

Fair to-day; to-morrow partly overcast and warmer; variable winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 37. Detailed weather reports on page 8.

# FRENCH LUNCH TERRIFIC DRIVE ON FRONT OF 25 MILES. STORM FIRST DEFENCE SYSTEM; TAKE 10,000 PRISONERS; PACKERS, IN WASHINGTON, SEE MEAT PLANTS

## CABOT WARD'S CAR KILLS 2

Commissioner Unable to Stop as Children Dart Into Street.

## BOTH VICTIMS ARE GIRLS

Failed to See Automobile When Running to Get Out of Truck's Way.

Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, driving his automobile yesterday on First avenue near Sixty-seventh street, struck two little girls as they stepped in front of his car. Both died.

Jennie Kovacs and Rose Solerno attended public school and after school hours went to the day nursery of the Bethany Memorial Church, at 402 East Sixty-seventh street, a block from the school where their parents were accustomed to call for them.

"I'm not a Methodist," he declared, "but my mother was and I got most of my education at Northwestern University. I guess that accounts for most of my rim and ginger and tobacco sauce."

He waved his American flag throughout his talk, and declared that he would have any use for any church-organizing or fighting force for which the President asks have advanced by members opposing immediate application of conscription, ranging from a proposal to eliminate the provision entirely to Chairman Den's scheme to authorize a call for 500,000 volunteers and authorize the President to resort to the war credit bill has been passed.

## LONG BEACH FIRE DESTROYS HEALY'S

Buildings in Danger and Aid Summoned From Nearby Villages.

Thomas Healy's restaurant on the beach at Long Beach, Cal., which is 800 feet from the Hotel Nassau, caught fire at 11 o'clock last night and at 12 o'clock this morning the structure was burning fiercely.

The fire soon got beyond control of the volunteer fire fighting force and appeals for help were sent to Rockville, Cal., and other nearby villages, which responded with apparatus and men.

Long Beach has no fire department, and residents turned out to fight the flames under direction of Edward P. Croker, chief of the New York City Fire Department, who has a fine home in Long Beach.

## HIDES BEHIND CLOUD, BAGS GERMAN FLIER

Lubery, Concealed, Lures 8th Victim to Death.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 16.—Raoul Lubery of the 8th regiment, aviation, with the French army brought down his eighth German machine a week ago. He saw two over the French lines, but they flew away rapidly. Lubery then hid behind a cloud and waited until the German machine came within range.

The American got under the tail of one German airplane and fired several shots. He saw the German fall, which continued later by three Americans who saw the machine catch fire.

The Germans are displaying great activity, and any one who wants a fight with one of them will find it. They are now photographing German trenches, with Lubery and Haviland as guards. Six Germans attacked the three, forcing them to make for home. Haviland drove off to photograph German trenches, with Lubery and Haviland as guards.

## REBUKE WILSON, IS GERMAN LOAN CRY

Newspapers Denounce President as Subscriptions Close

Berns, Switzerland, via Paris, April 16.—The German Government to-day concluded its advertising campaign for subscriptions to the sixth German war loan, which closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The advertisements appeared under fading headlines in all the principal German papers, the caption reading "The Answer to Wilson."

"The United States," says the advertisement, "have finally stepped openly over to the side of England, whose cause they have been supporting since the beginning of the war. As an excuse they give unrestricted submarine warfare."

"In pursuit of his plan President Wilson does not even hesitate to adopt the old vain effort to create division between the German Government and people. How little Wilson knows about the German people and German ways."

On His Way to Have to Establish United States Legation. PARIS, April 16.—Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock and the legation staff, arrived here today from Switzerland. The party was met at the depot by William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and representatives of the French Foreign Office.

Minister Whitlock will remain here several days before establishing the legation at Havre, the present seat of the Belgian Government.

Consoling the Lifer. BOSTON, April 16.—Gov. HARRINGTON announced tonight that in the military census, which is under way in the State, the name of every lifer could be voluntarily working or doing farm work at the House of Correction.

## SUNDAY'S VOICE CRACKED BY STRAIN

Evangelist Speaks to Methodists on "Ginger."

Billy Sunday's day rest yesterday brought little real rest to him outside of a few hours in the afternoon, when he took a nap at home. The rest of the day was spent in trips to his dentist and throat specialist, followed by a short shopping trip, and in preparing his coming sermons. During the evening he spoke for fifteen minutes at the annual dinner of the Methodist Social Union of New York at the Hotel Astor.

The speech served one purpose aside from the one the evangelist intended. It showed that his voice, strained by his strenuous campaigning of the last weeks in Buffalo and this city, is in far worse condition than had appeared previously.

Removed from the great hall of the Tabernacle, with its sounding board and acoustic arrangements, and placed at an ordinary speaker's table in the Astor ballroom, his hoarseness was strikingly apparent.

His talk was expurgated of most of its slang, but it was a straight from the shoulder talk in which he told the church in general and the Methodist community in particular just what he thought was wrong with them.

"I'm not a Methodist," he declared, "but my mother was and I got most of my education at Northwestern University. I guess that accounts for most of my rim and ginger and tobacco sauce."

He waved his American flag throughout his talk, and declared that he would have any use for any church-organizing or fighting force for which the President asks have advanced by members opposing immediate application of conscription, ranging from a proposal to eliminate the provision entirely to Chairman Den's scheme to authorize a call for 500,000 volunteers and authorize the President to resort to the war credit bill has been passed.

The Administration is standing squarely on the General Staff's unadmittedly that the volunteer system can have no place, beyond enlistments in the regulars or National Guard, in the raising and training of the army needed.

## GERMAN DEAD 860,760

Total Losses in War to Date Are Estimated at 4,180,946 Men.

LONDON, April 16.—German casualties as reported in the German official casualty lists during the month of March are 54,893, according to a statement made public here tonight. The tabulated statement follows:

Killed or died of wounds... 16,843  
Died of sickness... 6,529  
Prisoners or missing... 6,247  
Wounded... 35,014

The statement says that the above casualties added to those reported previously bring the total given in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to 4,180,946, as follows:

Killed or died of wounds... 860,760  
Died of sickness... 312,853  
Prisoners or missing... 612,853  
Wounded... 2,443,428

## WHITLOCK REACHES PARIS

On His Way to Have to Establish United States Legation.

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## CONSCRIPTION FIGHT STARTED

House Military Committee Seeking Methods to Avoid It.

## SENATE FOR ARMY BILL

Chamberlain Expects to Report Measure To-day—Administration Firm.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Faced by the absolute refusal of the Administration to compromise on the army bill, the foes of conscription are beating it to cover. The chief trouble lies in the House Committee on Military Affairs, where a close vote is indicated. Indeed, tentative votes in the committee to-day disclosed a majority in favor of making some provision for volunteers in the bill which, as drawn by the General Staff and approved by President Wilson, is based entirely upon the selective conscription system.

Two members of the committee were absent, and the question of preparing a substitute for the Administration bill will be decided to-morrow.

Various methods of raising and organizing the great fighting force for which the President asks have advanced by members opposing immediate application of conscription, ranging from a proposal to eliminate the provision entirely to Chairman Den's scheme to authorize a call for 500,000 volunteers and authorize the President to resort to the war credit bill has been passed.

The Administration is standing squarely on the General Staff's unadmittedly that the volunteer system can have no place, beyond enlistments in the regulars or National Guard, in the raising and training of the army needed.

## RUSSIAN PLAN IGNORED

Proposal of Col. Roosevelt that he be permitted to raise a division for service in Europe was not discussed in connection with the army bill.

Secretary Baker responded that he had no intention of yielding in any material way from his original position of refusing to compromise between the volunteer system and the conscription system.

Without affecting the material content of the War Department a very narrow majority of the committee favor amendments which they believe will insure the success of the Administration's policy. These amendments involve:

Raising the conscription age minimum from 19 years to 21 years.

Extending specifically the operation of the conscription plan to an age limit of 40 or 45 years, with the possibility that the interim will be specifically divided into conscription classes, as from 21 to 24, inclusive, from 26 to 30, inclusive, etc.

That the judgment as to the operation of exemptions shall be left, as in the English system, to a board of officers the military authorities shall be clearly in the minority.

That without putting in jeopardy the conscription plan, it will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which had virtually completed the revision of the Administration's espionage bill to-day reopened discussion of the bill.

Continued on Second Page.

## AVOID TREASON WILSON WARNS

Forbidden Acts Defined as Proclamation Admonishes Aliens in United States.

## DEATH PENALTY UPHOLD

Shielding of Plotters Called a Crime—Espionage Bill Almost Ready.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—All persons in the United States, citizens and aliens, are warned in a proclamation issued to-day by President Wilson that treasonable acts or attempts to shield those committing such acts will be vigorously prosecuted by the Government. The proclamation declares that the acts described will be regarded as treasonable whether committed within the borders of the United States or elsewhere.

Far reaching importance attaches to the direction of the warning to aliens, and the declaration that "resident aliens as well as citizens owe allegiance to the United States," and therefore are equally subject to the laws against treason and like crimes. At war the United States is in a very different position from a neutral. Bomb plotters may now be gripped with an iron hand. Not only are conspirators themselves prosecuted, but those who aid and abet, even a German resident, who has knowledge of treasonable acts and fails to make known the facts to the authorities.

Whereas all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States.

"Now therefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Section 3 of Article III of the Constitution provides in part: "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

The criminal code of the United States provides in Section 1—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, or to some foreign power, State, or territory, or to some foreign prince, chief, or other person, shall be guilty of treason, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, and fined not more than \$10,000.

Section 2—Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, which he may own at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding, and every person who is convicted of treason shall be liable to the same penalties.

Section 3—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, or to some foreign power, State, or territory, or to some foreign prince, chief, or other person, shall be guilty of treason, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, and fined not more than \$10,000.

Section 4—If two or more persons in any State or Territory or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to obstruct the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take possession of any property of the United States, or to obstruct the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both."

The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable: "The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the Government of the United States, or its military or naval forces."

"The acquisition, use or disposal of any property, with knowledge that it is to be used in aid of the enemy, or to assist the enemy in their hostilities against the United States."

"The performance of any act or the publication of any statement or having information which will give or supply aid, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States."

"The direction, aiding, counselling or countenance of any of the foregoing acts."

"Such acts are held to be treasonable whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by citizens of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing, in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws."

"Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in Section 3 of the Penal Code is guilty of misprision of treason."

"And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States and all aliens owing allegiance to the Government of the United States to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor."

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which had virtually completed the revision of the Administration's espionage bill to-day reopened discussion of the bill.

Continued on Fourth Page.

## Predict Prices Exceeding Civil War Unless Action Is Taken Now.

FEAR MEATLESS DAYS Daily Conservation in the Household Urged to Combat Stringency.

## FARM ARMY IS SOUGHT

Measure Is Introduced in Congress to Force Employment in Fields.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Predicting meat prices that will over-shadow those of the civil war if immediate steps are not taken by the Government, representatives of some of the largest packing houses in the country came to Washington to-day to canvass the situation with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture and Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defense.

Among those in the party were J. Ogden Armour, Edward A. Cudahy, Thomas E. Wilson, L. F. Swift and Edward Morris. They called first on Mr. Rosenwald and were accompanied by him to the office of Secretary Houston.

The packers offered to turn over their plants for Government requirements during the war, and to cooperate in every way possible to furnish provisions for the army and navy.

That the country might have to go on a schedule of meatless days, as is done in England and others of the warring nations, was the suggestion seriously made by several of the packers. All agreed that the situation was as grave as to demand radical treatment. They had not fixed upon a plan themselves, but wished to talk over the subject with the authorities before they issued their definite word.

The measures which received consideration in the conference were meatless days and other means of conservation, stimulation of production and price fixing.

Meatless days will not be to the advantage of the packers, but they wish to act in the spirit of the President's exhortation and cooperate with the Government in keeping the food situation so well in hand that the public will not be greatly inconvenienced. They said to-day that the promulgation of meatless days by the Government would be entirely satisfactory to them if this appeared the best way of meeting the situation.

The packers hoped the Government would not find it necessary to fix prices. They preferred to cooperate to an extent which would not compel this recourse, although admitting that it might have to come as a final expedient. They thought that for the present a curtailment in the consumption of meat, and the introduction of methods of stimulation of the live stock industry would solve the problem or at least to keep meat prices out of the prohibition realm.

Recent temporary declines in meat prices were explained by the packers as being due to the fear in some quarters that the Government would once to an arbitrary price on meat products. Producers therefore dumped a lot of their stock on the market, with the result that prices dropped. Another cause was the further depletion of the scanty supply of meat.

The Department of Agriculture is concentrating every energy in persuading the farmers to put up with the limit of their acreage and to do their part in reducing the meat shortage by breeding and raising more stock, sheep and swine.

The great problem of farm help is going to be met by the cooperation of the Department of Labor with Dr. Beverly T. Galloway, formerly a volunteer army for increasing agricultural production during the war. It is based on the plan worked out by the University of Illinois.

The measure provides for the enlistment of volunteers of three classes into an agricultural army. The classes are: 1. Men above military age. 2. Men of military age, but physically unfit for military service. 3. Boys from 14 to military age, if physically fit for farm work.

Farmers of the States of North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana and Idaho, were called upon by Secretary Houston to-day to plant more trees, to make up the soil and to improve the condition of the winter wheat crop.

Lane Issues Appeal. Secretary Lane tonight appealed to holders of land made available to put all their available soil in food crops. He said land in excess of 700,000 acres made available by the Government would produce \$10,000,000 worth of food this year.

"Loyalty and patriotism, as well as economic necessity," said the Secretary, "demand that you get busy and put this land into food crops this year and next. The United States cannot perform her just function in the world crisis in which we are now precipitated unless our farmers do their full duty."

"These lands are not public lands. They belong to private owners, and if they do not utilize their property, the Government has no right to take them for national needs which require confiscation and Government cultivation. No one is entitled to that which he does not use."

Continued on Fourth Page.

## STRIKES BEGIN IN BERLIN OVER CUT BREAD RATION

May Delay Revolution.

As a result of a conference at Gotha, a new Socialist party has been formed by Socialists opposed to the Philipp Scheidemann party. The new party will be known as the Independent Socialist Democratic party of Germany. The presidents of the central executive are Hugo Haase and George Ledebour.

The policy of the new party is described as fundamental opposition to the prevailing Government system, its war policy and to the Government policy of the normal Socialist party. Socialists to the number of 148 participated at the conference at Gotha, including fifteen members of the Reichstag.

In the face of reports of possible strikes to-day, workers print a significant warning, as follows: "Internal disturbances in Germany at this moment would be calculated deeply to disturb the normal situation. The value here that Germany in a few months might see occurrences similar to those in Russia might again postpone the end of the war, which now seems so near, and again cost hundreds of thousands of lives in the battle field. Whoever has reason or conscience therefore will especially ask what will be the effect of what he does or fails to do to-day."

The reduced bread ration in Germany has now gone into effect. Judging from the tone of the press and the news items in German newspapers it appears that the reduction caused great discontent among workers and even threats to retaliate by strikes.

A proposal which was strongly supported among the metal workers was to reduce correspondingly the hours of work by one-fourth. Socialist and army newspapers appealed to the workers to accept the deprivation in the same spirit as the soldiers accept that "everything is being done to counterbalance the decrease in the bread ration by an increase of meat and potato supplies."

The same newspaper announces that as a result of a conference at Gotha, a new Socialist party has been formed by Socialists opposed to the Philipp Scheidemann party. The new party will be known as the Independent Socialist Democratic party of Germany. The presidents of the central executive are Hugo Haase and George Ledebour.

## PEACE MOVES MAY ISOLATE GERMANY

London Believes Austria Is Prepared to Quit War if Russia Will.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, April 16.—A British official statement issued to-night says: "In consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships, direct and indirect contravention of the Geneva Convention, a large squadron of British and French airplanes carried out a reprisal bombardment of the town of Freiburg Saturday. Many houses were destroyed with great results. "Despite a large number of air fights with hostile airplanes, all our machines except three returned safely."

This is the first known instance of British airplanes bombarding a German non-frontier town in reprisal for German attacks. When Germany announced that submarines would sink hospital ships without warning, charging that the British used them to transport war materials, the British Government issued a warning that if this were done there would be reprisals. Germany has sunk four such ships.

There are several cities and towns named Freiburg in Germany, but it is likely that the one which was raided is the university city in Baden, with a population of 60,000 and more. It is the nearest reach of the French lines in Alsace.

Advice from Petrograd justify the conviction that Russia will make no separate peace. The increased disorders in Germany are possibly a revolution. Some advisers from Germany show that such developments are expected to mark the approach of the end of the war. Powerful elements in Germany are planning to win the utmost democratic advantages when a crisis comes.

Germany's troubles are multiplying. Reports are printed to-day of great riots in Berlin, following rumors of similar happenings in other German cities, showing that Germany is not standing the strain of continued defeats and retirements on the western front.

## GERMAN REPUBLIC PARTY

It Is Founded in Bern with Rosemeyer as President.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, April 16.—L'Espresso says it has received news from Bern that a party working for a German republic has just been founded there. The president is named Rosemeyer, and he is said to be the author of a manifesto moved by German diplomacy. The name of the author has been secret heretofore. The vice-president is Hermann Fernau.

The newspaper attaches importance to the news because neither man is in any way a revolutionist, a Socialist or an Internationalist, but all are educated middle class citizens, moved by conscience to take this action against their own Government.

## BILL GIVES PRESIDENT WAR EMBARGO POWER

Adamson Introduces Measure on Behalf of Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—With the approval of the Administration Chairman Adamson of the House Commerce Committee to-day introduced a war embargo bill to empower the President to forbid exports of a sort when he deems it in the public interest to do so.

The bill directs that whenever the President makes proclamation that publication of certain information is deemed to be in the public interest, it shall be unlawful to export any articles from the United States, except at times and places and under orders, limitations and conditions as he may prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress. Any person who shall export or attempt to deliver for export any article prohibited by this bill, if enacted, would be punished by a maximum fine of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment or both, and the articles seized and forfeited. Officers, directors or agents of a corporation participating would be liable to the same penalties.

Under the bill whenever there is reasonable cause to believe any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any articles in violation of the prohibition the customs collectors would refuse it clearance and forbid departure.

An amendment to the Administration espionage bill giving the President power to prevent exportation of foodstuffs that might get into an enemy country was approved to-day by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Continued on Fourth Page.

## Furious Battle Is Raging in Region Between Soissons and Rheims.

GERMANS WERE READY Offensive Preceded by Artillery Bombardment Lasting Ten Days.

## BRITISH, TOO, PUSHING ON

Haig's Men Fight Their Way Closer to Lens and St. Quentin.

LONDON, April 16.—Cooperating with the British, the French army hurled itself to-day against the Germans on a twenty-five mile front, carrying all before it. The greatest battle of the world's history is on, ranging over a hundred mile front.

The French at one point have broken through the first and second German defense systems. They attacked between Soissons and Rheims, striking a terrific blow at the left flank of the Hindenburg line as the British are hammering its right. They captured more than 10,000 prisoners and large booty of guns and material of incalculable value. They stormed the whole German first defense system on a front of nearly fifteen miles.

Berlin Tells of Battle. How tremendous is the French onslaught, how magnificent the possibilities of disaster for the German army, is shown by the following official bulletin issued to-night by Imperial German Headquarters:

On the Aisne a great French attempt to break through, with a far distant objective, has commenced after ten days' massing. A bitter fight is proceeding on the Aisne front (twenty-five mile) front around our foremost positions.

On the British front a heavy rainstorm gave two more hours grace to the German attack. The energetic defense of our adversary, the French War Office announced to-night.

The battle along the whole front was desperate. The Germans made a frontal attack on the British line, but they were repulsed. The British line held firm. The British line held firm. The British line held firm.

Now the southern pivot of Hindenburg's "unbreakable" line is yielding as the British pivot gave away under the British onslaught. If the French onslaught it as have the British German front will be broken in two places and cut in three parts.

This is beyond all doubt the "big push" that has been talked of for two years and more.

Between Soissons and Rheims, where the French attacked to-day, the new front line is being formed. The new front line is being formed. The new front line is being formed.

Generally the French are advancing in the direction of the Aisne. The French are advancing in the direction of the Aisne. The French are advancing in the direction of the Aisne.

Counter Attacks Fail. How dangerous is this situation for the Germans is shown by the furious counter attacks they delivered at the apex of the Hindenburg line, near Soissons and Neufchatel. Time after time the Germans went to the attack, fighting with all their strength to drive back the French from their sacred positions. Their trenches. Every attack failed, with many killed and wounded.

Further to the south along the French line, the British are pushing forward. The British are pushing forward. The British are pushing forward.

The whole situation has become a matter of life and death for the Hindenburg line, adds a direct threat for Laon, its southern flank, threatened by the British from the south. The British are pushing forward. The British are pushing forward. The British are pushing forward.

On the British front all the fighting was done during the night. On to-day rain put a stop to observation of any

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