

9 More Foes Of Draft Law Jailed Here

Two of Agitators Arrested in Greater New York Are Women

One Jersey Prisoner Charged with Treason

Six Speakers at One Anti-Conscription Meeting Seized by Police

Opponents of the draft throughout the country yesterday continued scattered efforts to stir up antagonism against it. These efforts will fail of their purpose, even if they do induce some young men to refuse to register.

Attorney General Gregory announced that those who asserted that they would rather go to jail than fight would first be jailed and then made to serve. The law provides that those who dodge registration will serve a year's imprisonment and be registered, whether they will or no, at its conclusion.

Nine more persons in New York and nearby New Jersey were arrested yesterday for alleged anti-conscription activities.

Two Women Jailed

One opponent of the draft in New Jersey is charged with treason, a capital offense.

Three pacifists found that their efforts to stir up antagonism against conscription in New York City was a sure and straight road to jail yesterday. Two of these were women, Martha Gruening and Rose Marie Steiner, of 109 Leroy Street. They were arrested while circulating anti-draft literature in a restaurant near Fifth Avenue, on East Twenty-third Street.

Alexis Sartorius, of 97 Hughes Street, Brooklyn, attempted to distribute similar literature directly in front of the recruiting station of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 30 West 10th Street yesterday. Private John Cassidy gripped him and held him until Patrolman O'Connor, of the Traffic Squad, arrested him.

Six Agitators Arrested

The police of Guttenberg, N. J., broke up a meeting of the Federated Union for Democracy which gathered at Twenty-fifth Street and Bergen Line Avenue there last night to discuss conscription by the simple method of arresting all six speakers. Two of these, Alexander Schwarzenfeld, of 170 West 13th Street, Manhattan, and Robinson Vernon, of 42nd Street, West New York, resisted arrest, and were badly battered before they gave in. They were held in \$50 bail each and their companions at \$25 each on a charge of disorderly conduct.

They were held in plain yesterday that it means to be as harsh as possible to those who try to stir up antagonism against the draft. Charles Kronenberg, who was arrested on Friday for circulating a book, entitled "Small the People of the Republic Have Something to Say About Conscription," appeared in the Jersey City Court yesterday, charged with treason. His plea for bail was refused, and he was remanded to await the action of the Federal authorities.

Declaring themselves to be anarchists, and as such opposed to all government and all wars, Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, arrested in Madison Square Garden on Thursday night for distributing anti-draft literature, were yesterday held in \$7,500 for a further hearing before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on Monday. Joseph Walker and Louis Sternburg, arrested with them, were held in \$1,500 and \$2,000, respectively, and a fifth prisoner, was discharged on motion of Assistant District Attorney Conant.

Quotes Wish Against Wilson

Kramer, the testimony of Sergeant Silverman of the Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., showed, that at the Madison Square Garden meeting expressed a wish for President Wilson's death.

"We'd all be better off if he were dead," the sergeant quoted Kramer as saying at the time of his arrest.

Both Kramer and Becker were defiant in court, refusing to answer questions and insisting that as "citizens of the world" they were above the duties of American citizens.

Walker and Sternburg took an entirely different attitude. Both denied that they had any belief in common with the anarchists and insisted that they had not even read the literature found in their possession. In their cases Commissioner Hitchcock expressed doubt as to their guilt and asked counsel to submit a brief on Monday.

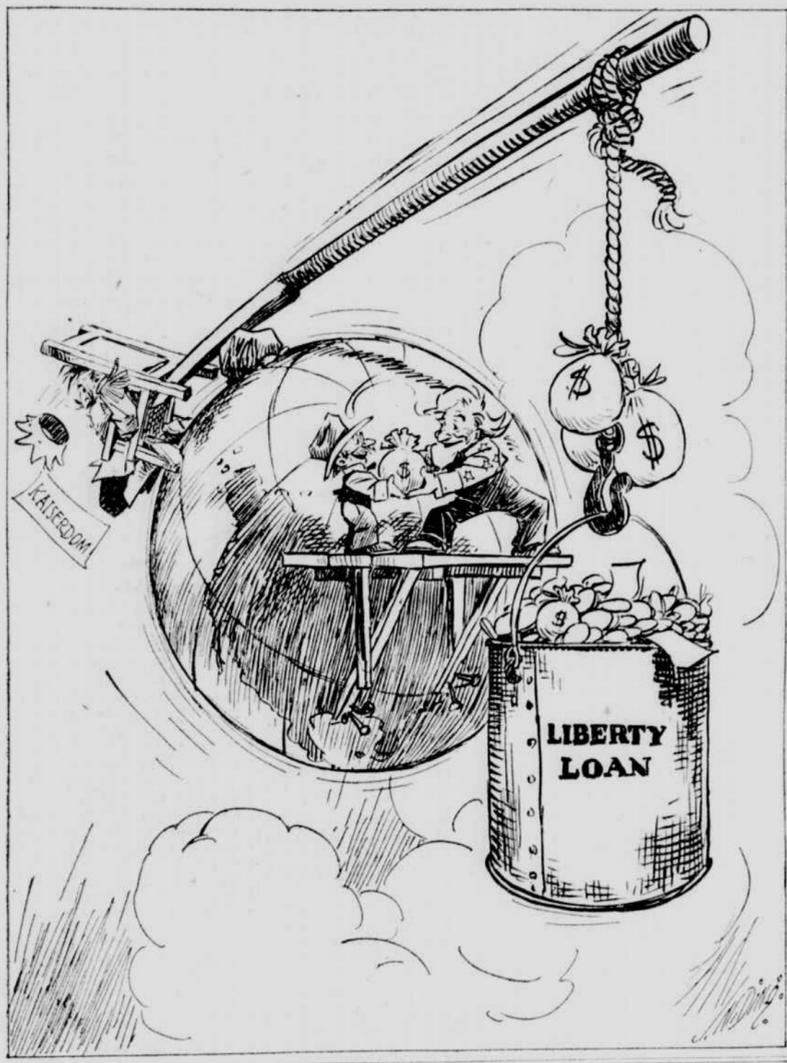
Attitude Has Change

Phillips has changed his attitude since his arrest. He told the District Attorney's office yesterday that he would not only cease agitating against registration, but would register himself on Tuesday. This change of heart followed a private conference with his father, a clothing manufacturer, who has been violently opposed to the course taken by his son.

Winter Russell, attorney, who has been interested in the anti-conscription movement and is counsel for Cattell, urged Champ Clark's anti-conscription speech as a reason why his client should be discharged. Russell was to have been one of the speakers at an anti-conscription mass meeting at Hudson Point Monday night. It was said yesterday that his wife's health would not permit him to attend.

Gregory's warning and anti-draft movement in addition on page 2.
Full plans for registration here Tuesday on page 11.

YOUR LITTLE WAD MAY TURN THE TRICK



8 New Camps For Officers Open Aug. 27

Effort To Be Made to Get Men Over 31 for Second Army of 500,000

Washington, June 2.—A second series of officers' training camps will be held between August 27 and November 26 in eight locations, to develop officers for the second increment of 500,000 men to be called into service by the selective draft, Adjutant General McCann announced today.

In general, qualifications for admission to these camps will be the same as for the first series, but a strong effort will be made to obtain men above thirty-one years of age, and the number admitted to training will be smaller than in the present camps.

Applications must be sent to the commanding general of the department in which the applicants live between the ages of twenty years and nine months and forty-four years are eligible.

Some of the present sixteen officers' training camps will be abandoned in the second series, and all selected for the second training courses are located in the southern part of the country, where the weather will be good through the fall.

Location of Camps

The camp sites chosen and the areas from which applicants will be assigned are as follows:

Fort Myer, Virginia. Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York City, New York State, and the District of Columbia.

Fort MePherson, Georgia. New York City, New York State, and the District of Columbia.

Fort Benning, Georgia. New York City, New York State, and the District of Columbia.

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The greater part of New York State, including Congressional Districts 2 to 43; the northern part of Pennsylvania, including Congressional Districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23; Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. The southern part of Pennsylvania.

Fort Meigs, Ohio. Congressional District 28; Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky.

Fort Logan, Colorado. Kansas, "or other place to be designated." Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Fort Leon Springs, Texas. Illinois, Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Fort Riley, Kansas. Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

The President, San Francisco, Cal. Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California.

To Fill All Higher Grades

The announcement of the camps says: "The second series of officers' training camps will be held with the definite mission of producing a body of line officers, capable of filling all places in the grades above lieutenant, and many of the places in the lieutenant grades of the second army." The minimum age limit for all is twenty years and nine months. However, in order to attain the experienced class of men desired, preference will be given to men over thirty-one years of age. It will be difficult for men under age to qualify except in rare instances. Men certified as acceptable for the first series of camps which are now in question must renew their applications if they were not directed to attend the first series of camps.

"The application must be accompanied with the names of three responsible citizens who know the applicant."

Senate Grants Full Power To End Food Speculation

Passes Survey Bill After Adding Drastic Restrictions on Storing of Necessities—President Can Stop Trading in Futures—Measure to Conference

Washington, June 2.—The first of the Administration food bills, already passed by the House, passed the Senate late today without a record vote. Numerous amendments were attached to the measure, which provides for a food survey and crop stimulation, and it was sent to conference where the differences will be thrashed out while the two houses are considering the second Administration measure, providing for food control and price fixing.

The bill as finally accepted by the Senate provides for a comprehensive survey of food resources, and for the stimulation of agriculture, and restricts drastically the storing of foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities and speculation in futures. The restrictive provisions were added by the Senate. The bill carries a total appropriation of approximately \$11,000,000 compared with \$14,770,000 as it passed the House.

Hoarding or storage of food, fuel or other necessities of life in order to limit the supply or affect prices was made a felony under the Senate amendment, but farmers who hold their own products would be exempted.

Restriction of Speculation

The amendment restricting futures trading, written by Senator Nelson and voted into the bill 37 to 17 just before passage, provides:

If at any time during the pendency of the existing war between the United States and the German Empire the President of the United States shall find that dealings in futures in or about any grain exchange, commodity or unreasonably raise or enhance the price of wheat or other food cereals, to the injury of the people of the United States, he may at once request the traders in such exchange to discontinue for a time specified by him all dealings in futures.

In case such request of the President is not promptly complied with then he is hereby empowered to order such dealings suspended and discontinued for such limited time as he may direct, and if such order is not promptly complied with he may by proclamation declare such exchange closed, and thereafter it shall be unlawful to utilize or permit to be utilized such building or room as a grain exchange or for any person being a trader in grain on such exchange to engage in the business thereat conducted on or at such exchange.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Secretary's Power Curtailed

The Senate also voted to curtail the Secretary's power given the Secretary of Agriculture in the investigation of food resources. The House bill would compel the attendance of witnesses and the submission of books and other records under heavy penalty.

The Senate Agriculture Committee amended the provision so as to give the Secretary general authority to investigate the food situation, making it the "duty of any person when requested by the Secretary to answer all questions necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section." The House appropriation of \$2,522,000 to pay for the survey was accepted unchanged.

The section authorizing the government to sell seeds to the farmers and the appropriation for the survey was amended to provide that sales be made for cash only. The power to compel persons having seeds at their disposal to furnish them to the government was amended to provide that the government be greatly curtailed, and the appropriation for the survey of \$850,000 was reduced from \$5,778,000 to \$2,500,000.

The House appropriation for eradication of livestock diseases was eliminated, and an appropriation of \$800,000 was added to stimulate livestock production.

The Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Newlands to permit paroling in the future of Federal convicts who have served ninety days' imprisonment, providing they are employed in industry or agriculture.

An amendment by Senator Borah to include Idaho in the area affected by the 640-acre homestead act was adopted. The bill, prohibiting creation of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona except by act of Congress.

The Sunday Tribune Features of Special Interest

Part III Page 1 "Will the Germans Retire Again in France?" A study of the military situation by Frank H. Simonds.

Part III Page 2 Poland—second article in the series "War the Mother of New Nations," by Isaac Don Levine.

Part I Page 2 "Adams at the Golden Gate." One of the best of the series of articles on clean advertising, by Samuel Hopkins Adams.

Part I Page 4 Canadian army officers, departing of conscription in the Dominion proposes to come here to train officers.

Part I Page 9 Recollections of the New York Draft Riots of 1863, when names were drawn out of a wheel and \$300 could buy exemption.

Part III Page 8 Aeroplane's deadly effectiveness against the submarine explained by Henry Woodhouse.

Part I Page 11 The strange case of recalcitrant Quebec, the "Ireland" of Canada.

Graphic Section Part VI Hill at the Barber Shop and some capital news pictures.

Goethals Wins Over Denman In Ship Fight

President Promises Senators General Will Control Building

Upper House Votes Funds for Vessels

Opposition to National Deficiency Measure Ended by Wilson's Pledge

Washington, June 2.—Following a promise made by President Wilson to General Goethals and to Democratic Senators who have not the highest confidence in Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board, that the power to conduct the shipbuilding programme would be delegated to General Goethals and no one else, the conferees of the two houses agreed today, and the Senate approved their report on the war deficiency bill. The measure carries total appropriations of nearly \$5,500,000,000, and authorizes a total expenditure of \$750,000,000 for ships.

The language of the shipping amendment, with regard to the question who shall have the tremendous powers for commandeering shipyards, steel plants, or whatever may be needed for the rapid construction of shipping, seems a victory for the House. As drawn by the Senate, the President was authorized to delegate this power only to the general manager of the shipping corporation. The House committee rewrote this section, authorizing the President to delegate the power to anyone he chose.

Senators Firm for Goethals

Fearing that this would result in the President granting the power to Mr. Denman, the Senate conferees stood firm for their amendment, and the disagreement was reported back to the two houses. A situation was created by this friction which was holding up the awarding of contracts for shipbuilding, despite the fact that both Senate and House at heart agreed that General Goethals was the man to build the ships, and not Mr. Denman.

The President solved the problem by promising that if the language was left open he would exercise no discretion in the matter, but would delegate the power conferred in the bill to General Goethals. With this assurance that General Goethals would get the powers and not Mr. Denman, as the President intimated in his talk with Senators several weeks ago, the Senators who had been opposing the President yielded on the mere point of language.

No Opposition in Senate

When the measure was brought up in the Senate today, as a result of the word being passed around to those Senators who were with General Goethals in the Denman-Goethals controversy, there was not a question or a comment. Senators Martin and Underwood, of the conferees, signed with relief when the Senate finally approved the big war budget.

The measure will probably be approved by the House on Monday and will be signed at once by the President.

Appropriations of \$1,400,000 to purchase the Jamestown Exposition site and other property near Norfolk for naval training purposes were retained, and \$1,900,000 was added for equipment of the property as a base.

Most of the bill had previously been agreed to by both houses of Congress. Today's action is final and complete.

Gen. Goethals Orders Lumber for 100 Ships

Washington, June 2.—The committee representing the Southern Pine Association, acting for the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau, announced today that an order for one hundred ships, to be saved by the Southern mills, has been placed by General Goethals, chief manager of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, at an average price of \$35 a thousand feet at the mills.

The Southern Pine Association has asked those mills which can do so to manufacture the timbers required for wooden ships and a large number of them have bound themselves to furnish complete schedules at the price named for delivery at such shipyards as may be designated by the government.

General Goethals has accepted this proposal to the extent of one hundred units (ships), comprising approximately 110,000,000 feet of lumber.

"General Goethals in accepting said: 'The contracts for these ships have not yet been let, but in the regular course of business should be expected to be awarded within sixty days, and as notification as to the point where these ships will be built will be forwarded to your secretary, so that your mills may commence on these timbers.'"

537 Steel, 167 Wooden Ships Now Being Built

Washington, June 2.—In response to a Senate resolution of inquiry Secretary Redfield notified Congress today that on May 1 there were under construction in the United States 537 steel vessels, with tonnage of 2,029,000, and 167 wooden vessels aggregating 214,700 tons. The figures are nearly double those of a year ago.

Kaiser Seeks U-Boat Base In Venezuela

U. S. Warns Gomez Against Letting Germans Buy Margarita Island

Panama Would Be Threatened

Shipments Through Canal Could Be Menaced by Submarine Activity

Washington, June 2.—The State Department, it was learned today, has received what are considered reliable reports that the German government or German subjects are negotiating for the purchase or the control of the Island of Margarita, off the north coast of Venezuela, for the purpose of establishing a submarine base.

The Department of State does not believe that the government or President Gomez of Venezuela fails to realize the importance of such an event as the passage of Margarita to the control of an enemy of the United States, or is unmindful of the fact that it would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, which was once invoked on Venezuelan behalf. The United States government has caused the information in its possession as to this reported intrigue to be laid before President Gomez. It is known that German agents have for some time been active in Venezuela, and in some respects have become influential.

The Island of Margarita is on the northern coast of Venezuela. With its adjacent waters, including the Gulf of Cariaco, it is admirably adapted for use as a naval base. It is located near the southeastern corner of the Caribbean Sea, nearly on the direct route to the Panama Canal. It has ample and safe anchorage for a large fleet. It is some five hundred miles from Culobra and one thousand miles from Colon.

It has been known by the American government for weeks that German influences have been actively at work in Venezuela, and that indirect, if not direct, means have been used by agents of the Kaiser to secure popular and official sympathy.

Von Hindenburg Tells Kaiser Allied Drive In West Has Failed

"God's Aid Gave Us Victory in Mightiest Battle," Ruler Wires Empress

Berlin, June 2.—The French and British offensive on the Western front has come to a definite conclusion, according to a report from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to Emperor William. Official announcement is made that the Emperor has sent the following telegram to the Empress at Homburg Castle:

"According to a report from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the great British and French spring offensive has come to a certain conclusion. Prepared since autumn and announced since winter, the attack of the British and French armies, supported by powerful masses of artillery and technical resources of all kinds, has failed after seven weeks of hard struggle.

"God's aid has granted our incomparable troops superhuman force to accomplish these excellent acts and to endure the mightiest battles of the history of war. All our heroes by their deeds command the respect and gratitude which every German feels. The Lord be praised. Glory for His help, and thanks for such magnificent people in arms."

Emperor William also has sent a telegram of congratulation to Emperor Charles of the Austrian resistance to the Italian attack on the Isonzo front.

"In a tenacious struggle the Isonzo army defied the mighty and stubborn enemy and caused him to fail. I congratulate you and your brave troops on this great success. God will be with us further."

U-Boats Informed By Spies in Denmark

Five Germans Confess Sending Code Message Telling of Vessels' Departure

Copenhagen, June 2.—Telegrams from Aarhus, in the Province of Jutland, recently have reported a series of arrests on suspicion of commercial espionage, and it is now announced that five of those arrested have confessed, revealing a wide system of German espionage.

From the confessions it is learned that through code messages the spies kept the German Admiralty advised of the departures of Danish export ships, thus facilitating the work of the submarines. They also sent military and naval news of importance to Germany. A copy of the code by means of which messages were sent to a firm in Hamburg, ostensibly regarding fish import transactions, was captured and deciphered.

Six of the persons arrested are German subjects, a majority former oficers on merchant ships.

Grand Duke Seized As Royalists Begin Uprising in Russia

Germany Is Tapping Cables from Russia, Washington Suspects

Delay of Messages from Ambassador Francis Indicates Tampering

Uncle of Czar Is Arrested Following Riots at Tiflis

Black Flag of Anarchy in Capital

Radicals Urge Crowds to Destroy Authority, Loot Banks

Washington, June 2.—Delays of from three to four days in the transmission of cables from Ambassador Francis, at Petrograd, at a time when authentic information from the Russian capital is so eagerly desired by the Administration, has given rise in the State Department to a suspicion that in some way German agents, either in Russia or elsewhere, are intercepting and decoding the messages.

The cable company has been requested to trace the messages and discover the cause of the delay. Messages filed days apart are received together in some instances, occasionally a large batch of them being received simultaneously. This has created the belief here that they were held after being filed.

It was the understanding of the State Department that the cable over which the dispatches are sent is controlled by England—that it does not pass through Sweden, but is laid direct from England to Archangel.

There is a possibility that German influences at Petrograd are causing the delay, thus interfering with the interchange of views between the United States and Russian governments and at the same time obtaining for Berlin in advance all information relating to the discussions between Russia and this country. Since the publication of the famous Zimmermann note, it has been believed here that Germany is using every resource to embarrass the United States through use of information obtained by "tapping" diplomatic correspondence.

Kronstadt Council Not In Full Understanding With Petrograd Workmen

Petrograd, June 2.—A delegation from the Kronstadt Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has arrived here and been received by a committee from the Petrograd council. Although declaring themselves in agreement with the Petrograd body, the report of the Kronstadt delegation indicates that they do not fully comprehend the relations between the government and the Petrograd council.

N. C. Tcheide, president of the Petrograd council, and four of his fellow delegates are going to Kronstadt on Sunday to investigate the circumstances connected with the declaration of the Kronstadt delegates taking over control of the fortress.

U. S. Railroad Commission Greeted in Vladivostok; Goes to Petrograd To-day

Vladivostok, June 2.—The United States Railroad Commission to the Russian government, headed by John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has arrived here. The commission was cordially received by a committee of soldiers and workmen. The speeches delivered indicated eagerness on the part of the people to accept American aid in their spirit in which it is offered.

The commission spent Friday studying the terminal problems at Vladivostok. The members will proceed Sunday to Petrograd.

Cossacks Pledge Loyalty; Urge Prompt Offensive

Petrograd, June 2.—The general council of the Cossack forces has decided to send an address to the government giving it assurance that the Cossacks will assist with all their strength in an offensive operation because of their conviction that peace cannot be secured except by arms.

"The Cossacks do not know what desertion is," reads the address of the council. "They never fraternize with the enemy, but watch faithfully in the trenches."

The address expresses regret that the Cossacks are spread over the whole front instead of being grouped together so as to be able to strike a powerful blow at a given point.

Member of British War Council in Petrograd

Petrograd, June 2.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and minister without portfolio, has arrived here. He was met at the station by Minister of Foreign Affairs Tereshchenko, and later was introduced to the other ministers.

A. I. Konovloff, who resigned yesterday as Minister of Commerce and Trade, is quoted today by the official news agency as saying, in explaining the motives for his resignation, that the present government should make way for a homogeneous Socialist government. No successor to M. Konovloff has yet been named.

Russian Coal Miners Demand \$125 a Month

Petrograd, June 2.—Representatives of the workmen in the Donz coal and