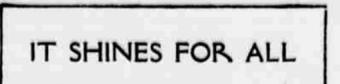


THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably fair to-day and to-morrow;
not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 32.
Detailed weather reports on page 10.



LENS IN GRIP OF BRITISH; ST. QUENTIN'S FALL SURE; HINDENBURG LINEERDLED

Gen. Haig's Troops Again Push Forward "On a Wide Front."

MANY BIG GUNS TAKEN
Germans Make Fierce Counter Attacks, but Are Driven Back.

POSITIONS ARE LINKED UP

French Artillery Active All Along Front, Especially in the Champagne.

LONDON, April 14.—The British are about to reap the first great results from the battle of Arras and the smashes at the Hindenburg line. Two cities, Lens and St. Quentin, are now sure to fall into their hands. The Hindenburg line is being ridden on the whole front.

On this the sixth day of the great battle the British made another great forward sweep north and south. To the north they developed Lens on three sides, reaching at one point little more than a mile from its outskirts. To the south the British beat back most desperate German resistance and are within only a few hundred yards of St. Quentin.

At the same time Field Marshal Haig's troops continued the advance astride the Hindenburg line about midway between Lens and St. Quentin. They advanced "on a wide front" north and south of the main line of attack. The British commander reported to-night, toward Quent and Provins, where the switch line to the north branches off from the main line. Strong counter attacks could not stop them.

Fires Behind Lines.

Correspondents at the front agree that the Germans are not merely being driven before these sledgehammer blows; they are in retreat at some places. Behind the retreating gray lines fires and explosions are observed far greater numbers than yesterday. There is a rumor here, unconfirmed, that Lens itself is in flames.

The capture of Lens will give back to France its most valuable and extensive coal fields, which the Germans have been working for two years. It will also open the way for the French to recapture the French industrial district, perhaps of the city of Lille itself. Though it is expected that the Germans will have worked out some satisfaction before they leave at least they will no longer profit from possession of this region.

The fall of St. Quentin will make a very definite breach in the middle sector of the Hindenburg line. It will disrupt its communications and add to the general German confusion which can hardly fail to bring on a vast retreat.

The public is just beginning to realize that in the Arras region the British have done what was deemed impossible and broken through the whole old German line, fortified for two years, on a practically level front. That is, what has been done beyond the Vimy ridge, and the only German trenches remaining are new and hastily constructed.

Positions Linked Up.

There were attacks to-day in two regions, at the northern end of the present active front, near Lens and Arras, and at the southern, near St. Quentin. It is a question in which the advance was of great importance.

The total result of the fighting of twenty-four hours was that the town of Levin, two miles southwest of Lens and practically at least for two days, that is, the little village of Cite St. Pierre, northwest of Lens and south of Loos, was taken. In the same region Poesse No. 6, one of the most important positions, was taken as well as Buquet Mill, between Ouchy-en-Gohelle and Anxes. Thus the British linked up at last their new gains with the hard won positions taken two years ago in the bloody battle of Loos. One of the new won positions was the Double Crossier, so named facetiously by the Canadians.

In this fighting the British captured many more guns from the enemy, and Reuter's correspondent estimates semi-officially that all told the captured arms have risen from 166 pieces to 230 pieces. Four of those taken at Lens to-day were big 8 inch howitzers. Arras British gun crews now charge with the British infantry so captured guns may be turned at once to the front.

About St. Quentin the British made their attack entirely northwest of the city, on a front totalling some four miles. Last night there was a sharp fight for the village of Fayet, a mile northwest of the city's outskirts. It fell, and at the same time positions were taken to the northwest, the most important of which were Grand Priel farms. The most desperate fighting occurred during the day, when the British made another advance from these captured positions. The Germans made a tremendous effort to save the city, but were forced back trench by trench. They lost 60 prisoners, and the British fought their way forward south and east of Fayet to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin.

Taken at Bayonet Point.

The village of Gricourt, north of Fayet, was taken at the bayonet point, placing the British only a half mile from the St. Quentin-Cambrai road, which has been a main German supply line. The British captured many more guns from the enemy, and Reuter's correspondent estimates semi-officially that all told the captured arms have risen from 166 pieces to 230 pieces. Four of those taken at Lens to-day were big 8 inch howitzers. Arras British gun crews now charge with the British infantry so captured guns may be turned at once to the front.

The situation of St. Quentin is made particularly precarious by the position of the French army. The British and French have been fighting the battle of the Somme since the French are almost as far as the British northwest. The British are very close to being pocketed. All the French air forces, Col. Mulloy said, are in the city and on its defenses. Arras

GREAT DRIVE BY BRITISH FORECASTS "SUPER-SEDAN"

Repeated Victories Dispel Pessimistic Feeling in England Concerning Von Hindenburg's Strength.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—With Lens in flames, St. Quentin almost surrounded and a great bulge in the British front toward Cambrai, Von Hindenburg's boasts that the German situation is a triumph of the past five days of victory have caused the British public to cast aside every vestige of pessimism or fear of Von Hindenburg's strength.

Every one is asking the question, "Is a super-sedan on the western front just ahead?" As each day's victory comes thundering back from France the hopes of such a success continue to rise. After the Germans evacuated and devastated the Bapaume and Peronne region it was generally expected that many weeks must pass before the British would be able to rebuild the roads and railroads and construct new gun emplacements and bring forward the machinery to reestablish touch with the enemy in his new position.

The Germans actually boasted that before another great offensive could develop they would be prepared to make another strategic retirement, fully confident that the entire campaigning season of 1917 would see only two or three such retirements with unbearable cost to the enemy. These calculations of the German staff have gone utterly awry on account of the unprecedented speed with which the British army is hurrying itself on to the heart of the enemy.

With Lens and St. Quentin in British possession Germany will lose the legs upon which she has been standing in this region. Of all the facts reported since Monday the British realize the public is most encouraged by the reported capture of German guns, big guns. This remarkable condition is most frequently reported from the Lens-Arras region. It is so hard pressed that he cannot properly organize and conceal his batteries.

Every report from the front, every comment, expert or otherwise, printed in France or in England to-day heralds great events.

WAR COMMITTEE GROWS IN FAVOR

Senator Weeks Says It Will Coordinate Executive and Legislative Branches.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The resolution introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts providing for the creation of a joint Congressional committee to conduct the war to cooperate with the executive branch of the Government will be taken up by the House Committee of the Senate early next week. The proposal has met with much favor among members of the Senate, and there is an excellent prospect for the adoption of the plan.

The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of six members of the Senate, four of whom shall be Democrats and two Republicans, and six members of the House, three of whom shall be Democrats and three Republicans. It is patterned after a joint committee created shortly after the outbreak of the civil war. Senator Weeks believes the greatest result which can be secured from the war is an agreement under which conflicts can be avoided in the future and guarantees the right of self-government to every nation, large or small.

Commencing the foreign delegations, headed by Arthur J. Hays Sulzberger, Minister of Great Britain, and Rene Viviani, Minister of Justice of France, the President is expected to point to the anarchy throughout the country and demoralize the Russian army.

100,000 IN NAVY BY MAY, DANIEL'S AIM

Secretary Thus Plans to Celebrate Dewey Victory.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—One hundred thousand men by May 1 is the recruiting aim of the Navy today by Secretary Daniels. He hopes to mark the anniversary of Dewey's victory at Manila with the announcement that the enlisted personnel has reached that figure.

REPUBLICS A PERIL, DECLARE PRUSSAINS

"Conspired to Foist Present War on the World."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—The press bureau of the Prussian Workmen, which has long been used by the autocracy to combat the Social Democrats, comes forth with a most remarkable attack on the British and American republics. The Prussian Workmen declares that democracy and republics are a menace to the world because democracies are now engaged in a conspiracy to foist the present war on the world.

British democracy has led, it says, and has been dragging in other democracies ever since, even newly established ones such as Portugal and China. Now the South American republics are entering the wicked struggle to extirpate the peace loving autocracies.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT TO FLY.

Joins Canadian Aviation Corps for Instruction.

MONTREAL, April 14.—Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Canadian Aviation Corps to obtain instruction. It was announced by Col. Mulloy, one of the organizers of the Tour of the War Convention.

If no American troops go to France young Roosevelt will serve with the Canadian air force. Col. Mulloy said that Col. Roosevelt probably would attend the convention's banquet here on May 24.

RUSSIA GUNS SPOIL TEUTON PEACE TRICK

At Many Points Austrian Soldiers Offer Pamphlets on Eastern Front.

TRY TO SOW DISCORD
War Office at Petrograd Warns Country of Enemy Machinations.

Desperate Appeal in Germany to Aid Loan

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 14.—Desperate appeals are being made in the German newspapers to the public to subscribe to the sixth war loan, which closes at 1 P. M. April 16. Some of the phrases used by the papers are:

"Give a straight answer to Wilson." "America now an opponent of our secret enemy." "Pretext for the war is the unrestricted submarine warfare." "Wilson does not hesitate to endeavor to split the German people and German Government." "How little Wilson knows about the German nation and German character." "Pay up."

LONDON, April 14.—German and Austrian machinations to sow discord in the Russian army and try to persuade the Russian soldiers to throw down their arms and cry for a separate peace are being exposed by the War Office. At many points on the Russian front Austrian soldiers came out of their trenches with parcels, evidently of peace pamphlets, which they tried to get the Russians to accept. Russian sharpshooters drove them back.

Austrian deserting officers are also being exposed. The German and Rumanian officers that the Germans hope the radical Socialist, anarchist and peace at any price factions in Russia will be able to bring on, thereby to disrupt the Russian army. The War Office undoubtedly makes this announcement, which appears to be a warning, to some weeks ago—to show the troops and people the danger of such unpatriotic propaganda. The official Russian statement follows:

World Conference HAS BROAD SCOPE

Aid for Russia and Safeguard of Small Nations to Be Important Factors.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson personally began to-day the formulation of a definite programme for the great war conferences to begin here to-day with official representatives of Great Britain and France.

Representatives of the State Department, the army and navy will leave Washington probably to-morrow for an extended port to welcome the British visitors.

Rear Admiral Fletcher and Commander Sellers of the navy and Col. Robert L. Miles of the army and the Staff, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Cohn of the Army War College and Capt. John G. Quekewer, cavalry, were appointed to-day to represent the army and navy in the party.

The subjects to be discussed are expected to extend far beyond material aid. The President is expected to discuss the Entente Allies. The President believes the greatest result which can be secured from the war is an agreement under which conflicts can be avoided in the future and guarantees the right of self-government to every nation, large or small.

RUSSIAN PEACE PARTY.

Socialist Agitators Are Allowed to Cross Germany.

STOCKHOLM, via London, April 14.—Recent reports concerning a meeting of Russian and German Socialists in Stockholm are being treated with suspicion. Such a meeting, however, might be held in the near future. The fact that Russian peace agitators have been permitted to cross Germany from Switzerland is a sign that the German Government at least does not desire to throw any obstacles in the way of such a movement.

The party which arrived here Friday included thirty Russians, who came through Germany in a sealed coach. Among the principal members of the party were Nikolai Lenin, the Russian radical Socialist leader, and Zinoviev, another radical and peace advocate. Both are members of the party's central committee and both are editors of party newspapers in Russia as well as being prominent figures in the Zimmerwald Congress. Another member of the group was Misha Zhukov, one of the founders of the party in the Caucasus and the man who brought M. Tschaidze, the Russian labor leader, into the party.

PEACE BY JULY 1.

Prediction Made as Result of Socialist Negotiations.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—Peace within two months is being predicted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Danish Socialist press, who confirms the reports of unofficial negotiations between Russian and German Socialists against the diplomatic demands in the Socialist newspapers here and in Berlin.

The first negotiations, says the correspondent, who is a Socialist member of the Danish Parliament, were broken off, enabling two papers to launch a denial that they were in progress, but they were immediately resumed and are being prosecuted vigorously. The correspondent then enters into a discussion of peace terms, in which he appears to take German and Austrian expectations and hopes for the Government policy.

COONEY'S GLARE MAY GO ON.

Navy Will Not Order Dimming of Coast Searchers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—"Tell them to keep on shooting the chutes. We're not considering dimming the searchers," Secretary of the Navy Daniels to-day authorized this statement in reply to further inquiries as to whether Cooney's glare should be dimmed. The other searchers were in danger of having their lights dimmed as a result of navy measures to protect the coast against German attacks on the physical and moral qualifications of candidates.

GREW AND PARTY QUIT VIENNA.

American Charge d'Affaires Leaves on Special Train.

THE HAGUE, April 14, via London, April 15 (Sunday).—A despatch to a news agency here from Vienna under to-day's date says that Joseph C. Grew, the American Charge d'Affaires, together with his embassy staff, have American residents, is leaving Vienna to-day on a special train.

The party, which he is not fully responsible for his acts.

BRITAIN WARMS HER ALLIES OF FOOD SHORTAGE

Asks Them and Also Her Own People to Eat Less.

HAS FEAR OF FAMINE
Restaurant Keepers Must Keep Account of Meals Served.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—England issued to-day a call to all the allied peoples, not only her own, to help alleviate a food shortage. The call solemnly warns throughout the world before the next harvest is reaped.

Since Lloyd George declared on February 23, "Our stocks of food are low, alarmingly lower than within recollection," scores of public leaders have repeatedly warned the people to place their hands on the plow and to eat less. The public apparently refuses to recognize the Government's position, and such conditions have resulted apparently in the issuance of today's appeal, apparently from an official source, which outlines clearly the world's deficiency in wheat and other agricultural products.

The public apparently refuses to recognize the Government's position, and such conditions have resulted apparently in the issuance of today's appeal, apparently from an official source, which outlines clearly the world's deficiency in wheat and other agricultural products.

So serious is the food situation that England has completely cast off the cloak of secrecy. At the beginning of the war Germany deliberately required the slaughter of a large proportion of the stock in order to save food and to export the rest. Conversely, England at the outset insisted that live stock be conserved—neither exported nor slaughtered—except for the purpose of possessing a large stock of animals, orders that they be slaughtered in order to provide food and save feeding them. Thus England seems to have made a better job of it than Germany, when the time of real stress would come.

Food Supply Diminished.

Commenting, the Evening News says that Lloyd George issued his warning seven weeks ago. Since then the consumption inland, which imports four-fifths of its staple cereal supply, makes a very small contribution to the total. While the submarines are sinking ships and cutting down the rate of replenishment.

More and more serious trials are coming," says the paper. "We appeal to our readers to regard it as a sacred duty to cut down the consumption of all commodities to the last ounce and penny."

To-morrow a new set of restrictions become effective, which requires proportionate rationing of all commodities of all kinds. They must not exceed more than a specified amount each week. The following is the scale of allowances permitted:

- Bread—Meat, 2 ounces; sugar, 2 1/2 ounces; bread, 2 ounces; flour, 1 ounce.
- Lard—Meat, 2 ounces; sugar, 2 1/2 ounces; bread, 2 ounces; flour, 1 ounce.
- Dinner—Meat, 5 ounces; sugar, 2 1/2 ounces; bread, 2 ounces; flour, 1 ounce.

Meat or fish is allowed in place of tea or sugar. Tuesday is designated as a meatless day in London, Wednesday in the provinces.

Lloyd George's Appeal.

We may have to feed our army and navy, as well as ourselves, on home grown food," said Premier Lloyd George in a broadcast to-day at a meeting of the National War Council, the official committee of the Government. The letter was addressed "to all workers on land and in the factories."

"The line which the British Empire holds against the Germans," the letter continues, "is that at home as well as abroad, we are fighting a war which breaks everywhere. In the face of the enemy the seamen of our royal navy and mercantile marine and the soldiers of our army are every day being put to the test. You workers on land must hold your part of our line as strongly."

"Every fall day's labor you do helps to break the struggle and bring us nearer victory. Every idle day, all idling, lengthens the struggle and makes defeat more possible. Therefore, I appeal to you workers on land to do your duty with all your strength."

AVIATOR NAVARRE FIGHTS POLICEMEN

Heroic French Aviator Believed to Be Deranged.

PARIS, April 14.—Sub-Lieut. Jean Navarre, the famous French aviator, is believed to have been deranged by a warrant charging him with a reported homicide. Since he was wounded severely last June Navarre, according to the *Petit Parisien*, has acted in a most eccentric manner, but was punished in view of his splendid services he had rendered to his country.

Recently he had a dispute with the police in which he was wounded. This appeared to anger him and a few nights ago he set out in an automobile and speeded through the principal streets of Paris, knocking under a heavy car.

Navarre is one of the most famous of the French aviators. Officially he is reported to have brought down at least eleven German machines, and Paris newspapers attribute him with the destruction of nineteen German airplanes. Last fall he was awarded the grand medal of the French Aero Club and in Paris it was reported that he had been arrested for fighting in a Paris theatre.

HOUSE PASSES WAR LOAN; SEVEN BILLIONS IN BUDGET; NOT A DISSENTING VOTE

TEUTON SHIPS IN ARGENTINE GRIP

Ordered Concentrated in Buenos Ayres Harbor and Put Under Guard.

Buenos Ayres, April 14.—The Government has ordered the concentration in the inner harbor of Buenos Ayres of all the German vessels now in Argentine waters. A special guard will be placed over them. These vessels comprise the Seydlitz, Patagonia, Holger, Grand, Hahnenfeld, Jenfeld, Nauplia, Bahia Habra, Lowenburg, Santa Clara, Sevilla and many auxiliary steamers now in Argentine waters are the Eridolide, at Buenos Ayres, and Siam, at Rosario.

La Epoca, the organ of the Government, has advised the nation on the opinion that the matter of the torpedoing of the Argentine ships will be settled diplomatically. Manifestations continue in the streets, the people demanding that the German Minister be handed his passports and denouncing Germany. Police have refrained from dispersing the crowds for fear of adding to the excitement.

In a message to Brazil in reply to the notification by that Government of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has given his opinion in defense of the principles of universal peace. He adds that Argentina fully appreciates the desire of the Government of Brazil to negotiate with a view to convening in Buenos Ayres an assembly of the South American republics in order to discuss and establish if possible a continental peace conference to solve the problems arising from the war.

Notwithstanding the generality of the plea, it appears that Argentina and Brazil will not adopt a joint attitude toward South America and Mexico. Peru and Ecuador were in favor of convening a congress of Latin American republics with a view especially to try to bring about an active cooperation toward peace in Europe. This tendency is not so strong since the rupture between Brazil and Germany.

A representative of the Foreign Office said to-day he thought it would be necessary for Argentina to take no action toward Germany further than to exact satisfaction for the destruction of the Argentine flag in the attack on the Monte Trigoide.

Graver measures, he said, should be adopted only in case citizens of Argentina were on board. This is regarded as entirely unlikely, as her Argentine crew was replaced with foreigners with a view to the prevention of any activity on the part of the vessel's crew.

URUGUAY'S ATTITUDE.

Won't Recognize Right to Wage Unrestricted Submarine Warfare.

MONTEVIDEU, April 14.—In its reply to the United States the Uruguayan Government said to-day that it would not recognize the right to wage an unrestricted submarine warfare, because it is an attempt against justice, violates neutral rights and is a violation of the principles of the recognition that the decision taken at Washington answers the situation arising from the submarine war.

The note says that Uruguay in due course protested to Germany against the submarine warfare, adding that Uruguay has decided to maintain neutrality, but recognizes that the attitude of the United States is not in accordance with its sympathy and its sentiments of moral solidarity.

In its reply to the Uruguayan Government says Uruguay, with reference to the submarine campaign, reiterates the same view as Brazil and requests that the friendly nation is to be obliged to abstain from any activity which might be held to be a violation of the principles of moral solidarity were always professed.

PARAGUAY SYMPATHETIC

Blames Germany for Forcing United States Into War.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, April 14.—The Paraguayan Government in reply to the recent note of the United States says that it recognizes profoundly that Germany's military actions, which are opposed to the principles of the rights of neutrals, forced the United States to resort to arms to reestablish order and reestablish those rights.

The Paraguayan Government expresses also its most sincere sympathies with the Government and people of the United States.

BOLIVIA DENOUNCES

Her Note Says Germany's Course Has Been Intolerable.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 14.—The note of the Bolivian Government to the German Minister announcing the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany denounces the attitude of the German submarines on neutral vessels as violations of international law and of the Hague conventions. The note recalls that the Bolivian Minister to Berlin was on board the Holland-Loyd liner Tubantia when that vessel was sunk in neutral waters a year ago. The note concludes:

"Your Excellency will understand that although we regret the breach of diplomatic relations between Bolivia and the German Empire such relations have been severed under the existing circumstances. In consequence your Excellency will find herewith passports for yourself and the members of your legation."

Spain to Declare War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, April 14.—Another European neutral is expected in a few days to join the Allies and declare war against Germany.

The Spanish Government seems determined to become the leader rather than the follower among the Spanish speaking nations in entering the conflict.

CREEL HEADS PRESS BUREAU

Magazine Writer to Control Publicity With State, War and Navy Aids.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Control of publicity in connection with the Government war activities was placed by President Wilson to-day in the hands of a Committee on Public Information, whose task will be to safeguard secrets of value to the enemy and at the same time to see that all affairs of the nation are laid before the people as fully and frankly as possible.

The committee named by the President is made up of Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels, who recommended the step, with George Creel, magazine writer, as civilian chairman. Mr. Creel has accepted the post. Announcement of its creation was made in the following executive order, made public at the White House:

"I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

"I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

The President's action was based on the following letter, signed by the three Cabinet officers:

"Even though the cooperation of the press has been generous and patriotic there is a steadily developing need for further authoritative agency to insure the publication of all the vital facts of national defense. Premature or ill advised announcements of policies, plans and operations are confidence, enthusiasm and otherwise, would constitute a source of danger.

While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the war, the interests of the Government, the total is small compared to the vast amount of information that it is right and proper for the people to have. America's great present need is confidence, enthusiasm and service, and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that will result from the active participation in the conduct of the public business.

It is our opinion that the two functions—ownership and publicity—can be joined in honesty and with profit, and we recommend the creation of a committee on public information. The chairmanship should be a civilian, preferably some writer of proved confidence, enthusiasm and vision, able to gain the understanding cooperation of the press and at the same time rally the authors of the articles to a united front. The members should be the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, or an officer or officers detailed to the work by them.

Will Frame Regulations.

"We believe you have the undoubted authority to create this committee on public information without waiting for further legislation. It is our opinion that the importance of the task and its pressing necessity require that you will see fit to do so.

The committee upon appointment can proceed to the framing of regulations and the creation of machinery that will safeguard all information of value to the enemy. It is our opinion that every department of government to the inspection of the people as far as possible. Such regulations and such machinery will be of course submitted to your approval before becoming effective.

Coincidentally with the announcement from the White House that the President had named a committee of public information, the State Department announced that it had obtained the text of the self-liquidating clause in the proposed espionage law. The new clause reads:

"When the United States is at war, or during any national emergency, the President may by proclamation declare the existence of such a war or emergency, and may, by such proclamation, any information relating to the national defense which in his judgment is of such character that it is or might be useful to the enemy, and the disclosure of such information shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than ten years, or by such fine and imprisonment."

Clause on Espionage.

The principal espionage clause in the bill is rewritten to read as follows: "From the time that the President proclaims that the United States is at war and until he proclaims that such war is ended it shall be unlawful to collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to collect, record, publish or communicate, any information relating to the national defense with intent to communicate it to the enemy. Whoever violates the subdivision of this section shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than three years or by death."

Imprisonment for not less than thirty years or by death is provided for the case of war for conveying reports or statements for the purpose of causing or attempting to cause dissatisfaction in the military or naval forces of the United States with intent to interfere with the success of such forces, or to promote the success of the enemy.

CREEL A MILITANT.

More Experienced as Magazine Writer Than as Editor.

George Creel, the civilian chairman of the new publicity committee, was one of the principal publicity aids of the Woodrow Wilson administration. He was a magazine writer than as editor.

Greatest Money Bill in History Rushed Through With Enthusiasm.

339 MEMBERS FOR IT

Meyer London Votes "Present"—All Absentees Favor Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Without a dissenting vote the House today offered President Wilson the greatest war budget ever carried in a single bill, to carry out the directions of the war resolution passed last week.

\$3,000,000,000 FOR ALLEES

Flotation Expenses Limited to \$7,000,000—Credit in Wilson's Hands.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Without a dissenting vote the House today offered President Wilson the greatest war budget ever carried in a single bill, to carry out the directions of the war resolution passed last week.

In the most impressive exhibition of patriotic unanimity which the House has shown since German-American relations first became strained 239 members of the House on both sides of the aisle voted to place a seven billion dollar credit in the hands of the President with authority to use three billions of that amount in absorbing obligations of foreign Governments which now are or in the future may be at war with enemies of the Government of the United States.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where quick action is assured.

The tremendous credit thus placed in the hands of the President to be extended to the allied Governments will be, in the belief of many, the determining factor in the war if handled as anticipated.

Dominating Policy.

While the distribution of the credit has not been discussed openly in the executive circles, and while absolutely no decision as to apportionment has been reached, a policy of so applying the credit as to bring the war to the speediest possible conclusion compatible with the aims and ideals of the allied Governments will dominate the President and Secretary McAdoo in their course.

The discretion lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury through the general terms governing the employment of the three billion dollar credit will place McAdoo, as he enters the coming international council which will determine the distribution of the credit, in the position of carrying the power that may spell victory for the United States and its partners in the great conflict.

Of the effect of the credit on the part of the Treasury Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, or an officer or officers detailed to the work by them.

Will Frame Regulations.

"We believe you have the undoubted authority to create this committee on public information without waiting for further legislation. It is our opinion that the importance of the task and its pressing necessity require that you will see fit to do so.

The committee upon appointment can proceed to the framing of regulations and the creation of machinery that will safeguard all information of value to the enemy. It is our opinion that every department of government to the inspection of the people as far as possible. Such regulations and such machinery will be of course submitted to your approval before becoming effective.

Coincidentally with the announcement from the White House that the President had named a committee of public information, the State Department announced that it had obtained the text of the self-liquidating clause in the proposed espionage law. The new clause reads:

"When the United States is at war, or during any national emergency, the President may by proclamation declare the existence of such a war or emergency, and may, by such proclamation, any information relating to the national defense which in his judgment is of such character that it is or might be useful to the enemy, and the disclosure of such information shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than ten years, or by such fine and imprisonment."

Clause on Espionage.

The principal espionage clause in the bill is rewritten to read as follows: "From the time that the President proclaims that the United States is at war and until he proclaims that such war is ended it shall be unlawful to collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to collect, record, publish or communicate, any information relating to the national defense with intent to communicate it to the enemy. Whoever violates the subdivision of this section shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than three years or by death."

Imprisonment for not less than thirty years or by death is provided for the case of war for conveying reports or statements for the purpose of causing or attempting to cause dissatisfaction in the military or naval forces of the United States with intent to interfere with the success of such forces, or to promote the success of the enemy.

CREEL A MILITANT.

More Experienced as Magazine Writer Than as Editor.

George Creel, the civilian chairman of the new publicity committee, was one of the principal publicity aids of the Woodrow Wilson administration. He was a magazine writer than as editor.

George Creel, the civilian chairman of the new publicity committee, was one of the principal publicity aids of the Woodrow Wilson administration. He was a magazine writer than as editor.