WAR TAX BILL IS JAMMED THROUGH BY WHIP AND SPUR

Five House Democrats Revolt in the Final Vote of 205 to 185.

SENATE WILL ACT ON THE MEASURE TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Backed by the mandate of the party caucus the Administration resolution extending the life of the emergency war revenue act from December 31 next to January 1, 1917, was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 205 to 185.

This result was brought about by the use of the whip and spur on many Democrats who are at heart opposed to the "war taxes" and who supported them with their votes to-day on the assurance that an opportunity would be given later in the session to amend the emergency law.

The proceedings brought home to Democratic leaders a realization that with the party margin of only twenty-four votes over the combined minority there will be many occasions in the session when party or Administration measures will be menaced by "insurgency."

Five Democrats jumped the reservation in the face of the plea of the Administration and House leaders that if the extension resolution failed the Treasury would register a big deficit at the end of the current fiscal year, and that this would react politically on the party in the Presidential election of 1916.

Republicans Solid.

While the Democratic organization cracked on one vote and wavered on two or three others the Republicans stood solidly in opposition to the Administration measure. On a pro forma vote in the preliminary skirmish the Democrats were beaten by a majority of 9. This resulted in word being sent out by the leaders that all majority members must remain in constant attendance in the House until the job of the day was finished.

The debate on the resolution to extend the life of the war law was a good old fashioned discussion of the merits of protection as contrasted with the low tariff principles of the Democratic party.

Republicans charged that the Treasury had gone to the bow wows because of the lack of foresight on the part of the Democrats to enact intelligent revenue laws. The Democrats replied that their tariff law was framed for normal conditions in this and other countries and that had it not been for the war ample funds would now be stored in the Treasury for all the needs of the Government.

Democratic orators ignored all questions as to the kind of taxes that would be imposed to raise additional funds for national defence. They made no commitments on this score even when taunted with assertions that many of their followers had been kept in line with promises that some of the stamp taxes would be repealed when a general revenue bill was taken up later.

Motions made by the minority, headed by Republican Leader Mann, to limit the life of the law to May 1, to June 30, or until the end of this session were defeated by narrow votes.

Five Democrats in Revolt.

On the motion that the law should expire by limitation on May 1 the vote was 183 to 189. On this proposition five Democrats voted with the Republicans. They were the same members who later voted in the negative with the Republicans on the final passing of the resolution. They were representatives Hillard and Keating of Colorado, Callaway of Texas, Wingo of Arkansas and Buchanan of Illinois.

The narrow margin by which the Democrats operated to-day was demonstrated in striking fashion by the vote on the motion to recommit the bill made by Mr. Mann. This motion was defeated by a vote of 205 to 197. On this vote nearly all of the Republicans were on hand, whereas twenty-four Democrats failed to put in an appearance.

The resolution extending the life of the war act now goes to the Senate. It is the understanding that it will be considered and passed by that body to-morrow. The leaders are anxious that the measure shall be approved by President Wilson before he departs on his honeymoon Saturday.

Mr. Kitchin told the House that failure to extend the war revenue act and to repeal the free sugar provision of the Underwood-Simmons law would result in a Treasury deficit of $81,000,000 at the end of the current fiscal year. By extending the war tax and retaining the present customs rate of 1 cent a pound on sugar the Treasury deficit would be about $6,000,000.

Mr. Kitchin's Appeal.

"We Democrats know of course," said Mr. Kitchin, "that this bill is unpopular. We know that no tax is popular in times of peace. However, the necessity exists to raise a certain amount of revenue. The deficits are there and I believe we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this Administration if we did not have the courage and the patriotism to do the unpopular thing and arrange sufficient revenues to meet the absolute necessities of the Government.

"It is necessary to pass this resolution before December 31, otherwise we would face the necessity of going to the expense, when we did pass such a bill hereafter, of completely organizing the whole internal revenue force, and I appeal to every Democrat to vote for this resolution because it is absolutely essential no matter how unpopular it may be."

Representative Fordney raked the Democrats fore and aft.

"They are forced to pass this law to save the Treasury from bankruptcy," he declared. "It is not because of the war, but because of your tariff law that you are obliged to enact this legislation. During the last seven months prior to the war in Europe imports under the Democratic tariff were more than $100,000,000 greater than in any corresponding months in any previous year in all our history, but customs receipts during that period averaged about $5,000,000 per month less than under the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

Says War Is Not to Blame.

"The war in Europe is not to blame for the present condition of the Treasury. Notwithstanding the war, the Government revenues, based on the ad valorem rates of the Payne law, would have yielded enough to pay the running expenses of the Government. Your Treasury is in chaotic condition.

"The wise manner of bookkeeping has been changed in the Treasury, and I say to you that if a national bank should adopt the system of bookkeeping which has recently been installed in the Treasury the bank examiners would have every officer responsible for such a system sent to jail within twenty-four hours. And justly so. To carry as a net balance in the Treasury the money that is there to redeem outstanding warrants and to show it as a net balance is a kind of bookkeeping I never was taught."

Representative Green of Iowa, another Republican, described Secretary McAdoo's figures regarding Treasury conditions as "one of the most interesting recent works of fiction."

Representative Hull of Tennessee, a Democrat, accused the Republicans of a lack of patriotism in their attitude against a tax made necessary by the war abroad.

"It's a sort of hyphenated patriotism," shouted Mr. Hull. In analyzing Secretary McAdoo's figures, Representative Longworth of Ohio, a Republican, declared:

"There is but $20,000,000 free cash in the Treasury and that will soon disappear."

Uncle Joe Joins In.

Uncle Joe Cannon delivered a characteristic speech, warning the Democrats to steer clear of "continued extravagance and additional taxation."

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, a Republican, spoke of Uncle Sam begging pennies at telephone booths and taxing the chewing gum of little children and sweet girl graduates.

Messrs. Kitchin and Fordney closed the debate.

"The trouble with the Republicans," shouted Mr. Kitchin, "is that these taxes are going into the Treasury, where they belong. A Republican hates to see anything go into the Treasury, where taxes honestly should be. He had rather put these taxes into the pockets of the tariff protected barons."

Mr. Fordney predicted that as a result of new tax laws the Republicans in the next campaign "would have the Democrats squirming and simpering like a lot of grasshoppers before a road roller."

Representative Meyer London, the Socialist member from New York, made his formal bow to the House in the debate. He said he had listened to the Republican orators with impatience.

"They haven't advanced a single new idea on the subject of taxation," he said. Mr. London added that both of the great parties were wrong on the subject of taxation and that he would attempt to set them right before the session came to an end.

CONGRESSIONAL SKETCHES BY WING

FIRST U. S. WAR BALLOON.

Work Begun on "American Zeppelin" at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 15.—Work was begun at the navy yard to-day by representatives of the Connecticut Air Craft Company under the direction of naval experts on the construction of the first American war dirigible designed to carry offensive and defensive weapons. The "American Zeppelin" is to be 175 feet long, with a diameter of 50 feet. It will have powerful engines and dynamos.

The craft will be equipped with a battery of rapid fire guns. It will carry a score or more of men, with tons of equipment and provisions and is designed to make long voyages.

All the latest ideas in aircraft will be adapted to the new airship. It is the development of experiments with smaller dirigibles and in its construction and rigging the American experts will try to correct the failings of the German, French and English aircraft.

ASKS FIVE ACRES FOR EVERY U. S. RESERVIST

Works of California Would Raise Permanent Citizen Force of 200,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Works of California introduced a bill in the Senate to-day proposing a mobile land force and military reserve of 200,000 men and the appropriation of $50,000,000 a year for ten years to maintain the corps.

The Works proposal provides that each member of the force be settled on a five acre tract with his family at Government expense. Senator Works asks that the force be required to give ten months of each year to productive work of reforestation, irrigation and flood prevention and two months to military training. The force would normally be under control of the Secretary of the Interior, but in time of war the command of the force would pass to the War Department.

In a speech explaining and defending his plan the Senator suggests that a million men might be recruited from the crowded tenement districts of the cities. He said that the expense of his plan could be met by the annual saving from flood waste to be effected through irrigation, reclamation and reforestation work of his provisional army during ten months in the year.

Senator Works painted a gloomy picture of a possible invasion by Asiatics.

"I do not believe we are in danger of a war," said he, "and believe that we are in less danger now than at any time in years, but it may come. When the prospect is mentioned the spectre of Japan rises to terrorize some of our West coast people. There are conditions that may lead to war at any time. In California there are enough Japanese to man and destroy every line of communication from the East, isolating California and depriving her of troops and ammunition. Mexico is open to the entry of the Japanese, and once there it is but a step across an invisible boundary into the United States."

Senator Works spoke at great length and was listened to by a large attendance of Senators. Apparently the plan was an interesting and diverting incident.

Memorial to John Ericsson Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator O'Gorman to-day introduced a bill by request for a memorial to John Ericsson, designer of the Monitor, which vanquished the Merrimac in the historical battle in Hampton Roads during the civil war.

CANVASS SHOWS ROOT IS FAVORITE OF G. O. P.

Favored by 249 Out of 751 Editors and Legislators; Hughes Choice of 152.

According to a canvass of Republican editors, Senators and Representatives conducted by the *Independent*, Elihu Root is most favored for the Republican nomination for President. The *Independent* announces the results of its canvass in the current issue.

Out of 751 opinions obtained, 249 favor former Senator Root and 152 favor Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois received 144 votes; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, 108; Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, 77; ex-President Taft, 51; Col. Roosevelt, 57; ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, 58; Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, 53, and Gov. Hiram M. Johnson of California, 16.

Out of 685 Republican editors, 451 hailed the tariff question as the chief factor in the coming election, and 105 thought that preparedness is the chief issue. The foreign policy as applied to the European war, the Mexican problem, prohibition and suffrage also received mention for first place.

From Ohio west to the Pacific coast came the repeated belief that the Progressives will vote with the Republicans if the latter name a progressive candidate and platform. In New England the general belief was that the Progressives might nominate a candidate, but that the rank and file of the third party will vote with the Republicans.

A Republican victory in 1916 would have been assured if it were not for the war, according to the general opinion of those canvassed. But, with the prosperity due to exports, it is agreed that a strong man must be named if Wilson is to be defeated.

BULL MOOSE TICKET IN 1916.

George W. Perkins Says Reactionaries Will Rule G. O. P.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—George W. Perkins, who was here to-day, expressed it as his belief that the reactionaries will dominate the Republican national convention this year and will repeat the "crime of 1912." To counteract this he says the Progressives will nominate a complete national ticket.

Preparation for these developments was among the matters which brought Mr. Perkins to Chicago. The Progressive national convention will be held after the Republican gathering, Mr. Perkins asserted. The date is to be fixed when the Progressive National Committee meets in Chicago January 11.

"The trouble with the Republicans," said Mr. Perkins, "is that the party has no commanding figure to put forward as a candidate, and, quoting Congressman Mann, 'You cannot beat Wilson with a twospot.' On the Progressive side excellent timber is available in Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Johnson of California, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana and Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts. Whatever else the issues are in the 1916 campaign, two leading ones will be our international relations and broader nationality in our industrial affairs."

Sheriff-elect Takes Oath.

The first of the county officers elected last November to be sworn was Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, who took the oath of office before Supreme Court Justice Shearn yesterday afternoon. John F. Gilchrist, who is to be under sheriff, was present, as was County Clerk William F. Schneider.

Vacancy in Special Sessions Jan. 1.

Justice John Fleming of Special Sessions, Jamaica, announced yesterday that he will not be a candidate for reappointment January 1, but will retire. He is 72 years old and was formerly District Attorney of Queens County. Among candidates for the place are Magistrates Joseph Fitch of Flushing and James J. Conway of Long Island City.

MUNSTERBERG SEES GERMANS FOR T. R.

Lays Colonel's Attacks on Teutons to Desire to Be in Popular Camp.

ADVISES "GRAIN OF SALT"

Hugo Muensterberg believes Theodore Roosevelt, despite his recent anti-German utterances, is far more in sympathy with German ideals than his speech would indicate, and that his desire to be in the popular camp is the reason for his espousal of the Allies' cause.

"The psychological equation of his personality makes him a pro-German in all that is best in him, and only his temper and his perpetual desire to be with the masses made him a pro-ally," says the Harvard psychologist.

It is on this interpretation of the character of Col. Roosevelt that Prof. Muensterberg bases his belief that the German-Americans may find that he is their most logical candidate. There are only two Presidential candidates, both representing opposite policies of government, he says—Wilson and Roosevelt. What Prof. Muensterberg characterizes as the absurdity of Col. Roosevelt's attacks on Germany, he says, should be interpreted in the full light of a wide understanding of his nature.

"If the German Americans see the small things small and the great things great, they will not stumble over adjectives," he says. "From this day on those around Wilson know that it may happen that Roosevelt will be carried into the White House on German shoulders."

Prof. Munsterberg's remarks are from a letter published in the *Fatherland*. Continuing his explanation of Col. Roosevelt's attacks he says:

"Particularly in Roosevelt, they say, these utterly unfair attacks on German honor are inexcusable for all time. To be sure, I myself cannot judge well, as I have not read a line in his book nor any of his magazine articles. I should not do so under any circumsances, just as I never read the war books of Charles W. Eliot or of other men whose life work I do not want to see marred and blurred and defaced in my own imagination by their misguided temper, which in a heated hour denies everything great and noble which they have achieved.

"The little bits of abuse which I have read and the large piles which I have succeeded in avoiding would indeed separate any other politician for all time from the self-respecting German American voters. But the case of Roosevelt is entirely different. Every American knows him, some hate him, many love him, but no one takes him without a grain of salt. It would be simply absurd to measure his words by the same scale as those of Root or Taft or Wilson."

Prof. Muensterberg adds that no matter how favorably German Americans may come to look on Roosevelt as one who understands their ideals, it does not mean that he will begin to praise German policies or that the Democrats will admit that it was wrong to denounce German American loyalty. Both sides will continue their anti-German play. And he says:

"It would be a new political blunder of the German Americans if they were to break to-day with President Wilson completely." He points out that the President's sympathies are naturally with the land of his forefathers, and says that the President's preparedness programme corresponds to the German American traditional idea of the duty of the individual to the State.

WILSON ATTACKED BY SENATOR SMITH

Administration Policy Described as One of Drifting at G. O. P. Meeting.

A bitter attack on President Wilson and the Democratic Administration as being "disappointing and incompetent throughout" was made last night by Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan at a meeting of the Republican county committee at Bryant Hall, 623 Sixth avenue.

Senator Smith was halted at times by applause from 400 stanch Republicans. In less than nine months, Senator Smith asserted, President Wilson's policy brought the United States to the verge of industrial despair. Senator Smith severely criticised the tariff policy of the Administration, which he said had been "shooting holes in the tariff walls ever since President Wilson took the oath of office."

The policy of the Democratic party was described by the Senator as one of drifting. He asserted that the Administration handed guns to "two bandits" and told them to war on Huerta. He said the "disgraceful Mexican policy" resulted in the disregard by other nations of our protests at their affronts and also denounced President Wilson's policy in regard to hyphenated Americans.

Vice-Chairman Alexander Brough presided in the absence of County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, who is ill. Resolutions of sorrow were adopted on the death of Col. Abraham Gruber and commendatory addresses were made by Congressman William S. Bennet, Frederick C. Tanner, Joseph Levenson and J. V. V. Olcott. The committee then adjourned out of respect to the memory of Col. Gruber.

Wilson Greets Young Farmers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Forty boys and girls of New England who have won prizes in different agricultural pursuits called to-day at the White House and were greeted personally by the President.

A Christmas With No Gifts--

no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to GEORGE BLAGDEN, Treasurer, Room 211, 105 East 22nd Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.

OUR RECORD

20 years of successful business, with more than 5200 clients now holding over $143,000,000 of our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

5%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

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59 Liberty St., N. Y. 184 Montague St., Bkn.

MAYOR LEADS 800 IN DEFENCE DEMAND

Support Pledged to Congress for Adequate Army and Navy by City Committee.

COOPERATION IS ASKED

Resolutions pledging support to the President and the Congress in providing for the common defence through an adequate army and navy and calling for a national meeting of defence organizations were adopted yesterday afternoon by the Committee of One Thousand on National Defence recently appointed by Mayor Mitchel. Upward of 800 memmembers of the committee attended this the first meeting of the committee in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall and received with enthusiasm the expressions of the Mayor and other speakers on the subject.

The Mayor opened the meeting with a stirring address in which he pointed out the duty of all citizens in this matter and claimed for New York city an especial right to be active in promoting defensive measures in that this city besides being the greatest seaport of the country and having in every crisis demonstrated its patriotism is most interested because of its peculiar position in whatever may be done toward real preparedness.

"The issue is to be presented to the people of the United States," he said, "whether they will continue to lull themselves into inaction through a sense of security that does not exist, a sense of isolation that no longer exists, or whether they will now take steps to insure the permanent peace and happiness and safety of this country by providing defences that will make it impossible for any enemy coming from any point at any time successfully to attack the integrity of this country. That issue will be presented to the Congress of the United States, and it is proper that the voice of the city of New York should be heard at that time.

A National Duty.

"Now, gentlemen, I believe with all my heart that you have a national duty to perform in this matter. I believe that it will consist in bringing even more closely and fully home to the people of this country an appreciation of the facts concerning national defence and of the immediate pressing necessity for action. A very general appreciation of the necessity has developed during the last year, but it has not yet reached all of the people of this country—and it must.

"And I think, too, your duty will consist in part in bringing home to our Representatives in the Congress of the United States the fact that the people of this nation are not of two minds but demand that they shall now be made secure for all time against the possibility of successful attack upon their security or the breaking down of the great institutions of free Government that have been built up here."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the executive committee, then took charge of the meeting and organization was effected by naming Gordon Ireland as secretary and Lewis L. Clark, president of the American Exchange National Bank, as treasurer. It was announced that John Mitchell of the State Industrial Commission and Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith had been named as additional members of the executive committee.

Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of the advisory board appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, started a round of laughter by saying that he was afraid to invest any money in real estate in New York city, but he asserted he was serious and told of a friend of his in Seattle who is so concerned over the possibility of a Japanese invasion that he has paid $1,200 a year for the last five years as insurance on his newspaper plant against destruction during a Japanese attack. Mr. Wood reviewed the experiences of this country in previous wars, showing how unpreparedness had resulted in extraordinary losses of life and property. He said the country ought to start preparing by raising from 275,000 to 280,000 regular troops and that there should be 500,000 within seven or eight years.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted were offered by Martin W. Littleton and seconded by Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War. They begin with the preamble to the Constitution of the United States and with a quotation from the second inaugural address of President Washington. The resolutions are as follows:

"First—That we pledge ourselves to support the President of the United States and the Congress in their efforts to provide for the common defence through an adequate increase of the forces of the army and navy.

"Second—We pledge ourselves to cooperate with all organizations and associations having for their object the completion and perfection of an adequate navy and a sufficient army.

"Third—That we urge upon other cities and municipalities and their citizens to organize associations and committees having these common objects in view and we pledge ourselves to cooperate with them in any manner which, in the judgment of all, will more surely attain the ends which we have here set out.

"Fourth—That we hereby empower and instruct the executive committee of this association of citizens to communicate with other associations now in existence or which may be formed hereafter to the end that such associations may be convened at a suitable time and place for a larger and more effective organization."

It is the hope of members of the committee that the suggestion contained in the final resolution will meet with hearty response throughout the country. The idea of a national gathering of representatives of preparedness organizations came from several cities which took up Mayor Mitchel's idea and appointed committees of their own. In his address yesterday the Mayor disclaimed any political purpose for the committee named by him.

Connecticut River Channel Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Federal improvement of the Connecticut River from Hartford to Holyoke, Mass., at a cost of $1,870,000 to provide a twelve foot channel was recommended to Congress to-day by the army engineering board. This is conditional upon the construction of terminals at Hartford, Holyoke and Chicopee, and also a lock at Enfield by private interests, with free power.

SHUSTER WARNS OF WAR IN FIVE YEARS

Expects to See New York Bombarded if Steps for Defence Aren't Taken.

SPEAKS BEFORE WOMEN

The invasion of America, beginning with the bombardment of New York city, by European or Asiatic nations within five years unless adequate steps for defence are taken was predicted yesterday at a meeting of the Special Aid Society, by W. Morgan Shuster, the young American who served for a time as treasurer-general of Persia.

The society, which is composed of many prominent women and headed by Mrs. William Alexander, is working among the women of the country in cooperation with the National Security League to arouse the people to the need for preparedness. The meeting yesterday was held at 597 Fifth avenue, the headquarters of the organization.

Mr. Shuster spoke of the pacifists more in sorrow than in anger. He said:

"If these views were confined to a very few people it wpuldn't be worth while to answer them, but we have many statesmen urging unpreparedness and also numerous clergymen and college professors who are putting before the American people the idea that an untried and dangerous theory unsupported by the history of any nation will be a sufficient security in time of peril.

Recalls China's History.

"The history of China during the last 150 years should convince any rational person that turning the other cheek in international affairs doesn't work."

Mr. Shuster denounced the version of American history taught in the schools of the nation and asserted that the United States had blundered through two or three wars almost at the cost of national existence.

"I don't like radical assertions," said Mr. Shuster, "but I really believe that if I live five years more I will see New York bombarded unless we demonstrate within that time that we are a homogeneous nation and drive a certain legislative party out in favor of a reasonable defence policy.

"Our pacifist friends tell us we will become brutally aggressive if we have a larger army of, say, 141,000 regulars and a continental army of 400,000. As a matter of fact the aggressive power of such an army would be limited to just one of the eighteen different armies fighting in Europe."

Mr. Shuster said that even at the present time when the nations are in death grips not one pays the slightest attention to the notes and protests of the United States.

"We are not respected—we are laughed at—in Europe because it is known that we wouldn't dare declare war on anything but a fourth rate Power," he went on. "It doesn't create any friendly feeling for us that in this crisis we are getting fat as a result of the war.

Pretexts for Attacks.

"We have in their opinion insulted two nations—Germany and Austria—and have filed strong notes of protest against the acts of Great Britain and France. I shall be very sorry if at the end of the war we have to straighten out our accounts in our present state of military equipment. At least five of the largest nations of Europe have already been given the pretext for an attack on this country."

A petition to Congress for preparedness, which will be sent to women's organizations and prominent people throughout the country for signatures, was read. Short addresses urging the women to work for preparedness were made by Howard Taylor and S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey, Mrs. Howard Davison, Mrs. Bradish G. Johnson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Vivian Spencer, Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer and Mrs. A. H. Washington.

DANIELS APPROVES WIRELESS RESERVES

Secretary [illegible] Favors Organization of Amateur Operators for Defence.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which he expresses approval of the plan of the National Amateur Wireless Association to organize and train young amateur wireless operators—of which there are 200,000 in the United States—for service in time of national trouble was made public by the Marconi company yesterday.

Although started only on November 1 last the organization consists of between 900 and 1,000 amateur wireless men, and the membership is growing daily. Secretary Daniels declines, "following a line of policy which has guided my actions since my advent into public life," to accept the vice-presidency of the organization, which is headed by Guglielmo Marconi. In his letter to Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, he says in part:

I am in entire sympathy with the object of the proposed association which plans for the banding together of the thousands of amateur wireless operators in this country. I can see in such an organization a means by which these young operators can play a considerable part in the large scheme of national defence. It must be admitted that the reliable and rapid transmission of information constitutes a very important element in national security and defence, and if properly organized with some such object in view I can conceive of great possibilities from the banding together of the many amateur operators in this country.

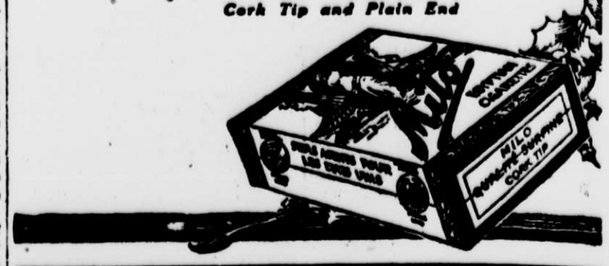
Mr. Daniels requests that the names and addresses of the amateur operators be sent to the Superintendent of Naval Radio Service.

Milo—the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End



CHURCH PEACE UNION HITS DEFENCE PLANS

Calls on People to Withstand the Demand for Increased Armaments.

APPEAL TO ALL PASTORS

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie, announced yesterday that the union was opposed to the demand for increased armaments for this country and that the trustees, after a three days meeting, had decided that not only should an appeal be made to the people to withstand such a demand but that Congress should be asked to discover how the $250,000,000 now spent annually on our defences may be more effectively expended, if it is true that neither the army nor navy is efficient in spite of this expenditure.

The stand of the union is outlined in a resolution calling upon men everywhere to renounce the policy of armed peace. The resolution was adopted at the annual meeting held at the residence of Bishop Greer, president of the union. It says it is the duty of God fearing men to increase the stock of good will and to devise means to prevent a recurrence of the present world tragedy. The resolution says:

"And whereas the United States, because of its position and power and traditions, is under bonds to do what it can toward the reshaping of the opinion of nations and the moulding of a new and nobler world policy; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we ask all the pastors and teachers and other religious leaders to bend their minds to the great task of creating and fostering a deeper spirit of racial sympathy and international good will and of exalting in men's hearts the divine ideals of human brotherhood, and be it

"*Resolved*, That we appeal to the American people to withstand the present demand for increased armament for the United States.

"We are already spending each year the enormous sum of $250,000,000 on the army and navy, and if neither of these is now efficient we would ask that Congress discover how the money of the people may be more effectively expended.

"Upon the hearts of the American people we would enroll the duty of national preparedness in mind and spirit, that we may worthily meet the crucial situation by which we are now confronted. Military preparedness having proved to be inadequate as a safeguard to the world's peace, we call upon men everywhere to renounce the policy of armed peace and to seek and follow a better way."

The Church Peace Union is the second Carnegie peace foundation, Mr. Carnegie having given its trustees $2,000,000 on February 10, 1914, the day of its establishment. Its purpose is to promote the cause of international peace through the churches—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—each of its twenty-nine trustees representing some one of the denominations.

ARM EVERY SEAPORT, SAYS CHICAGO MAYOR

William Hale Thompson Urges Preparedness, No Matter What the Cost.

Before his departure for Chicago yesterday Mayor William Hale Thompson of that city was a guest of the Rotary Club at its regular weekly luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin. William Gettinger, president of the club, was the toastmaster.

Mayor Thompson said that no matter what the cost we should have available in every seaport and along our frontier all the engines of destruction known to civilized man in order that we may be able to crush any attack that might be directed at us.

"It is all right to talk about universal peace," said the Mayor, "but it is well at the same time to consider that men are but human. We may point to the splendid isolation of America, but let us not forget that the Old and New worlds are daily getting closer through improved methods of communication. Above all let it be borne in mind that it is still true that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Michigan Petition for Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Word was received at the White House to-day that Judge William F. Connelly of Detroit had filed a petition with the Secretary of State in Michigan for the renomination of President Wilson.

WATCH THE ARROW

Books for Xmas — Doubleday Page & Co.

An American Novel

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