

50,000 SEE JOFFRE GET GOLD GIFT

GREAT CROWDS SEE BLAZE IN CITY HALL

T. R. CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT OF THE CONSCRIPTION BILL; AGE LIMITS MADE 21 TO 30

Wilson Ready to Issue Draft Proclamation as Soon as Congress Acts.

IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

First 500,000 for the New Army to Be in Training in Three Months.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Conferees on the army bill reached an agreement to-day and the measure will be reported to the two Houses for confirmation as soon as possible.

The amendment which would permit Theodore Roosevelt to organize four divisions to go to France was stricken out.

The conferees also eliminated the Fall amendment providing for the raising of a volunteer cavalry force for border duty.

The prohibition amendment as passed by the Senate was left in the bill.

The age limit for those subject to selective service was fixed at twenty-one to thirty years.

Representatives Kahn and Anthony, Republicans, announced that they would not sign the conferees' report. Anthony was opposed to eliminating the Roosevelt amendment and Kahn opposed the prohibitory sections, maintaining he could not approve provisions making the United States appear to be either a drunkard or an immoral nation.

One of the difficulties in reaching an agreement was over the tribunals which shall pass on exemptions from the selective draft. The provision accepted gives right of appeal from a first tribunal to a second. No military men are to be on either and they are to be distinct from the courts of the United States or the States.

It is expected some effort to restore the Roosevelt amendment will be made in the Senate, but since the conferees agreed to eliminate it and the Administration does not want it in, it is not believed it could pass the Senate again.

The agreement was reached at a short session. It was announced all lines of differences had been erased, but it was admitted there might be some opposition to the report in both the House and the Senate.

Senator Chamberlain said he would introduce the conference report this afternoon, but the Senate cannot act on the measure until after the House.

Demands from the country for action on the bill and insistence on the part of the Administration for machinery with which to raise an army, it is believed, will hasten approval of the conference report.

There were a few minor additions to the bill. The prohibition section was modified to provide that penalty shall apply only to sale of liquor to those in uniform and not to furnishing or giving away a drink of liquor to a man off the reservation.

President Wilson awaits only action by Congress on the report to issue his proclamation calling for the immediate application of the selective service machinery. The proclamation is ready and all plans for hastening the work of registration throughout the country have been completed.

It is regarded likely that within three months the first 500,000 men will have been equipped.

FIGHT OVER WAR FINANCE MEASURE BEGUN IN HOUSE

Every Man Must Do His Share, Kitchin Declares in Bringing Up the Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—One of the bitterest inter-sectional fights in House history was forecast when the Government's \$1,800,000,000 revenue bill—the largest single taxation measure in history—was formally taken up for consideration this afternoon by the lower body.

Majority Leader Kitchin, in charge of the measure, presented it with a plea for "all Americans to do their bit to finance the war."

"This bill must pass, so our children's children will not have to pay for the war of this generation. This must be a pay-as-we-go war," Kitchin said.

Northern men, Democrats and Republicans, claim the Southern members in control in the House have "burdened the country above the Mason-Dixon line with war taxes," but have let the South off lightly. They attacked particularly what they call "the sectional system of taxation pursued in the bill."

"Five billion dollars, Kitchin said, must be spent by the United States in the next year.

"Billions of dollars of bonds have been issued that will be a burden on our children and our children's children unless we employ taxes," he said. "The House, when this bill comes to a vote, must put this present burden on ourselves, who declared the war, and show the necessary sacrificial spirit.

"No American can say, 'I refuse to pay my part.' I hope no man here will complain this bill taxes his State and his district.

"There are few provisions in this bill I would vote for in ordinary times, but we must raise every dollar of it. Our expenses in the next year are already estimated at \$1,800,000,000. I believe they will be \$5,000,000,000.

"A man who wanted to pay all this tax by bonds would be a coward. I think we ought to pay half the expenses by taxation."

"We can't finish this debate before some time Saturday," Minority Leader Mann said when Majority Leader Kitchin tried to limit debate to two days, to-day and to-morrow.

Kitchin did not press his attempt. He began immediately to explain the bill.

Representative Forrester, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, announced he will support the bill as it is.

Kitchin said he didn't believe the business men and manufacturers are slackers.

"They'll stand by this bill," he said. "If we refuse to tax all the industries that have said they would be ruined by the bill, we couldn't."

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIRE IN CITY HALL WRECKS CUPOLA; OLD RECORDS LOST

Valued Relics Below Blaze Saved, However—Defective Wiring Probable Cause.

Fire, which is believed to have been caused by crossed wires used for illumination display in connection with the visits of the French and British missions, was discovered in the cupola of City Hall just before 1 o'clock this afternoon. The blaze gained such headway that some of the valuable historic records stored in the lower were destroyed.

The fire, which burned more than three hours, was confined to the cupola. An early report that the famous old structure was threatened with destruction brought a crowd almost as great as that which witnessed yesterday's ceremonies.

Another theory as to the origin of the fire was that it was due to the carelessness of workmen who have been making skylight repairs. An attache of the Mayor's office who reached the roof shortly after the fire was discovered, said he saw smoke curling from under the roof of the building proper and bits of charcoal in the gutter nearby. Some of the occupants of the building said workmen had been on the roof to-day, but the janitor said they finished yesterday.

All the historic furnishings in the Municipal Art Commission's rooms, almost directly below the cupola on the third floor, as well as the portraits and valuable furniture in the Governor's room—the latter including the personal writing desks of George Washington and John Quincy Adams—were removed to safety, but not before many of the articles had been splashed with water.

A short time after the firemen arrived water was pouring into the building and cascading down the winding staircases and out into the plaza. The cupola was destroyed by fire once before, many years ago.

It was announced that the fire would not cause any change in the programme for welcoming members of the British Commission. The Aldermanic Chamber, where Marshal Joffre and his associates were welcomed yesterday and where Mr. Ballfour and his colleagues will be received to-morrow, was not damaged.

The first thing the firemen did was to haul down the Stars and Stripes floating from the cupola, this action bringing a cheer from the crowd. Next the British flag, flying from a staff on the Broadway side, was taken down; the French flag on the east side of the building being the last to be removed.

A sigh of regret went up from the watching throng when the flames were seen eating their way around the clock which has given the time of day to the passing thousands for so many years. Shortly afterward the whole face of the clock was afire and in a few minutes the old timepiece was destroyed.

Among the valued articles saved was the water pitcher in the Municipal Art rooms formerly the property of Benjamin Franklin. In addition to the portraits of governors, generals, admirals and statesmen in the Governor's Room there was the furniture used by the original United States Senate.

The City Hall, regarded as one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in the country, is more than 100 years old and because of its traditions and the famous men from all over the world who have found welcome there has been one of America's chief objects of interest, though broken for the building in 1893 and it was completed nine years later. John McComb was the architect.

Marshal Joffre Admiring His Golden Statue of Liberty After Its Presentation in Central Park

(Especially Photographed by an Evening World Photographer.)



DAVISON GIVES UP MILLION A YEAR TO DO WAR WORK

Partner in Morgan Firm Heads New Red Cross Council Without Pay.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Henry P. Davison of New York gave up to-day a million dollars a year partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. to serve without salary as Chairman of the new Red Cross War Council created to-day by President Wilson. He has laid aside all business and stepped down from a senior partnership in the world's foremost private banking house to devote his entire time to humanitarian service.

It is Mr. Davison's plan, approved by the President, that all American ambulances and hospital work in the war shall be correlated and put under centralized direction to achieve highest efficiency. The present units now operating in France and supported by varied interests will also be brought under this new organization.

Other members of the Council are Charles D. Norton, Grayson M. P. Murphy, New York; E. N. Harley, Chicago; Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., New York; and Elliot Wadsworth, Boston.

HAIG AND NIVELLE BOTH GAIN; FRESNOY BATTLE STILL ON

British Capture Trenches Just South of Lens, Near Bullecourt and St. Quentin.

LONDON, May 10.—While the struggle for Fresnoy is proceeding with unabated fury, Gen. Haig 10-day reports progress at three other points—along the Souchez River, near Bullecourt and east of Gricourt.

[These are at widely separated points on the British front. The advance on the Souchez was just south of Lens, where there has been little fighting of late. Bullecourt is near Quant and Gricourt is a few miles north of St. Quentin.]

At Bullecourt, the British gains were made. The fact of tremendous losses inflicted on the Germans in their repeated efforts to counter-attack and shake the British grip.

The War Office statement follows: "At Bullecourt fighting in that neighborhood yesterday was severe and continuous. We progressed despite repeated and

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BOXING LAW SAFE SO FAR; FLOWERS FOR LEGISLATORS

Leaders of Both Houses in Albany Lavishly Remembered by Boys at Home.

ALBANY, May 10.—Both Houses of the Legislature got down to business early this afternoon. The first bill passed included that levying a direct State tax by which it is to be raised \$1,000,000 and a supplemental supply bill carrying an appropriation of \$200,000.

The members of the two houses were busy delivering flowers to the legislators. Leaders Brown and Wagner in the Senate and great stands of American flags, Joseph C. Adler and Callahan were also audibly remembered. Senator Hill

will not only get a bouquet for a loving cup from the boys at home.

It looks as if the Legislature will be without effect this session. The bill is covered by a special rule, which has been read from the Rules Committee, but the session has as yet been held only by the Administration leaders say that they will push the bill through. On the Assembly side there will be no bill that a majority could be obtained to pass it. That is the situation at present.

MARNE HERO IS ACCLAIMED AS HE ACCEPTS "LIBERTY" STATUE IN CENTRAL PARK

Twenty Thousand School Children Take Part in Presentation of the Statuette Raised by The World—Marshal Extends Thanks.

BROOKLYN GIVES A SWORD AT LAFAYETTE UNVEILING

Marshal Joffre, as an honored guest of the city of New York, spent one of the busiest days of his career to-day. His programme began with the presentation in Central Park of a golden replica of the Statue of Liberty. This was closely followed by the gift from the people of Brooklyn of a beautiful sword, which was handed to the Marshal at the exercises in Prospect Park unveiling a statue of Lafayette.

He was later entertained at luncheon by the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. This afternoon he received a degree from Columbia University and then visited Grant's Tomb.

The amphitheatre formed by the rocky slopes which inclose the North Meadow of Central Park was a blaze of sunlit tricolor at about half past nine o'clock to-day. Fifty thousand persons stood in terraced rows, following every irregularity of the contour of the slopes. Horsemen and horsewomen crowded the bridle path like massed cavalry. The edges of the roads were close fenced with automobiles, hub to hub.

In the centre, about a gorgeously decorated stand, were 20,000 school children, white bloused, tricolor sashed; the girls were liberty capped. A broad strip of green turf roped off toward the north was the only open space. The whole was framed in the misty green tint of budding leaves, not yet unfolded.

The First Artillery band was blazing away at the stand. Shril strains of children's singing rose above the booming undertone of the drums.

And, then the whole place went frantic. Down the roped lane of lawn appeared an automobile beside which whizzed motor cycle policemen and the soldiers of the First Motor Battery of the National Guard.

At the very first glimpse of the blue and gold uniforms of Marshal Joffre, his chief of staff, Col. Jean Fabri, and his aide, Lieut. Francis Tessan, tumult began. There rose straight up whistling and fluttering a great cloud of flags, the Stars and stripes and the broad red white and blue standards of France. Those who had not flags waved handker-

chiefs and every body yelled until voices failed.

GOLDEN REPLICA OF LIBERTY STATUE FOR JOFFRE.

Marshal Joffre and his aides, with Mayor Mitchell, Ralph Pulitzer and the sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee, appeared a moment later on the platform behind a little table on which a flag draped figure which everybody knew was the gift of the people of New York City to Marshal Joffre—a golden replica of Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World."

The cheering never slackened. Again and again the Marshal's hand rose swiftly to his visor in graceful military precision.

Immediately in front of the stand 200 children of the Morris High School raised their voices in the "Marseillaise," accompanied by the band and led by Edwin S. Tracy. In widening circles the strains of the anthem spread out and overcame the cheering.

With a volume of tremendous melody the song rolled out to lose itself in the ceaseless roar of the city. All through it the fresh-faced man and his soldier comrades stood smiling and rigid but plainly exalted with the tremendous pull of the scene and its meaning on their hearts.

Below them, along the sides of the platform stood fourteen men of the French auxiliary cruiser which brought the Commission to America, under Capt. Mamouth and, every bit as proud a squad of seventeen officers from the ship's crew.

Major Mitchell turned from receiving a heartfelt expression of feeling from Consul General Liebers of Franco and caught the pause at his

NO ATTACK ON KAISER.

Official Journal of Recent Story of Antisocial Association.

FRIDAY, May 10 (via London).—The report of a meeting from 2000 that an attempt had been made to assassinate Emperor William is denied in an official statement made to-day.