to work out rates more favorable to all concerned. This is the argument which Senator Watson offered in support of his amendment.

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POLITICAL LID OFF IN CONGRESS FIGHT

Democrats Stand on Record, Republicans Allege Inefficiency in War

Washington, May 13. The political lid has been ripped off Congress.

With one-third the Senate and the entire House up for re-election this fall, all members are laying their trench works for the hottest wartime congressional election in the country's history.

Champ Clark in his speech Saturday night at Fort Wayne, Ind., announced the Democratic issue.

"We will fight on our record," he said. "During the tenure of office we have passed more constructive legislation than the Republicans did in two decades."

Today the Republican leaders "came back" at Clark with what they say will be their campaign issue—failure of the Democratic party efficiently to wage the war.

And on the side lines they are hauling forth the bogey of socialism to throw into the heart of those undecided as to which party to choose.

The first issue of the National Republican to be published in Washington has appeared with heavy headlines linking the Democratic party with the growth of the socialist movement.

In a frank statement of the political situation regarding congressional elections a leading Republican in the Senate said today:

"Members seeking re-election wish they could make their records in Congress the issue. But despite the excellent record of Congress in supporting the Administration through speedy passage of war legislation the country will not be satisfied to elect on this basis."

"Disclosures of the almost total failure of the aircraft program, the great delay in getting the shipping program under way, the poor situation with regard to ordnance and other mistakes and delays have stirred the whole country."

"Congressmen will be elected this fall

on their pledges to do all they can to obtain a vastly more effective conduct of the war.

"They will be expected to be more independent and careful in passing war legislation.

"Republicans are already claiming control of the next House. With regard to the Senate, they claim ability to reduce the present Democratic majority of seven to three or four. If this is accomplished, the Senate will be fifty-fifty on many questions, as certain insurgent Democrats can be counted on to vote with the Republicans at least five times out of ten."

Democratic orators are to urge that the country wait until the war is over to judge the Democratic party on its conduct of the war. Lincoln's argument against swapping horses in midstream is to be used by the Democratic campaigners.

In several States bitter party fights will precede primary elections. In Virginia all except the absolutely Democratic States of the South, Republicans today were claiming a fighting chance.

"WIN THE WAR" BASIS FOR LABOR AGENCIES

Washington, May 13.—General reorganization of the Government labor agencies under Felix Frankfurter, new war labor "co-ordinator," neared completion today.

Decision was made to compose the labor advisory council as follows: William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen of the National War Labor Board; Dr. Royal Meeker, chief of the bureau of labor statistics; Commissioner Caminetti, of the United States immigration service; Richard K. Campbell, commissioner of naturalization; Miss Julia Lathrop, chief of the children's bureau; Otto Edlitz, chief of the housing division of the Labor Department; Roger W. Babson, chief of the education and information division; John P. Denmore, chief of the United States census bureau.

To these heads of the various Labor Department bureaus will be added the heads of their representative offices of the War and Navy Departments and the shipping board.

This council, Secretary of Labor Wilson pointed out today, will form a comprehensive working body embracing all Government labor activities to aid Frankfurter in welding into a win-the-war unit the nation's now confused labor policy.

UN' ALTRA VITA DEI SOLDATI ITALIANI

Gli Austriaci Spazzati L'Important Posizioni Col dell'Orso

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Roma, 13 maggio. Il Ministero della Guerra ha emanato un'intesa quanto segue: Un intenso bombardamento ha colpito la nostra posizione nel monte di Colle dell'Orso, ma fu obbligato ritirarsi con gravi perdite. Gli austriaci si sono attivati a rafforzare l'artiglieria.

"Sabato a notte il nemico ha attaccato il nostro campo di Monte Corno, dopo un intenso bombardamento, ma fu arrestato dal nostro fuoco. Le nostre truppe trattarono e forzarono il nemico a ritirarsi infliggendogli gravi perdite."

Roma, 13 maggio. Facendo seguito alla brillante vittoria di venerdì, quando gli austriaci furono spazzati dalle posizioni di Monte Corno, il quale domina la Valle di Inzerio, in direzione di Trento e Rovereto, gli italiani ieri l'altro hanno catturato un altro importante e forte posto austriaco a Colle dell'Orso, sul fronte delle montagne tra il fiume Brenta e Piave.

Questa avanzata costituisce un'operazione penetrante nelle linee nemiche in detta regione. Col dell'Orso, montagna di oltre 3000 piedi di altezza a circa tre miglia a nord di Grappa, riguardato come la chiave delle posizioni in quella regione, e contro il quale il nemico ha invano sacrificato molti uomini. A quattro miglia a sud-ovest di Colle dell'Orso si trova il monte Asolone, tuttora nelle mani del nemico, mentre a quattro miglia a est di Colle dell'Orso trovatisi le Tombe che fu ricatturato al termine delle truppe francesi.)

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**IT'S TOASTED**

**LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTES**

try is prepared to do her share, and more than her share, in accomplishing the defeat of the Central Powers and compelling them to accept a treaty of peace that will be approved of by the rest of the world.

"Five millions of men have volunteered for the British army, an example to the world that has no parallel in history.

"We are glad to hear that, according to the latest official report, about a half million men to the front. We will secure glory for this country and for ourselves by saving civilization."

The letter was received with great enthusiasm at the meeting, held in the Historical Society building, Thirteenth and Locust streets.

**LICENSE COURT MEETS**

Dry Forces Not to Oppose Granting of Bradford Applications

Bradford, Pa., May 13.—License Court convened at the Court House at Smithport today. Eighteen applications have been sent in from hotels, wholesale and retail dealers in this section.

SOCIETY OF 1812 PEDGES U. S. SUPPORT OF WAR UNTIL END

Conscription Approved With Cheers by Historic Organization Following Letter from President Cadwalader, Branding Germany as Outlaw of World

"Regardless of our ages, we will support conscription to the very end." JOHN CADWALADER, President of the Society of the War of 1812.

FIVE hundred members of the Society of the War of 1812, following the reading of a letter from John Cadwalader, president for the last thirty years, pledged their loyalty to the Government and agreed to support conscription or any other war plan of the nation.

Mr. Cadwalader's letter denounced the German Government as an outlaw among nations, and urged the support of the society in crushing the Central Powers.

"We urge every cent in support of our Government, and we are ready to shoulder a gun if necessary," said a resolution, passed unanimously with cheers after the letter was read.

Mr. Cadwalader was unable to attend the meeting. His letter follows: "The German Government has by its own declaration become an outlaw among nations. It has repudiated all its obligations."

"We are glad to hear that, according to the latest official report, about a half million men to the front. We will secure glory for this country and for ourselves by saving civilization."