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California	1 regt.		New Mexico	4 regts.
Colorado	1 regt.	1 machine gun co.	New York	8 regts.
Connecticut	1 regt.		North Carolina	1 regt.
Delaware	2 cos.		Ohio	1 batt.
Dist. Columbia	1 cos.		Oklahoma	1 regt.
Florida	1 cos.	6 troops cavalry	Oregon	1 batt.
Georgia	2 regts.		Pennsylvania	2 regts.
Idaho	1 regt.		Rhode Island	1 batt.
Illinois	1 regt.	2 squadrons cavalry	South Carolina	2 regts.
Indiana	2 regts.		Tennessee	2 regts.
Iowa	1 regt.		Texas	1 regt.
Kentucky	1 cos.	1 squadron cavalry	Utah	1 regt.
Kansas	1 regt.		Vermont	1 regt.
Louisiana	1 cos.	1 troop cavalry	Virginia	2 regts.
Maine	1 regt.	1 battery artillery	Washington	1 regt.
Massachusetts	2 regts.	1 aero squadron	Wisconsin	1 cos.
Michigan	1 regt.	2 machine gun cos.	Wyoming	1 batt.
Minnesota	2 regts.	1 battery artillery		
Mississippi	1 regt.	1 battery artillery		
Missouri	2 regts.	2 regts. cavalry		
Montana	3 cos.	4 machine gun cos.		

Navy Hopeful, but Not Sure, Of Solving U-Boat Problem

Officials that it would take at least three torpedoes to sink a battleship constructed according to the plans for the four ships just about to be laid down.

Paralleling the effort to meet the German submarines are the efforts of the navy to make American submarines even more efficient. Various schemes have been proposed, calculated to give American submarines practically unlimited submerged radius and a tremendous increase in submerged speed.

It is regarded as certain that if at any time during the present war in finding a means to check the operations of German submarines, the information will be shared promptly with Great Britain, France and the other nations with which the United States is aligned in the war. The British and French admiralties have placed at the disposal of the Navy Department the results of any hopeful experiments made by them in the same end during the war. Thousands of suggestions have poured into the foreign governments from their citizens and have not been cast aside without careful inspection.

Saunders Now Says U-Boat Problem "Will" Be Solved

Naval Advisory Board Chairman Modifies Impression He Had Given

William L. Saunders, chairman and director of the Naval Consulting Board, before leaving for a trip to Washington last night, modified the impression he gave on Saturday that the problem of dealing with the German U-boats had been solved.

He said that instead of "had been" he would be "will be" solved. The solution, he declared, depends upon "certain practical suggestions" which have been under experimentation by the board, with results that convinced him of their feasibility.

Mr. Saunders was asked at his home, 1 West 42nd Street, to state definitely what he meant. He dictated to reporters this statement:

"Out of the large number of suggestions which have been submitted by inventors looking to the solution of the submarine problem there are certain practical ones which lead me to expect and believe that the problem will be solved. While this is true, I still hope that American inventors will not relax their efforts, but will continue to send to the Naval Consulting Board all suggestions and plans which occur to them, and that there will be no let-up in the plans of preparedness."

"How did the impression get out that you said the problem already had been solved and that an invention had been perfected which would soon relieve the Allies of worry over the U-boats?" Mr. Saunders was asked.

"It happened this way: Schemes for dealing with the U-boats came to the board at the rate of probably thirty a day. Most of these are for putting nets or other protection around the ships carrying supplies to the Allies. These are, of course, impracticable, because a ship could not navigate with this cumbersome protection around it. Other suggestions have shown more promise, and recently we experimented with certain ones that convinced me we would soon find a way. I told this to various friends during the last week. In that way it got to a news agency. The news agency called me up, and I suppose I am responsible for giving them the impression that the problem had been solved. What I really meant was that in my judgment, the problem would be solved."

"It is a matter of personal opinion, and not at all an official announcement by the board. We are not like a board of directors of a corporation, but each member works more or less independently."

The statement credited to Mr. Saunders that a plan had been devised whereby elimination of the submarine menace could be accomplished was received yesterday in aeronautical circles with skepticism.

A member of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, which devised the plans for the aerial defense of the Third Naval District in conjunction with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher and which is in touch with all the latest inventions, said that no grounds for such a sweeping statement existed.

"There is one American invention," said this gentleman, "which Mr. Saunders may have had in mind. It is being used now by one of our allies with considerable success. Mr. Edison is said to be working now along similar lines. But, though this invention is of great assistance in fighting the U-boats, neither it nor anything else of which we have heard can be said to be powerful enough to 'eliminate the menace.'"

Similar opinions were given by sev-

Sprague Asks U. S. Not To Be Overconfident

Believes There Are Ways to Attack Submarines in Open Waters

A warning against an excess of optimism in view of Mr. Saunders's statement was issued yesterday by Frank J. Sprague, a consulting engineer, who is a member of the Naval Consulting Board. He said if the end of the submarine menace were in sight then the end of the war would be in sight and there would be no use in making such elaborate preparations for war. Here, he added, lay the seriousness of Mr. Saunders's statement. He declared that he was in a position to know all that was going on in the board and that no sure means of combating submarines had been invented to his knowledge.

If Mr. Saunders had in mind certain points of naval strategy, he pointed out, then he was not in a position to instruct our allies who have experienced submarine warfare for two and a half years. England, he explained, was familiar with the means by which Germany was able to send out her U-boats.

"I believe, however," he continued, "that there are methods of attacking and defeating submarines after they get into the open sea, but I do not care at present to go into details before they have been discussed with the board and the Navy Department. I think it would be extremely unfortunate if unwarranted hopes are raised not alone among our own people, but also among the officials of the Allied governments now our guests."

Baltimore Engineer Is Called Inventor Of U-Boat Device

Friend of Saunders Asserts Marine Menace Will Be Ended in Four Months

Baltimore, May 6.—Despite doubt cast upon the statement made on Saturday by William L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, that an invention to end the submarine menace practically had been perfected, there is such an invention, it is said here, Emil Gathmann, a Baltimore engineer, is reported to have discovered the basis of the invention.

Mr. Gathmann, at his home in Walbrook, refused to-day to discuss the invention; nor would he admit that he was the engineer who had discovered that particular part of the invention on which others have worked. Their combined efforts and plans are now being assembled by Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Gathmann, however, authorizes this statement:

"In three or four months there will be no submarine menace. The plan that will mean the eradication of the German U-boat as a real menace will take about that time to be worked out. When it is in actual operation, then a statement of some kind may be made. But I cannot say anything now, nor do I think any one else has been authorized to say anything."

From sources other than Mr. Gathmann it is reported definitely and authoritatively that the invention and the plan which now has the approval and the confidence of the Naval Consulting Board is of recent birth. It was completed by Mr. Gathmann at the plant of the Gathmann Electric Company at Texas, Baltimore County, about three weeks ago. Three weeks ago Mr. Gathmann went to Washington for a Sunday night conference with naval officials, and an official naval engineer came to Baltimore the next day. It is understood that they spent three days at the Texas plant testing the invention which Mr. Gathmann had perfected and working out in theory the plan he had suggested.

The invention, it is understood, was approved, and then the naval authorities got into touch with engineers who had submitted other plans; these were told of the Gathmann invention. As a result, about twenty separate inventions were submitted by twenty different engineers, all of them based on the Gathmann discovery. The entire plan was then taken under consideration by Mr. Saunders, who submitted it to Mr. Edison. Tests of the whole project on the Atlantic coast followed.

While it was reported that some of these tests were made in the Chesapeake Bay, not very far from Baltimore, this could not be confirmed.

According to facts which have been uncovered here, it is known that all that remains to do now is to do the actual construction work on the plan. This has already been begun, and will take three and one-half or four months.

Mr. Gathmann is well acquainted and closely associated with Mr. Saunders.

Saunders Statement Irritates Navy Heads

Consulting Board Chairman Was Reminded of Impropriety of U-Boat Announcement

Washington, May 6.—The Navy Department was considerably irritated by the announcement that a solution of the U-boat problem had been found. Officials believe that publication of such strategic plans is in the same category with the publication of news of naval movements, and should be subject to the most rigid censorship. For this reason, it is predicted, no further information regarding schemes of offensive against U-boats will be forthcoming from the Consulting Board or officials of the Navy Department.

In this connection, it is stated that Mr. Saunders has already been reminded of the impropriety of his statements regarding the navy's progress. However, no action of a disciplinary character against the chairman of the consulting board is contemplated, officials declare.

Expert Tells How Britain Organized Labor for War

Every Man Knows He Is Helping Nation, Says Commissioner Amos

Capital Waives Profit Workers Gladly Give Up All Trade Union Restrictions

Washington, May 6.—How Great Britain has arranged her industrial life so that work on war material is speeded to the utmost, and so that every man who touches such material, down to the last nail in a shell box, knows that he is helping the nation, and that the nation will get the full benefit of everything he can do, was told to-day by Maurice S. Amos, the British munitions expert. He was one of the chief factors in working out the change.

"England's industry, which before the war was inchoate and unorganized," he said, "has gradually been diverted from the usual channels to specific war work in four different ways. First was the regulation under the Defence of the Realm act in the early days of the war, under which speculation in war necessities was absolutely prohibited by requiring a government license. This, of course, restricted and stabilized such dealings and gave the government a semi-control through its influence over dealers."

"Secondly, the railroad executive committee, which has an even greater control of transportation than your kindred body here, gave priority to war goods, with such results that manufacturers desired to be classified as war manufacturers in order to secure immediate transport."

"Thirdly, the exemption from military service of men engaged in war industries made many manufacturers change over from general trade to war work in order to secure labor stability. Important work kept first."

"Most important of all, however, was the priority committee of the Ministry of Munitions. At first the committee itself had divided manufacturers into three classes of different degrees of national urgency. It endeavored to allot all work on the basis of its war importance and oversee every contract in such way as to keep the most important work always first. Three classes of work were soon made public and the aid of every individual in the kingdom asked."

"First was Class A, or immediate war work, to have precedence over everything else in securing supplies, labor and transportation."

"The second group, Class B, we described as work looking to the maintenance, without extension, of the present industrial plant and stocks."

"Class C, we described as other work, especially foreign trade, maintained at first to keep up exchange and preserve our position abroad, but now pretty well abandoned."

"The original man to receive a Class A contract is entitled on his own initiative to mark all orders necessary for making that product as Class A also. Thus a box manufacturer filling an order for shell boxes, orders nails and wood under Class A urgency; the nail man in turn orders his materials under Class A, and so on all the way back to the original raw materials entering into the finished product."

War Material Gets Preference

"Thus war material is given preference all along its road to construction. Most valuable of all, however, is the intense interest and enthusiasm created among all habit during the long route from raw material to fighting line. Every man knows at a glance whether he is on war work, whether the box he is making is for shells or for toys. Interest and enthusiasm, enlisted by the judgment of individual manufacturers and foremen in their grading of goods, subject to only occasional checking, are secured in a way most compatible with democracy."

"Another most valuable innovation is the so-called controlled shop, of which there are now about five thousand, devoted exclusively to war work, but not subject to government control as to prices, rates of labor, etc."

"Capital, on its part, agrees to give up 80 per cent of all profits above the average for the last two years. Labor, therefore, recognizes at once that any excess profits from its greater interest and productivity will go to the government, and has gladly given up many trade union restrictions."

"About 90 per cent of England's labor has been concentrated in this way on war work. The government has been given automatic powers of requisition, price fixing, labor control and so forth, but it has felt it infinitely better not to use them."

German Propagandists Denounced by Gompers

Tells Russia Mission Will Not Take Up Internal Affairs

Washington, May 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-night sent a long cablegram to the executive committee of the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, denouncing as the false work of pro-German propagandists reports circulated in Russia that the United States would send a mission to advise Russia as to the conduct of her internal affairs.

The message assures the council that the American government, the American labor movement and the American people are wholeheartedly with the Russian people in their effort to maintain the freedom already achieved, and can be relied upon for support and cooperation in the fight against the common enemy.

Mr. Gompers was in conference to-day with Elihu Root, chosen by President Wilson to head the political and economic commission soon to start for Russia, and with Charles R. Flint, a business man with large interests in Russia. The text of his message will not be made public until it has been received in Petrograd.

German Papers "Discover" Anglo-American Treaty

Copenhagen, May 6.—As the latest means of keeping the German people aroused, the newspapers have discovered a secret Anglo-American treaty,

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In figured, spot, floral, stripes and other patterns in almost every conceivable color and combination.

Gregory Praises Country's Aliens For Their Loyalty

Only 125 Foreign Born Citizens Arrested Under President's Proclamation

Washington, May 6.—High praise for the conduct of America's foreign-born citizens was given to-night by Attorney General Gregory in a statement revealing that since the United States entered the war only 125 aliens have

been arrested under the President's proclamation.

About half of those arrested were charged with espionage or attempt to foment disloyalty or disorder. The remainder are held because it was decided that they would be dangerous to the government if permitted to remain at large. The Attorney General reviews the admonition that foreign citizens and alien residents exercise scrupulous care and restraint in their daily activities, and reiterates that the vigilance of the government agents has not been relaxed.

"The foreign-born citizens of America as a class," the statement says, "deserve the highest commendation and praise for the manner in which they have conducted themselves. As regards law and order, they have, in almost all instances, stood with the government, and have vindicated the President's oft-repeated assertion that he had no misgivings on how foreign-born Americans would measure up to their responsibilities and duties in the event of a national crisis."

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Special Sale of Ranges This Week

- Gas "Cookers" for \$5. cash; \$5.50 on instalments. Fresh from our shop. Worth \$12 new.
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There has been a remarkable increase in the prices of ranges during the last few weeks due to the scarcity and slow delivery of materials and to the increased cost of labor. Buy to-day and obtain a real bargain.

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