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To-Day's Weather—FAIR

# HAIG AND NIVELLE SWEEP ON FROM NORTH SEA TO ALSACE

## GOVERNMENT TO FIX PRICES FOR FOODS AND MATERIALS IF INFLATION IS ATTEMPTED

Wilson Warns Dealers That Needs of Country Must Take Precedence.

### TO STOP SPECULATION.

Mobilization of Labor and Industry Under Government Supervision Is Indicated.

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

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson's ringing appeal to-day to patriotism of the people is the first call for industrial volunteers in the great National Service army that must back up the fighting line if this war is to be won and famine of food and material prevented.

As in army and navy, opportunity is given first for voluntary enlistment, but if that fails then the Government must exercise its arbitrary powers of compulsion.

The Administration hopes that the President's warnings will be taken seriously and heeded.

But if, after the first flush of enthusiasm, the people fall back into their old, easy ways, there is almost certain to follow an exercise of Government authority over social and industrial life far surpassing anything this country has ever known.

The President's proclamation clearly sets forth the imminent crisis and indicates that the needs of the nation must take precedence over the free action and desires of any individual.

It means a coming mobilization of labor and industry, under Government supervision.

As the Evening World pointed out last Saturday, four great armies must be marshalled:

The military and naval fighting line.

The farm army to feed fighters and workers.

The factory forces to turn out munitions and materials.

The shipping and transportation corps to keep an endless line of supplies going to Europe.

A significant part of the President's appeal is to manufacturers, middlemen and merchants to forego unusual profits in food and materials. This means the beginning of the end of extortionate prices that have been imposed upon the people during the year in every step from producer to consumer.

### NATIONAL NECESSITY WILL RISE ABOVE THE LAW.

Under the laws of peace time, it has been practically impossible for National, State or City Governments to regulate arbitrarily the prices of commodities. The old rules of freedom of trade and the asserted right to charge all that the traffic would bear in commercial transactions have stood as barriers against attempts to reduce prices of wheat, potatoes, steel products or any other commodity.

But these are war times now. Martial law does not recognize the mercantile law that supply and demand make the price. Na-

## SARAH BERNHARDT IN HOSPITAL FOR SERIOUS OPERATION

Famous Actress, Kidney Infected, Rushed to Mt. Sinai, but Surgeons Defer Action.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, who has been ill in her rooms at the Hotel Savoy for five weeks after abandoning her tour through the country, is at Mount Sinai Hospital, having been taken there yesterday for a grave operation. Because she responded to treatment at the hospital the operation was postponed and a consultation of physicians and surgeons will decide this afternoon whether it may not be put off until they can have time to build up the strength of the patient.

The actress's illness began in Lynn, Mass., with what was apparently a slight cold. She came to this city, but the cold grew worse until she had to take to her bed. There was no evidence of improvement and Madame Bernhardt was moved to Charleston, S. C., but without beneficial result. On her return here Dr. Felix Marot, the eminent French physician who came with her to this country, and Dr. E. Baruch, who is one of her closest American friends, made a study of her condition, which resulted in the discovery that one of the patient's kidneys was badly infected.

Mme. Bernhardt was so much worse yesterday that besides the two physicians named Dr. Emanuel Libman, diagnostician, of No. 180 East Sixty-fourth Street; Dr. Leo Buger, specialist on the kidneys, of No. 1000 Park Avenue, and Dr. F. Lambert were called in consultation. They decided an immediate operation was the only means of saving Mme. Bernhardt's life and hurried arrangements were made for her transfer to the hospital.

Treatment preliminary to the operation so relieved the actress that the physicians thought it best to keep her under observation until to-day. A consultation at 5:30 was arranged to reach the final decision.

William F. Connor, who manages Mme. Bernhardt's appearances in this country, said to-day at his office in the Globe Theatre Building: "The operation itself is not serious and the shock would not be great, even to a woman seventy-one years old, if she had Mme. Bernhardt's wonderful vitality unimpaired. But I have been seriously alarmed because her illness has lasted so long without any evidence of ability to recuperate. She has grown steadily weaker since her last appearance at Lynn, March 9."

Sir Charles H. Tupper's Son Killed. LONDON, April 16.—S. G. Tupper, attached to the Canadian Infantry, and a son of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, has been killed in action.

## J. B. BRADY'S SISTER AND HOSPITAL GET BULK OF ESTATE

Many Friends Also Remembered in Distribution of \$3,000,000 He Left.

They buried James Buchanan Brady—"Diamond Jim"—in Holy Cross Cemetery to-day after a funeral in St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church in East Forty-third Street that brought together the most remarkable gathering of financiers, theatrical people and frequenters of the Great White Way that New York has seen in years.

The will of this picturesque maker of steel cars, whose entertainments were as famous as his business ability was great, will probably be filed for probate in a few days. The Evening World is able to give now a fair account of the estate and the way in which it will be distributed. It is possible that when the estate is settled it will amount to not more than \$2,000,000, according to John W. H. Crim, of No. 20 Broad Street, for years Mr. Brady's intimate friend as well as attorney. It has been estimated at a much higher figure.

"I believe," said Mr. Crim, "that Mr. Brady's estate will be divided between his sister and the Brady Urological Institute he gave out of gratitude to Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, where he was restored to health six years ago, with perhaps ten or a dozen bequests to various charitable institutions in New York City and as many more to old friends.

"No matter whether you called on him at his office or his home, you could not leave until he gave you a present. In the last few months I have spent evenings with him at his home in West Eighty-sixth Street, sometimes three or four in a week, and he never forgot his rule.

"There has been a lot in print about his leaving a big estate, but I believe that when it is settled it will run to not much more than \$2,000,000. He lived at the rate of \$100,000 a year or more. He remarked to me not long ago that he had put \$1,000,000 in this house—his home, but when that asset, for example, is sold it will not bring anything like that figure.

"Mr. Brady was always giving. His charities must have cost him many thousands of dollars a year. I do not see how the estate can be so great as reported."

"How about his jewelry?" was asked. "They may be worth \$1,000,000 or more."

"Are they to go to the Metropolitan or any other museum?" "Not so far as I am informed," said Mr. Crim. "I know of no such bequest. Yes, I have read in the papers about his Japanese ivory going to the Metropolitan, but I do not think that is true. They are worth perhaps \$15,000 or \$20,000."

"How was it that a man of his force and ability formed the habit of decking himself out with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of brilliants?" was asked. "He told me," replied Mr. Crim, "that he began it as a matter of advertising. He estimated that it was worth a lot of business to him to be advertised by his gorgeous jewels, and besides the constant increase in the value of the gems more than paid the interest in the large amounts he had invested in them. Then after awhile he became very fond of the stones, fascinated by them. He said to me

## WILSON TO RECEIVE BALFOUR AND THE OTHER ALLIED WAR COMMISSIONERS WEDNESDAY

British Reach U. S. This Afternoon and French Later in the Week.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The British commission to America, headed by Foreign Secretary Balfour, is scheduled to arrive this afternoon at an unnamed port on this side of the Atlantic. The commissioners are expected to reach Washington Tuesday night or Wednesday morning and will be received at the White House by President Wilson on Wednesday.

As soon as the commission is safely ashore, official list of its membership and arrangements will be made public.

Two or three days will be consumed in preliminaries and organization before the commissions get down to business with representatives of the United States Government, planning the most effective methods of co-operation in the war against Germany.

The French commission will be later in arriving than the English, but is expected by the end of the week, in time to participate in the first formal session. President Wilson is not to participate directly in the conferences, but through Secretary Lansing he will dominate the proceedings.

A new policy of the Government was inaugurated to-day by the installation of a Bureau of censorship which is to operate on exactly opposite lines to those of European countries. It aims to give out rather than suppress news.

Three members of the Cabinet, Lansing, Baker and Daniels, met to-day with George Creel, newly appointed director of the Bureau of Information, which takes over all functions of censorship and publicity.

It is the idea of President Wilson that the country is entitled to know what is going on in the Government and that the mistakes of the British censorship should be avoided.

The first test of this American idea will come in the session of the British and French commissions. The European way is for such meetings to be shrouded in absolute secrecy. The American plan is to give out as much news as is consistently possible of the proceedings so that the people of this country who are to give their fortunes and their lives in the cause may know what they are going into with our European allies.

BIGGEST OIL TANKER SUNK ON VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK. The British tank steamship Narragansett, 9,195 Tons, Torpedoed Off Irish Coast. The British tank steamship Narragansett, 9,195 tons, and one of the largest carriers of bulk oil ever built, has been torpedoed and sunk somewhere off the Irish coast, according to word brought here to-day by officers of a British ship.

## ONE SOLDIER SLAIN, MONTCLAIR FAMILY SENDING TWO MORE

Lieut. Ramsay, Killed With Canadians, Will Be Followed to France by Brothers.

For a week Americans have been thrilled by stories of the reckless courage of the Canadian troops in the terrific fighting now going on in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. Since last Monday they have done more than their share in smashing the Hindenburg line. Their capture of Vimy Ridge on that day, after one of the bloodiest battles of the war, will be glorified in song and story as long as Canada endures.

One of the youngsters who gave up his life in that struggle was Lieut. Leslie Craddock Ramsay. Though Canadian born, he had lived under the Stars and Stripes for ten years, his family, father, mother, four brothers and four sisters having settled in Montclair, N. J., in 1907.

To-day, when an Evening World man called the family on the telephone at their home in Undercliff Road, to tell them of Lieut. Ramsay's death, he learned something of the courage with which the Canadian born, men and women, are facing the struggle in which England, their mother country, is involved. A girl still in her teens answered the telephone. Reluctantly the reporter conveyed his message.

"We know of Leslie's death already," came in a steady voice. "Thank you just the same. Word reached us a few days ago."

"The young woman said her brother was twenty-four years old, had attended Montclair High School and up to the time of his enlistment in the Ninety-second Canadian Highlanders, two years ago, had been employed in the Bank of Montreal at the latter city. She said that since receiving news of his death the family had received letters written before his enlistment with 'over the top' as they call leaving the trenches for a charge.

"He always sent the most cheerful letters," the girl went on. "The last one was the most optimistic of the lot. Leslie was a great brother, all right. Her voice broke the slightest bit at this statement.

"Have you any other brothers?" she was asked.

"Four more." The voice was firm again. "Only two of them are at home now. Will and Clyde are with their regiment in Halifax. They enlisted a year ago. They will be home for a final visit Thursday of this week. Clyde is twenty. Will is eighteen."

"Don't you hate to see them go?" she was asked.

"There was a long pause. Then the girl said steadily: "Of course I do. But I'm no better than thousands of other people who have had to see their brothers go in at the front. So do the rest of us."

William Ramsay, father of the boy, is manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada at No. 47 Wall Street.

## HEIR TO HALF OF FIELD ESTATE OF \$400,000,000 TO ENLIST AS PRIVATE



## MARSHALL FIELD TO JOIN CAVALRY AS A PRIVATE

Grandson of Chicago Merchant Goes Shopping for Equipment Here Preparatory to Enlisting.

At his apartment in the Ritz-Carlton this afternoon Marshall Field, grandson of the founder of the house of Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, and with his brother Henry, heir to the \$400,000,000 Field estate, confirmed despatches from Chicago telling of his intention to enlist as a private in the First Illinois Cavalry.

Mr. Field said he would leave to join the regiment in a few days. He added he had been out shopping for a few things needed in his equipment. Mr. Field, who was educated in England, married Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall of New York, in Feb. 1915.

## READY FOR FIRING LINE, BRYAN TELLS WILSON

Former Secretary Calls at White House to Urge War Time Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—William Jennings Bryan to-day personally told President Wilson at the White House he is "for anything the Government wants in passing the war to a quick and successful end." He told the President he was willing to serve on the firing line or anywhere else.

He said he had but one specific thing to urge—war time prohibition. Bryan will begin at once as a "recruiting officer." He will set out tonight speaking before meetings in various parts of the country, outlining the part the citizen can play in support of the Government.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

## GERMANS LOSE MORE GROUND NEAR LENS AND ST. QUENTIN; ALL THEIR ATTACKS FAIL

French Win Trenches in Alsace, Hit Hard Between Soissons and Rheims and Hammer Foe Below St. Quentin With Heavy Guns.

## BAVARIANS BIGGEST LOSERS AMONG GERMANS

LONDON, April 16.—All along the line between Lens and St. Quentin the German resistance has stiffened, but Gen. Haig reports to-day the capture of Villers, which straightens his line northwest of St. Quentin, and announces further progress to the northwest of Lens. The British are fighting around three sides of Lens.

Counter attacks which the Germans have launched at Monchy and Lagnicourt suggest that the British are approaching dangerously near the new German line which, according to unofficial accounts, the Germans had not had time to complete before the British offensive was launched.

A special despatch from the British front says the village of Trossauvages, just north of St. Quentin, has been captured.

Paris reports violent artillery firing along almost the whole of the French front, with vigorous French offensive raids at half a dozen places penetrating the German lines in Alsace. The artillery combat was particularly intense on the front from Soissons to Rheims. There was also heavy artillery fighting below St. Quentin and the Oise.

Reports indicate that the fighting on the western front has assumed almost the proportions of a general engagement from the North Sea to the Swiss border, the Germans being hard pressed at every point.

Although British patrols have been in the streets of Lens and Gen. Haig's men are in the outskirts of St. Quentin, the fall of neither of these towns has as yet been officially announced.

The Germans, it is apparent, have sent in their reserves and are making a desperate defense to enable their engineers to complete the destruction of the mines and factories of Lens, which might have been useful to the Allies.

GEN. HAIG'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE'S PROGRESS. Following is the text of Gen. Haig's report to the War Office.

"We captured last night the village of Villers, southeast of Harzicourt, and progressed northwest of Lens.

"Full particulars of the booty we took at Levin and on the Souchez River are unavailable, but the fact is established that our captures were exceedingly large, including a long range six-inch naval gun, many thousands of rounds of ammunition of all calibres up to eight inch, a number of trench mortars and great quantities of bombs and grenades of all kinds. In addition, truckloads of new tools, many thousands of lengths of tram-lines with trucks complete, and two large engineer dumps have fallen intact into our possession.

"The attack of Monchy-lez-Preaux on the 14th was pressed by the enemy with great determination. The Third Bavarian Division, which was brought down to resist our offensive during the battle of Loos in 1915 and later on took part in the fighting near Highwood during the Somme battle in 1915, was again hurried down to

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