CANADIAN TROOPS GAIN NEARLY ANOTHER MILE OF TRENCHES

troops were being thrown in constant counter attacks. The Germans apparently realized the danger in the wedge and sweeping arm tactics under way by Field Marshal Haig.

Desperate fighting was in progress to-day over the eastern slopes of Vimy Ridge. In the face of violent resistance, British forces swarmed over a German intrenchment between the Cojeul River and Neuville Vitasse, storming the position. The corresponding and adjoining position of the trenches to the south of the river was to-day being cleared of its Teuton defenders by combined artillery fire in a concentrated deluge of steel and various attacks. Hill 90 was firmly in British hands despite bitterly desperate assaults from the Germans. Throughout yesterday the Germans shelled Vimy Ridge vigorously.

No more violent fighting has been seen anywhere on the western front than that which marked the repulse by the British yesterday of two German counter-attacks on Monchy. It was hand to hand fighting in part, with a duel of artillery intermixed. The town was still in English hands to-day, despite every effort by the enemy to dislodge the defenders.

FRENCH WIN TRENCHES; HALT GERMAN ATTACKS ALL ALONG THE LINE

Spirited Fighting Between the Somme and Oise Rivers and the Champagne.

PARIS, April 12.—The following report was issued to-day by the French War Office:

"Between the Somme and the Oise artillery fighting continued with violence during the night, especially in the region of Urvillers.

"South of the Oise our troops, after artillery preparation, attacked the German positions east of the line from Coucy La Ville to Quincy-Basse. After a spirited engagement we forced back the enemy as far as the southwestern edge of the Upper Coucy Forest. Several important points of support fell into our hands, notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who left a number of dead on the ground and prisoners in our hands.

"In the region northeast of Soissons there were patrol encounters and active artillery fighting, especially in the sector of Laffaux. North of the Aisne our reconnoitring parties penetrated the German lines at several points and brought back forty prisoners, one of whom is an officer.

"East of Sapigneul a sharp attack enabled us to expel the enemy from certain portions of trenches which he had held since April 4, and our line was re-established intact. Two surprise attacks by the Germans in the Champagne, in the sectors of Ville-Sur-Tourbe and Butte du Mesnil, were broken up by our fire, which inflicted losses on the enemy.

"In the course of an incursion into the German lines in the Woevre, northeast of Remenauville, we inflicted appreciable losses on the enemy. Patrol encounters occurred southwest of Leintrey."

CANADIAN TROOPS WIN NEW POSITIONS SOUTH OF VIMY RIDGE

Advance on a Mile Front and Take Trenches Near Farbus Wood.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD, April 12.—Canadians earned new honors to-day in a storming advance on a mile front south of the Vimy Ridge.

Dashing forward impetuously, they stormed and took nearly a mile of German trenches running south from the German commandants' house near the Farbus Wood.

It was along this line of defense that the German forces have been clinging desperately since the first sweep forward of the Canadians cleared the top of the Vimy Ridge.

Headquarters reports to-day showed eleven more German guns captured between Crosilles and Roeux.

It was over ground inches deep in snow and slush, in cold wet weather that the British and Germans battled man to man to-day—with the best man steadily winning. The British advance still continued. Stiffening resistence all along the line from Lens to St. Quentin showed that the Teutons were desperately striving to stop the encroaching wave of the British advance.

WILSON EXPECTED TO FORCE SELECTIVE DRAFT PLAN FOR ARMY THROUGH CONGRESS

Cloak Room Revolt Over Conscription Will Fail, Say House Leaders.

WORRY OVER MEXICO.

Carranza Threatening to Put an Embargo on Exports From Oil Fields.

By Samuel M. Williams
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Threats of a serious fight over the General Army Staff Bill in Congress grew today, but friends of the selective draft system are confident President Wilson will force it through.

It is the army bill proposing a limited form of universal service and conscription, that is exciting Congress most. In fact, there is more animated discussion over conscription than over the declaration of war. **A cloakroom revolt against it has been declared in the House of Representatives, but confidence is expressed by leaders that when the time to vote comes the bill will be passed by a large majority.**

The $7,000,000,000 war revenue bill was explained to the Senate Finance Committee to-day by Secretary McAdoo.

Chairman Simmons said no opposition was expressed and he expects its quick passage after it has been approved by the House. No formal action by the Senate Committee will be taken until then.

Mr. McAdoo's idea was that at least half the $7,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation, the remainder by bonds.

Army and navy officers having largely supplanted Ambassadors and Ministers in charge of our relations with European nations, diplomatic attention is now being given to affairs of southern neighbors. The leading countries of South America—Brazil, Argentine and Chili—are becoming deeply concerned in the war, and the uppermost question with them is of following the lead of the United States and breaking with Germany.

But so complicated are their problems and so devious are the ways of Latin-American politics, that it is impossible to understand the varying phases of their situations. Definite results and declarations are expected within a few days, with strong probability that Brazil and Argentine will line up with the United States, while Chili's course is more inclined to neutrality.

Carranza in Mexico has again become obstreperous and is causing no end of worry for diplomatists. Authentic advices to the Washington Government state that he is threatening to place an embargo upon exports of what he calls "first necessities." Mexico's principal article of export just now is oil from the Tampico and Tuxpam regions, which supply a large part of England's needs.

If these oil wells, controlled by the English, should be seized or embargoed, serious complications would follow. It is thought probable that Great Britain would insist upon forcible measures to protect her interests and that the United States, as an ally in the war against Germany, would be obliged to assist in whatever steps might be decided upon.

In his testimony before the House Military Committee Secretary Baker reiterated his belief in the necessity of conscription to raise an army.

At the same time, however, it was learned that the War Department virtually had decided on plans under which opportunity would be given for approximately 500,000 men to volunteer for service for the term of the war.

A total of 4,355 men already have been enrolled in the regular army who will come under such a status. This number of recruits was accepted during the first ten days after the passage of the war resolution.

Analysis of the pending Administration bill as it affects the regular army and the National Guard shows that provision is made for the absorption of 517,868 volunteers. Of these 161,519 will be needed to fill up the regular army and 206,349 for the National Guard. As 150,000 men must be withdrawn from these two services within six months to train the first 500,000 increment of the selective conscript army, their places must be taken by that number of additional volunteers.

All recruits enlisted since the declaration of war and those to be enlisted hereafter will be notified that they will be discharged at the close of the war, putting them in the status of war-time volunteers.

Selective conscription, Mr. Baker told the committee, would be the fairest method that could be adopted, as by it the burden of defending the Nation would be equally distributed among all classes. The plan favored for securing the first quota of 500,000 men would be:

1. To registed all unmarried men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-four.

2. To put the names, numbered, in a box and then draw a number corresponding to a number indicated by a "wheel of fortune."

3. Select from those drawn the men best fitted for service.

Army Departmental commanders have been ordered to resume recruiting National Guard organizations to the peace strength of the regular army, 100 men to the company. Many companies now have as low as sixty-five men.

A War Department statement was issued to-day to make plain that the National Guard recruiting had not been discontinued.

Recruiting of the Guard to war strength will not be undertaken until Congress has authorized the emergency enlistment contract, to hold during the war. Otherwise men would be required to obligate themselves to six years' service in the Guard, irrespective of the present emergency. It is felt that this would be unfair to men who wish to volunteer for the war only.

The purpose now is to introduce the Army Bill in the House not later than the middle of next week. It will be taken up at once and passed, if possible, by the end of the week. It will not be considered under a rule unless the necessities of the war situation demand that it be put through with brief debate. The debate over the conscription feature will, unless checked, require many hours.

To permit Col. Roosevelt to raise and head a volunteer army of 100,000 men, a resolution was introduced today by Representative Emerson of Ohio.

With the approval of Attorney General Gregory, Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee will introduce to-morrow a bill to allow the allied governments to recruit their citizens in the United States. Chairman Culberson of the Senate Judiciary Committee will introduce the same bill.

Jane Addams of Chicago, President of the Women's Peace Party; Gilbert E. Roe of New York; Harry Weinberger of the Free Speech League of America, and Charles T. Hallinan of the American Union Against Militarism, spoke in opposition to the present terms of the Administration general spy bill at a hearing to-day before the House Judiciary Committee.

They contended in general that the bill as now framed would create a dictatorship in the United States worse than any autocratic conditions abroad.

TOY BALLOON KILLS GIRL.

Little Catherine Hennes Choked to Death as Playmates Looked On.

Catherine Hennes, an eight-year-old schoolgirl living at No. 59 Oak Street, Concord, S. I., was choked to death by a toy balloon in the yard of Public School No. 12 during the noon recess while hundreds of her schoolmates looked on. The little girl was trying to blow into the balloon, when it slipped through her mouth and lodged in her throat. An ambulance was summoned from the Staten Island Hospital, but the child was dead before it arrived.

Lena Mendelsohn, twenty-two years old, living at No. 74 Vesey Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition to-day after a soda cracker which she had been eating became lodged in her throat. Miss Mendelsohn was working as a seamstress at No. 118 West Twenty-second Street and was having luncheon when the cracker caught in her throat.

WINNERS AT BOWIE.

FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds maiden; four furlongs.—Onico, 112 (Parrington), $4.80, $2.90, $2.30, first; *Payment, 112 (Mink), $2.60, $2.75, second; *Money Mart, 112 (Robinson), $2.70, third. Time—0.49. Dianthea Wise, Sweet Marguerite, Ben Lui also ran. No scratch.

Lloyd's Peace Odds a Jest.

LONDON, April 12.—A feeling in some quarters that the war may end before the last of the year is indicated by the fact that in underwriting circles business was done yesterday "to pay total loss if peace is not declared before Dec. 31," at 45 guineas per cent. Some time ago business was done at the rate of 15 per cent., against the declaration of peace within eighteen months.

A report in Wall Street that 10 to 1 was being offered at Lloyds that peace would be concluded within ninety days was described as more in the nature of a jocular bet than an attempt to trade.

AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED BY U BOAT

Crew of the Marguerite of New York in Open Boats Forty-Six Hours.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The American schooner Marguerite of New York was captured and presumably sunk by a submarine thirty-five miles southwest of Sardinia on April 4, according to the following despatch from Ambassador Sharp at Paris:

"Consul at Tunis on the 10th reports schooner Marguerite, New York, 1,863 tons gross, Cagliari to Algeria in ballast, De Barrenchia, New York, owner, and Charles W. Willard, South Portland, Maine, master and only American on board, reported captured and probably sunk by submarine, unknown nationality, thirty-five miles southwest of Sardinia, April 4, 8 P. M. No resistance or attempt to escape. No ships in sight. Ten minutes notice. Strong wind. Tow refused. Forty-six hours in open boats. Picked up by French torpedo boat. Landed Bizerta. No casualties. Papers held by submarine. Total crew of twelve shipped at Marseilles."

The following was received to-day from Consul Washington at Liverpool:

"Norwegian bark Marion, in ballast, Limerick to Pensacola, sunk by shell-fire without warning afternoon April 6, 160 miles west of Fastnet. No conversation with submarine. Marion not armed. Weather and sea moderate. One American aboard, Albert Hutchinson, No. 335 Eighth Street, Boston. All rescued after forty-seven hours in small boats, except one Russian, who fell out of lifeboat and was drowned."

WALL STREET'S ALIEN ACTION

Stock Exchange Asks Records of Their Money and Securities.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange a resolution was passed instructing members of the Exchange to turn in by 2 P. M. to-morrow to the Governors a memorandum of securities and money belonging to alien enemies in their possession.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

With net changes from previous closing.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net ch'gs.
Allis-Chalmers	25¾	25	25	
Am. Beet Sugar	97	95	96	+ ¾
Am. C. & Fdy.	66⅞	66⅝	66	
Am. Can	47	45½	46½	+ 1¼
Am. H. & L.	44⅝	43	44⅝	+ ½
Am. H. & L. pf.	66⅝	65	65	+ 1
Am. Linseed	20⅝	20	20	
Am. Linseed pf.	56⅝	55½	55½	+ ½
Am. Loco.	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ 1⅛
Am. Malt	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Malt pf.	64⅝	64	64	+ ½
Am. S. & R.	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ 1⅝
Am. Sugar	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅝
Am. T. & T.	124	123⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
Am. Tob. Co.	204⅝	204	204⅝	+ 6⅝
Am. Woolen Co.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
Anaconda Mining	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝	+ ⅝
Atch., T. & S. F.	103	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅝
Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S.	108⅝	105⅝	108⅝	+ 1⅝
Baldwin Loco.	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
Balt. & Ohio	76	75⅝	75⅝	
Bethlehem Steel	135	134	135	+ 1
Bethlehem Steel B.	128⅝	126⅝	127	+ ⅛
Butte & Superior	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝	+ 1⅛
Cal. Petroleum	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ 1
Central Leather	87⅝	85⅝	86⅝	— ⅝
Canadian Pacific	160⅝	159⅝	160	
Ches. & Ohio	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅝
Ch. Mil. & St. Pul.	81	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅝
C.R.I.&P. 2d pf	46⅝	46	46	+ ⅝
Chile Copper	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Chino Copper	55⅝	55	55	+ ⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅝
Col. Gas & E.	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
Com. Prod. Co.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
Crucible Steel	64⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+ ⅝
Cuba Cane Sugar	46⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝
Del. & Hudson	121	119	120	— 2⅝
Erie	28	27⅝	27⅝	
Erie 1st pf.	41⅝	40⅝	41	
General Electric	169⅝	167⅝	167⅝	— ⅝
*General Motors	115	113	113⅝	— ⅝
Goodrich Co., B. F.	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
Great Nor. pf.	111⅝	110⅝	111	+ ⅝
Great Nor. Ore	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
Inspir. Copper	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅝
Interboro Con. pf.	65⅝	65	65	+ ⅝
Inter. Nickel	42⅝	42	42	— ⅝
Inter. Paper	37⅝	37	37	+ ⅝
Kennecott Copper	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
Lack. Steel	85⅝	84⅝	85⅝	+ 2⅝
Lehigh Valley	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
Max. Motor	55	52½	52⅝	
Midvale Steel	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅝
Mer. Mar. ct.	53⅝	51⅝	53	+ 1⅝
Mer. Mar. ct. pf.	88⅝	87⅝	88	+ 2⅝
Mex. Petrol	86⅝	83⅝	86	— ⅝
Miami Copper	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
Mo., K. & Tex.	7	7	7	+ ⅝
Mo. Pacific w. i.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
Nat. Enf. & St. Co.	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ⅝
New Consol.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
Norfolk & West.	120⅝	120⅝	120	
N. Y. Central	94⅝	94	94	— ⅝
N. Y. & N. H.	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ 1
Northern Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅝
Ohio Cities Gas	135⅝	131	132	
Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
Pennsylvania R. R.	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅝
People's Gas	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— 1⅝
Philadelphia Co.	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
Pitts. Coal Co. ctfs	44	42⅝	42⅝	— 1⅝
Pullman Palace Car	158⅝	158	158⅝	— ⅝
Ray Con. Copper	29⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅝
Ry Steel Spring	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
Reading	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅝
Rep. Steel	80⅝	80	80	+ 1
Sinclair Oil	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅝
Shattuck Arizona	26	25	25⅝	
Sloss-Sheffield	55⅝	55⅝	55	+ 1
Southern Pacific	94	93⅝	94⅛	— ⅛
Southern Railway	28⅝	27⅝	28	— ⅛
Southern Railway pf.	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
St. Louis S. W. pf.	40	48⅝	49	— 1⅝
Studebaker Co.	96⅝	95	95	
Tenn. Cop. & Ch.	16	15⅝	15⅝	
Texas Company	210⅝	209	209⅝	
Tobacco Prod.	56	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
United Fruit	141⅝	141	141⅝	+ 1⅝
Union Pac.	137⅝	136⅝	137⅝	+ ⅝
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	115⅝	114⅝	115⅝	+ 3⅝
U. S. Steel	112⅝	111⅝	112	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	
Utah Copper	111	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅝
Vag.-Cand. Chem.	42	41	42	+ 1⅝
Virg. Iron C. & C.	70	67	69⅝	+ 4⅝
Wabash pf. A	49⅝	49	49	— 1
Westing. E. & M.	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ 1⅝
Western Union Tel.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅝
Weel. & Lake Erie	17	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
Wilson Co.	78⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅝
Willys-Overland Co.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	

*Ex-dividend.
Stock sales total 653,200.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

WHEAT.

Wednesday's close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch'ge.
206¼ Mar	210⅝	210½	208⅛	218	+9⅛
180⅝ July	180	180⅝	179⅝	180	+8⅝
168⅝ Sept.	165	171	164½	170¼	24

CORN.

127⅝ May	127⅝	135	127	134⅝	+7⅛
125⅝ July	126	133	125½	132⅝	+7⅛

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

Superior Copper Company, dividend of $1, payable April 30 to stock record April 16.

Atlantic, Gulf West Indies Steamship Lines, year ended Dec. 31, surplus after charges, $8,284,667, increase, $8,571,187. Balance available for common stock totals $7,485,672, equal to $50.02 a share.

Missouri Pacific Railway, two months' gross earnings increased $397,636. Net after tax, $922,209; increase, $216,010.

Ohio Cities Gas Company, for ten months ended Jan. 31. Gross income was $2,500,232. Net after expenses and taxes, $2,189,618. Balance after interest, &c., $2,118,616. Dividends paid were $1,251,714, leaving balance of $866,902.

Eastman Kodak Company, extra dividend of 5 per cent. on common stock, payable June 1 to stock record April 30.

Wayland Oil and Gas Company, regular semi-annual dividends of 3 per cent. on preferred stock, payable May 10 to stock record May 1; also 2 per cent. on common stock, payable June 11 to stock record June 1.

BERLIN REPORTED MAKING OVERTURES FOR PEACE TO U. S.

State Department Declares It Has Received None, Formal or Otherwise.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—Apparently positive reports were received here to-day that the German Foreign Office was making overtures to the United States. It was understood the negotiations sought peace between the two nations.

No further details were available here.

Official circles manifested the most intense interest in the report.

It is understood that Secretary of State Lansing has already received the overtures through unofficial mediaries. The proposition as reported here is for the United States Government to send Col. E. M. House to The Hague for a secret "unofficial conference."

Germany's terms were not specified in the reports here, but it was hinted there had been no change in her position as outlined by the German Embassy in Washington early in December, when Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg hinted that the question of indemnity for Belgium would not be an insurmountable obstacle to peace, but plainly insisted on a return to the status quo before the war—including return of all her colonies or a rearrangement of all belligerents' colonial possessions.

Peace Suggestions to Him Vague, Says Col. House.

When Col. E. M. House was informed of the Copenhagen report of German peace overtures to America, he said:

"I know nothing of any formal or official action along that line. As for any peace suggestions that may have come to me personally, I can only say that these have been so informal, so indirect, and so vague, that I have given them no consideration, and they can in no way be the subject of the Copenhagen report."

No Overtures Received, Says State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The State Department declared to-day it had received no peace overtures—formal or otherwise—fom Germany. It added that this Government is not ready for any such overtures and the department left the inference that the Administration view is against a separate peace.

Bulgaria Reported Seeking Separate Peace.

LONDON, April 12.—Reports from a Swiss source have been received in Rome that the Bulgarian Minister at Berne has made overtures to the Entente Ministers with a view to the conclusion of a separate peace, says the Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICA PAID BY ALL PARIS

Papers Filled With Accounts of Celebration of the Alliance of the Two Nations.

PARIS, April 12.—Paris made this a day of tribute to America. Newspapers devoted columns to relating full details of a great demonstration last night under the auspices of the Comite France-America to "celebrate the alliance of the two nations."

President Poincare and Ambassador Sharp were among the notables present.

"If I commented on the varieties of German atrocities in northern France," Sharp declared in his formal speech, "my words wouldn't be fit to print."

Vivial Hanotaux, president of the committee eloquently lauded America and President Wilson. Gen. Brugere expressed the hope that America would soon send even a small contingent of her regulars to France.

An enormous crowd in the Champs Elysees watched the arrival and departure of the distinguished invited guests and cheered repeatedly.

Arms Seized in Bridgeport's Restricted District.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 12.—Military and local police visited many residences in the restricted districts to-day and seized a large quantity of rifles, pistols and daggers. Many families were ordered to move immediately from the district and were forcibly ejected from their homes to-day.

SPAIN SENDS STRONG PROTEST TO GERMANY

Madrid Aroused by Torpedoing, Without Warning, of the San Fulgencio.

LONDON, April 12.—For the first time, according to a Madrid despatch, a Spanish steamer—the San Fulgencio, of 1,558 tons—has been torpedoed without warning and without any opportunity being given to her crew to save themselves.

Other reports from Madrid say that deep indignation is felt there, and that a strong protest has been made to Germany by the Spanish Government.

To-day's official announcement of the week's submarine situation gives seventeen British merchant ships of 1,600 tons or over, sunk by mines or submarines (two reported were sunk before the past week) and two sunk of less than 1,600 tons, one of which was sunk last week and not then reported.

TURKS LOSE 8,000 MEN IN PALESTINE BATTLES

British Advance Further in Drive Along Mediterranean Coast—Fall of Gaza Likely.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 12 (via London).—The British are continuing their successes in the vicinity of Gaza, Palestine. Their mounted forces have occupied further Turkish territory to a depth of fifteen miles, consolidating strong positions menacing Gaza and making many prisoners.

The losses of the Turks around Gaza are estimated at 8,000, while the British dead, according to the reports received, were less than 400. One hundred and ninety British are missing, mostly members of small parties which became isolated in the fog after penetrating the town of Gaza.

REPAIRS TO SEIZED SHIPS MAY BE MADE IN MONTH

Preliminary Inspection Indicates Damage Done Is Less Than Was Expected.

Preliminary inspections of the German ships taken over by the United States in this port indicates that the machinery of the vessels was not as badly damaged as Government officials believed, but it was stated today that no report would be made until a more thorough examination had been completed. While the exteriors of the engines appeared in good condition it is believed the more minute examination will show that many obscure but important parts of the mechanism have been tampered with.

If it is found that the damage is not much greater than was disclosed in the preliminary inspection, Government officials say that most of the ships can be made ready for service within a month after the work is started.

ALL GERMANY WORRIED OVER FOOD SITUATION

Tension Increases as April 15, Day for Reduction of Bread Ration, Approaches.

LONDON, April 12.—The food situation is dominating all other considerations in Germany, according to the Berlin Vorwaerts, as quoted in an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News. The Vorwaerts says:

"Notwithstanding all the big events the new food regulations which are to be introduced on April 15 form the exclusive subject of discussion in the most considerable circles of the people. The nearer the fateful day approaches the greater becomes the tension. A diminution in the bread ration forms a serious difficulty for the entire population and causes great preoccupation."

Some weeks ago the German newspapers announced that the bread ration would be reduced by one-fourth beginning April 15, owing to the scarcity of wheat. It was stated that the potato ration would be continued at five pounds weekly and that 250 grams weekly would be added to the meat ration. Surprise and consternation were expressed by the press over this prospect.

GERMAN RAIDERS AND U BOATS OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

Serious Outbreaks Mark Public Insistence on War With Germany.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—Rumors of raiders and submarines were revived today in the report of the sinking of an Argentine sailing vessel off the Brazilian coast. Reports received here did not specify the vessel's name or whether she was sunk in a wreck, by a raider or by a submarine.

The steamer Garonne, arriving today at Rio, reported sighting a German raider southbound off Montevideo.

Serious outbreaks in Sao Paulo marked the continued public insistence on war with Germany to-day. The proponents of war attacked houses of German-born residents of Sao Paulo and reserves of police were called out. Reports received here early to-day asserted a number of citizens had been killed and wounded in resisting the guards.

A break with Austria was momentarily expected to-day. German Minister Paolis and his staff, with all German Consuls, will be transported to Christiania on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, leaving here April 18, according to formal announcement today.

DAMAGE TO THE NEW YORK.

Mine Tore Big Hole, but Injury Is Not Serious.

LONDON, April 12.—A survey of the American liner New York has been made and a hole 16 feet by 20 was discovered below the water line, on the starboard quarter.

Nothing vital about her machinery has been injured and the repairs are not expected to take very long.

PERSONALS.

JOE—Come home; mother sick; everything forgiven. Father, Mary at.

SUNBEAM COFFEE
Roasted and Packed by Austin, Nichols & Co. Inc. New York
Austin, Nichols & Co's SUNBEAM COFFEE
The World's Best
BECAUSE:
The choicest coffee grown. Always uniform. Makes the richest, smoothest and most delicious drink. You'll like it better than what you now use. Guaranteed to please you perfectly or you can take it back and get your money.
ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER. INSIST on "Sunbeam."

Largest Popular Price Garment House in New York
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High Class Spring Coats
$10.98 $12.98 $15.00
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A sensational event which presents countless opportunities for great savings—Coats of the highest class and smartest style NOW at very special prices for quick selling.
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39 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p.m. Daily.
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 12 p.m. Daily.
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
38 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p.m. Daily.
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11.30 p.m. Daily.
1289 BROADWAY, Brooklyn, Closes 11.30 P. M.—Saturday 12 P. M.
Loft New York
206 BROADWAY Closes 7 p.m. Sat. 10 p.m.
11 EAST 42D STREET Closes 12 p.m. Daily.
266 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11.30 p.m.; Sat. 12 p.m.
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p.m.; Sat. 10 p.m.
149TH ST. & 3D AVE. Closes 12 p.m. Daily.
157 MARKET ST., Newark Closes 11.30 p.m.; Sat. 12 p.m.
The specified weight includes the container.