

U. S. ARMY HAS ONLY 600 BIG FIELD GUNS

Billions of Dollars Must Be Spent for Heavy Artillery to Win the War.

PRICES NOW ARE HIGHEST Past Neglect by Congress Forced Secretary Baker's Huge Estimate.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The expenditure of billions of dollars for field artillery alone will be necessitated by the lack of preparedness of the United States for war with a first class power.

The Ordnance Department estimates that the United States will need thousands of pieces of artillery before the war is won. The precise estimate cannot be given.

The War Department at present has 600 guns fit for use on the front. During the last few years the War Department has been constructing them at the rate of fifty year—just about enough to make up for wastage in the regular establishments. The capacity of the arsenals under Government control is approximately 100 per year, but Congress heretofore has declined to appropriate funds even for this number, so that the supply for the war will be bought at top prices. This accounts for the huge estimate made by Secretary Baker.

When the War Department was confronted with the vital necessity of getting the guns and getting them without delay, the Ordnance Department's records showed that it would be virtually impossible to turn out any considerable number in this country within the next year.

The French Government immediately offered to turn over to the American army new in France a surplus which has been accumulated during the last year. This offer was accepted.

Gen. Crozier, chief of ordnance, also took steps at once to equip a great number of forging establishments in various parts of the country and is reorganizing certain machine shops so that they will be available for the work. About one year from now these shops will be able to finish all the guns forged in American foundries. Meantime all of the available forgings in this country will be shipped to France and machined in the French shops.

Virtually every type of American gun differs in calibre a slight degree from the French guns of a similar type. The Ordnance Department will avoid the use of the two classes of calibre on the front because of the danger that arises through getting the wrong size ammunition delivered to the various units. The new American guns, therefore, will be rechambered so that they will use precisely the same type of ammunition.

No American guns will be shipped to France at this time. They will be used to train the new troops. The ammunition on hand will be used for the same purpose. Later the well worn guns will be refitted and chambered to fit the French ammunition.

The Ordnance Department already has shipped to this country sample types of the French guns, which have been shipped to a Western artillery training station so that the officers and men may familiarize themselves with their working. They are built on the general lines of the American guns and it is believed that the troops will find little difficulty in mastering the slight differences between the two models.

More of these samples will be brought to this country within the next few weeks so that the entire artillery branch of the service will be given an opportunity of studying them before any of the new units are sent to France.

STATE BANKS' AID TO U. S.

Their Subscriptions to Liberty Loan Totaled \$467,697,423.

Albany, July 29.—According to statistics filed with the New York State Banking Department institutions under the supervision of the New York Superintendent of Banks subscribed to nearly one quarter of the \$2,000,000,000 asked for by the Federal Government to bring the Liberty Loan to its quota. The total subscriptions obtained by State institutions were \$467,697,423. The amount allotted to this district was \$598,000,000, while the total subscribed was approximately \$1,200,000,000.

BRUCKNER RETURNS, FINDS SAFES RIFLED

Dynamiters Got \$1,000 and Lot of Checks.

When Henry Bruckner, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second district, returned from Washington early yesterday he went to the office of Bruckner Bros., 113 East 141st street, The Bronx. They have a large soda water plant. Entering his ordinarily well kept office he was greeted by confusion, wreck and ruin.

A glance was sufficient to prove that safe blowers had been at work. The big safe in the outer office was swathed in old clothing, evidently used to deaden the sound of the explosion. The safe in the Congressman's private office also had been blown open.

When the cashier was summoned it was learned that 1,000 cash and a number of checks had been stolen from the big safe. Checks were stolen from the smaller safe.

The burglars entered the office by forcing a rear window. The police have no clues.

WHITMAN TO URGE DRASTIC FOOD LAW

Governor in Message to Tomorrow Night Will Hit Speculators Hard.

ALBANY, July 29.—In his special message to the Legislature when it meets in extra session Tuesday night Gov. Charles S. Whitman will recommend the enactment of drastic legislation to curb the food speculator and protect the farmer and the consumer of foodstuffs. It is understood the Governor's principal recommendation will be the passage of a law to permit the appointment of a State Food Commission of three members, to be selected from the membership of the State Council of Food and Markets authorized at the last session of the Legislature. The members of this commission are to serve without pay and they are to be given powers favored by Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator at Washington.

Mr. Whitman has never appointed the State Council of Food and Markets because he never has been convinced such a body would have sufficient powers to make its work effective. He believes it can be made effective by the appointment of the State Food Commission. It is not proposed that the commission establish a minimum price schedule for the farmer, but the commission is to be given sufficient money to enable it to make it worth while for the farmer to harvest crops that otherwise would be left to rot in the ground because of low prices and a poor return on the labor expended.

It is Gov. Whitman's idea that the commission should be empowered to purchase perishable foodstuffs, and to build new dry and cold storage warehouses to make it possible to curb the activities of food speculators. If the Governor's recommendations are enacted into law the commission would also have power to take a view to the products hoarded for the purpose of obtaining better prices and to establish food terminal and municipal markets throughout the State.

NEW RED CROSS MISSION.

Board Headed by G. T. Baker, Jr., to Visit Italy.

A Red Cross commission, headed by George F. Baker, Jr., vice-president of the First National Bank of New York, is to be sent to Italy, according to an announcement yesterday by Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council.

The purpose of this commission is to advise how American Red Cross activity can best be exerted to meet the needs of the soldiers and the civilian population in Italy.

This is the fourth Red Cross commission to be sent to Europe. It will include John R. Morrow, president of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; Dr. T. W. Huntington of California, president of the American Surgical Association; Dr. Victor G. Heiser of the U. S. Public Health Service, and Nicholas F. Brady of the Central Trust Company, New York. Chandler R. Post, professor of Greek and fine arts at Harvard and a noted authority on Italy, accompanies the commission.

Babies' Deaths Cut 40 Per Cent.

To-day, on its tenth anniversary, the New York Milk Committee, through its chairman, Stephen H. Williams, announces that infant mortality in New York city for the last decade has been reduced by 40 per cent. The presentation of this report marks the completion of ten years of work in improving the milk supply and reducing the death rate among babies.

GREEL RESIGN? NOT GHOST OF CHANCE

"I Haven't and Do Not Intend To," He Replies to Reports.

WAR DEPARTMENT UPSET Situation Shows Country is Virtually Without Any Military Censorship.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Reports that George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, had intended his resignation to President Wilson were denied to-night by Mr. Creel. "I am the worst resigner in the world," he said, "I have not resigned and I do not intend to."

The impression that Mr. Creel had resigned is believed to have resulted from admissions by high officials here that unless press associations and newspapers generally agreed voluntarily to follow strictly the rulings of the Committee on Public Information its usefulness as an agency for military censorship necessarily gone, regardless of the right or wrong of these rulings.

In the midst of the middle over censorship yesterday which resulted in making public information regarded by the War Department as of value to the enemy concerning American troop movements, it became evident that the Associated Press and several newspapers refused to be guided by Mr. Creel's rulings. The net result was that for a great majority of the American newspapers there existed no military censorship at all.

Justifying the Refusal.

In justification for refusing to abide by Mr. Creel's decision to "kill" the news the Associated Press and some newspapers contended that the news already had been printed in several cities in the United States when the request came to "kill" it. It also was pointed out that Mr. Creel's own arrangements gave tacit permission for the publication of such news as was passed by the censors abroad. He having stated that troops already had been put in force under his direction which would prevent reports coming over the cable concerning troop movements which would jeopardize the lives of the members of the expeditionary force.

Therefore when the news came by cable it was naturally assumed, in view of the arrangements which Mr. Creel said he had made, that it could be published, and it was not until the news had been spread broadcast over the country that the Committee on Public Information knew what had been cabled. Mr. Creel's insistence that the news be suppressed from further publication only complicated matters and showed the salient weakness of the whole present censorship system. If it brought a showdown between the Committee on Public Information and the Associated Press as to whether the absolute demand by the committee that the news be suppressed was to be heeded or ignored, it was ignored. The military censorship exercised by Mr. Creel and on which the War Department is relying for the protection of its innermost secrets, was simply abolished on the ground that it was not being exercised in such manner as to warrant being followed.

War Department Alarmed.

This going away with military censorship is the feature which is most alarming to the War Department, for it is realized that unless the Government can rely on rigid adherence to some form of military censorship the country will necessarily be exposed to the gravest dangers. There is no penalty for refusal to follow the rulings of the committee, the committee relying on the justice of its decisions and the cooperation of the press to make its rulings effective. Up to yesterday this cooperation had held the censorship together, but with the middle of yesterday the cooperation apparently collapsed.

Mr. Creel on several occasions has sought to emphasize that the alternative to refusing to cooperate with him would be a strict enforcement of censorship rules backed by authority to compel newspapers to follow them. War Department officials say that the newspapers might prefer to have for guidance some form of strict legal censorship within narrow limits adjudged vitally necessary to protect the lives of the men and forces fighting for the nation. In other words, they believe that military censorship, which they regard as vital, should be once separated from press publicity work, which at best can serve only to instill interest or admiration for what various branches of the Administration are doing.

STRIKE PEACE OFFER BY 3 BROTHERHOODS

General Managers of 19 Roads Entering Chicago Confer on Proposals.

TERMS ARE KEPT SECRET Walkout of 2,500 Switchmen Is Believed to Lack Approval of the B. of R. T.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A plan for the settlement of the switchmen's strike to-night was submitted to the railroad representatives of the three big railroad brotherhoods not involved in the controversy—the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

The general managers committee of the nineteen railroads affected, in conference at midnight, had not decided what action would be taken toward ending the strike, but had agreed, it was said, that the plan offered by the three organizations would not be accepted in its present state. George W. Hangar of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation was called into the conference after it had gone on several hours, but would make no statement.

The railroad committee would not indicate what the plan to bring peace was. It was submitted first to the general managers conference committee and referred by them to the whole committee.

The railroad men to-night said some of the roads were operating to full 100 per cent of normal and that all were handling a large share of their usual business.

The brotherhoods' representatives also requested the railroads' committee for a statement of conditions upon which the local strike of switchmen who are affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was based. The request for information was interpreted by some as signifying that the strike was called locally and without full discussion by the general officers of the organization. It was said the men might be ordered back to work soon.

The first case of violence on the part of strikers or sympathizers occurred this morning in the yards of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Summit, when seven heavily loaded coal cars were derailed after an attempt had been made to move them from the yard. This tied up traffic for about six hours.

According to a statement made by a railroad official investigation of the derailment showed that a switch had been thrown while the train of cars was passing over it. A short while afterward the

Levine Baby Is Improving.

The Levine baby, whose life was saved by an operation performed soon after his birth on Thursday against the protests of his father, was reported last night at the Jewish Maternity Hospital as getting along nicely. Michael Levine, the infant's father, protested against the operation because he believed that the child would be hopelessly crippled even if its life were saved.

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Nine Miles Long The August Munsey The author draws startling conclusions as to Woman's Work After the War. Price 10c. THE FRANK A. MUNSEY COMPANY. A woman turns out more than twice the product formerly turned out by a man.

engine of a train of empty coaches on the same railroad was derailed within fifteen feet of the bridge crossing the south branch of the Chicago River at Ashland and Archer avenues. Whether this was due to a defective switch or a deliberate attempt to throw the train into the river was made the subject of an inquiry last night.

WILSON READY TO ACT.

President Won't Countenance Tieup of War Traffic.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Unless the strike of switchmen in Chicago is settled by the middle of the week, President Wilson is expected to take action to insure the uninterrupted transit of the great quantities of war materials that pass through that city. Officials are gravely concerned over the possibilities of a serious tieup.

G. W. W. Hangar of the Federal Board of Arbitration and Conciliation will offer his services again to the warring labor chiefs and the railroad magnates to-morrow.

The strike is regarded here as nothing more than a quarrel for supremacy between two rival unions, the organization affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

The demands of the B. R. T. switchmen are construed here as made for the prime purpose of putting the other organization out of business.

TWO OTHER WOMEN TO FACE WINSLOW

Police Tracing Movements of Frances King's Slayer.

Detectives of the Second Branch bureau have started to make an exhaustive inquiry into the life of Kension Chase Winslow, the Elizabeth, N. J., young man who killed a woman in the Remington Hotel, 125 West Forty-sixth street, early Saturday morning.

It is expected that the identification of the victim as Frances King, until recently of Roxbury, Mass., will be made complete when Miss Mary King, Frances King's sister, arrives this morning. Her mother, Mrs. Frances Marsoff, lives at 123 Hutchins street, Roxbury.

Detective Mitchell said last night that two girls have reported that they were attacked recently by a young man answering the description of Winslow. One said she received slight cuts in the face when in a hotel with a young man. The other said she was choked when driving in a taxicab. Both girls will confront Winslow when he is taken before Coroner Healy again.

Capt. L. M. Haupt of the Second Branch bureau is authority for the statement that Winslow's movements March 15 will be thoroughly investigated. It was on that day that Mrs. Elsie Lee Hillare of Brooklyn was strangled to death in a room in the Hotel Martinique and robbed of \$2,000 worth of jewels.

The police are without even the slightest evidence to connect Winslow with this murder, but as the Hillare mystery never has been solved and both women were strangled they believe they are justified in making inquiries.

DAWES MAY SUCCEED BRENT.

Chicago Financier Mentioned for Shipping Board Place.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago was mentioned here to-night as a possible successor to Theodore Brent on the Shipping Board, who resigned when Chairman Denman was forced out.

Mr. Dawes is a financier and was Comptroller of the Treasury in the McKinley Administration. He is president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

Kennedy & Cortlandt's Men's Greatest Shoe Store. No Such Values Elsewhere. July Reductions. Incomplete range of sizes. \$6 Cordovan Oxfords at \$3.85. \$7 Cordovan Oxfords at \$5.85. Chas. Cort's Oxfords at \$7. Military Shoes (Tan Calf) \$6.00. White Shoes Reduced. Tennis Oxfords, 79c and \$1.25. Canvas Outing Shoes \$2.25. With heavy Rubber or Leather Soles. \$5 New Buck Oxfords, \$3.79.

BREEZING along uptown in a cool, comfortable seat, one really has no use for a fan; and yet, it's more than likely that there are a dozen or so of them aboard—baseball fans, en route to the Polo Grounds on the

Fifth Avenue Bus Take Services 3 or 4 to 164th St.

A Plant that Grows with the Times. About five years ago we conceived a tremendous idea—the idea of giving to America a soft drink such as it had never before tasted. A new kind of soft drink in flavor and in its cereal ingredients—a soft drink that should be nutritious as well as delicious—pure and wholesome. The idea took root—it was cultivated, experimented with, tended with all the care and skill that science could apply. For four years this work went on and then finally about a year ago there sprang into being, Bevo—the drink triumphant. Less than two months after its introduction Bevo had leaped into such popularity that even our already large facilities could not supply the demand. The result is that soon will be completed (built by public demand) the largest plant of its kind in the world—daily bottling capacity, 2,000,000 bottles. You will find Bevo at all places where refreshing beverages are sold. Bevo is sold in bottles only—and is bottled exclusively by ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS. Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York City. A. Busch Bottling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Anheuser-Busch Newark Agency, Newark, N. J. GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS: Families supplied by dealers. Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.

95% of your foods are cooked. YOU know that 95% of your foods are cooked. They are cooked to add flavor; to "seal in" flavor; whether they're broiled, roasted or toasted. For the same reason we toast the Burley tobacco for the Lucky Strike cigarette. The delicious Burley flavor is sealed in because the tobacco—It's Toasted. Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. 20 for 10c.