

BELIEVE DRAFT WILL PASS, DESPITE SPEAKER'S FIGHT ON IT

U. S. HELP IN WAR NOT BASED ON ENTANGLING ALLIANCES, SAYS THE BRITISH MINISTER

Balfour Outlines Motives and Principles of the Allied Commissions.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Condemnation of "certain doubtful critics who think France and Great Britain have come here to inveigle the United States into entangling alliances with European forces" was voiced by British Foreign Minister Arthur J. Balfour in a public statement here to-day.

On the eve of the greatest war council Balfour outlined a brief declaration of motives and principles on behalf of our European Allies.

"There could be no rumor with less foundation than that of proposed entangling alliance," he said. His fist clenched and his jaw set, he looked squarely in the eyes of his listeners as he continued:

"And were it true there could be no more fallacious policy. I wish to assure the people of this great nation that the assistance we are going to get from the United States is based on no such shallow consideration."

Then turning abruptly to America's part in the war, Balfour said:

"You have been watching this bloodstained drama from afar. Each month the conviction in your minds has grown that no small or petty interests are involved. You realize that this is not a quarrel for so many square miles of territory. You know thoroughly well that the liberties of mankind alone are animating the allied cause. Therefore, you have joined in the great conquest."

"We know you will throw all your forces of invention, production and man power into the balance. Nothing can turn you from it."

"Taking a step nearer his auditors, Balfour spoke quietly and seriously of his feelings toward America and the feeling he has sensed in America toward the Allied cause."

"You will see the war through. If there is any certainty in human affairs, that is certain."

"No one who has walked among you can for one moment doubt the full determination of the American people to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the greatest conflict ever waged."

"I indeed appreciate this opportunity to say to the American public how very deeply we value your kindness, your enthusiasm and the warmth of your welcome."

"All our hearts are touched by your outward and visible manifestation of that sympathetic emotion which accompanies the assumption of your part in the great cause and the insuring of its success."

Turning to the arrival of the French commission Balfour paid tribute to the French people in general, but particularly to the part Marshal Joffre played in the battle of the Marne, characterizing that battle as "the most decisive ever fought; and the turning point in the history of mankind."

"For that reason," he said, "we feel particularly glad that Gen. Joffre is here to-day."

"The maxims of America's assistance to France, England and other Allies cannot be exaggerated."

Balfour concluded with a

20 SHIPS ARRIVING HERE TO-DAY SHOW U-BOATS' FAILURE

Most From Barred Zone—One a Big Dutch Liner, the British Commandeered.

The arrival here to-day of twenty steamships, the majority of which came through the war zone, again demonstrated the ineffectiveness of the U boat blockade. Of the blockade runners four are the largest cargo carriers afloat.

The combined cargo capacity of the four big freighters is 60,000 tons.

The biggest steamship that has been seen in motion in this port for many months steamed up the North River to-day and was docked at the Cunard Line piers. She is a 32,120-ton liner which was being built in an English shipyard for the Holland-America Line at the outbreak of the war and was promptly commandeered by the British Government.

She was to have been called the Statendam, but that name was never used. She has borne several names since she was taken over by the British. Several times reports have come from German sources that she was sunk, but she bore no marks of any injury as she moved majestically into this harbor to-day.

The vessel was designed for the New York-Tottenham passenger trade and the architects had planned a saloon, lounges, staterooms and cabins lavishly decorated and furnished. The projected passenger quarters of the ship were never completed. She is finished above decks in rough lumber. She has been used as a troop transport between England and France and Greece, but is now fitted out as a freighter.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ON RAID IN BLACK SEA

Harbor Works at Kerasunt and Five Turkish Vessels Destroyed by Fleet.

PETROGRAD, April 25.—Destruction of the Turkish harbor works at Kerasunt and of five Turkish vessels in that port was announced officially to-day as the successful outcome of a Russian cruiser, destroyer and submarine raid.

Kerasunt is a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, about seventy miles west of Trebizond.

Reaction of regret at hearing the news of Honor Law's son being reported missing at the front.

"Of the Cabinet members who were together in England at the beginning of the war," said he, "one has been killed in action, four have lost sons, and now Honor Law meets the common and deep sorrow which has visited the humblest to the highest homes in England."

"The sorrow and tragedy of France has been greater than ours, because France had by far the greater army."

"I sincerely hope that Mr. Honor Law's son is not entirely lost."

\$200,000,000 LOAN FROM U. S. TURNED OVER TO BRITAIN

Secretary McAdoo Hands War-rant to Ambassador and Takes His Receipt.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary McAdoo to-day handed the British Ambassador a Treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any Entente Government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure.

The transfer of the huge sum was made in Secretary McAdoo's office in the presence of Lord Curcliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, and Federal Reserve Board, Treasury and British Embassy officials.

The amount of the loan was deposited in the Federal Reserve banks by banks subscribing to the \$250,000,000 issue of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness due June 30.

The \$250,000,000 remaining of the issue yet to be disposed of in a manner yet to be announced by Secretary McAdoo.

The loan will take the place of a private loan which Great Britain had contemplated obtaining from J. P. Morgan & Company, an securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Arrangements looking to the issue by Morgan & Company had been under way for some time when Secretary McAdoo requested that they be deferred and indicated that the Government would meet Great Britain's immediate needs.

Incidentally, Great Britain will save approximately \$5,000,000 annually in interest charges by obtaining the loan from the Government instead of from private institutions. As the Government's interest rate will be 3 1/2 per cent, as compared with a minimum of 5 per cent, which Great Britain would have had to pay on a private loan.

Discussion of Great Britain's further needs in the immediate future was continued at the conference between Secretary McAdoo, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lord Curcliffe, and later at luncheon with the Federal Reserve Board.

Great Britain is spending, it was represented, approximately \$8,000,000 a day for foodstuffs and munitions in the United States. Her needs therefore approximate \$250,000,000 a month. Should the Government adopt a policy of collecting the proceeds of the first big bond issue by installments covering four months, Great Britain's needs during that period would be about \$1,000,000,000.

From that sum, however, should be deducted supplies at present purchased by Great Britain on behalf of Italy and Russia. Preliminary reports on this phase indicate that Great Britain's needs during the four months for herself alone would approximate \$750,000,000 and a sum of approximately that amount probably will be her share of the first bond issue loaned the Allies.

M. Viviani rode in an automobile with Secretary Lansing and Marshal Joffre rode in a car with Ambassador Jusserand and Major Gen. Scott. There were thousands of children on the streets, many waving flags, and the passage of the party was attended by almost continuous handclapping and cheers. M. Viviani acknowledged his reception by raising his hat, and Marshal Joffre acknowledged his greetings by holding his hand at salute at his cap.

At the White home the members of the mission retired to rest. They found awaiting them great bouquets of flowers sent by British Foreign Minister Balfour.

The coming of Marshal Joffre thrilled the capital with emotional excitement. The British Commission met with cordial reception, but this famed French hero aroused intense interest, reviving the old-time sentimental attachment that the United States had for France. Instead of being surrounded with secrecy, Gen. Joffre drove through the streets acclaimed by enthusiastic crowds. The British Commission talks business and the old, practical methods of cooperative warfare. The French Commission appeals to the sentimental and the spectacular side of the American people.

The coming of the Mission is of the utmost importance not only in relation to a successful conclusion of the war, but because it involves the relations of the United States and France for many years to come. M. Viviani is desirous above all things of reinforcing the strong bonds existing between his country and ours. He and his associates are determined to avoid anything that might indicate a desire to influence the view of the Washington Administration toward the role it should play in bringing about Germany's defeat. They wish to assist the President in solving the problems that confront him, but not to suggest any form of policy.

Marshal Joffre, chosen to come because he is France's greatest living soldier, has no definite proposal to submit to the War Department.

Among the British Commissioners' party was Judge M. S. Amos, an expert on munition work. Judge Amos has had charge of munition contracts and will act in an advisory capacity to the United States Government. Others of the Commission were Col. Thomas Goodwin, ordnance expert; Major Heron, medical expert; Major Langhorne, gunnery; Capt. B. P. Sheldon, J. A. Leeming, James McEwan, Capt. M. E. B. Lewis, an English pilot, and the French Commission. The Commissioners will depart for the capital to-day.

HERO OF THE MARNE, MARSHAL JOFFRE, IS ACCLAIMED IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page.)

all present showed the welcomes were more than perfunctory. SHIP'S BAND PLAYS THE "MARSEILLAISE."

During the brief ceremony the ship's band played the Marseillaise while the marines and sailors and other officials off shore stood at attention. The greeting between Marshal Joffre and Gen. Scott was particularly warm.

The formal welcome over, the party left the Mayflower led by Minister Viviani. The entire crew of the Mission stopped ashore the Marine Band took up the Marseillaise. Attaches of the French Embassy here rushed forward to greet their compatriots.

Marshal Joffre and Minister Viviani shook hands warmly with every one. The two leaders of the French Mission apparently were in the best of health and spirits. Both remarked on the warmth of their welcome. The Marshal smiled broadly as moving picture machines clicked busily. One of the military members of the Mission limped badly from the effects of a wound.

The reception ceremonies over, Minister Viviani, Marshal Joffre, the other members of the mission, Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Jusserand and their staffs entered automobiles and started for the home of Henry White, former Ambassador to France, which will be the headquarters of the members of the French party. They were escorted by two troops of cavalry. Just outside the navy yard gates was gathered a crowd of several hundred people who broke into enthusiastic applause as the Frenchmen appeared. The marines and sailors along the line came to present arms during the passing of the visitors.

The route from the Navy Yard to the White House had been made public and was lined with cheering Washingtonians. Past the Congressional Library and the Capitol the party circled the peace monument and then proceeded along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Treasury Building, just east of the White House, and on through the most beautiful part of the residential section of Washington. A statue of Gen. Lafayette, Revolutionary War hero, and great grandfather of Marquis de Chamburn, a member of the commission, attracted the particular attention of the visiting thousands, soldiers and sailors.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN WAVING FLAGS.

Another French war commission coming to the United States.

Andre Tardieu and Group of Specialists to Urge Intensive Participation.

PARIS, April 25.—To urge an intensive war is the mission on which Andre Tardieu and a group of French specialists in various departments of the war are shortly to leave for America as representatives of the French Government in the Allied conference.

Tardieu to-day outlined what this new mission plans and emphasized the imperative necessity that America and Americans throw their full weight immediately into the struggle and help win the war in the shortest possible time. Tardieu is convinced the way to beat the enemy is by the heaviest possible deluge of steel. He is an expert in preparations for this sort of warfare.

Tardieu said he had practically completed a full list of what France needed from America. This includes ships, food, munitions, money and soldiers.

Official announcement was withheld to-day of the exact number of French war specialists who will accompany Tardieu, but it was stated they will be drawn from various services. All are experts. They will be prepared and commissioned to work in the closest co-operation with American officials and with the British and Italian missions in Washington, with a view to distribution of supplies under various lines.

For this purpose Tardieu has been vested with full information and with full power to act.

The French steamship Ydum (645 tons) from Friedrichshafen for Christiania with passengers and freight, has been captured by the Germans.

Three of these vessels are not listed in maritime reference books. Although the Norwegian steamer Valerie is given, there is a Norwegian sailing vessel of that name, 2,140 tons gross.

PLANS TO ORGANIZE U. S. CITIZENS NOW FIGHTING ABROAD INTO ONE UNIT

Col. Bullock Has Scheme to Put Stars and Stripes on French Battlefields.

LONDON, April 25.—America may not have to await the raising and training of an expeditionary army in

the United States to put the Stars and Stripes in action on the battlefields of France.

Col. C. Seymour Bullock of the Canadian Army, a Chicago clergyman and later lecturer before the New York School Board, was working to-day with the aid of influential Americans on a scheme to transfer all Americans now fighting with the Allied armies into one American fighting unit.

Bullock expects shortly to invite Americans fighting with the Canadian, French and British Imperial forces to combine in a half division, wearing the American uniform, and carrying the American flag.

Bullock said he had interested a number of Americans and British officials in the project, and that they would aid in obtaining Congressional action in Washington, permitting lifting of the legal barriers. Practically all fighting Americans are enthusiastically eager for the plan, and Col. Bullock said he anticipated the British, French and Canadian officials would facilitate its operation.

He estimated to-day that 10,000 Americans could be raised—all trained in the warfare now in vogue on the western front. From these Bullock would have Americans named officers and he would train civilians now employed in England and France for commissions in special camps.

From Dean Inge of St. Paul's, Col. Bullock to-day obtained sanction formally to deposit there the Colors of the American Legion, organized in Canada but later dissolved because the United States at that time objected to use of the name of the United States in connection with a unit fighting for another nation.

The ceremony of depositing the Colors there is being planned by Col. Bullock and others as a great celebration. Ambassador Page said to-day he considered such a move a great honor and that he would attend. Many American legionaries and Canadian dignitaries will also be present.

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EIGHT NORWEGIAN SHIPS ARE REPORTED SUNK

LONDON, April 25.—A statement from the Norwegian Foreign Office, as forwarded from Copenhagen by central news, reports the sinking of the following Norwegian vessels:

Sailing ships—Vestelo, Ville-De-Dieppe (1,254 tons gross), Shild, Steamships—Gerda (579 tons), Gisla (1,548 tons), Gode (879 tons), Elida (1,124 tons), Valerie.

The Danish steamship Ydum (645 tons) from Friedrichshafen for Christiania with passengers and freight, has been captured by the Germans.

Three of these vessels are not listed in maritime reference books. Although the Norwegian steamer Valerie is given, there is a Norwegian sailing vessel of that name, 2,140 tons gross.

RAILROAD ISSUES CALL FOR WOMEN AS GUARDS AND CAR INSPECTORS

LORAIN, O., April 25.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day made a public appeal for women to work in the division shops and terminals here as car inspectors, crossing guards and cleaners. They will be paid the same wages as men.

"Women must take the place of men in railroad work should war call the men into army and navy service," said Master Mechanic F. W. Rhuark.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Table with columns: With net change from previous closing, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various commodities like Alabaster, Amber, and various oils.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND CORN MARKET.

WHEAT. Today's Market. High, Low, Last, Net Change. Lists various wheat grades.

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS.

United States Steel Corporation dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock is payable June 15.

Standard Oil Company of California has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

Earnings of Interborough Consolidated are running about \$10,000 a day and are well in excess of requirements in spite of high cost of operation and materials.

Third Avenue road is gradually freeing itself from heavy burden imposed by strike, and operating revenues from first of the year have been showing healthy increase.

California Packing Corporation—Initial dividend of 50 cents a share payable on common stock for quarter ending May 31.

Pressed Steel Car Company—Quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on common stock, payable June 6 to stock of record May 16. Also \$1.75 on preferred stock payable May 23 to stock of record May 2.

Cocoon Oil Fine For Washing Hair

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulified cocoon oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless) is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two spoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily, and removes every particle of dust, dirt, and dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulified cocoon oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last every one in the family for months.—Adv't.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS DEMAND A QUICK DIVISION OF LAND

Take Matter in Own Hands in Some Instances—Grand Committee Calls for Delay.

LONDON, April 25.—Despatches from Petrograd say peasants in various parts of Russia are clamoring for a division of the land owned by the wealthy people. Although the various committees are doing their best to make the question cannot be wisely settled until the Constituent Assembly is elected the peasants are inclined to take the matter into their own hands.

Soldiers visiting their rural homes, with or without leave, spread the news of the revolution and lead the peasants against the land owners. This is chiefly the case in the Saratov Government, where the people are often inclined to be turbulent. The peasants here, after passing resolutions of confiscation, have proceeded to take possession of the lands and drive the land owners away.

The peasants announce that they will undertake the spring sowing themselves, but owing to lack of seed this is said to be impossible. In consequence the sowing is likely to be much delayed and a serious shortage of crops is feared. The authorities are taking the matter in hand and hope to prevent such a misfortune.

Peasants conferences, to which delegates are sent from even the smallest communes, are being organized in every province of Russia to discuss peasant needs. Those already held have insisted on a proper distribution of land. One characteristic resolution demands that all land which private land owners cannot sow must immediately be surrendered temporarily to the peasants, soldiers' wives to receive shares free, and others at moderate rent, to be fixed by the local community.

Considerable ill feeling is shown in some districts toward land owners. Besarabian peasants in one instance sacked a country house and estates belonging to a rich family. The peasants of the Tambow government surrounded the houses of the land owners and compelled them to sign documents surrendering their lands. In some parts of Besarabia the country people are highly reactionary, and in one district especially the Odessa military authorities have taken strong measures to suppress a revolutionary movement.

PETROGRAD, April 25 (via London).—The Grand Committee of the Alliance of Peasants has addressed the following petition to the peasants at the front:

Do your duty. Do not fear that the lands will be divided.

Without you this division cannot be made by isolated villages, for that would provoke internal quarrels in which the enemy might profit. Only the Constituent Assembly, wherein you will be represented, will decide the important question.

At a conference held at the offices of the Minister of Commerce to discuss the question of a Government coal monopoly, it was proposed to place all mineral combustibles at the disposal of the Government and regularize their distribution.

MAY ASK \$25,000,000 IN THE HARBOR BILL

Measure With Approval of President to Be Reported to House Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A rivers and harbors bill totalling from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 will be reported to the House next week with the approval of the President, Chairman Small of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee said to-day.

The bill will care for maintenance of completed projects and such appropriations for uncompleted and new projects as can be linked up with the national defense.

Austrian Emperor Goes to the Italian Front.

ZURICH, April 25.—Emperor Karl of Austria-Hungary was reported to-day visiting his troops on the Trentino front.

THE bus service to the Billy Sunday meetings is not restricted to the hours of meetings. At any time of the day you can ride out Broadway to 168th Street past the Hispanic Museum by Services Nos. 4 and 5, or through Edgecombe Road on Harlem Heights overlooking the picturesque Harlem River valley by Service No. 2 or up St. Nicholas Avenue by Service No. 3 of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

DIED.

FLANN, Monday, April 23, PETER J. FLANN, beloved son of Margaret and the late Patrick J. Flann.

Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 20 Lexington Ave., New York. Requiem mass, Church Francis de Sales, 91th St., near Lexington Ave. Interment Calvary.

CANEY PENNY A POUND PROFIT. Special for To-Morrow, Thursday, April 26th. Caramel Iceberg, Chocolate Covered Marshmallows, Old Dutch Style Cream Chocolate.

Loft New York. 205 BROADWAY. 11 EAST 42D STREET. 266 WEST 125TH STREET.

Velvet THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO. THERE are no secrets or "processes" in the making of Velvet. We wish every smoker could see how Nature herself brings out all of Velvet's richness, mildness and mellowness. But anyhow you can taste all those things in every pipeful of Velvet.

STUDY the career of the man whose life is an open book, an' you'll find it mighty helpful readin'. Velvet's history is an open book we're proud for the world to read.

Velvet Joe. Lippitt & Myers Tobacco Co.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin. Accept only Genuine Aspirin sold as follows: Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin sold in pocket boxes of 12—bottles of 24 and bottles of 100. OR Bayer-Capsules of Aspirin sold in sealed packages of one and two dozen. Every package and every tablet bears the Bayer Cross.