

WILSON CALLS UPON ENTIRE NATION FOR SUPPORT IN WAR; BRITISH FORCES IN LENS; GERMANS RETREAT IN BELGIUM; ROOSEVELT PRESENTS HIS ARMY DIVISION PLAN TO CONGRESS

"Let Us Use Volunteer Forces at Earliest Moment," He Urges.

FOR NO "DOLLAR WAR" Troops Could Be Placed on Firing Line in Four Months.

TO BE TRAINED IN FRANCE

Wants Wilson Empowered to Call for 100,000 Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Col. Chamberlain, in letters to-day to Senator Chamberlain and Representative Dent, chairman of the Congressional Military Committee, detailed his plans for raising and accompanying a volunteer expedition to join the Allied forces on the western European battle front.

He heartily approved the Administration's compulsory service programme for providing a war army, but insisted that volunteers could be put on the firing line in four months and that the American flag should be there at the earliest possible moment.

"I most earnestly and heartily support the Administration bill for providing an army raised on the principle of universal obligatory military training and service," said the Colonel's letter. "I cannot too strongly emphasize my support of the Administration in this matter and my appreciation of the need of introducing this principle as a permanent feature of our national policy."

"It is the really democratic principle, the only principle fit for a free republic, in which citizenship should be based on equality of both rights and duties, so that universal suffrage and universal service should go hand in hand."

Period of War Uncertain.
"It is along the lines proposed by the Administration that we should inaugurate our permanent military policy, and it is only thus that we can carry on the war in proper manner. It should last a year, or two or three years or over—and no one can foretell how long it will last. But of course a great system of this kind, a system entirely new in this country, cannot be immediately inaugurated."

"Many months, probably at least a year or over, must elapse before the army raised would be available for use in Europe in the hard, aggressive fighting campaigns which it is honorably incumbent on us to undertake now that we have entered into the war."

"Meanwhile let us use volunteer forces in connection with a portion of the regular army in order at the earliest possible moment, within a few months, to put our flag on the battle front in this great world war for democracy and civilization and for the reign of justice and fair dealing among the nations of mankind."

The Colonel said he did not seek to have the volunteer system interfere in any way with or be a substitute for the obligatory plan, but that except in certain cases the volunteers should be composed of men who would not be taken under obligatory service. He proposed an amendment to the act of March 2, 1915, providing for the raising of 35,000 volunteers, so as to authorize the President to raise a force of not more than 100,000 (or 200,000 to 300,000 later) for three years or the duration of the war.

Makeup of His Division.
"Under this act," the letter continued, "I should ask leave to raise for immediate service a division of 35,000 men, a division of three regiments of cavalry, together with an artillery brigade, a regiment of engineers, a motorcycle machine gun regiment, an aero squadron, a signal corps, the supply service, etc."

"I should request the War Department for the detail of, say, two officers for every 1,000 men. I believe that acting under the direction and with the aid of the Department I could raise the division and have it ready to begin shipment to France in two or three months. My idea would be to have the intensive training in gun work, bomb throwing, bayonet fighting and live target marksmanship. They would then be sent into the trenches when they were thoroughly prepared."

"As for my fitness to command troops in the field I respectfully refer you to my three immediate field commanders in the Cuban campaign—Lieut.-Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired) and Major-Gen. Samuel Sumner (retired) and Major-Gen. Leonard Wood."

CALDWELL COOL TO T. R.
Will Be Guided by Wilson on Army Plan.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt made a visit of almost an hour yesterday morning to the Forest Hills, L. I., home of Representative Charles Pope Caldwell to urge Mr. Caldwell, who is a member of the Cuban Committee on Military Affairs, to insert in the army bill, which will be introduced on Wednesday, a provision that Col. Roosevelt be permitted to raise an army division to be sent to France as soon as it is possible to train and equip the men.

JEW'S PLEDGE \$2,550,000 AID

Sum. Exceeding Fourth of National Assessment, Raised in Six Hours.

12 MEN GIVE A MILLION

Julius Rosenwald Offers Tenth of Total Given by All Others.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The National Emergency Conference, the organization of Jews who have devoted themselves to relieving their coreligionists in the warring countries abroad, had decided upon a nationwide assessment of \$10,000,000 for this year, more than one-quarter of that sum had been contributed or pledged at the dinner given in the Hotel Savoy last night by Jacob Schiff to Julius Rosenwald and Henry Morgenthau.

The conference had apportioned the levy according to States. However, the flood of \$2,550,000 poured in last night without regard for territorial divisions. A group of twelve men at table No. 8 at the dinner pledged themselves for \$1,000,000. From other cities in instant response to the message telling the action of the conference came another \$1,000,000.

In a little stack of checks came \$550,000 in cash. So quietly did the collection proceed that Henry Morgenthau spoke upbraking the New York dinner, without knowledge that more than half a million dollars had been put into the treasurer's hand. Those who gave these checks were:

Jacob Schiff, \$1,000,000
Julius Rosenwald, \$1,000,000
Henry Morgenthau, \$1,000,000
Herbert H. Lehman, \$100,000
James E. Speyer, \$100,000
H. P. Gold, \$100,000
Order of B'nai B'rith through Nathan Straus, \$50,000
Felix M. Warburg, \$50,000
M. L. B. Frank, \$50,000
Others in smaller amounts, \$245,000

Mr. Schiff announced that he wanted his contribution to be collected for the establishment of a complete hospital unit to be presented in behalf of American Jewry to the Russian people in recognition of their suffering and that for the manning of this unit a sufficient number of physicians and surgeons, born in Russia and now American citizens, had volunteered.

Rosenwald Pledge.
The men at No. 8 table who promised themselves and the conference to add a million to the relief were: Harry Bronner, Joseph H. Cohen, William Fleischman, Felix Glass, I. Hyman, S. G. Lampert, I. L. Phillips, A. E. Rothstein, R. Sadowsky, Bernard Semel, Julius Schwartz and Max Weinstein.

At the head of the speakers' table sat Mr. Gold, who as president of the Sears-Roebuck Company has been chosen as a member of the Council of National Defense. He has offered to give \$500,000 to the cause. He has also offered which amounts practically to \$1,000,000. Thus, with the checks and the pledges the conference already has been assured of \$3,500,000.

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Nation Is Apportioned.
The assemblage that gathered for the conference in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, divided up the United States into a series of districts, making tentative assessments according to the Jewish population in each State. New York has been put under obligation to raise \$4,000,000 of the \$10,000,000; Illinois, \$1,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,000,000; California, \$700,000, and so in lower gradations to Arizona, which is expected to furnish \$4,000 of the total.

The conference was invited in a body as the guests of Mr. Schiff to the Hotel Savoy at the dinner in the Savoy. It was a function that combined the patriotic ideals of the race in upholding the President's call for aid at the object of raising the immense sum for relief.

"May I not say something of the duty of the hour?" said Mr. Schiff, "of the duty of every American, irrespective of race or creed, to seek in his own way and in his own sphere to cooperate in lightening the burdens of our great President by doing his individual duty in its entirety."

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Wilson to-day made the following address to the people of the United States:

My Fellow Countrymen:
The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only; but also, for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufactory there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free man everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will, of right and of necessity, be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms. The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs.

The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or

that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products?
The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested.

The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories. The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

To the merchant let me suggest the motto: "Small profits and quick service"; and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him.

The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once.

To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army.

The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations and that every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation.

This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance.

Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition, and I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together.

WOODROW WILSON.

M'ADOO'S PLAN FOR WAR TAXES

Drastic Scheme to Raise \$1,307,250,000 Revenue Announced.

BIG INCOMES HIT 40 P. C.

Administration Draft Is Sent to House and Senate Committees.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Administration suggested to-day to possible new sources of taxation through which to raise approximately one-half of the estimated cost of the first year of the war, or \$1,307,250,000, were submitted by Secretary McAdoo to-night to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee. The other half of the cost is to be provided by \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds authorized by the war revenue bill passed Saturday by the House, which is expected to pass the Senate this week.

Outstanding in the suggestions are greatly increased income and excess profit tax rates, taxing of many imported articles now admitted free and stamped liquor, amusement, sugar, coffee, tobacco, soft drink, freight and passenger transportation receipt and automobile taxes. All of the suggestions are sent to Congress for its information and without recommendations from the Treasury.

Incomes to Be Hard Hit.
Probably the most far reaching proposal concerns income taxes. The Secretary estimates that a 50 per cent. increase on both individuals and corporations for 1917, collectible next June, would yield \$152,000,000 additional. For 1917, he points out, to lower the income tax exemption from \$3,000 to \$1,500 for unmarried persons, from \$4,000 to \$2,000 for married persons, to leave the normal tax at 2 per cent. but to raise the surtaxes materially would make the law produce \$340,000,000 additional for 1917. The total tax on the corporations under the plan outlined would be 40 per cent. of all incomes over \$100,000.

Increases in the excess profit tax both by making the present law applicable to the calendar year of 1916 and applying new increases next year, he thinks, would yield \$170,000,000 for 1917 and \$200,000,000 additional next year.

Taxes From Other Sources.
Other sources, the Secretary believes, could be made to yield additional income as follows: Tax on articles now admitted free, \$208,000,000; freight transportation receipts, \$100,000,000; excise tax on sugar, \$20,000,000; refined petroleum, \$20,000,000; stamp taxes on liquor, baseball and other amusement tickets, \$75,000,000; distilled spirits, \$74,000,000; stamp taxes, miscellaneous, \$20,000,000; corporation and partnership profits of more than \$5,000 and \$10,000, \$20,000,000; automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, \$19,800,000; soft drinks, \$18,000,000; cigars, \$17,000,000; liquor, \$12,500,000; cigars, \$11,600,000; excise tax on musical instruments, graphophones, etc., \$7,000,000; wines, etc., \$6,000,000; excise tax on automobiles, \$5,000,000; denatured alcohol, \$5,000,000; dealers in cigars, cigarettes, etc., \$4,800,000; wholesale dealers and jobbers in tobacco, \$2,500,000, and snuff, \$1,500,000.

Supertaxes on Incomes.
The revised arrangement of supertaxes on incomes as outlined would be: Incomes of \$5,000 to \$4,000, 10 per cent.; \$4,000 to \$3,000, 12 per cent.; \$3,000 to \$2,000, 15 per cent.; \$2,000 to \$1,000, 20 per cent.; \$1,000 to \$500, 25 per cent.; \$500 to \$200, 30 per cent.; \$200 to \$100, 35 per cent.; \$100 to \$50, 40 per cent.

"This revenue," Mr. McAdoo wrote, "would be further increased if the income from State and municipal securities were made subject to the income tax."

If the present excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on corporation and partnership profits of more than \$5,000 and \$10,000 of invested capital were made applicable to the calendar year 1916, the Secretary estimates, it would yield \$225,000,000. Corporations and partnerships would be given until September to pay the tax.

\$425,000,000 in Excess Profits.
As to the excess profits tax for 1917, collectible in June, 1917, the existing law allows an exemption of \$5,000 and 5 per cent. on invested capital and levies 8 per cent. tax on the remainder of the profits of corporations and partnerships. If this tax, allowing the same exemptions, were increased to 10 per cent. on profits in excess of 5 per cent. and not over 15 per cent. on profits in excess of 15 per cent. and not over 25 per cent. of capital invested, to 20 per cent. on profits in excess of 25 per cent. and not over 50 per cent. of capital invested, and to 25 per cent. on profits in excess of 50 per cent. of capital invested, the law, according to the Secretary, would yield \$425,000,000.

Proposed revenue from passenger transportation receipts is estimated on the basis of 21 per cent. on each 25 cent. fare or fraction thereof within the United States, but "no tax on fare not in excess of 25 cents." Freight transportation, it is estimated, would yield \$100,000,000 on 1 per cent. on each 25 cents or fraction thereof of each freight bill.

An increase of \$2 per gallon on distilled spirits now taxed \$1.50, the Secretary says, would raise \$75,000,000. Rectified spirits are not taxed now, and it is suggested that they be taxed 25 cents per gallon. Instead of the rate of \$1.50 per barrel on fermented liquors, \$2.50 per barrel is suggested.

The Secretary's schedule would double rates on cigars weighing over three to five pounds.

Continued on Third Page.

King Albert's Men Find Positions at Dixmude Evacuated.

LONG LINE BREAKING Heavy Counter Attack on Arras Front Results in Big Losses.

ST. QUENTIN IN POCKET

French Approach From South, While Haig's Troops Press on North.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES ONLY LIVELY FIGHTING

BERLIN, via London, April 15.—The official communication issued by the Imperial German War Office this evening says: There has been an artillery battle along the Aisne and in the western sector of Champagne which at intervals increased to the greatest violence. The fighting continues. There has been lively fighting north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

LONDON, April 15.—A great defeat faces Von Hindenburg's army on the western front. The Germans are now retiring from Lens, and the pursuing British are in the outskirts of the great French coal city. Great fires are burning, indicating that the Germans are destroying their stores preparatory to retreating. St. Quentin is tottering from another blow to-day.

Von Hindenburg made his first big effort to-day to save the remnants of the shattered northern sector of the line that bears his name. A counter attack of tremendous energy was launched by a six mile front at the point where Field Marshal Haig is astride the line. The Germans lost thousands of killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. The British everywhere stood firm.

German troops appear to have begun a big retreat from Lens. Troops of the little Belgian army, that have won two years to advance, marched last night into the Belgian town of Dixmude. They breached the second German line and found it empty. The Germans had gone.

Retreat in Belgium.

This event, so momentous to the enslaved nation, is announced in the following brief bulletin from the Belgian War Office: "In the course of the night, after violent artillery preparation, Belgian troops penetrated Dixmude as far as the second enemy lines, which they found unoccupied. The Belgian front line was then advanced to the position of the artillery fighting was started to-day."

This combined with the staggering blows the British are dealing to the Germans in the west, the fact that the French have begun to strike, may mean a German retreat in Belgium as well as in northeastern France.

Though the War Office, always cautious, does not announce the capture of Lens, the correspondent of Lloyd's News with the British army, telegraphs that British patrols entered the city between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Other correspondents say that a German force has evacuated the city, leaving only a few rear guard detachments to delay the British.

Troops Approach Lens.

The British War Office statement issued to-night says, however, "our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens" from the west. The day's statement said that "our troops are pushing on in the direction of Lens" from the west and from the northwest.

It can be of doubt that the Germans were thrown into complete confusion by the British advance to Lens and that it was no part of the prodigious Hindenburg plan to evacuate Lens. The network was broken, says Lloyd's News correspondent, "orders were given to destroy the coal mines by firing charges into the pits and by flooding the mine galleries."

Drive Out Inhabitants.

The Germans drove out the civil population of Lens on Friday, herding the French residents, who have lived near the thunder of the guns under German rule throughout the two years that the city has been in the hands of the invader.

British patrols found their way into Lens through dense, seemingly impenetrable forests. The rain which started this morning, the rain which now stops there no more than the snowstorm a few days ago, however, they scrambled over the steep, low hills, through up at the pit mouths of the coal mines, groped through subterranean tunnels and mine galleries and fought across ditches.

A correspondent reports that the whole network was broken to have been literally stacked with guns, and it is regarded as certain that at least 150 were in the mines and pitheads. Many of them must have fallen into the hands of the British.

By the capture of Lens the British are practically assured of control of the whole of the coal mining district about the city. Lens had a population of 30,000 before the war and was surrounded by the mine settlements and many suburbs. It is the richest coal district in France, producing 60 per cent. of the coal mined in the republic. Unless the Germans have worked out the mines they will soon alleviate the coal shortage in France.

At St. Quentin the British detected

U. S. PLANS FOR CARE OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

Employers Told to Make Temporary Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Baker in a communication to the National Chamber of Commerce has urged employers to make only temporary arrangements for the care of dependent families of their employees who enlist.

Secretary Baker, in his reply to a letter of inquiry from the president of the chamber, R. Goodwyn Rhett, said: "We have not as yet had opportunity to give consideration to the matter of voluntary civilian assistance in the care of dependent families of men enlisting in the military and naval forces, but deem it of very great importance that the question should be thoroughly investigated as promptly as possible. Its proper solution will have a material bearing upon the morale of those who enlist, besides giving a very necessary protection for those whom the nation must take care of in the present crisis."

"We would be exceedingly obliged to your organization if you would undertake this investigation for us, reporting the result of it, together with such advice thereon as you may feel authorized to give, at the earliest practicable moment. In the meantime we would urge that employers of labor make only temporary arrangements with their employees until such time when it is hoped some uniform system can be suggested which will adequately take care of the situation."

MARSHALL FIELD TO ENLIST AS PRIVATE

Heir to \$400,000,000 Will Join Chicago Regiment.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Marshall Field, grandson of the founder of Marshall Field & Co., one of the richest young men in America, has declared his intention of "doing his bit." He will enlist as a private in the First Illinois Cavalry the first of this week, coming from New York, where he is at present, to join the Chicago organization.

Young Mr. Field and his brother, Henry Field, inherited practically the entire estate of their grandfather. This estate is now held in trust for them. It is estimated at \$400,000,000.

Marshall Field was educated in England, at Eton and afterward at Oxford. He was married in February, 1915, to Miss Evelyn Marshall, daughter of the late Charles H. Marshall of New York. They have one son, Marshall Field, Jr., who is about a year old.

TURKS INTERN THE SCORPION.
American Guard Ship Now Held at Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 15.—The American guard ship Scorpion has been interned at Constantinople by the Turkish Government, according to a news dispatch from the Turkish capital quoting the Turkish newspaper Sabah.

The Sabah says that the Scorpion was given twenty-four hours to leave the harbor, but was unable to do so and was therefore interned "in accordance with the Hague convention."

NO U-BOAT IN PACIFIC OCEAN.

Tokio Admiralty Says Japanese Navy Protects Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The Japanese Admiralty officially denied yesterday that there was a German submarine in the Pacific Ocean in a cable message to a Japanese newspaper here.

"The Pacific coast of the United States is safe from the depredations of an enemy raider by the protection of the Japanese navy," the Admiralty announced.

Capt. Gilmer, commandant of the Twelfth Naval district, whose office on April 11 issued a warning that German submarines were in the Pacific, said: "I am very glad the Japanese think there are no German submarines in this ocean. We have had reports to the contrary, none of which we have been able to verify."

Sweden for New Russian Treaty.
COPENHAGEN, April 15.—A despatch to the National Tidnings says the Swedish Parliament has adopted a resolution calling for the opening of negotiations for a new arbitration agreement between Sweden and the new Government of Russia. The resolution was proposed by Carl Lindhagen, the Socialist Mayor of Stockholm.