WILSON DENOUNCES COURT-MARTIAL BILL

Regards It Unconstitutional and Opposed to America's Principles.

HE WRITES TO OVERMAN

Measure to Take Spy Trials From Civil Courts Doomed to Defeat.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

WASHINGTON, April 22.—President Wilson has condemned the movement to revise existing statutes against treason, espionage, sabotage and minor offences of a treasonable or seditious character by providing that offenders be brought before a court-martial instead of a civil court.

In the view of the President such legislation at this time is unwarranted by the circumstances and out of alignment with the very principles of Government for which America is fighting the war.

With a view to giving his opinions concrete form and making plain his objections to Senator Chamberlain's bill to transfer spy trials to military courts President Wilson addressed a letter today to Senator Overman (N. C.).

President's Letter.

The letter follows:

"My Dear Senator—Thank you for your letter of yesterday. I am heartily obliged to you for consulting me about the court-martial bill, as perhaps I may call it for short. I am wholly and unalterably opposed to such legislation and very much value the opportunity you give me to say so. I think it is not only unconstitutional but that in character it would put us nearly upon the level of the very people we are fighting and affecting to despise. It would be altogether inconsistent with the spirit and practice of America, and in view of the recent legislation, the espionage bill, the sabotage bill and the woman spy bill, I think it is unnecessary and uncalled for.

"I take the liberty, my dear Senator, of expressing myself in this emphatic way because my feeling is very deep about the matter, as I gather your own is.

"It is admirable the way you have been handling these important bills, and I thank you with all my heart for standing by the bill which bears your name without any compromise of any kind.

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction to tell how much I have appreciated what you have been doing.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Aimed at Chamberlain.

The letter of the President was remarked at once at the Capitol as renewed evidence of the attitude which the President has assumed in regard to Senator Chamberlain. He has denounced Chamberlain directly in the past and this denunciation of the bill which the Oregon Senator advocates is considered only a reflection of the Executive view on other matters.

Senator Chamberlain, it is held, initiated his movement for military trials on the advice of former Assistant Attorney-General Warren, who has been growing out of the confidence of Attorney-General Gregory for several months and who has not hesitated to criticise Department of Justice shortcomings.

Although the Chamberlain measure, like the munitions bill, is doomed it is believed by many here that out of the complication there may arise an investigation of Department of Justice methods in dealing with spies. It is the conviction of many Senators and Representatives that there is something deficient in the spy hunting and spy prosecuting machinery which an investigation would disclose.

The developments of the day indicate that the Chamberlain measure will meet with certain defeat if it is ever brought out of committee. There is profound opposition to the bill on the ground of its dubious constitutionality, even among the Republicans who in other matters have been Senator Chamberlain's supporters in his gallant fight against incompetence and muddling by the War Department.

Brandegee's Resolution.

A resolution was offered to-day by Senator Brandegee (Conn.), instructing the Senate to refer the Chamberlain bill to the Judiciary Committee with the purpose of having its constitutionality reviewed.

This suggestion was deeply resented by Senator Chamberlain, who in objecting to the immediate consideration of the measure answered Mr. Brandegee with the suggestion that the Military Committee was not ill supplied with lawyers of reasonable eminence and thought that the reference was unnecessary.

In view of the position taken by Senator Chamberlain Senator Brandegee was willing that the discussion be not pursued, but gave notice that to-morrow he would seek definite action on his resolution.

The Chamberlain bill is not too drastic for the Senate to accept, but the submission of questions of violations of Federal statutes to a military court in territory not under martial law or in an actual or constructive state of siege is thought to be out of accord with the spirit of representative republican government. This is the opinion held by Senator Borah, who is prepared to lead the Senate opposition to the military tribunal bill.

Mr. Borah's Opposition.

The Idaho Senator, himself a prosecutor in one of the most bitter contests between the enemies of law and order and the rule of the State, speaks from personal contact with elements similar in spirit and actions to those offenders whom the Chamberlain bill seeks to bring to justice through military trials. Senator Borah said to-day:

"There has been only one man charged with sedition since the declaration of war who has escaped justice. There have been numerous convictions. The jury trial has not failed to provide the justice demanded and mete it out with brave and unswerving fidelity to the State and the nation, and it is not yet time to condemn the trial by jury in this country.

"To enact a law substituting military for civil trial for treason and kindred crimes would be an inexplicable step to the people who understand this war to be a conflict for the preservation of republican institutions."

Attorney-General Gregory took occasion to correct a general misapprehension as to the attitude of the Department of Justice on the military tribunal measure. It had been understood generally about the Capitol that the Department looked with tolerance, if not with favor, on the movement to substitute military for civil trials of spies, traitors and propagandists of Kaiserism and similar criminal principles. It develops that former Assistant Attorney-General Warren of Boston alone was responsible for this impression.

Mr. Warren was repudiated in the letter from his former chief, which read as follows:

"On April 18 my attention was called to the fact that on or about April 8 the Hon. Charles Warren sent to Senator Overman of North Carolina a brief with the following title: 'Who are spies? A memorandum of law on the power of Congress to subject civilians to trial by court-martial under the Constitution, by Charles Warren, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States,' and that Mr. Warren had prepared and given to Senator Chamberlain the bill subsequently introduced by Senator Chamberlain as S. 4864, intended to carry out the views set forth in the brief referred to.

"For more than six months Mr. Warren has had practically no connection with any of the activities of my Department which would be affected by the legislation advocated by him. The brief and bill were sent to Senators Overman and Chamberlain respectively without the consent or knowledge of the Attorney-General.

"The general policies therein urged and sought to be enacted into law are exactly contrary to those approved by the Assistant to the Attorney-General in charge of the problems involved and by the Attorney-General himself. I entirely disapprove of the action taken by Mr. Warren and it would not have been permitted if I had known it was contemplated."

The Nation's Honor Roll

	Reported April 22.	Total to Date.
Killed in action	10	511
Died of wounds	5	163
Died of disease	4	230
Died of accident	1	192
Died from other causes	2	93
Severely wounded	7	410
Slightly wounded	42	1,865
Missing in action	0	86
Day's total	71	3,580

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The casualty list to-day contained seventy-one names as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

AKROYD, HERBERT F., private.
DAWLEY, ELMER G., private.
KREAGER, RAY D., private.
LARKIN, JOHN J., private.
MARTIN, MANUEL, private.
NORRIGAN, GEORGE H., private.
SALNER, HERMAN, private.
SLATON, JOHN F., private.
WALDRON, CHARLES, private.
TANNER, GROVER K., bugler.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

AMARAL, FRANK B., corporal.
BRENNAN, HENRY J., private.
HAMMETT, WALKER, private.
HENRY, CHARLES A., private.
WELLS, LEROY S., private.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

HUGUENIN, STANLEY, Lieutenant.

DIED OF DISEASE.

CATALDO, FRANK C., sergeant; pneumonia.
PECK, THEODORE, corporal; tuberculosis.
MATTINGLY, JOSEPH L., private; pneumonia.
WELCH, JAMES T., private; empyema.

DIED OF OTHER CAUSES UNEXPLAINED.

WATSON, FRANK J., private.
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR, private.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

SMITH, EDWARD G., sergeant.
THIFAULT, JOSEPH, corporal.
BROCK, JOHN L., private.
DILLON, WILLIAM J., private.
FLESCHER, ABRAHAM A., private.
HARRINGTON, CHARLES H., private.
KERTCHER, GEORGE, private.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

HOBBS, MARLAND C., Lieutenant.
PECK, GEORGE, Lieutenant.
SCHARDT, ARLIE ALFRED, Lieutenant.
WILCOX, EDWARD B., Lieutenant.
ALBACKI, ROBERT S., corporal.
BARRY, TIMOTHY J., corporal.
BOARDMAN, WALKER B., corporal.
BENOIT, JOHN V., private.
BERRY, HAROLD W., private.
COLE, GLEN M., private.
CORKERY, SAMUEL J., private.
DAMBRUCH, EDWARD L., private.
ELUKEVICH, THOMAS N., private.
FERRUGANO, PASQUALE, private.
FRASO, JOHN, private.
FRISCO, TONY, private.
GERMAIN, CHARLES, private.
GOSS, PHILLIP H., private.
GOULD, HARRY, private.
HOGAN, CHARLES J., private.
KILLION, EDWARD BOSCOE, private.
LACOY, JOSEPH A., private.
LAVELLE, OCLIDE, private.
LEMIEUX, ARMAND, private.
LOVELAND, LAWRENCE R., private.
McDONALD, HAROLD, private.
McFADDEN, EDWARD L., private.
McLEAN, CHARLES F., private.
McNAMARA, LAWRENCE J., private.
MOREAU, FREDDIE B., private.
NUZSKY, JOSEPH, private.
O'LEARY, DANIEL J., private.
RUSSELL, GEORGE W., private.
ST. JOHN, FRANK, private.
SHELDON, ELWIN A., private.
SHERIDAN, CHARLES J., private.
SINCOSKI, FRANK N., private.
THOMPSON, GEORGE H. M., private.
TORIAN, ARON, private.
TUTTLE, MERWIN H., private.
VIOLA, PETER, private.
YAFFE, ALFRED S., private.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

BOLLING, RAYNAL CAWTHORNE, Major.

BRITAIN ASKS U. S. TO FINANCE ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

would be realized, the total taxation levied by the German Government would amount to $1,725,000,000, as against $5,220,000,000 in Great Britain.

This was not enough to pay the interest on the war debts accumulated. The German balance sheet reckoned on the same basis as the British would, with the interest on the sinking fund, pensions and pre-war expenditure, be $3,600,000,000 yearly.

With an additional permanent imperial revenue of $600,000,000 it would make their total additional revenue $925,000,000. This amount added to the pre-war revenue brought the total up to $1,675,000,000, showing a deficit of $1,925,000,000.

"If that were our position," he added, "I would say that bankruptcy was not far distant."

The German taxes had been almost exclusively indirect, imposed on commodities required by the masses of the people and not upon the wealthier classes, who control the Government, and upon whom the Government is afraid to put extra taxation.

Postal Rates to Be Increased.

Mr. Bonar Law declared it was the duty of the Government to levy as much taxation as could be borne by the nation without weakening it in the conduct of the war. The excess profits tax would not be increased, because if it were the Government would not get more money and might get less. He intended, however, to stop the leakage in that tax.

Mr. Bonar Law introduced new taxation schemes with the proposal to increase the postal rate within the United Kingdom and to the United States, Canada, India and the other dominions from a penny to three halfpence, yielding $17,000,000. The postage on post cards would be a penny.

The income tax would be raised from five shillings to six shillings in the pound. The stamp duty on checks would be raised from a penny to twopence, yielding $2,750,000. The increased income tax would yield $55,000,000. There would be no change in the tax on incomes under $2,500.

There would be no increase in the rate on service pay.

With regard to a double income tax within the empire, he proposed to adopt the principle of his predecessor, and the extra shilling would not apply when the double tax was equal to 6 shillings. Allowances for children would apply to incomes up to $4,000 instead of $3,500, as now.

Farmers to Be Taxed More.

According to the new taxation the supertax would be four shillings sixpence in the pound instead of three shillings sixpence, and would begin with incomes amounting to $12,500 instead of $15,000. The Chancellor said that farmers would be taxed on the assumption that their profits are twice their rentals. The present law assumes that a farmer's income is exactly equal to his rental.

The spirit duty would be increased from fourteen shillings ninepence a gallon to thirty shillings, bringing in $27,500,000 this year. The beer duty would be raised from twenty-five to fifty shillings a barrel and would bring in $45,500,000 this year. He had no doubt that at the prices to be fixed by the Food Controller the trade could bear the burden and still make a good profit.

The tobacco duty would be raised from six shillings fivepence to eight shillings twopence a pound. Tobacco was under the control of the Tobacco Controller, and the result of the increased tax would be that the retail price would be fixed at twopence more an ounce, not all of which, however, would come out of the consumer.

Under this new scale the import of 6,000 tons of tobacco would give a revenue of $27,500,000 this year. There would be a small additional duty on matches, bringing in $3,000,000.

The sugar tax would be increased by 11 shillings 8 pence per hundredweight, which would bring in this year $62,000,000 and in a full year $66,000,000.

The Chancellor announced a new tax on luxuries along the line of the French method of taxing these articles, details of which would be arranged by a special committee. It would be higher than the tax in France and would be twopence in the shilling, to be collected by stamps.

The national debt of Great Britain at the end of the present year, said Bonar Law, would be $39,900,000,000 and the total debt due Great Britain from her allies at the end of the year would be $8,160,000,000.

Hopes to Make Russia Pay.

With reference to the Russian debt he said he did not believe it should be regarded as a bad debt, because sooner or later there would be an orderly Government there. Russia's natural resources were great, and could be exploited only by the aid of capital. Whenever there was a Government in Russia foreign capital would be required, and that Government would realise that it could not be obtained unless previous debts were paid.

"National accounts must be kept in the same way as business accounts," added the Chancellor, "and for the time being we must make allowance, not only for what is happening in Russia, but for the possibility that at the end of the war we might not be able to rely on receiving immediately the interest due justly."

He therefore proposed to take off half the debt of the Allies as though it were Great Britain's liability at the end of next year, and also the debts due from the Dominions in full and the obligation of India in full, making a total of $5,620,000,000.

FRENCH WIN AIR BATTLES.

Seven German Craft Destroyed and Sixteen Damaged.

PARIS, April 22.—In the preceding two days French aviators have been very active, carrying out a number of successful operations. Of these engagements the French official report tonight says:

On April 20 and 21 four German airplanes and two captive balloons were destroyed by our pilots. A fifth was brought down by our infantry fire. Sixteen enemy machines fell inside their own lines badly damaged after aerial engagements.

In the same period our bombing airplanes carried out numerous sorties. Forty-nine thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped on railway stations, cantonments and enemy aviation grounds in the region of St. Quentin, Jussy, Chaulnet, Roye, Ham, Guiscard and Asfeld. Two fires broke out in the Chaulnes station and the Asfeld station, and a munitions depot east of Guiscard was exploded.

GERMANY HOLDING RUSSIANS.

Desires to Utilize Their Labor as Long as Possible.

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—Germany's determination to utilize the labor of Russian prisoners as long as possible seems to be reflected in an official communication issued to the German press. After referring to the fact that conditions at present reigning in Russia make an immediate return of all German prisoners of war impossible the note says that the transport to their own country of Russian prisoners from Germany can proceed only very slowly and must extend over a long period.

The note in giving reasons for the delay in repatriating Russians refers to the strain which the war makes on transport communication and the large number of prisoners in German hands, and finally refers to the possibility of these prisoners preferring to remain in Germany.

GERMANS CAN'T STOP U. S. TROOP SHIPS

Submarine Activities Concentrated Upon Merchantmen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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AMSTERDAM, April 22.—The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* publishes an explanation by a naval expert of why submarines cannot stop the transport of American troops. The expert, Capt. Kuhl Wetter, points out that when transports are convoyed by warships attacks by submarines are either impossible or very difficult. If the submarine succeeds in torpedoing the transport the troops always can be saved by the warships, which not only are strong and fast but are provided with special devices which render them difficult and dangerous of attack.

Consequently the attempt at sinking the transports would entail too heavy sacrifices. The aim of the submarine in warfare can be attained by sinking other ships, says Capt. Wetter. It suffers too much by fighting transports.

If you have your SAILING ORDERS be taken in the Sam Brown.

PERTH MACDONALD
Photographer of Men
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

WILSON FIGHTS FOR FULL WAR POWERS

"No Compromise," Is Word That He Sends Regarding Overman Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate settled down to-day to a finish fight on the bill proposing blanket authority for the President to reorganize Government agencies in prosecuting the war.

"No compromise," was the word sent by President Wilson in a letter to Senator Overman (N. C.), sponsor of the measure. In his letter to Senator Overman the President said:

"I thank you with all my heart for standing by the bill which bears your own name without any compromise of any kind."

Senator Overman afterward declared he would oppose any amendment of the pending measure and felt confident of its passage, with votes to spare. He conceded, however, that the vote on exempting the Interstate Commerce Commission and possibly other bureaus from its scope would be very close. A canvass of the Senate is in progress.

In to-day's debate Senators Fletcher (Fla.), chairman of the Commerce Committee, and Shields (Tenn.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, which reported the bill, urged passage of the measure as a means of centralizing authority and speeding up war operations. They said the President is responsible for the conduct of the war and should get the necessary authority he asks.

Attacked by Sherman.

Senator Sherman (Ill.), Republican, criticising the bill, insisted that what is needed more than additional powers is "the proper exercise of powers already in existence" and the selection of competent men to exercise such authority. He said the President now has power to do things that are not being done and characterized the bill as unwise legislation, which would prove to be a "positive menace to orderly administration even in war times."

Senator Fletcher admitted that there had been mistakes and delays in war preparations, but asserted that they were comparatively negligible and that the whole record was praiseworthy. Both he and Senator Shields dismissed as unworthy of discussion the contention that the President might abuse the broad powers given him under the bill.

In a legal argument citing many precedents maintaining the constitutionality of the Overman bill Senator Shields said the legislation is needed by the President because of statutes limiting his authority and conferring specific powers on certain existing agencies. Because President Lincoln is said to have exceeded his authority to meet an emergency Senator Shields said was no reason why ample authority should not be given the Executive now.

Senator Fletcher argued the bill would reduce circumlocution, prevent delays, duplications and lost motion and centralize authority.

"This bill will accomplish that," he added. "If it is to be opposed let it be done frankly on that ground."

Government's Record.

Discussing the Government's record in the war, the Florida Senator referred to Administration upheavals in countries with the comment that there has been no occasion for a single Cabinet change here. He said he did not agree that there has been or is need of business men—"captains of industry"—in the War Department.

"Many of them have been of great assistance," he continued. "Others have hindered and hurt. The report respecting the Aviation Section supports this view and condemns, in effect, the idea of civil control of important branches of military operations. Here was a splendid illustration of the folly of placing civilians in practical control of the air service. Humiliating disappointment has resulted. Your 'captains of industry' have failed in that, and unforgiving delays have resulted from their conduct of affairs."

Pointing out that the army has been expanded 700 per cent. and the navy 400 per cent. Senator Fletcher added:

"The absence of scandals which make their appearance in all wars, big or little, is marked. There is no cause, as far as administration of national affairs is concerned, for pessimism. Considering what is happening on the other side we cannot but feel that there is reason for optimism. Our attitude should be one of consecration and determination."

U. S. SUPREME COURT AIDS PACKERS' MAN

Balks Government's Attempt to Get Papers.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Supreme Court ruled to-day against the Government in its effort to obtain search warrants in an effort to obtain from the offices of Harry Veeder, a Chicago attorney, papers wanted in the Federal Trade Commission's packing house investigation. The higher court refused to review the proceedings of a lower Federal tribunal.

The Federal Trade Commission has asked Congress to enact legislation that will make possible a thorough investigation of the packers' letter files.

The Supreme Court ordered reargument of proceedings instituted by the State of Virginia against West Virginia to pay a judgment of $12,392 arising from a suit to collect Virginia's civil war debt. Argument will be heard next February. In the decision, which was given by Chief Justice White, the court reserves the right to appoint a master to investigate the financial status of West Virginia, with a view to enforcing the judgment.

Contempt proceedings instituted by the Hinckman Coal and Coke Company of Wheeling, W. Va., against Frank J. Hayes and nine other officials and members of the United Mine Workers of America were withdrawn. The Hinckman company had filed an accusation that the miners violated a Federal injunction.

DASHWOOD

The easiest collar ever named. So much *dash* in it that it simply named itself—Dashwood. 20c each.

E&W

MORE ALIEN FOES IN U. S. NET HERE

Two Rich Poughkeepsie Men Arrested—Soldiers in Aviation Corps Nabbed.

Dr. Joseph Stuis, an enemy alien who married the daughter of J. W. Hinkley, a wealthy political leader of Poughkeepsie, and Heinrich Backisch, an Austrian manager of a company manufacturing organs in Poughkeepsie, have interested James M. Beck and Alton B. Parker in their cases, it was said at the Enemy Alien Bureau yesterday. Stuis and Backisch were arrested after Federal agents had discovered what appeared to be the centre of a Hudson River Valley German propaganda organization at Poughkeepsie.

Stuis was arrested Friday and Backisch surrendered Saturday. The bureau received a letter from Mr. Beck in which he asked that consideration be given to Backisch, but he made it plain that he did not wish to try to influence the authorities. Mr. Parker had inquired about the case against Dr. Stuis, it was said at the Enemy Alien Bureau.

Manfred Hauschild, a civil engineer, met women who were trying to sell Liberty bonds at the door of his home in South Pelham avenue, Rockaway Park, yesterday and, it is said, told them to "Get to hell out of here." He was arrested. The charge on which the man's internment as a dangerous enemy alien has been recommended, in addition to the one of insulting patriotic women, is that he is a German army reserve lieutenant. Hauschild came here in 1913. He was employed by the Empire Engineering Company, 4 Church street.

Romolous Waters, 16, was arrested yesterday charged with trying to obtain a Dutch passport by fraud. He was held in $5,000 bail for further examination.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

LAWTON, Okla., April 22.—The arrest of two enlisted men of the aviation service on Presidential warrants charging them with being dangerous men has disclosed an investigation of the flying personnel for spies. One of the men arrested upon a Presidential warrant as an enemy alien is Frank Wallow, an enlisted man at Post Field. The other is Carl Jensen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—Otto Nelson, a sea captain who said he was a subject of Sweden, was arrested here to-day, charged with having a naval code, maps of Pacific coast fortifications and a diagram purporting to show a safe route for vessels through the German submarine zone in the Atlantic.

BOSTON, April 22.—Alfred Brussi of Worcester was arrested here to-day on the charge of failure to register under the draft act. Upon pleading guilty before the Federal Commissioner he was held in $1,000 bail. He said that he was a conscientious objector.

Orders for the internment at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, of Joseph Purzer, formerly master gunner at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., were received here from Washington to-day. Purzer, a German, was arrested last month.

B. & O. BEGINS USING PENN. TUBES SUNDAY

McAdoo Reroutes Passenger Trains Into City.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains between New York and Washington are to run through the Pennsylvania tubes to and from the Pennsylvania Station after 12:01 o'clock on the morning of April 28, under orders issued by Director-General McAdoo to-day.

The order provides for the routing of Baltimore and Ohio passenger trains over the Lehigh Valley from Bound Brook to Newark Junction, and from there over the Pennsylvania tracks to the Thirty-fourth street station.

"This rerouting of the Baltimore and Ohio trains," the order states, "will tend to utilize them to capacity, thereby assisting the Pennsylvania between New York and Washington and affording the public greater facilities."

It was said to-day that this is the first step in a plan now being worked out by which virtually all passenger trains of the Jersey Central, Lackawanna and Erie roads except a few commuters trains will go through the tubes. Before this can be done the Sunnyside yards will have to be enlarged somewhat. Jersey Central trains are likely to be admitted soon in order that the whole Communipaw terminal may be used for freight.

RUSSIAN ENVOY TO BERLIN.

Youthful Socialist Will Represent Bolshevik Government.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, April 22 (delayed).—Adolph Joffe has been named Russian Ambassador to Germany and is leaving Moscow to-night with his staff. On his way to Berlin he will meet Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia.

M. Joffe was chairman of the first Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk. He is only 34 years old, and is a Bolshevik Socialist. He spent a long term in exile in Siberia and at one time lived in Germany.

YOUNG NELSON PUT IN DRAFT.

Son of Wisconsin Member of Congress Formally Called Up.

MADISON, Wis., April 22.—Byron Nelson, son of Representative Nelson, will go in the draft from Madison May 5. His name was certified by the local board to-day.

Nelson failed to register on June 5 last, asserting that he was a resident of Canada, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The draft board started action, but the courts held that Nelson, as a resident of another country, was not compelled to register here.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Have ready for Immediate Service

Army Officers' Uniforms

at prices which are remarkably low, considering the quality of materials and skilful workmanship employed to produce them.

O. D. Khaki Uniforms $10.50
Worsted Serge Uniforms ... $15 and $27.50
Extra Fine Quality Serge Uniforms $42.50
Leather Coats for Aviators $42.50
Bedding Rolls $9.50
Stetson Hats ..... $6 and $7.50
Leather Leggins $8.00

Entire Output of "Bull" Durham Called to the Colors!

THE Government has requested the entire output of the "makings"—"BULL" DURHAM tobacco. Our fighting men *need* it and we give it gladly.

Only absolute necessities—men, money, munitions, wheat, ships, and now the "makings," have been called.

One million six hundred thousand men are ready, and millions more to come. Unlimited billions in coin, and billions waiting. The entire output of all our munition factories, all our wheat; every ship we can justly lay our hands on—and, now, tobacco—the "makings"—36,000,000 sacks, 2,000,000 pounds, one hundred carloads every month—the utmost night and day production of all the "BULL" DURHAM factories.

Every "BULL" DURHAM smoker in the land must appreciate this call. It will come especially hard to the millions of men who have "rolled their own" with "Bull" for years, who have, indeed, known no other tobacco, and who look upon the little muslin sack as a close and very personal possession. But even these men, every one of them, I know, will be glad to give fully and wholly his share of a product, those who know say is needed by our boys over there—is *necessary* to their morale, their comfort, their will to win.

In turning over to the Government our entire output of "BULL" DURHAM, The American Tobacco Company has but one regret:—That, large as they are, its factories cannot satisfy both the demand at home and the call from the front.

Of course, there can be no choice with us or with you. The war-needs of our Government are our war needs—our commands.

Men and money, powder and bullets, wheat and ships, and now tobacco—the "makings," to carry to our fighters ammunition for courage, determination and hope—ammunition tied up in a little muslin sack and marked with a round paper tag.

Is there a man in all this united land who will not say: "Here's to you, good old 'Bull.' Take to the boys over there all you have been to me and more."

I am *sure* there is *not*—certainly not among the thousands who help to make "Bull," nor the millions who must, for the present, give it up.

Percival S. Hill *President*
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
NEW YORK

The "Makings" of a Nation