AIR COURT-MARTIAL BLOCKED BY BAKER

Two Inquiries Enough Now, Secretary Says, in Spite of Plea of Squire and Aids.

SENATE DEBATES DELAY

Thomas Blames Aircraft Makers for Patent Pact and Hints at Profiteering.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9. — Secretary Baker said to-day that he would hold in abeyance the requests for military court of inquiry proceedings made by Major-Gen. George C. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps, and Cols. E. A. Deeds and R. L. Montgomery, his assistants. These officers want the charges made against them by Gutzon Borglum investigated to their depths and have appealed to Secretary Baker to provide an opportunity.

"The department is anxious to facilitate and expedite in every possible way the inquiries instituted by the Department of Justice and the Senate Military Affairs Committee," Secretary Baker said. "A third examination of the same set of facts at the same time might delay the inquiry. For that reason I shall hold these applications unacted upon for the immediate present."

Major-Gen. Squier appealed for a court of inquiry the same day announcement was made of the inquiry to be instituted by the Department of Justice. Col. Deeds, who has been specifically charged with a variety of offences by Mr. Borglum, made his appeal to Secretary Baker yesterday.

Col. Montgomery has had the duty of protecting the Government on contracts made with aircraft manufactures, &c. The charge that there has been extravagant waste of funds, &c., reflects on his work. He wants an investigation and it is believed the Department of Justice and the Senate committee by examining the books, &c., can decide speedily whether the charges are well founded or otherwise.

The Snowden Marshall committee in its preliminary report to the President commended the work done under Col. Montgomery's supervision and referred to the "ingenious manner in which the Government had been fully protected on contracts."

Secretary Baker said that he had turned over to the Department of Justice all the information he had on the aircraft situation.

Assistant Attorney-General Frierson, who has been delegated by the Department of Justice to conduct the investigation ordered by President Wilson, to-day began gathering data and assembling the reports of the committees which already have delved into the aircraft production.

Chamberlain's Resolution.

In the Senate to-day Chairman Chamberlain introduced his resolution for the more complete investigation of the aircraft situation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs or a sub-committee of the body. The following is its text:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs or any sub-committee thereof be and is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate the progress of aircraft production in the United States, or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war by or through the War Department; that said committee or any sub-committee thereof may sit during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate; to require by subpœna or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, documents and papers; to take the testimony of witnesses under oath either orally or by deposition; to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof; to employ stenographic help at a cost not to exceed $1 a printed page, to report such testimony as may be taken; to employ such agents or assistants as may be necessary, and that all expenses including travelling expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

To Meet Other Emergencies.

The promised permanency of the Military Committee as the adjunct to the Department of Justice in the investigation of the aircraft situation and other phases of delinquency which may later arise in the war programme it was planned to have assured by the insertion of the phrase "during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate."

There can be no doubt that the Chamberlain resolution will be passed.

In the morning debate to-day Senator Thomas (Col.), who has lately been giving serious attention to the aircraft problem, addressed the Senate on what he assumed to be one of the causes of deficiency in aircraft production. According to Senator Thomas an agreement among aircraft producers in the United States was made immediately after the outbreak of the war providing for the "cross-licensing" of their patents and their rights in new inventions during the war.

This agreement Senator Thomas denounced as discouraging to the genius of the American people. He said the agreement had tended to create for the Curtiss company and the Wright-Martin company a veritable monopoly which, he said, could not under any other circumstances than the exigency of war have passed the critical eye of the Department of Justice.

Senator Thomas charged that the Wright-Martin concern and the Curtiss company through the agreement have become the beneficiaries of every bit of inventive genius in America which may play a part of any importance in the airplane situation.

Makes Monopoly in Patents.

Senator Thomas said: "I affirm that this agreement tends to produce monopoly because it draws within its membership all patents existing or to exist affecting the industry, except improvements upon engines and motive power. It secures absolute ownership to the extent that when the subscriber withdraws he cannot take his patents with him.

"I cannot understand why the great manufacturers of aircraft at the time the war began, unless they intended to control aircraft production absolutely, should have insisted upon the execution of such an agreement. They are practically independent of all attacks upon their patents and at the same time are given the power through this agreement to absorb all other devices and inventions and by that means acquire the benefit of the experience of others at figures to be dictated by themselves.

"It looks like profiteering without any limitation. I fear that much of the difficulties and disappointments which the nation has encountered in attempting to carry out its aircraft programme is due to the fact that all these conditions harass the industry like a Colossus.

"Of course they have much to say in the granting of contracts to others because would-be contractors, the owners of independent concerns, can be outbid easily if they decline to submit to the yoke. The agreement is un-American, it is undemocratic, it is wrong, in my judgment. It should be annulled without further delay."

The Nation's Honor Roll

	Reported May 9.	Total to date.
Killed in action (including 237 lost at sea)	10	666
Died of wounds	3	138
Died of disease	6	1,014
Died of accident	2	224
Died from other causes	0	51
Severely wounded	13	439
Slightly wounded	41	2,581
Missing in action and prisoners	1	126
Day's total	76	5,239

(*Corrected according to latest War Department figures.*)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The casualty list to-day contained seventy-six names, as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.

MORGAN, HAROLD SYDNEY, Lieutenant, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
BIRBY, MANOAH J., corporal, West Baden, Ind.
ALLEN, HARRY J., private, Aurora, Ill.
BELL, ERNEST C., private, Middlefield, Conn.
BREWER, ROBERT A., private, Finley, Tenn.
DALTON, WILLIAM B., private, Holbrook, Mass.
HARRISON, FOREST H., private, Dearing, Ga.
JOHNSON, MELVIN T., private, Hawley, Minn.
LIVERMORE, CHARLES R., private, Dorchester, Mass.
VIOTTI, MICHAEL, private, Monterey, Cal.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

TATE, ALBERT L., corporal, Cummings, Kan.
MOUNTAIN, EARL W., private, Ada, Kan.
WALDA, CLINTON C., private, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DIED OF DISEASE.

SHELDON, HERBERT E., sergeant, Providence, R. I.
BOYT, HENRY H., private, Chelsea, Mass.
McCOWAN, LEE, private, Corroe, Tex.
NEWMAN, ARTHUR EUGENE, private, St. Louis, Mo.
QUIVEY, HORACE B., private, Encampment, Wyo.
SMITH, PETER C., private, Colby, Wis.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT.

LIVINGSTON, IVAN D., cadet, Pullman, Wash.
HENRY, JOHN S., private, Bristol, Tenn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

BAUMAN, ELWOOD T., corporal, Easton, Pa.
KIRCHOFER, GEORGE D., corporal, Kidder, Mo.
TOWER, ROY L., corporal, New Haven, Conn.
TRUJILLO, JUAN I., corporal, Logan, N. M.
CHAPPELL, HERBERT W., private, Syracuse, N. Y.
HARGRAVES, ARTHUR F., private, Merrimac, Mass.
HOBA, JAMES, private, Clutier, Ia.
JOHNSON, EINAR SUNDBER, private, Racine, Wis.
KRETZER, GUY, private, Independence, Kan.
MARUNA, FRANK J., private, Cleveland, Ohio.
PANTOURIS, EDWARD, private, Harrisburg, Ill.
SYAWAR, THOMAS, private, Hartford, Conn.
VAN BIBBER, ARTHUR L., private, Wellston, Ohio.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

DAMBRAUCKAS, ADAM P., Lieutenant, Philadelphia.
MUDD, KOSKA, Lieutenant, La Plata, Md.
REAGAN, THOMAS H., Lieutenant, Canton, Ill.
SHEERAN, JAMES J., Lieutenant, Chicago.
STEWART, PAUL B., Lieutenant, Warren, Pa.
MADDEN, JOHN J., Sergeant-Major, Charlestown, Mass.
DONAHUE, MICHAEL J., sergeant, Springfield, Mass.
POWER, JOHN R., sergeant, Dorchester, Mass.
WILCOX, GRANVILLE M., sergeant, Woonsocket, R. I.
PRESTON, RUSSELL, corporal, Paintville, Ky.
SORRELS, FRED F., corporal, Burnsville, N. C.
THILEY, JAMES W., corporal, Vulcan, Mo.
DAVIS, GEORGE, mechanic, Reading, Pa.
GREEN, ELDRED E., wagoner, Turner, Me.
ANGERMAN, WILLIAM G. B., private, Rockville, Conn.
BAMBLOWSKI, KARL, private, Chicago.
BEAUCHAMP, EDMUND A., private, Rutland, Vt.
BLAIR, ROBERT M., private, Cambridge, Mass.
BOROWSKI, JOSEPH, private, Bessemer, Mich.
BURK, WILLIAM G., private, Douglas, Ariz.
CALSMERES, GEORGE N., private, Geraka, Greece.
COLYER, ALVA M., private, Pelham, Ga.
COOPER, WILLIAM F., private, Hollow Rock, Tenn.
CRYAN, JOSEPH J., private, Anniston, Ala.
CUMMINS, HOWARD, private, Powell, Ohio.
CUNNINGHAM, CLATIE R., private, Watson, Tenn.
DOW, LEVI C., private, Seabrook, N. H.
DRZEWIECKI, JOE J., private, Chicago.
EAGAN, DENNIS F., private, Ansonia, Conn.
FLEMING, EDWARD M., private, Medford, Mass.
HERRMAN, HARRY, private, Lock Haven, Pa.
HILDEBRAND, JAMES, private, North Fond du Lac, Wis.
HILTY, CLARENCE G., private, Gettysburg, Pa.
JOYCE, EDWARD A., private, 40 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MANSBERGER, BURL W., private, Newark, Ohio.
PRUETT, ERNEST G., private, Grayson, Ga.
REGNIER, ADRIAN E., private, Revere, Mass.
RHOADES, LELAND R., private, Medora, Ill.
TOBIN, JOHN H. F., private, Stamford, Conn.
WILMOTH, BEN F., private, Grange, Miss.
WOLF, DUPONT L., private, Baltimore, Md.

PRISONER.

ROBINSON, ANDREW S., Captain, 12 East Fourteenth avenue, Columbus, Ohio (previously reported missing).

ADRIAN C. REGNIER WOUNDED.

Was Captain of Brown University Football Team in 1910.

REVERE, Mass., May 9.—Adrian E. Regnier, reported to-day among the slightly wounded soldiers in France, is a former Brown University football captain and the choice of many critics as All-America end in 1910.

Regnier, a private in a machine gun company, was an all around athlete, captaining the Brown basketball team in 1909 and playing second base on the varsity baseball team for three years. He is 30 years old.

SCHWAB ASKS FUNDS FOR NEW SHIP WORK

Strongly Supports Estimate of $2,223,000,000 Before House Committee.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, made his first appearance to-day before a Congressional committee in a quest for funds to carry out the nation's vast shipbuilding programme. Mr. Schwab spent most of the day with a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee and furnished it many figures, some of them highly confidential, regarding the shipbuilding plans of the Administration.

Members of the sub-committee were impressed by the optimism of the steel manufacturer, who only recently has taken hold of shipping affairs. Mr Schwab expressed confidence in a steady improvement of the shipping situation, praised the progress made in building shipyards and ships to date and strongly supported the estimates submitted yesterday by the Shipping Board for an appropriation of $2,223,000,000 for ship construction and operation.

Mr. Schwab told the House committee that after an inspection of some of the shipyards now at work on Government contracts he was intensely gratified by the showing made and had no suggestion to offer except that the good work and programme proceed as they had begun.

The sub-committee members liked the straightforward statement of Mr. Schwab, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and other representatives of the shipbuilding organization and the Appropriations Committee probably will recommend the entire sum asked in the estimates.

NEW EMERGENCY FLEET AIDS.

Coonley to Help Piez and Ackerson to Assist Schwab.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Howard Coonley of Boston was appointed to-day a vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to take over the legal, financial and other divisions so that Charles Piez, the other vice-president, may devote himself entirely to problems pertaining directly to shipbuilding. To accept his new post Mr. Coonley resigned as a member of the War Emergency Industrial Commission of Massachusetts.

The appointment of Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson, heretofore assistant to Mr. Piez, as assistant to Director-General Schwab, also was announced.

GEN. DONNELLY RESIGNS.

Wilson Said to Have Acted—Court-martial Disbands.

Brig.-Gen. Arthur B. Donnelly, stationed until recently at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, with the Kansas-Missouri Division (the Thirty-fifth), has been permitted to resign "for the good of the service." The announcement was made in Washington last night by Adjutant-Gen. McCain.

This accounts for the sudden adjournment of the court of three Major-Generals and five Brigadiers which had convened on Governors Island yesterday to try Gen. Donnelly on charges that he caroused in his tent with junior officers of his command, gambling with them and supplying them with liquor. The court met, organized and then adjourned indefinitely on orders from Washington.

Just what this order meant could not be learned at first, as army officers here were unable to say and officials at Washington seemed at first unwilling. It now seems that the order came from President Wilson himself, the War Department having declined, it is understood, to close the case against Gen. Donnelly with a resignation.

Gen. Donnelly is a native of St. Louis. He has been stationed lately at Camp Mills.

HOME RULE BILL TO BE DELAYED WEEK

Anti-Conscription Fund Now $300,000, and Growing Rapidly.

LONDON, May 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, speaking for the Government in the House of Commons to-day, announced that the home rule bill would not be introduced before Whitsuntide (week of May 19).

A joint committee of the Trades Union Congress and the Labor party has sent a strong appeal to the Government against enforcing conscription in Ireland.

An anti-conscription conference was held to-day at the Mansion House, Dublin, John Dillon, Prof. Edward De Valera and other leaders being present. Arrangements were made for the administration of the anti-conscription fund, which will be in charge of local committees representing all sections. It was ordered that 10 per cent. of the money raised should be sent to Dublin for central purposes, and the whole fund was declared to be under the control of the conference for administration impartially, irrespective of party or religious belief.

It is reported that the anti-conscription fund has reached $300,000, although only 174 of the 1,115 parishes have as yet sent their first instalments.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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DUBLIN, May 9.—The Nationalist parliamentary party will absent itself from Westminster during the debate on the home rule bill. The Mansion House committee here now appears to be in control of the Nationalist policy.

U-BOAT LANDS MAN ON THE IRISH COAST

Suspect Arrested and Collapsible Skiff Captured.

LONDON, May 9.—A German submarine recently landed a man on the Irish coast, where he was arrested. James Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, announced in the House of Commons to-day that this man was in the Tower of London and would be court-martialed.

The collapsible boat in which the Germans landed the man on the Irish coast has been inspected by officials. It is made of canvas with a bottom of twenty-three wooden slats, each four inches wide. The boat is about eight feet long and two feet wide. The canvas sides, about twenty inches high, have an inner lining of rubber fabric which is blown up from a valve at the rear to give the boat buoyancy. There are loops along the sides in which short wooden braces or struts keep the boat from collapsing.

The whole craft when rolled up weighs less than forty pounds and can easily be carried under a man's arm. When the buoyancy chambers are pumped full of air the boat will support three men, although only one is thus far reported to have been arrested. In the side of the boat is a hole about three inches in diameter, which presumably was cut by the occupant in an effort to sink her after landing.

A German submarine two years ago last April landed Sir Roger Casement on the Kerry coast of Ireland. Casement was apprehended by the Government authorities, taken to London and after being incarcerated in the Tower of London was charged with "high treason without the realm." After a sensational trial Casement was convicted and hanged August 3, 1916.

British Flier Downs 17 Foes.

LONDON, May 9.—An official statement issued on British operations on the Italian front says that British aviators since the last report have destroyed seventeen hostile airplanes and lost none.

ARMY OF 8,000,000 PREDICTED IN HOUSE

Exhaustion of Class 1 of Draft Within Year Is Foreseen by Representative Kahn.

WILSON'S LETTER READ

Credit to Communities for Volunteers Is Voted Down by Congress.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An army of 8,000,000 "before we get through" was predicted in the House to-day by Representative Kahn (Cal.), ranking Republican of the Military Committee, during debate on draft quota registration. Mr. Kahn said he wanted to warn the country of the seriousness of the struggle in which it is engaged.

The exhaustion of the present Class 1 within a year also was predicted by Mr. Kahn, who steered the original draft bill through the House for the Administration when the chairman of the Military Committee advocated the volunteer system.

The House sent back to conference to-day the bill for the registration of young men who have become 21 years old since June 5, 1917. Rejection of the conference report was caused by a Senate amendment exempting medical and theological students from registration. The House voted 182 to 118 against the Senate amendment, which had been accepted by the House conference. A spirited debate in which the amendment was assailed as "class legislation" preceded the vote.

President May Exempt.

Under the present law the President may prescribe regulations for exempting medical and theological students in certain instances, but there is no blanket exemption. The new registration bill proposed that such students who have become of age since last registration day need not register.

The House accepted the conference report on the draft quota bill sponsored by the Provost Marshal General providing for the calling out of eligibles in Class 1 before other classes are invaded and setting aside the quota based on population of the States and communities.

After Chairman Dent of the Military Committee read a second letter from the President on this subject, the House agreed to a recession from its amendment providing that in the draft quotas each community shall get credit for its volunteers. Mr. Dent said the issue was not worth a protracted fight in conference, and since the President had changed his position on the matter he asked the House to yield.

The President's Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Dent read:

"I take the liberty of writing you to say that I have become convinced that I was mistaken in advising you recently with regard to the matter credits in the draft registration. When the matter was presented to me I had not fully analyzed, and I dare say that the gentleman who presented the matter to me had not fully analyzed, the effects which would ensue by allowing credits for the number who had volunteered. I do not know whether they have changed their opinion in the matter, but I have become convinced by the facts as presented to me by the War Department that I took a mistaken view of the matter and I now write to say that in my judgment that mistake ought to be corrected. I hope that if I was instrumental in any way in leading the committee of the House to the conclusion they came to, you will express to them my apologies for not having looked into the facts more thoroughly before I advised."

Opposing the volunteer amendment and warning his colleagues that a long war is ahead, Representative Kahn said: "The States indirectly have had credit for their volunteers. Class 1 in the various States would be greatly augmented if the men who had volunteered had been classified—if they had not volunteered and waited for the draft.

This Is a Land War.

"In that way the States have got their credit. But you are in war, and why should the War Department be charged with men who have gone into the navy? This so far is a land war. The cry comes across the Atlantic 'For God's sake furnish men to fight the land battles of the republic!' Bring in a bill for drafting men into the navy if that be necessary, but when you need men for the army why deduct from the powers of the country the navy volunteers?"

"Are you aware that the marines are in the trenches and are doing as good fighting as anybody over there?" asked Representative Cannon (Ill.).

"There are something like 30,000 marines and we need 3,000,000 men in arms," said Mr. Kahn. "We will need 5,000,000 men in our army before we get through. We will need, in my humble opinion, 8,000,000 men in our army before we get through. Let us not quibble about things, but look upon the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of us.

"Class 1, in my opinion, will be exhausted within a year, and we will have to go elsewhere. Now, I know what the navy has done for the country, and I do not minimize its importance. But at the present time we need land armies, and I am looking the conditions squarely in the face.

"We have got to win this war. And the only way to win it is to furnish the man power speedily so that it can meet the enemy upon the battlefields of Europe."

HELD FOR DISLOYAL TALK IN BLACK BELT

Life Insurance Agent to Be Tried Under Spy Act.

Max Freudenheim, 43, an Austrian, of 1520 Seabury place, The Bronx, was turned over yesterday to Men A. Matthews, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the criminal division, for prosecution under the espionage act. He had been held as a suspect for six weeks while his case was under investigation by William Wallace, Jr., chief of the New York enemy alien bureau.

Freudenheim has been in the United States for twenty years, and during that time has been solicitor of weekly payment life insurance, with the Harlem black belt as his field. He is accused of directing a disloyalty campaign among negroes.

Mr. Wallace turned over to Mr. Matthews a number of affidavits in which Freudenheim is accused of trying to frighten negroes from enlisting or of trying to seduce them from their loyalty.

In some cases Freudenheim is said to have told negroes that the Germans systematically cut off the ears of captured soldiers of their race. In other cases he is alleged to have appealed to negroes by telling them that if Germany is victorious a negro free State will be created.

WAGE BOARD SEES HIGHER LIVING COST

Commission May Be Made Permanent, With Periodic Adjustments.

FOOD MAY BE CHEAPER

Railroad Brotherhoods to Ask Revision of Schedules Submitted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Creation of a permanent wage commission to make periodic adjustments of railroad wages during the term of Government control, probably on an annual or even a semi-annual basis is foreseen as one of the results of the work of the commission appointed by Director-General McAdoo.

Living costs are rising steadily and officials here who are conversant with conditions are a unit in the belief that the end is not in sight. Further advances, it is believed, are inevitable. The commission headed by Secretary of the Interior Lane based the increases it recommended on the increase in the cost of living after the most extensive survey ever undertaken into the subject in any country. As a measure of the tendency of living costs to rise under present conditions it was learned to-day that the cost of living rose an approximate 3 per cent. between the time the wage commission report was drafted and the time it was actually approved. Allowance of this 3 per cent. was made in the report as finally submitted.

Costs on Upgrade.

W. H. Hathaway and J. C. Bowen, expert Government statisticians in the Census Bureau, made the living cost computations from data obtained through the Department of Labor, through newspaper editors, through the Shipping Board, Census Bureau and other Government studies and field investigations. They computed that the cost of living had increased 40 per cent. for families with an income up to $600; 38 per cent. for incomes from $600 to $1,000, and 37 per cent. for incomes from $1,000 to $2,000 during the period from January 1, 1916, to March 14, 1918, the date their final report was filed. On April 25, however, they submitted a supplemental report stating that further rise in prices, particularly house rents and clothing, had brought the percentages up to 43, 41 and 40. It was on this basis that the commission reached its conclusions for a maximum 43 per cent. wage increase.

Creation of a permanent commission was recommended in the report just made public. It developed to-day that the brotherhoods and some of the organized railroad crafts are dissatisfied with the amount of increases allowed them on the percentage basis. They point out that the wage increase percentages shade off more rapidly than the percentages of living cost increases.

There is little doubt that the labor men will move for a revision.

Food May Decrease.

In the two years and four months within the purview of the survey food prices increased an approximate 82 per cent. Further advances in this direction will be slight according to Government experts. Food Administration officials are frankly hopeful of a reduction.

Increases in prices as found by the Government statisticians for the wage commission for the two year and four month period were: Rent, 10 per cent.; clothing, 44 per cent.; fuel and light, 31 per cent., represented almost entirely in increased coal prices, and sundries, 35 per cent.

Though Director-General McAdoo has not yet officially committed himself, it is learned on good authority that he will probably take cognizance of the tendency toward higher prices when he acts on the commission's report. Furthermore, it is regarded as probable that the wage commission report, particularly in its basis of rising living costs, will be kept up to date to meet any threatened labor difficulties.

HITCHCOCK FOREIGN RELATIONS LEADER

Democrats Name Nebraskan Chairman of Senate Committee.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Democratic steering committee to-day designated Senator Hitchcock (Nebraska) to be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, an office made vacant by the death of William J. Stone (Missouri) April 4. In the selection of Senator Hitchcock, regardless of promises of opposition from Administration sources which did not materialize, the action of the steering committee was unanimous.

The designation of Mr. Hitchcock must receive ratification by the Senate, but that is certain to follow. The steering committee also voted to authorize an increase in the size of the Committee on Military Affairs, adding one Democrat and one Republican to that body. It designated Senator Hoke Smith (Georgia) for the position. This means one more Senator in the Military Affairs Committee on the Democratic side favorable to the contentions and activities of Chairman Chamberlain and the bipartisan majority of his supporters who have been fighting tooth and nail for adequate publicity in all the dark spots of the Administration's record of war preparedness.

Although the Republicans have not acted yet, it is known that Senator Knox (Pa.) will be their choice for the Republican vacancy which the Democrats have accorded. Senator Knox also is in complete sympathy with the Chamberlain following and therefore changes in the committee give the following alignment on all questions of war policy:

In support of Senator Chamberlain: Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Reed (Mo.), Thomas (Col.) and Smith (Ga.), Democrats; Senators Weeks (Mass.), New (Ind.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.) and Knox (Pa.), Republicans. Total, 11.

In support of Secretary of War Baker: Senators Fletcher (Fla.), Myers (Mon.), Sheppard (Tex.), Beckham (Ky.) and Kirby (Ark.), all Democrats. Total, 5.

Senators Warren (Wyo.), Republican, and McKellar (Tenn.), are not classed, as their views sometimes coincide with one group and sometimes with another in committee controversies.

The steering committee also designated Senator Lewis (Ill.), for the place made vacant on the Finance Committee through Senator Stone's death. The occasion for selecting Mr. Lewis was the admitted ability of the Illinoisan in debate. Debaters among Democrats in the Finance Committee since the protracted illness of Senator James (Ky.), and the death of Senator Stone are conspicuously rare.

NO BIG BROWNING GUN YET FINISHED

Senate Declares Heavy Type Not Ready for Line.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Despite the statement given out by Secretary of War Baker yesterday in which he said "some of the heavy Browning guns have actually been produced and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers," the Senate Committee on Military Affairs insisted to-day that not a single "heavy Browning" manufactured by the machinery of the type which will later be sent to the battle line in France is yet finished.

The reference of the Secretary of War it is said, must have been made to the model Brownings manufactured exclusively by hand, which have been used for experimental purposes and tests only. The informants of the military committee are members of the Ordnance Department and of the General Staff who know whereof they speak and persist in their original assertion that on May 1 not a single Browning heavy type machine gun had been delivered to the War Department.

BILLIONS NEEDED FOR WAR NEXT YEAR

Continued from First Page.

his colleagues that there were trying times ahead for the Treasury of the United States. He said:

"I prefer to reserve my congratulations to the American people when they meet the appropriations and the expenses of the war for the year 1919. It is going to strain every institution in this country. It is going to make every man and every woman in the country sacrifice in a way they have never thought of sacrificing before.

"They have got to begin to save, save, save. I have no doubt but what we have got to raise more money by taxation, but there is a limit to that. If you place the tax so high upon the industries of the country the result will only be that there will be a reduction in production. So not only will new systems of taxation be resorted to, and as much money as possible be raised by direct taxation, but over and above all that we have got to sell Government bonds amounting to billions of dollars more than we have sold this year."

Whereas this is the view of a Republican it has a value not ordinarily to be accredited to leaders of the opposition in ordinary times. In the instance of Senator Smoot, however, and indeed of every other member of the Finance Committee with the possible exception of Senator La Follette (Wis.), the line of party cleavage in dealing with revenue matters and bond issues, has been eliminated for the war period.

Chairman Kitchen of the House Ways and Means Committee, with which such legislation must originate, said he had received no official advices concerning the change in the Administration's plans, but that the unexpected developments bore out his impression of some months ago that supplemental revenue legislation would become necessary at this session of Congress.

If plans materialize for a new revenue bill Mr. Kitchen said Congress would remain in session all summer and existing internal revenue taxes would be substantially doubled.

"The Treasury Department thus far has said nothing to me to indicate at this late date that they will project into Congress a revenue bill," said Mr. Kitchen. "The Administration has been opposed to revenue legislation at this session if it could be avoided. I insisted during January, February and March of this year that we should have a tax bill at this session, but the Treasury thought not. The President did not put it into his programme, although I thought he should have done so. I believed the Administration should take advanced steps to that end.

"If we do not take up a bill at this session we can adjourn by July 1. The President could call an extra session immediately after the elections, and I believe we could pass the bill before adjournment on March 4. By waiting until fall we would have the advantage of knowing how much money we can spend in the next year and the necessity for the legislation. Of the estimated total of $21,000,000,000 for the next fiscal year it is possible that we will not be able to spend more than $20,000,000,000, just as we have not spent the full appropriations for the present year.

"If there is a new revenue bill it will be to raise not less than $2,500,000,000 in addition."

The total appropriations and contract authorizations allowed by Congress for the fiscal year 1918, most of them war allowances, amounted to approximately $21,000,000,000. Senator Simmons recently estimated, however, that possibly $5,000,000,000 of this amount would remain unexpended at the end of the fiscal year.

LOAN CANVASSERS MAKE FINAL REPORT

They Collected $137,998,350 From 1,021,090 People.

Although by the decree of the Treasury Department none of the Federal reserve banks will be permitted to disclose the total of subscriptions filed with it for bonds of the third Liberty Loan until the final figures are given out at Washington, the Reserve Bank of this district received the last figures necessary to its total last evening, when the metropolitan canvass committee turned in its report.

This committee conducted that part of the loan campaign by which a house to house canvass was made of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx. Its workers also profited by the assistance of life insurance agents, Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, the theatre squad, policemen, firemen and travelling Liberty Loan banks.

The committee held a final meeting at the Automobile Club of America last evening and issued its report amid cheering, speechmaking and music of a jazz band.

The results of its work in the three boroughs to which its activities were confined showed that in Manhattan bond subscriptions to the amount of $81,984,150 were signed by 578,875 persons. In Brooklyn there were subscriptions amounting to $45,824,250 by 336,447 subscribers, and in The Bronx 106,268 persons bought $10,189,950 worth of bonds. The total is $137,998,350 in subscriptions by 1,021,090 persons.

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Captain R. Hugh
Knyvett
"The first book upon Australia part in the war, and a rattling good one is 'Over There' With the Australians," says the New York *Post*.
$1.50 net
HARPER & BROTHERS

QUERY CITIZENSHIP OF DR. VON TILING

Government Begins Suit to Revoke Naturalization of Physician.

STILL LOYAL TO KAISER

Alleged to Have Said That Sinking of Lusitania Was Justifiable.

The Government yesterday began suit to revoke the naturalization of Dr. Johannes Martin Augustus von Tiling of Poughkeepsie. In the petition filed by Francis G. Gaffey, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Dr. von Tiling is alleged to have taken an oath of loyalty which he knew to be false.

The suit against Dr. von Tiling is an outcome of investigations by agents of the Department of Justice in Poughkeepsie. Earlier results of this investigation were the arrest of Dr. Joseph Stulz, who married the daughter of James W. Hinkley, millionaire and politician, and the internment of Miss Agathe Wilhelmina Richrath, instructor of German at Vassar College.

Dr. van Tiling's practice is extensive. He lives at 208 Mill street, Poughkeepsie. He was awarded final citizenship papers by Justice Joseph Morschauser May 8, 1909.

In the Government's petition it is alleged that Dr. van Tiling obtained citizenship by fraud.

In the petition, prepared by John E. Walker, Assistant United States Attorney, which is based on affidavits obtained by the Department of Justice in Poughkeepsie, Dr. van Tiling is declared to be "in spirit, intention and in fact a subject of William II."

Indorsed Lusitania Sinking.

The following charges are made:

"Since the outbreak of the European war and particually since Congress declared a state of war to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government respondent has stated at divers times to divers persons that the sinking of the steamship Lusitania was justified; that Germany will certainly come out victorious and it was ridiculous for the United States to enter the war; that his personal feelings are as strong now as they ever were for Germany; that he has often stated his own opinion that the German people and the Austrian people feel that they are fighting for life and death and have to defend their homes; that he has made a careful study of the questions involved in the war and that he fully believes and thinks that the German side is the right side and has so publicly expressed his opinion."

The Government asks that Dr. Von Tiling be required to surrender his certificate of citizenship and be restrained from claiming any of the rights or exercising any of the privileges it gives.

Professes Surprise.

Dr. van Tiling appeared much affected when THE SUN's correspondent at Poughkepsie told him last night that a suit in equity had been begun to revoke his naturalization. He considered the matter for several minutes and then said:

"I am surprised and bewildered at the action that is being taken against me. I have put all my affairs in the hands of my attorney, John E. Mack of Poughkeepsie. I will say nothing more about the charges. I was born in Russia and my parents and grandparents were born in Russia. I went to Germany when I was 14 years old, and I lived there for fifteen years before coming to this country."

Dr. von Tiling was a close friend of Dr. Stulz. He has been unusually successful during the several years that he has been in practice in Poughkeepsie.

SENATE PASSES TRAVEL BILL.

Measure Intended to Restrict German Spy Operations.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House bill authorizing rigid restrictions to travel to and from the United States was passed to-day by the Senate after amendments were added to make it clear the measure is not intended to interfere with commerce between the United States and Canada.

The purpose of the bill is to give the Government power to control the movements of German agents and other undesirables.

CAPT. ARCHIE EAGER TO FIGHT

Col. Roosevelt's Wounded Son Is Able to Take Walks.

PARIS, May 9.—Capt. Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded by shell fragments on March 7, has sufficiently recovered to take walks.

He says he is feeling finely and wants to return to the front, but it is uncertain when he will be discharged from the hospital.

WHEN ALL SO-CO-NY MOTOR GASOLINE
STANDARD IN QUALITY
LOOK FOR THE RED WHITE AND BLUE SO-CO-NY SIGN
POLARINE
the oil that crowds out friction and seals in power
Standard Oil Co. of New York

SUFFRAGE BATTLE IN SENATE PUT OFF

Advocates of Measure Faced Sure Defeat With Four of Supporters Absent.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Facing certain defeat at this time if any effort were made to press for passage the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution nationalizing woman suffrage, the proponents of the measure to-day determined to recede from their promise to inaugurate the final fight to-morrow in the Senate. The postponement is indefinite, although presumably it may be taken up again in the present session.

Last week when a motion was offered to make the Anthony amendment the unfinished business of the Senate with an agreement to vote May 10 Chairman Jones (N. M.) of the Woman Suffrage Committee gave notice that he would move to take the matter up Friday.

Since that time the supporters of suffrage have been mustering their full strength to obtain a victorious showdown to-morrow. It was found out today that four of the Senators favoring suffrage would find it impossible to be present to-morrow or to obtain the necessary "pairs" to insure success of the resolution.

Senator Jones said he would take the floor to-morrow and announce formally the postponement of this action.

The National Woman's party to-night gave out a statement addressed by Col. Roosevelt to the Republican members of the Senate. Col. Roosevelt said:

"I would not venture to write you on any ordinary matter of legislation, but this affects our citizenship as a whole in this great war. Many of the old world nations already have put their women on a footing of political equality with their men.

"We ought not to be behind hand, and surely if there is any country in the world fit and ready for full democracy among both its men and its women it is this country. Our women at this moment are giving their sons and husbands, their time, their money and their service for the war. They are doing exactly as much as the men are doing.

"I believe most earnestly, as you know, that the enjoyment of right should be predicated on the performance of duty. But the women of America are doing their duty just as much as the men and they should receive the same rights as the men.

"It seems to me that the spirit of every great deed of Abraham Lincoln's, the spirit that directed his whole course in life, is precisely the spirit in which we are working for this amendment, and I do most earnestly hope that every Republican Senator will see his way clear to vote for it."

SENATE BOOSTS NAVY FUNDS.

Ordnance Appropriation is Raised $6,000,000.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Additional appropriations of about $200,000,000 have been added by the Senate Naval Affairs sub-committee to the naval appropriation bill, which carried appropriations of $1,358,000,000, as it passed the House. Of the increases about $120,000,000 are for naval ordnance.

The sub-committee recommended increase of the $24,184,000 appropriation for ordnance and ordnance stores by $6,375,000; addition of $45,357,000 to the House appropriation of $48,509,000 for new batteries for ships; increase of $34,520,000 to the House appropriation of $39,259,000 for ammunition for vessels; increase of the House appropriation for torpedoes and appliances from $1,000,000 to $11,000,000 and addition of $13,000,000 to the House appropriation of $50,000,000 for reserve ordnance supplies.

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Made to conform to the body without undue stretching. Exceptionally well made, and modestly priced.

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Knee-length sleeveless models, made of good quality cross-bar Madras. At one dollar they are wonderful value. *Main