

AVIATION PLANS
INSURE AIR CONTROL

Double Number of Planes
Now in Service of Allies
by Next August

Washington, March 21.—The United States, by the act of Congress, will have the largest number of battle planes now in use by Germany, England and France, aviation officials declare. While officials of the airplane program are two months behind the original schedule and contending that the United States planes have been overadvertised, a vast work has been done. There will be no 100,000 planes this year, and the figure by late August will not run up to 40,000, 30,000 or even 20,000 planes. But it will be according to production reports, so vast a number as to give Allied superiority in the air. Training planes are now going into service in smaller and lighter than the combat and bombing planes and easier of production. Aviation men explained that the delay has been considerable. But in their own defense they suggested that perhaps their schedule had been over-ambitious and that they have been the subject of impossible demands and predictions by the unknown.

Treason Witness
May Have Vanished

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bert, relative to the authorship of certain articles in the Tageblatt and Sonntagblatt, which is the Sunday issue of the Tageblatt. Herbert had identified various copies of the papers in which the alleged overt acts were alleged to have been committed by the defendants. He testified that he as a reporter covered the carryings-on of German soldiers—their meetings, balls and so forth. The witness said Werner wrote editorials, while Darrow clipped papers and translated the news into German and wrote war and foreign news. He testified that "sometimes Werner and sometimes Darrow wrote the headlines that ran all the way across the top of the front page." Captions to stories, he said, were written by the men writing the stories. He said the papers were not furnished with news of any of the press associations or bureaus and had no Washington correspondent.

Government Held Down

Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest Harvey tried to have the witness testify as to the authorship of the articles appearing in the various issues of the papers complained of. After argument between counsel Judge Dickinson decided that the witness could answer only "yes" or "no" as to whether he knew of the authorship. The witness answered "no."

There then followed a struggle on the part of United States District Attorney Kane and Mr. Harvey to formulate questions that would bring further light on this question. Herbert mentioned that he had no "positive knowledge" as to whether Mr. Kane was of the opinion that the witness had a misconception of that term. Both he and Mr. Harvey put several questions, the objections to which were sustained by the court. No further identification of authorship could be gotten from the witness.

Government Scores
The Government scored, however, when Mr. Herbert identified corrections in handwriting on several sheets of "copy" paper. He said they were made by Darrow and Werner. These sheets had pasted upon them clippings from other German papers to which were made additions or changes.

Mr. Kane indicated yesterday in his address to the jury that these sheets are the most important evidence to be introduced. It is contended that corrections and changes were made to make dispatches from abroad friendly to the German cause and obstructive to that of the United States.

William Ferguson, a writer at the Philadelphia Postoffice, testified as to weighing bundles of Tageblatts on certain dates complained of. Robert King said a letter carrier from Station J, Nineteenth street and Fairmount avenue, testified that Werner has lived at 2318 Cambridge street for the last seven years. He told of delivering mail to Werner and his family.

John B. McAllister, a letter carrier from the West Park station, testified he delivered mail to Darrow and his family at 6145 Jefferson street from August, 1916, to February, 1917. After that McAllister's route was changed. On cross-examination Mr. Gray asked the witness as to Darrow's reputation among the neighbors, but an objection was sustained.

Weights of mail stationed in the Postoffice Building testified today that between April 6 and September 10, 1917, they handled copies of the Philadelphia Tageblatt which had been mailed to out-of-town subscribers. During that time a state of war already existed between this country and Germany.

Y. L. Bonner, a mail weigher, testified that he had weighed copies of the Philadelphia Tageblatt which were meant for out-of-town distribution. One of the dates on which he weighed copies of the German language newspaper was August 6, 1917. It was on that day that the Tageblatt published a dispatch which was headed in German as follows: Professor Joseph Does Not Take the YANKEE BLUFF

American Preparations for War
Ambassador Bagdasarian England That We Will Send Ten Million Men
The Government will contend that this dispatch was one of the many false dispatches which were "manufactured" by the editors in their offices.

Other copies of the Philadelphia Tageblatt containing alleged seditious articles were weighed in the Postoffice on September 7, 1917. On that date a two-line paragraph appeared in that newspaper in which President Wilson was referred to as "The Promoter." Under that title there appeared the following: "President Wilson regrets that he cannot go to the front with the troops. He do so."

Testimony relating to sending of the Tageblatt through the mails was given by E. W. Alexander, chief mailing clerk in the Postoffice; William Ferguson and Y. L. Bonner.

The first witness today was Todd Daniel, who during the Government's investigation of the publication of alleged treasonable articles in the Tageblatt was connected with the Department of Justice in this city. Daniel is now associated with Mr. Kane in the prosecution of treason and similar cases.

Mr. Daniel testified that he was in the possession of the Tageblatt on the evening of September 10, 1917, when that place was raided. He identified several slips of copy paper and writings which had been prepared by the Government agents in the inlaytype machines. After the raid officers Mr. Daniel said, all inlaytype machines which were at that place in that operation were ordered removed.

LIBERTY BELL TO TOUR NATION
FOR THIRD LOAN, COUNCILS PLAN

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be introduced and passed in time to place the loans on the bond market in June. Police Boat Crew Ask Increase
Mr. Gaffney introduced in Common Council bills for increasing salaries of pilots, engineers, firemen and deck hands of the police boats, and of five positions in the Electrical Bureau. The police boat employes ask a flat increase of \$180 a year.

Another salary-raising measure introduced provides increases in the Electrical Bureau as follows: Manager, \$2750 to \$2700; assistant manager, \$2200 to \$2100; electrical engineer, \$2000 to \$2500; chief lighting inspector and chief operator, each \$1800 to \$2000.

The manager for whom an \$450 increase is asked is Eric J. Patton, son of State Senator Edward W. Patton, Vice leader of the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Political changes in councilmanic rules with a view to letting down the bars to easy methods of financing have been planned by Vane followers in Councils, and whether or not they will be forced to show their hand at today's session depends upon the attitude of Penrose followers and independent members seeking to retain the two-thirds majority rule.

A campaign to nullify the rule, which for forty years has stood as a safeguard of the City Treasury, is being conducted by Vane lawyers, headed by Chairman Gaffney, of Councils Finance Committee. If their plans are not altered, future appropriation bills will be passed by a bare majority and the whole question finally dragged into the courts in mandamus proceedings.

Removal of an agreement between factions was taken by Council today. The Vane steering committee, who contend that the old rules will be the subject of a series of attacks with a view to maintaining the rule, and the majority vote now in the lower chamber. Penrose followers and independent members assert themselves to be ready to defend the two-thirds rule either on the floor of Council or in court proceedings, which appear likely no matter what opinion is handed down by City Solicitor Connolly.

No matter what action relative to rules is taken by Council today, the \$250,000 bill passed two weeks ago to provide Mayor Smith with \$100,000 for four months' purposes, and the necessary money to pay President Lenon, of Select Council, his \$4000 salary as secretary of the Pennsylvania Bridge Commission, is still pending in the House.

Without the necessary two-thirds vote there is little hope of putting through the \$20,000 fee and expense item for William Draper Lewis in connection with the drawing of the lease between

WAR FINANCE BILL
PASSED BY HOUSE

Vote Is 369 to 2 on Measure
Creating Agency to Supply
Aid to Industries

Washington, March 21.—The war finance corporation bill, creating a Federal agency for financing war industries during the continuation of the conflict, was passed by the House today after four days of debate. The bill, which has been described as the "most revolutionary piece of legislation ever passed on by an American Congress," differed from the measure approved by the Senate last week in only two particulars.

Under the Senate bill the corporation is permitted to issue bonds up to \$1,000,000,000 while the House measure restricts the amount to \$2,000,000,000. The membership of the capital securities committee is limited to five by the House, while the Senate placed the number at seven.

The vote was 369 to 2, those voting against the measure being Representatives La Follette of Washington, and Mason of Illinois.

The bill, as sent to the capital by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, was radically altered by the House before being passed. Secretary McAdoo wanted the directors of the corporation and of the securities committee appointed by himself with the approval of the President. Instead they will be named by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate. In seventeen cases where the House increased the membership of the "Treasury" appeared in the original draft, they were stricken out by the House.

The House bill permits the corporation to make advances and loans to other than financial institutions, while the Senate bill confines these to banks. The House increased the membership of the capital issues committee from five to seven members.

While the bill authorizes great powers to be restricted far more than he desires. The House committee struck out fourteen of the seventeen specific powers he asked.

The bill will go to conference immediately, and it is believed the jointly approved measure will be in the hands of the President for his approval early next week. Leaders believe the corporation will be appointed about the time the next Liberty Loan campaign opens.

The main differences between the House and Senate bills is that the bill of the House permits the corporation to make advances and loans to other than financial institutions, while the Senate bill confines these to banks. The House increased the membership of the capital issues committee from five to seven members.

PROPERTY SEIZURE
BILL GIVEN SENATE

President's Measure Referred
to Committee—Will Be
Great Opposition

Washington, March 21.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, this afternoon introduced the bill sent to Congress yesterday by the War Department giving the President practically blanket powers to take over all real and personal property in the United States.

The measure was referred back to the Military Affairs Committee for investigation. Indications were that it would meet with the greatest opposition because of the almost unlimited scope of the powers it confers upon the President.

Senator Chamberlain stated in the Senate that he introduced it "at the request of the War Department." Among other bills on which action was sought in the Senate was the resolution providing for registration under the draft of all young men who have become twenty-one since the 8th of last June; another providing that officers in field service shall receive the same compensation of quarters as those not in field service; another suspending certain restrictions on the purchase of military supplies with several of minor importance, which the department requires to be put out of details of its program without delay.

The new policy of publicity concerning the progress of the war, therefore, gives no aid and comfort to the Germans. It should be essentially reassuring to the Allies. It establishes the fact that the war will not be won by the submarine. The German people must realize from the official figures now being revealed that practical barbarity cannot bring victory to the Hohenzollerns. The autocrats of Germany are proven to have sacrificed Germany's honor once more in vain.

HARMONY LOOMS IN G. O. P. RANKS;
PENROSE MAY SUBMIT TO NEW SLATE

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they determine whether they want Porter or McNair, the other will retire in favor of the one selected.

Elshu Kent Kane May Run
It was also reported at the "dry" headquarters that in all probability Elshu Kent Kane, one of the leading federation workers in McKean County, would be a Democratic candidate for Congress next fall on a strictly "dry" platform.

A move to fortify the Republican party against a "bolt" after the coming State primary election and to insure that the defeated gubernatorial aspirant will abide by the decision of the people at that election is being sponsored by David H. Lane, the veteran political leader of this city. He wants to see that Republicans "stick to their guns" lest a Democrat slip into the Governor's mansion as a result of Republican factionalism.

Neither Senator Sprout nor O'Neil could be reached today. Close friends of Sprout say that in a speech at Swarthmore Saturday night, when a reception will be tendered him, he will set forth the chief points of his platform and will go on record as not being a candidate after the primaries unless he is nominated.

There was a meeting of progressives who favor Senator Sprout at the Belmont-Stratford last night. Sprout was absent but a reception in his brief address. Among those present were Mercutio Appaiser John J. Cronk, the last chairman of the Philadelphia committee of the Washington party; Representative Thomas Robinson, of Greensburg; Clarence D. Antrim, of the Thirty-second Ward; James Benn and Maklstrat Robert Carson.

Thomas J. Robins, of the Eighth Ward, a personal friend of former President Roosevelt, was urged to run for Congress next fall, and the nomination of the Progressive will be tendered him. Many Vane and Penrose followers also favor Robins for the place made vacant by Scott's candidacy for Lieutenant Governor. Thomas J. Robins, of Noble, Montgomery County, who came within a few votes of defeating Congressman-at-large M. F. of Pittsburgh, was mentioned as a fitting nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

GERMAN-MADE GOGGLES
MENACE TO U. S. FLIERS
Major John Purroy Mitchell's Suspicions Lead to Ban on Foes' Manufacture

San Diego, Cal., March 21.—Airplane goggles, manufactured by a German firm in this country, and heretofore used extensively in the American air service, have been banished from the Rockwell Field Signal Corps aviation school. An investigation made by Major John Purroy Mitchell, formerly Mayor of New York, disclosed the startling fact that the goggles were so constructed that they formed a menace to the flier wearing them. Major Mitchell, commander of the Rockwell field school, issued an order calling for the destruction of all such goggles in use at North Island. They were replaced by goggles of American manufacture.

It's better to be safe than to be sorry. Arrange for Holmes Protection now.

Major Mitchell became suspicious of the German-made goggles when he attempted to make a landing with an airplane several days ago. He found that he could not judge his distance correctly. He then tried a landing without the goggles and found that he had guessed the distance correctly.

Green Gold Brooches
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A popular one of the fashionable green gold is a neat open-work effect, with a diamond of good size—\$24.
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

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Maybe you never have been, but you are running pretty long chances if your property is not protected by Holmes.
When you have Holmes Service, electricity guards your premises against illegal entry. In addition, our system insures the early discovery of leaks, fires, and other damaging irregularities.
It's better to be safe than to be sorry. Arrange for Holmes Protection now.
HOLMES
ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE COMPANY
812 CHESTNUT ST. Walnut 611, Main 1290

Will Blockade Dutch
Ports, Boche Threat

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they were taken over by the navy. With the proclamation went a statement from the President, indicating clearly that Holland had "let the devil and the deep sea" had undoubtedly been launched upon an agreement by the threat of Germany. He showed how the Dutch Government, under temporary agreement for using Dutch ships in Belgian and Switzerland relief work, had been unable to fulfill her part, evidently because of the Boche's threats to torpedo ships leaving Holland.

With the ships now actually in possession of the United States and the Allies little time will be lost in putting them in the trans-Atlantic transport service. American naval crews were at once available for manning them, as the bureaus of operations and navigation planned this matter carefully in advance.

Actual seizure was accomplished about 7 o'clock last night, and as far as reports here show no difficulty was encountered. The Dutch will be paid for the ships under the terms of international law.

In making his statement as to seizing the ships, the President pointed out fully that Holland had acted under the shadow of the hampering German influence and emphasized that this Government is entirely friendly to the Netherlands. She will get food supplies as originally proposed, and besides the return to Holland because of an agreement recently made for such return.

New York, March 21.—Two hundred members of the naval reserve and ten customs inspectors today boarded Government craft in New York harbor and were taken out to Dutch ships lying at different piers and inlets, and the business of transferring forty-six ships to the American mercantile marine was begun. The entire work of taking over the Dutch ships being in charge of the Navy Department.

As soon as each Dutch ship was boarded by a commissioned officer and a squad of men, the Holland sailors were lined on deck and the American flag raised with singing ceremony at the taffrail where the orange, white and blue flag of the Netherlands had previously flown.

The work of taking over the Dutch ships began at 9:20 o'clock. At that hour two special motorboats and two special tugs left the battery sea wall and proceeded to Ellis Island. On the island were 240 men of the 1st Reserve and 150 customs inspectors. All these were evenly distributed on the four craft.

SEIZURES OFFSET
TEN MONTHS' SINKINGS

(Written for the United Press)
New York, March 21.—Seizure today of 1,000,000 tons of idle Dutch shipping by the Allies means the present net losses due to the submarine.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY
SAFE!

MANN'S
Loose-Leaf LEDGERS
have bound book security. Safe under a Yale Lock. Only the person holding the key may remove the leaves.
Mann's Loose Leaf Forms save time, labor and expense.
A partial list of stock forms:
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Herbert E. Blake, Successor
THE NEW EDISON
The one phonograph which can be made to play all makes of records perfectly.

Walnut and Eleventh
"The Home of The New Edison"

Centralize the Responsibility
In equipping naval and military forces, in the operation of railroads and other vital enterprises, the Government has recognized the cardinal importance of pinning responsibility on a small group.
STEELE SERVICE
in industrial building extends to manufacturers these same advantages of centralized control.
A single co-ordinate organization, fitting building design to manufacturing requirements, construction, both this is the vital element of Steele success.
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in War Time
In war time our output of motor cars is reduced, because the Government relies upon the Packard factory for motors and other important war material.
But the need for dependable transportation was never so great.
Whatever the number of Twin Six cars we can produce, they reflect unswerving devotion to an ideal—to build the best we know and always better than before.
Their quality is guarded and upheld by the same organization which for 19 years has never lost sight of those essential elements which are the foundation stones of Packard character.
This season's enclosed carriages are all strikingly new designs. The lines, finish and appointments set a higher standard for motor vehicles. The verdict of competent critics is that these latest Twin Six carriages mark an important step in that advancement and leadership which have been and will continue to be consistently Packard.
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