

when they speak of definitive destruction of Prussia's military power.

NORWAY WARNS BERLIN TO BEWARE OF THE END

Christiania, April 5.—The following editorial from (name of newspaper deleted) by (name) is characteristic of the utterances of leading papers in Norway:

"Germany in the past year has received numerous notes from President Wilson. It is evident that she has no more fear of little Norway than of great America and feels safe in her encroachments upon our small nation, which only wants to live in peace."

"I stood with the Emperor at a place to which I had accompanied him one year previously. The Emperor remembered this, and, deeply moved, pointed out the enormous changes that had taken place since that time. Then the Russians were on the ridge of the Carpathians. At Gorlice we had just begun to break through the enemy's lines, and von Hindenburg's powerful offensive had just been started. Now we are deep in Russia."

"The British and French at that time had attacked Gallipoli, and were hoping to arouse the Balkans against us. Now the Bulgarians stand firmly on our side. There we were engaged in the defensive Champagne battle, and now, at the Emperor's word, round the attack in the Verdun battle, and the attitude to God, to the army and to the nation filled the Emperor's heart."

"I understood that in 1915 our enemies would not give up this hope, but I do not understand how cool heads, after the experience of 1915, can cling to it. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supplies."

"Our enemies forget that in cases in which there is a real shortage in the German nation it is able to make use of moral reserves which enable us to lower our standard of life, which has risen remarkably during the last decade. What would it mean, for instance, if the consumption of meat should temporarily be lowered to the level of the '70s? I should think our adversaries would remember how strong was the German race of those days."

"The Chancellor pointed out the roots of Germany's present strength, saying: 'The German people have overcome the difficulties caused by the interruption of our overseas trade, and on the front, numerically superior enemies' who have inspired our columns at Verdun and makes them accomplish every day new deeds of heroism? Or shall a nation which gave to the world so many valuable intellectual and useful gifts, which during forty-four years loved peace more than all the others—shall this nation overnight be transformed into barbarians?'"

"No, gentlemen, these are the inventions of the evil conscience of those who are guilty of the war and are now fearing for their power and influence in their own countries."

"We must create real guarantees that Belgium never shall be a Franco-British vassal; never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany. Also in this respect things cannot be what they were before. Also here Germany cannot sacrifice the suppressed Flemish race, but must assure for them sound evolution which corresponds to their rich natural gifts, which is based on their mother tongue and follows their national character."

"We want neighbors that do not form coalitions against us, but with whom we collaborate and who collaborate with us to our mutual advantage. Remembrance of the war will still echo in the sadly tried Belgian country, but we shall never allow that this will be a new source of wars—shall not allow it in our mutual interest."

"When I was last at headquarters," the Chancellor declared with feeling,

The Tribune presents here the fourth of a series of short articles on American preparedness which will appear in The Tribune daily. Their accuracy is vouched for by a ranking officer in the United States Army and a ranking officer in the United States Navy. The Tribune believes them to be the clearest and most striking account of our national defenses yet written.

Are We Prepared?

THE GUARDS AT THE DOOR.

THE ordinary American citizen believes that the guns of our harbor defence would be able to prevent a landing of troops on our shores, but the layman does not make a distinction between harbor defences and land coast defences. The guns of our harbor forts may be of value in opposing an attack upon our cities and may be of value in preventing ships entering the harbor, but of land coast defences, we have none! There are 1,000 miles of good beach on our Atlantic Coast on which an enemy's fleet could land without the least opposition any number of troops they might transport to our shores.

We have no guns there; we have no railroad tracks capable of carrying guns to those points; we have not a single armored train in this country for the transportation of troops, guns and ammunition—the ordinary freight car under fire of an army would be almost useless. So far as preventing armed invasion of our country, the guns at our harbor defences are absolutely useless.

We have forts at Boston, New York, at the mouth of the Chesapeake and on the Pacific Coast. The gun range of these forts is less than seven and a half miles—four and a half miles short of the range of the guns of the battleships which would be sent to attack us. The main entrance of the Chesapeake, leading to Washington, is one and a half miles beyond the extreme range of the guns at Fort Monroe. So that an entire fleet of the enemy could steam through, more than a mile beyond the reach of Fort Henry's guns.

The largest guns we have mounted on our Atlantic coast defences are twelve inch. They carry 7 1/2 miles. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who has been in the army twenty years, states that if we remount these guns so as to make greater elevation and consequently longer range possible, we must reduce the bursting charge or weaken the penetrating power of the shell.

These guns might be so mounted as to have a range of fifteen miles. At such a distance the "angle of fall" is so great that the principal effect is obtained by the shell falling on the deck. If these guns were remounted so as to have a range of even fifteen miles, the penetrating power of their shells would become practically nil. The penetrating power of the shell, reduced in size from 1,000 lbs. to 700 lbs., would be but six inches. Six-inch penetration power against modern battleships renders a shell practically useless so far as penetration is concerned. The explosion of a shell which penetrates battleship armor but six inches takes place in the air outside the ship. The real value of an explosive shell is in exploding within the ship, either after penetrating

the armor or falling on the deck. In other words, for adequate long distance defence our harbor guns are all useless because of their short length and would have to use small shells if remounted to increase their range. Hence they would be relatively weak if remounted, for either armor or deck attack.

We are, however, soon to mount two new gigantic guns of long range at Sandy Hook. These two guns are to operate in a single turret, hence it will be possible to aim them at but one point at a time. If a fleet of thirty dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers attacked New York, each of the thirty could move about at will, changing its location as often as desired, so that the turret to be placed at Sandy Hook, to be effective against such a fleet, would be compelled to get thirty different aim ranges at the same time for thirty different battleships. But the ships, moving themselves about as much as they pleased, could centre their one hundred and fifty guns at the same moment on the one fixed turret at Sandy Hook. Thirty different battleships from thirty different locations could concentrate the shot of one hundred and fifty guns on a single turret at Sandy Hook; yet it could fire at but one single battleship at a time.

While these two long-range guns could fire twenty shots at thirty different moving ships, the battleships could hurl huge explosive shells upon that fixed turret. And all other coast defence guns would be useless in such a conflict because of their short range.

Most of the guns that are mounted on our coast fortifications—that is, all those of the 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch calibre—date back to a design that was made in the early nineties and late eighties."

The good 12-inch guns made for the defences of Panama, after having rested for months and even years on the Cristobal docks, are at last mounted; but our one big gun there, the 16-inch gun, which we have been told was so powerful a defence for the canal, is still unmounted. It was tested in 1903 and it rested ten years on the beach. It is still unmounted and the carriage for it is still unfinished. When General Wood took charge he immediately called for blue prints of the carriage of this gun, but was astonished to find that the War Department had never even made a design of the carriage. In spite of his urging, it took the department just two years to get the designs ready and the carriage is not yet finished. This, in itself, is an adequate answer to Secretary Daniels's proposal to have the United States government make its own armor, manufacture its large guns, shells and ammunitions.

C. C. N. Y. LOSES PACIFIST SAMSON

Leon, Who Opposed Gen. Wood's Speech, Says He's "Expelled."

ONLY SUSPENDED. FACULTY DECLARES

"Apologize? Never!" Shouts Student Who Led Walk-Out at Preparedness Rally.

Leon Samson, Law '18, was "expelled" from the College of the City of New York yesterday. Samson spoke out in meeting against preparedness last Thursday afternoon at the conclusion of a preparedness address by Major General Leonard Wood. Demands for apologies followed, which Leon flatly refused to give, insisting that he meant no insult—that he merely intended to protest against preparedness.

Yesterday he found the gates of the college bolted and barred against him, and there was none to heed his knocking.

Dean Brownson was careful to explain last night that Samson was not expelled—that he was merely suspended until next fall, when he might return if he made the proper apologies. But Leon, a sober-faced youth yesterday, calls it "expelled." They can subject him to the direst punishment, but apologize to the least.

Discouraged Hissing Squad. "I don't believe that I have anything to apologize for," he said yesterday. "I meant no insult. General Wood had finished speaking before I said a word, and, furthermore, he was not there as a guest. He was there as a propagandist, and the issue was important. If we had said nothing, General Wood would have left, thinking that the students entirely approved of his propaganda. The first plan, formulated by some of the boys on a day I was absent, was to form a hissing squad, that General Wood might not hear only approval at the end of his address. I discouraged this as discourteous, and we decided on the walk-out plan."

"To insult anybody was far from my intention, but in the cause of peace, and in what I thought was the best interests of the college, I raised my voice against militarism. If I had had insulting motives I would feel justified in apologizing. For this expression of a belief that many other students share I am expelled."

Dean Brownson and Young Samson's recital of the steps that led up to the suspension were so similar that they could almost have been repeated in unison. On Thursday, Samson called for a walk out at the end of General Wood's address at the City College. The Student Council, on Friday, called upon Samson to apologize to General Wood, the President of the College, the faculty, the board of trustees, and the students. This, Samson officially refused to do.

Learn's "Expulsion." Tuesday afternoon the joint board, composed of three members of the faculty and four students, voted, six to one, in favor of suspension. Samson was not allowed to appear before the board. He did not learn of his "expulsion" until he went to his first class yesterday morning. Then the teacher denied him admittance.

Students of the school—three-fourths of whom, Samson said, are signing a petition branding the action as too severe, regretting that Samson was not allowed to appear before the joint board and petitioning the faculty to reconsider the case. Dean Brownson said last night he was sure a faculty vote would be 12 to 1 against the petition.

Battery of 109 Machines

The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. own 109 Portable BARRETT machines. This remarkable endorsement of the BARRETT machine can be summed up in—

Portability Adaptability Durability Price. This company is only one of thousands who have recognized the BARRETT Desk Machine as the most useful and economical machine on the market. Be guided by their judgment and save time and money. BARRETT Portable Machines are priced from \$75.00 up. Relieve that mental strain in your office today. Phone at once—Cortland 2445. John J. Harris, Sales Mgr., BARRETT MACHINE SALES CO., 156 Broadway, N. Y.



Model 12, only desk calculating machine that prints 'The Recognized Standard'

tioners. He added that the joint board would not reconsider the case. Labor unions of the city yesterday started a campaign against the "militaristic plans for City College." They adopted a resolution which declared that "whereas the introduction into City College is undoubtedly the first step toward militarizing the whole public school system, be it resolved by the Federated Union that we condemn the action of the City College trustees and call upon them to desist from their plans."

200 PRAY DURING FIFTH AVENUE FIRE

Continued from page 1

nue, is occupied by Josephs, Inc., a manufacturing millinery concern. In the Supreme Court several days ago Mr. Clews sued to compel Josephs to stop using several electric machines he installed in his shop. In the basement of the adjoining building, No. 632, Josephs had stored goods said to be worth \$250,000, one alone valued at \$25,000. In the darkness after the fire the damage to them could not be determined.

After an examination of the Gattie premises a representative of the firm said the damage even by water was slight, and that it would not interrupt business. The total damage in the burned building approximates \$100,000. Petro, the sculptor, and William Burden Stage, the photographer, who had studios on the sixth floor, were among the losers. Fire marshals who investigated the blaze could not determine its cause, but said no suspicion was justifiable.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets. Just Received from Paris Via S. S. Espagne Women's Negligees and Pajamas Original designs, variety of rich fabrics and lovely colorings.

Paris-Made Negligees

A variety of models—silk lined. The great art of the French designers is apparent in every one of these artistically corded, puffed, tucked and ruffled Negligees of printed chiffon, crepe de chine, soft taffeta and chiffon cloth; in Copenhagen, rose, wistaria, brown, gold, purple, pink, ciel blue or navy.

Women's Paris Pajamas

Of Rich Brocaded Crepe de Chine. In rose, pink, ciel blue or white, ribbon and French flower trimmed.

Important Sale—TO-DAY Paris Boudoir Caps

Of Fine Lace, Net or Baliste. Picturesque "Baby Stuart" Caps of hand-embroidered batiste, lace or ribbon trimmed. Also "Normandy" Caps inset with lace insertions, embroidery motifs, the outer edge lace frilled; net caps adorned with lace and tiny French flowers.

Women's Boudoir Gowns

Exclusive models from our own workrooms. Wool Albatross Boudoir Gowns—Silk lined. In pink, ciel blue, Copenhagen, rose, lavender or wistaria; hemstitched folds around neck, sleeves and down fronts, Empire waist line. Special 4.50

Brocaded Charmeuse Negligees—Draped model. In pink, blue, orchid or white, trimmed with large petal rosette of self-material. Special 9.75

Crepe de Chine Negligees—Georgette Coater. In pink, ciel blue, orchid, Copenhagen or rose; shadow lace and ribbon trimmed, accordion pleated skirt. Special 14.50

CITY EMPLOYEES MAY GO TO CAMP

Mayor Directs Department Heads to Allow Time for Training. Mayor Mitchell is anxious to have all city employees who are so disposed take advantage of the four weeks' military training in the summer camp. He sent a letter yesterday to the heads of departments informing them that whenever the work would permit employees would be allowed eleven days of vacation beyond the four weeks required for the camp training. Most of the city employees have from three to four weeks' regular vacation, and the Mayor's suggestion merely extends this period eleven days with pay. The Mayor's letter to the heads of departments reads:

"I suggest to you that you make inquiry among your employees to learn how many will desire to attend the training camps and advise them that if the work of the department permits a vacation of eleven working days in addition to the period of four weeks for training will be granted to men who wish to attend the camps for the entire period and take the full course of training. This will permit advantage to be taken of the Saturday half holidays and Sundays at the beginning and end of this period of eleven days."

"Members of the national guard or naval militia will be permitted to attend the encampments and schools prescribed for their instruction as provided by law without any deduction from their vacations of three weeks. This would not permit national guardsmen or naval militia to attend the training camps and schools prescribed by the War Department for national guardsmen or naval militia."

N. Y.-MODELLED POLICE SCHOOL FOR JERSEY CITY

Captain Taking Lessons of Woods to Install Institution. The fame of Commissioner Woods's school of instruction for New York policemen, from captains down to patrolmen, has spread to Jersey City. A day or two ago Frank Hague, director of public safety, of Jersey City, asked Commissioner Woods if he could assign one of his men to take up the course. Mr. Woods consented and Mr. Hague assigned Captain Wolf, of the Seventh Street station, to the school. Director Hague intends to install a similar school in Jersey City, with Captain Wolf as instructor.

Collins Leads Stevens by 25 for Republican Committee

Troy, N. Y., April 5.—The result of the contest between former Superintendent of Prisons, C. V. Collins, of this city, and Frank L. Stevens, of Hoosick Falls, in the Republican primary election for state committee-men, continues to be disputed and, it was said to-night, probably would be taken to the courts. The returns filed with the board of elections give Collins a majority of twenty-five.

PRINCE SURE GERMAN BLUNDERED AT VERDUN

Poniatowski Says France Is Conserving Best Troops. The Germans have sacrificed the flower of their army at Verdun, and their attacks, consistently repulsed by the second line French troops, are growing continually weaker. This summary of the present military situation was given yesterday by Prince Poniatowski, who arrived on the Espagne to superintend the purchase of aeronautics supplies for France.

It was a fatal strategic blunder, the prince continued, for the Teutonic commanders to hurl their best troops on the strong fortresses. The French, by using their second line troops for defence, were able to save their best soldiers for counter attacks.

"Verdun will not fall," said the

CITY EMPLOYEES MAY GO TO CAMP

prince. "The Germans started the war with a large number of professional soldiers. We began as amateurs, and as we gradually become professionals the odds turn in our favor, for ours is the better soldier material."

"We have found that mediocre troops, protected by trenches and machine guns, can stand off the best German troops. Thus we are killing off the pick of the enemy's armies with a relatively small loss to our second line men and are saving our crack troops."

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Unquestionably the cleverest ideas from the "tousensemble" of styles created by the famous couturiers.

Paris Fashions Gowns and Dresses for Day or Evening Wear Costume and Tailleur Suits Superb Coats for Afternoon Motoring and Utility Wear Wraps and Manteaux Charming Paris Blouses Exclusive Millinery also Fashionable Summer Hurs

LUXURIOUS STYLES OF SABLE, KOLINSKY, ERMINE, MOLE, SEAL, AND FEATHER-WEIGHT FOXES, IN GENUINE SABLE, NATURAL AND DYED BLUE, BLACK, WHITE AND CROSS FOX.

THE STORE FOR MEN

First Offering Today 1,020 Men's Soft Hats (Made in England, \$3.50 Grade) \$1.75

We have never sold these hats. Their regular price, \$3.50—for which they usually sell at the season's beginning—is given to identify their grade.

The hats are of felt in good shades of tan, brown, green, gray and slate, with under-brim of straw matching the shade of the felt. The model is one which will look well upon most men. The importer imported too many; and now he needs room for straw hats, which is the reason for cutting the price in two.

This morning, in the Hatterie, Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

2,400 Men's Soft Shirts Fresh From Their Boxes, \$1.10 ea.

Woven madras, crepes and mercerized materials; good printing patterns; part of an order placed months ago—anticipating the conditions of today—or the price of every one of the shirts would be \$1.50.

Men's Neckties at 50c. Regs and barathas in solid tones, and fancy silks in as many patterns as there are preferences in men. Good colors. Large shapes. Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

John Wanamaker Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

