

reared women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice, and fair dealing and the peace of nations? Of course, you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men who died in the name of the flag of France, or else it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but facts and men. Let us do so, and let us do so in the name of a nation, in this generation and the next, to pay for the very dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need.

Ocean Freight Rates Obstacle to Victory

Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose exorbitant rates have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the success of our war. They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough, because the commercial processes which we are engaged to use in our ordinary times have withstood into a period where they have no proper place. I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it.

The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider their whole matter. It is high time that war risks insurance be covered by war risk insurance.

Public Must Have Same Prices as Government

I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you. And I know what response you will make. Those who do not respond, those who have no response to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to deal with by opinion and by law. I am not speaking of those who command those things. I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to all our thoughts only in order that all our thoughts may be in one channel, and that another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding.

And there is something more that must be said to our thinking. The public is now as much part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized in the service of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchasers made by the government and those made by the public. It is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country, to give them the same prices as the government, as it is to give them the same prices as the government.

Prices Mean Victory or Defeat

Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government or the people who pay them or who receive them. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world, or that she will lose it. They mean that she will be a great power, or that she will be a second-rate power. They mean that she will be a nation that is respected and that is feared, or that she will be a nation that is despised and that is hated. They mean that she will be a nation that is united and that is strong, or that she will be a nation that is divided and that is weak. They mean that she will be a nation that is free and that is just, or that she will be a nation that is tyrannical and that is unjust. They mean that she will be a nation that is brave and that is noble, or that she will be a nation that is cowardly and that is base. They mean that she will be a nation that is true and that is honest, or that she will be a nation that is false and that is dishonest. They mean that she will be a nation that is loyal and that is patriotic, or that she will be a nation that is traitorous and that is unpatriotic. They mean that she will be a nation that is brave and that is noble, or that she will be a nation that is cowardly and that is base. They mean that she will be a nation that is true and that is honest, or that she will be a nation that is false and that is dishonest. They mean that she will be a nation that is loyal and that is patriotic, or that she will be a nation that is traitorous and that is unpatriotic.

New Senate Bill To Limit Scope Of Food Control

Committee Members Favor Confining Legislation to Wheat and Fuel

Dry Clause Retained To Change Bill Only as to Manner of Fixing Price for Seized Liquor

Washington, July 11.—Considerable progress toward a compromise on food control legislation was made today in the Senate, but several important features still are to be worked out, and the whole outlook remains uncertain.

On the floor perfunctory debate continued on the Administration bill, which leaders virtually have agreed to abandon, but in the Agricultural Committee such headway was made with comparable Senator Gore's substitute measure that members said final committee approval was withheld only because of minor details.

The committee, however, virtually washed its hands of the troublesome prohibition issue, voting to put into the substitute the same regulations which the Senate already has approved. These prohibit manufacture or importation of distilled liquors, and would also provide for government acquisition of all liquor in bond at cost, plus 10 per cent. The latter provision, embodied in the Smoot amendment, has been under repeated attack both from wets and drys since its adoption.

SOCIETY WOMEN AS PRACTICAL CONSERVERS OF FOOD



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

Miss Miriam Harriman and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, two of the leaders in the organization engaging in canning vast supplies of food that would otherwise be thrown away on the New York docks. They work in the kitchen of a public school at Delancey and Tompkins streets, where additional volunteers are needed.

Enemy Trading Bill Is Passed By the House

Whitman Calls Extra Session for Food Legislation

Senate and Assembly Will Convene on Evening of July 31

Washington, July 11.—The Administration's trading with the enemy bill was passed by the House to-night.

In general the measure is modeled after Great Britain's trading with the enemy act, but certain features of the British legislation which have been considered of doubtful validity in international law, were omitted. The bill was under consideration in the House only three days, and few amendments were adopted.

A section which would have prohibited any messages between the United States and enemy territory, was stricken out and the provisions restricting firms in neutral countries were modified so that such firms would be reached by the act only if they had interested business relations with firms in the United States and enemy countries.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

The enemy property seizure sections providing that an official custodian take over all such holdings and that their disposition after the war be left to Congress was approved after a sharp attack by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, who insisted that separate accounts of all seizures should be kept, and restoration after the war assured, declaring such a course was contemplated in the Hague treaties.

Allies Must Co-operate To Win, Says Tardieu

Soldiers' Heroism Fruitless Unless Nations Are United, French Envoy Declares

Only by putting an end to the confusion that now characterizes the relations between the Allies can victory be made certain. Only by introducing complete cooperation among the nations at war with Germany can Germany be overthrown.

This was the message that M. Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of the United States, delivered at the luncheon given in his honor yesterday by officers and directors of the France-America Society at the Bankers Club, 129 Broadway.

M. Tardieu, who was introduced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the society, said the heroism of the soldiers would be fruitless if the governments should fail to supply the instruments of victory. This, he explained, would be the complete adjustment, and economic, financial, industrial and military, of the powers of the nation.

"The problem is for you to organize your own resources without ceasing to supply ours," he said. "This is a difficult one. It is not insoluble for a nation of decision and realization, such as yours.

"We must put an end to confusion. We are entitled to ask you to discipline your means, with a view to victory you are entitled to ask us to discipline our means. For that purpose there is clearly one method—to create in Europe, as near the front as possible, an inter-Allied committee to centralize all the demands."

Democrats Get War Plums, Says Penrose

Colonels and Majors for Home Service Made Overnight, He Charges

Washington, July 11.—The drafted army will be Republican in politics because all good Democrats in the meantime either will be given jobs with the government, which will exempt them, or else be made captains or colonels or majors and assigned to some department, Senator Penrose declared in the Senate to-day.

The list will be so grotesque as almost to bring scandal upon the government," Mr. Penrose declared. "Major and colonels are being made overnight."

Penrose declared he would introduce a resolution shortly calling on the Secretary of War for the list of civilians who have been given high rank in the army, although it is not intended that they shall perform military duties.

Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate assured Mr. Penrose he would give him hearty cooperation in obtaining the passage of such a resolution "if the military authority is being abused."

British in East Africa

London, July 11.—Three columns of British troops in German East Africa have carried out a successful converging movement against the German line between Kwana and Mayonga.

The British right, the War Office announced, reached a point three miles west of Mwindi, the centre advanced to the Tumba River and the left pushed forward to Mayonga and Kwana. The British took a few prisoners.

Progress also has been made south-east of Fringa, in the Songorivale area, and in the vicinity of Kibambwe.

Weeks Urges Cotton Export Control

Officials Fear Supplies Are Reaching Germany for Munitions Manufacture

Washington, July 11.—The failure of the Administration to include cotton in the first export control proclamation, issued by the President Monday, has been the subject of strong representations by Senator John W. Weeks to the Exports Council. Several months ago Senator Weeks called to the attention of the State, Treasury and Commerce departments the increasing quantities of cotton being shipped to neutral countries, especially Denmark and Switzerland. It is reported that cotton shipments have greatly increased in the last few weeks.

There is a prevailing impression among officials that much of this cotton finds its way eventually into Germany, and that it is strongly urged by Senator Weeks and other influential Senators that the Exports Council take early action to control exports. "It would be a deplorable condition to find out several months hence," said Senator Weeks to-day, "that our own cotton was being used to manufacture explosives in Germany with which to fight our army."

There is an intention to advocate an embargo on cotton; it is merely planned to urge careful examination of the ultimate destinations of all exports. There is plenty of demand for cotton in the markets of our Allies and of those neutrals above suspicion of collusion with Germany, so there is not the slightest danger, it is stated, of harmful effects on the cotton market should export control be extended to this field.

U. S. Ship Kansas Torpedoed; 4 Killed

Kansas, Carrying Food to France, Sunk by U-Boat; Gun Crew Saved

The American steamship Kansas, carrying a crew of fifty men, has been sunk, presumably off the French coast, according to a cablegram received in New York by the French and Canada Steamship Company, which chartered the vessel.

State Department dispatches received last night announced that the Kansas had been torpedoed by a German submarine and that four of the crew were killed. All of the armed naval guard were saved, and have been landed with the other survivors. The men lost are First Assistant Engineer J. M. Murphy, American; P. Aguirre, English; A. P. Kua, of Honolulu, and E. Hannan, of Singapore.

The vessel was valued at \$3,000,000. She carried a cargo of flour and other foodstuffs, together with 4,000 tons of steel, which, valued at all \$2,000,000, was consigned to the French government. A majority of her crew were Americans.

The cablegram received here came from the company's agents in Paris. It did not say where the sinking, on July 9, occurred. The vessel was due at a French port on July 8. She left New York on June 28, commanded by Captain E. A. Foster, and returned to Hawaii Steamship Company, struck a mine off the French coast last December. She was then reported as lost, but subsequently was recovered in New York in April, where she remained until she started out again in June. In October, 1916, the Kansas was held up by the German submarine U-53 off the coast of England, and allowed to proceed after the U-boat captain learned her identity. At that time the submarine was raising shipping off the American coast.

Formerly of Massachusetts, the Kansas was built in Camden, N. J., in 1903. She was of 7,913 tons gross.

3 U-Boat Chasers Ready; Daniels Holds Up Further Orders

Naval Authorities Differ Over Length of Proposed Craft

Washington, July 11.—Three of the 300 submarine chasers ordered by the Navy Department are practically ready for use. About 25 will be delivered in August, after which they will be turned over to the department on an increasing scale. Fifty are expected in September and 150 in October. The delivery of engines for the chasers is being delayed, the builders asserting they would not be able to meet the pattern in time. Another cause was the placing of orders for engines by the British government.

It was learned on trustworthy authority to-day that Secretary Daniels had decided to hold up further orders for the chasers until the Navy Department is responsible for a lack of decision with respect to any additional submarine chasers. Orders for none in excess of the 300 originally ordered have been placed, and it has not yet been decided whether there shall be any more of this type of craft. There has also been a difference of opinion for some months in the department respecting the length of any chasers which might be ordered, some experts favoring the 110-foot boat, others 120 feet, and some 130. No decision has ever been reached on any of the proposed lengths.

The type of chaser originally ordered will be complete in October, and naval authorities who have the efficient use of the nation's shipbuilding resources in mind asserted to-day that bids for the additional chasers should be invited by August 15, so that the builders might purchase the necessary materials and be ready to lay the keels of the new boats.

Otherwise, it was stated, the plants building chasers now either will be idle or take other contracts, which would be embarrassing to the navy whenever a decision is reached to build more chasers.

It was stated that Secretary Daniels had been urged for a month to reach a decision respecting the additional boats, but some of his advisers regard it as being best to wait, in spite of the recommendations of the British and the division of opinion among the chasers and to arrive at decisions through American experience.

It has previously been believed that the Navy Department would build a great armada of submarine chasers, numbering thousands of boats.

The department was said also to be still considering the type of small steel boats to be built, without having arrived at a decision.

Russian Pole Was Near Mare Island Before Recent Blast

Woodland, Cal., July 11.—J. Kozlowski, a Russian Pole arrested at Esparto, near here, is held to-day by the local police as a suspect in connection with the Mare Island Navy Yard explosion Monday, when six persons were killed.

Kozlowski is said to have admitted being in the country for a month or two, and was refused admission to the Marine Corps several weeks ago.

Explosion Suspect Held

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Insurance Men Expect German To Be Arrested

Captain Offey Denies He Has Asked Authority to Take Action

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Suspect Is Well Known

Washington Repeatedly Asked to Limit Teutonic Insurance Activities

Captain William J. Offey, in charge of the local agents of the Department of Justice, last night denied a Washington report that he had asked authority for the arrest of a German prominent in insurance circles in this and other cities. He admitted that he "has something on the fellow" and that he had sent numerous reports on him to Washington.

The man in question, for whose arrest prominent insurance men have been looking, is one of the best known Germans in the insurance world. His activities are numerous, and his connections with banking and other financial institutions of the best.

One of the companies in which he is interested is the Russia Insurance Company, of Petrograd, Russia, with American headquarters in Hartford, Conn. It is a reinsurance company, doing no direct writing. At the beginning of the war, its American business was under the direction of Carl Sturhahn, a German, and about him he had many Germans, so many that the British government brought influence to bear on Petrograd to have him removed. This was finally accomplished, but when it came to appointing a new manager, the Germans scored by putting in that place one Carvalhino, a near relative of the man deported.

Since then Sturhahn, who was also at one time the assistant manager in this country of the Munich Re-insurance Company, in which the dominant American figure is Carl Schreiner, has maintained offices within the offices of the Russia Insurance Company, but the British government to German management of this company's affairs in the United States was that it afforded too good an opportunity for Berlin to learn of the movement of ships and cargoes from this country through re-insuring risks taken by American companies. It did not succeed, however, in doing more than securing the nominal removal of Sturhahn.

The case of this company, as well as of other companies doing business as branches of companies chartered in neutral countries, has been called to the attention of the British government in Washington in support of a demand that something be done to limit German activities in these lines.

The report that Washington had about decided to make a move is the first indication that the demand for a house cleaning has met with other than an unwelcome reception.

Those who have been urging action to protect troop and merchant ships from U-boats complain that the local bureau of the Department of Justice is not only slow in gathering information against dangerous Germans, but also in making use of information that is presented to it.

Lutherans Called Disloyal

Nebraska Council Accuses Professors of Aiding Enemy

Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—The Nebraska Council of Defense issued a statement to-day charging "certain professors of the University of Nebraska" and "the conspicuous representatives of the Lutheran Church" in the state with "disloyal activity and passivity that has tended to give aid and comfort to Germany."

The statement said further there was a general misunderstanding as to the meaning and purpose of the war.

To overcome this council announced patriotic meetings would be held in every town in Nebraska.

Alien Loyalty Pledge Urged

Security League Asks Germans Here to Repudiate Kaiser

Americans of German birth were called upon to express publicly their loyalty to their adopted country in a resolution passed yesterday by the executive committee of the National Security League.

The resolution calls attention to the danger of German-Americans being brought into disrepute as a class by the action of a disloyal few and urges that "all organized bodies of German and persons of German ancestry assemble together in public meeting and come out in open declaration against the German government, condemning its conduct and prosecution of the war and demonstrating their loyalty to the government of the United States."

Chilean Cabinet Resigns

Santiago, Chile, July 11.—The Chilean Cabinet, which took office in December, 1915, with Elias Lalmeida as Premier, has resigned.

Chile Agrees with Uruguay

Santiago, Chile, July 11.—The Foreign Minister of Chile, in response to a note from Uruguay explaining the decree recently issued by Uruguay, declaring that it would not regard as a belligerent the draft of American neutrality as between the United States and Germany may have caused the resignation. There have been reports recently that a majority of the Chileans favored an abandonment of the policy of strict neutrality.

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The By-Laws Committee took under advisement the question of granting a license to Gaston A. LaFargue as an instructor of French in the East Side Evening High School for the season of 1917-18. Although Mr. LaFargue has been in this country twenty years and holds a position at City College, he never has renounced his allegiance to France. The board some time ago adopted a rule that all teachers must be citizens of the United States. It is understood that Mr. LaFargue intends to become a citizen, but has hesitated to do so because it would appear he was taking the step merely to obtain the position as a teacher.

Ex-Czar Desires To Subscribe to "Loan of Freedom"

Provisional Government Asked To Permit Nicholas and Family to Invest

Petrograd, July 11.—Former Emperor Nicholas has appealed to the provisional government to allow him and the members of his family to acquire stock in the "Loan of Freedom."

The former Emperor announces that the amount of their investment in the loan depends upon whether the Russian state intends to support his family or not. He adds that of his own property he possesses now only 900,000 rubles, his wife 1,000,000 rubles, his daughter, Alexis, 2,000,000 rubles, his daughter, Olga, 2,000,000 rubles, his other daughters between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 rubles.

Nicholas' Act Will Lend Strength to Government

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

There have been signs recently that Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar of all the Russias, has undergone a complete mental regeneration. To a question recently asked of him by Count Beckendorff as to his arrest, he answered: "I am scarcely less free now than I was before, for, as a matter of fact, I have not been a prisoner all my life."

The ex-Czar's actions will probably have a tremendous effect on the reactionary and monarchist elements in Russia. If they have been scheming and agitating for the restoration of the monarchy, they will have to abandon such ideas, at the present exchange rate to the Provisional Government really means the consolidation of a considerable section of public opinion behind the new regime.

The Romanoff family is now comparatively poor. Before the revolution Nicholas was worth about \$800,000,000, most of which was in the form of natural resources. The latter has all been confiscated by the Provisional Government. The trust funds founded by Alexander II and III, aggregating \$32,000,000, are sure to be appropriated by the new government. What Nicholas and his family still possess about \$2,000,000, which is equivalent only to about \$2,000,000.

Argentina's Attitude Keeps U.S. Fleet Away

Ports Not To Be Visited Until Republic Waives Neutrality Rules

Washington, July 11.—The United States fleet in South American waters will not visit the ports of Argentina unless that republic takes action similar to that of Chile and Uruguay, by which American naval vessels may visit the ports of those countries without being restricted by the rules of neutrality.

The recent agitation in the press of Argentina about the alleged lack of courtesy on the part of this government, which has sent its fleet to Brazil and Uruguayan waters without any indication of an intention to visit Buenos Ayres, interested officials here, but evoked no comment other than that the American ships are not in South American waters for courtesy's sake, but for business, and that the United States has taken measures to assist the fleet's work.

The Brazilian navy, it was learned on authority to-day, is cooperating with the American fleet in the patrol of southern waters, but is operating independently and not under the orders of Rear Admiral Caperton.

Programme of Russian Socialists Approved

By German Minority

Stockholm, July 11.—A preliminary statement regarding the activities of the delegates from the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, of Petrograd, to the Stockholm conference was issued to-day by the delegating committee. Instead of, as has been the custom up to the present, by the Dutch-Swedish committee.

The delegates, the statement says, have conferred with the other delegates from the conference and that the fact that the German minority approves all the details of the programme set forth in the manifesto issued by the Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd in April, and is ready to participate in an international conference, the Hague Socialists are said to have taken same stand.

On behalf of the Austrian Socialists, Victor Adler, their leader, who is expressed the opinion that the formulation of long programmes and resolutions was useless at this time. In the insistence of the Russians, however, he declared his acceptance of the Russian platform. The Austrian leader added that, while he had voted for his credits for the defence of his country up to this time, he was prepared to refuse to vote for them after the international conference would take a definite stand in that direction.

The representative in Stockholm of the German majority Socialists said he could not make a binding declaration on behalf of his party and its Russian comrades. He has gone to Berlin for such a consultation. The Russian delegates also conferred with the Berne Commission (Zimmerwaldists) and with Mayor Lindhagen of Stockholm.

The Russian mission here, the statement concludes, bids fair to be a complete success. Several delegates will leave within the next few days for London and Paris and, if possible, for Italy.

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Russian Socialist Invitation May Alter U. S. Policy

Council's Request for American Participation Raises New Problem

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Germans Indorse Plan

Delegates from Central Powers to Join in International Conference

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