

U. S. FOR AIR TRAINING BASE

Officials Seek to Concentrate on Development of Aviators.

BATTLE PLANES LATER

Gen. Squier and Howard Coffin Discuss Opportunity This Country Has.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Plans for making the United States a great elementary training base for aviators of all the allied nations have been formulated by the Defence Council's aircraft production board, which believes this country can supply only machines suited for training work for some months to come, but can take care of the needs of all the Allies in that respect.

French and British pilots under the plan would be released for the manufacture of battle craft exclusively, while American pilots are developing a battle type which by making progress could give a formidable and steadily increasing addition to the French and British supplies.

With advance preparations already virtually made by Brig.-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, for building up an overwhelming American airplane force and with the Council for National Defense ready to ask Congress for \$600,000,000 to carry on the plan, there is reasonable expectation that the nation will be in a position to strike a vital blow at the German war machine in Europe.

Gen. Squier says the plan involves the appropriation of \$600,000,000 at the beginning and perhaps a further \$200,000,000. He emphasizes that this sum is a direct and speedy means of crippling Germany's strength on the battle line and therefore, even from a monetary viewpoint, a great bargain.

"With the wealth we can devote," he says, "and our facilities for manufacturing there is no reason in the world why we should not be able to produce in a comparatively brief period of time a completely overwhelming aerial fleet. An army in the air should blind the eyes of Germany until her gunners, absolutely deprived of the range finders, will be put out of business by the allied artillery."

"The modern type of land war is dependent upon two things above all others—artillery and aeroplanes. They are cooperative elements in the fighting and against an enemy, a flying machine is a terror and a menace to big guns. That airplanes are positively essential for directing artillery fire is an axiom among military men who have seen action in the sort of battles being fought on the western front."

"It is sufficiently obvious then that it becomes to Germany's eyes by a thrust through the air. But my idea would be something vastly larger than a thrust. An inundation of airplanes would better express the idea in its magnitude."

"Sweep the Germans from the sky, blind the Prussian cannons and the time will be ripe for the allied armies to flock of flying fighters to raid and destroy military camps, ammunition depots, military establishments of all kinds. The firing upon troops by machine guns from the air is becoming a common and more accurate. Once given an upper hand the flying machines become frightful engines of destruction."

"Safety in Numbers." "The greater the aero fleet the safer it becomes to the aviator connected with it and the more deadly to the enemy which it attacks. Six hundred million dollars looks like a lot of money. Considered in the terms of winning the war it is a positive bargain. England is expected to spend \$25,000,000 a day for her share in the war."

Howard Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, in commenting today on the despatch from Paris indicating that Germany's production of 2,500 airplanes in the fighting line in the spring of 1918 asserted that this served only to emphasize the opportunity which the United States has to crush Germany in the air.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Germans Report Activity of Importance in Galicia.

LONDON, June 15.—The German War Office reports tonight that the comparative quiet on the Russian front has been broken, and that fighting of considerable importance has begun, especially in Galicia. The German official statement follows:

THREE BILLION WAR BUDGET IS SIGNED

Wilson's Action Makes Formally Available Money for Armament.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Wilson to-day made laws of two of the most important measures of the whole legislative war programme, both measures of great breaking significance in the history of the conduct of the war.

One of these, the war budget, made immediately available \$2,240,000,000 to be expended in the construction of the huge war machinery which our entry into the war requires; the other, the espionage bill, makes available to the President's hands the power to place an embargo on exports to any country or countries, a weapon of tremendous value in the international situation.

While the formal signing of the budget bill probably will have no appreciable effect in hastening war preparations, it probably will remove some of the uncertainty which has attended the drawing up of contracts for construction and supplies. The delay so far has been, in the opinion of many observers, through lack of system rather than through lack of supplies.

The fact that adequate supplies would be available in due course of time to support any contracts entered into by proper authority has been known for weeks, and the delay has been through the tangle of red tape and confusion, and through the absence of a clear and definite policy. The President's act to-day will now permit their formal signing. It makes formally available the money for the huge army and navy and for the whole machinery of a gigantic war.

LIBERTY BONDS SOLD IN N. Y. UNDER PAR

This Action Causes Disgust in Lobbies of the Stock Exchange.

Just when the boat and factory whistles were shrilling at noon the success of the first Liberty Loan the best of the market was being made in New York Stock Exchange yesterday was heralded with as much excitement and confusion.

At the close of the governing committee of the exchange held a special meeting and decided to permit trading in the Liberty bonds to begin at 12 o'clock. The trading in Liberty bonds was closed. Prior to 1 o'clock the exchange announced that price fluctuations in the bonds could be as low as 1-50 of 1 per cent. The market for Liberty bonds, which changes are as small as 1-16 of 1 per cent.

As the market broke and broken as well as bankers gathered around the quotation tickers waiting for the first sales of the bonds. The excitement on the floor of the exchange was at its height. The name of the firm that sold the bonds under par spread quickly around the financial district, but the name was not through patriotism but through a desire to see their names in the newspapers, had subscribed to the bonds, intending to sell them the first opportunity.

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BRITISH DENY INHUMANITY

Admiralty Explains Why More Germans Were Not Rescued.

LONDON, June 15.—An Admiralty communication was issued this evening concerning an allegation made in a German newspaper that British submarines had rescued more of the crew of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-20, which was sunk in the English Channel, than was reported on the German naval base at Ostend June 5.

HOUSE INSISTS ON PORK BY 67 MARGIN

Parker's Amendment to Give Wilson Power to Cut Bill Defeated.

BAKER'S COURSE SHOWN

Measure Changed to Permit Forty Foot Channel at Hell Gate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By a margin of 67 votes the House to-day openly accepted the "pork" features of the \$27,000,000 river and harbor bill, rejecting an amendment which authorized the President to use only so much of the money appropriated as being necessary for military purposes and for the preservation of public works.

The action followed a vote in committee of the whole when after three hours debate an amendment by Representative Parker of New Jersey to this effect was rejected by a division vote of 59 to 54. A substitute proposal even broader in its scope was rejected by a vote of 111 to 89.

By this action the Democratic majority, from which the greater portion of the winning vote was drawn, went on record as insulating upon its "pork" war or no war, taxes or no taxes. The Parker amendment reads:

"That the President be and he is authorized to use only so much of the money appropriated as being necessary for military purposes and for the preservation of public works."

From their own side of the chamber Democrats were warned that the passing of a \$27,000,000 river and harbor bill, only a small portion of which is dedicated to the relief of the unemployed, will return to plague them when the tax ridden country awakes to the true inhumanity of the measure.

Orders were thereupon immediately placed with printing firms in New York and Newark to print 10,000,000 copies of the bill at the rate of 16,000 an hour. These orders will likely be cancelled by Monday, said Capt. Henry, asserting that the bill would be returned by many a young man between 18 and 45 at the announcement that they might disregard the militia enrollment notices on the ground that they are not interested in claiming exemptions. Equally as many were attaches of the County Clerk's office, where the card signers, under an order of the County Clerk, filed in to steadily to unfold their claims of exemption.

Director Goodrich has notified all supervisors of registration places of the order and they are directed to this and directed them in turn to inform men within the age limit accordingly.

Registrars were more or less amazed at the statement that a shortage of cards in some districts was due to the desire of women to register themselves to avoid disfigurement.

"This assertion was characterized by Miss Camilla Morgan of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, who declared on the other hand, that there were more business on this point than when."

When Miss Morgan said this about the blanks, added Miss Morgan, "I was to have had 2,500 for my district. Instead of that I got 2,500. Imagine."

A complete summary of all the registration places in New York city shows a total of 4,000. Persons in the downtown district may register between 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. at the Chief school, 1 Beekman street, center street, room 201. According to an announcement made out by the school yesterday there are plenty of blanks on hand and many registrars to insure speedy registration.

WILL HUNT PLOTS IN OHIO.

Federal Judges in Cleveland and Toledo Take Action.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—At the request of District Attorney Wertz Federal Judge Westenhaver has directed the Grand Jury here to meet next Thursday and investigate the alleged participation in Cleveland of the Ohio city show-up of residents in "anti-American" if not actually pro-German activities.

COME TO BAR IN UNIFORM.

Five Law Graduates, Students at Plattburg, Made Lawyers.

Five law graduates who had been training at Plattburg for officers' commissions appeared in uniform yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and were sworn in as lawyers. They were James Bennett McLaughlin, 616 West 113th street; Martin Le Boutillier, 118 West Fifty-seventh street; William Clark Hecht, Jr., 169 East Eighty-third street; Edward S. Hemphill, 818 West Fifty-seventh street; and Jesse C. Millard, 600 West 140th street, the latter a candidate for the aviation service.

MAYOR IN NAME ONLY.

Minneapolis Socialist Under Safety Commission.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—Minneapolis elected a Socialist Mayor last November. To-day this Socialist is hardly mentioned in the city's news columns. He drew the salary—\$4,000 a year. About all he may find a new order from the Safety Commission and he is bound to obey it.

FILM AS MURDER EVIDENCE.

Offered at Trial of Mrs. Mooney in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—One thousand feet of moving picture film, taken three minutes after a bomb explosion here last night, was offered in evidence today in the trial of Mrs. Mooney for murder, growing out of the explosion.

WATERWAYS FOR DEFENCE.

Committee Named to Develop Inland Traffic in War.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Council of National Defence to-day announced the appointment of an inland water transportation committee with Gen. W. M. Black, chief of army engineers, U. S. A., as chairman. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and chairman of the advisory commission of the Council, who has special charge of matters relating to transportation, is a member ex officio. Other members are: Walter S. Dickey, vice-chairman and chief of the Corps of Engineers will act as secretary. The new committee will bring together the companies engaged in inland water transportation, including those on the Great Lakes, in order better to meet the war situation.

TAKING OF CENSUS GETS A NEW SPURT

More Blanks Arrive and 250,000 Are Enrolled in State Tabulation.

Despite several tiups in offices, it is estimated that 250,000 persons registered in the city for the State military census yesterday, more than doubling the number registered the day before. The total for the State is now said to be 1,250,000.

Delays were caused in many districts by the shortage of cards for women, a shortage blamed upon the authorities at Albany, who promised 400,000 would reach New York by 9 A. M. When the cards arrived, it contained 49,000, an entirely inadequate supply.

Shortly afterward this matter was the subject of a conference between Director E. P. Goodrich and Capt. G. Henry of the Adjutant-General's office, the result being that Capt. Henry granted the local chief authority to have printed in this city as many cards as may be necessary to tide him over until aid comes from the Capitol.

The creation of a centralized purchasing agency for the buying of supplies for the Governments of the United States and the Allies, which will be competitive purchasing by the Allies as between one and the United States and the Allies competitive buyers in the same market.

The essential prohibition of protracted hoarding of the necessities of life, whether perishable foodstuffs in cold storage or non-perishable foodstuffs such as cereal products in warehouses and granaries.

The enactment of a war time law insuring in the prices of foodstuffs for the duration of the war for everything in the way of foodstuffs which they may produce.

The President indicated to Senator Martin the three needs outlined were the essentials of the food legislation which the exigencies of the times made mandatory; and he instructed the party spokesman on the Senate floor to return to his colleagues and "get busy."

The result of the President's precipitation of his own personality into the fight for the passing of the bill to the Senate Chamberlain of Oregon at once introduced the Lever bill in exactly the form it is now prepared for introduction in the House. The bill is expected to report the bill, without recommendation, to the Senate, and an effort will be made to have this measure reported to the Senate floor on the pending bill providing for the Government to dictate priority of shipments by common carriers in interstate commerce in the case of the bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance, which is just about ready to report the war revenue bill increasing the revenues of the Government, is not so readily willing to lend its aid to the Administration in the furtherance of the fight for some sort of food control legislation by holding back the report on the bill. The bill will be reported to the Senate in a few days, but it will undoubtedly be done.

OPPOSITION WILL STAND.

There will be votes against the food bill being reported at all from Republican members of the committee, predicted not upon opposition to the bill, but upon the grounds that some of the extr-constitutional powers granted under the terms of the bill, on the other hand several Democrats who are not members of the committee are willing to end the committee deliberations by reporting the bill and getting rid of it as a home of committee contention.

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PRICES MAKE RECORD.

April Foodstuffs Had Shorpest Advance of Any Since War.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Retail food prices in the United States jumped on an average 9 per cent, between March 15 and April 15, shows a statistical comparison of the Labor Department. It was the sharpest advance in any one month since the beginning of the European war.

The heaviest increase was in flour, 18 per cent; bacon, 15 per cent, and potatoes, 14 per cent. Every article of food except coffee showed an advance. Relative price increases for some of the principal foods follow:

Strain steak, 8 per cent; round steak and rib roast, 9 per cent; pork chops, 12 per cent; ham, 9 per cent; lard, 13 per cent; hens, 6 per cent; canned salmon, 7 per cent; fresh eggs, 19 per cent; creamery butter, 11 per cent; cheese, 3 per cent; cornmeal, 13 per cent; rice, 4 per cent; onions, 13 per cent; beans, 12 per cent; sugar, 11 per cent; tea, 1 per cent.

GERMAN AIRDROME BOMBED.

British Make Direct Hits at St. Denis and Return Safely.

LONDON, June 15.—"A squadron of British airplanes bombed the airdrome at St. Denis, Westrem (Belgium) this morning," says an official statement issued today. "The raid was a complete success. A large number of bombs were dropped on objectives. Very good shooting appears to have been made. Many direct hits were observed, from which dense columns of smoke arose. All our machines returned safely."

FOOD CONTROL BILL USED BY WILSON

Seeks Central Purchasing Agency—Fights Hoarding and High Prices.

SENATE ACTS AT ONCE

Lever Measure Will Take Precedence Over War Levy Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The greatest concentration of effort on the part of the Wilson Administration for the promotion and enactment of national legislation was started by President Wilson to-day with the food control bill as the object of his solicitation, and Senator Martin of Virginia, majority leader of the Senate, as his generalissimo. In the plan for the Federal control of the food production of the nation with a view to their conservation and distribution along sane, sensible and economical lines the President undoubtedly has a fair majority of Congress behind him.

The President told Senator Martin that he realized that there was a virile and virulent opposition to the passage of the food control bill as presented to the House by the Committee on Agriculture of that body. "That there was much to be said for the President's proposal, which would furnish a series of stumbling blocks to the speedy enactment of the bill. But the President also told Senator Martin that there were three fundamental necessities provided in the measure which it was the need of the United States to have assured post haste in order to furnish the Government in this time of national travail."

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BERKMAN ARRESTED

Continued from First Page.

fight for; we will never fight simply because we are ordered to fight. We believe that the militarization of America is an evil that far outweighs its anti-social and anti-libertarian effects, any good that may come from America's participation in the war.

We will resist conscription by every means in our power, and we will sustain those who for similar reasons refuse to be conscripted.

Not that anybody thought the anarchists would resist arrest, but for the sake of precaution Marshal McCarthy led a band of eight men to the Mother Earth office at 117 West 113th street, which is—was also the focus of the No Conscription League. These included Assistant United States Attorney Stanton, Deputy Marshal Hester and Meade, Special Agent McGee of the Department of Justice, Sgt. Barnitz of the bomb squad, a stenographer and the bulky marshal himself, warrant in his pocket.

The office, one flight up, is the front room of what was once a dwelling house. Portraits of the various nations, and anarchy, including Miss Goldman, cover the walls. On shelves are copies of birth control books, with certain chapters deleted, and other books, including "The Cause." A table and part of the floor were stacked with copies of Mother Earth and the Blast, which had been stamped off the shelves and scattered about the room. The only person in sight was addressing when the raiders clumped in.

"Where's Emma Goldman?" asked the marshal.

"Up stairs," said the pale young man. "Are you an anarchist?"

"Have you registered?"

"How old are you?"

"I think I'd better not say."

"You're under arrest."

"All right."

"The boy continued to sit at the table gazing at the neatly folded Mother Earths and the Blast, which had been stamped off the shelves and scattered about the room. The only person in sight was addressing when the raiders clumped in.

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White Stock

Unsurpassed Mineral Water

This morning, Thence they were taken in a patrol wagon. Lawyer Weisberger, who hurried in before they left the Federal Building, said:

"There's nothing to say except that we're fighting a tough, to the highest court if necessary."

Neither Berkman nor Miss Goldman is an American citizen by birth or naturalization, and they are not citizens of any other country. Under a Federal law signed on February 5, this year, any alien who advocates or preaches or publishes or distributes or under an older law any alien twice convicted of crime involving moral turpitude can be deported. If Berkman is found guilty under this law, for he's the man who was sentenced to prison for twenty-one years for shooting Henry C. Frick in Pittsburgh, and for another year for an abortion, for good behavior, was released in 1904, Emma Goldman has been arrested many times, but has served only two prison sentences, one in 1907 for "inciting to riot" and fifteen days last year for giving birth control information. "Moral turpitude" figured in neither of these cases.

Goldman Woman 48.

Emma Goldman, according to her autobiography, was written by the anarchist Hippolyte Havel, will be 48 years old on June 27. She was born in Russia of Jewish parentage, but from childhood she was reared in Prussia. Her biographer says she was at that time "a little German Gretchen."

Her father, a Russian, was a gold miner, came to America in 1856, married in Rochester, but was separated from her husband, became an anarchist and was in the Haymarket test case. Berkman is 47 years old. He came from Vilna, Russia, about 1856. He shot Mr. Frick in 1892. Before the anti-anarchist law was passed, he had a reputation for being a very quiet and unassuming man. He and Miss Goldman were busy declining against the California authorities for the arrest of the Mooners in the Bay View Hotel, New York City.

The Berkman-Goldman combination was to have made speeches at a Brooklyn meeting last night and in Madison Square on June 17th, but the charges of anti-radical meetings. The police informed the manager of Forward Hall yesterday that they were going to have many policemen, who are needed for other work, could not be held there hereafter. Others will be suppressed by the same method.

Nochim Rachin of 867 Svedner avenue, Brooklyn, who was arrested at the Goldman-Berkman affair in Forward Hall on Thursday night, was held in the County Jail. He had been in Brooklyn yesterday for failing to register.

Prof. Clement Thomas, an Englishman who has been a member of the faculty of Haver College, came from Iowa to study in the city.

Major Thomas Bradlee of the Quartermaster's Department, Governors Island, issued a call yesterday for strikers and friends of strikers to meet at 140 North 10th street, Brooklyn, and that in the first two hours twenty-two men had been recruited.

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