

give the Postmaster-General drastic powers of censorship, rejecting Senator Borah's motion to strike out the clause.

An amendment by Senator La Follette, rejected, 65 to 9, would have modified the export embargo provision so as to prohibit the President from embargoing shipments unless the prohibited articles were needed in this country, and to forbid the use of embargo power to enforce any neutralization to participate in the war.

ONLY SIX SENATORS VOTED AGAINST BILL. Senators Borah, France, Gronna, La Follette, Sherman and Vardaman voted against the bill on its final passage.

During the food debate to-day Senator Gronna declared the allies had called on the United States to furnish 600,000,000 bushels of grain this year. He did not state the source of his information on the Senate floor, but privately to senators he established its authenticity.

Senators voting to restore the censorship section were: Democrats—Buchanan, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hollis, Hustings, James, Jones, of New Mexico; Kendrick, King, Kirby, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Walsh, Williams, Wolcott—26.

Republicans—Cott, Hale, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Poindexter, Sterling, Wadsworth—3.

Those voting against restoring it were: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Broussard, Chamberlain, Gore, Harwick, Lewis, McKellar, Phelan, Pittman, Reed, Salisbury, Shafer, Shields, Smith, of Arizona; Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman—21.

Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Gronna, Harding, Johnson, of California; Jones, of Washington; Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, New Page, Sherman, Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Watson—27.

Senators voting to strike out the prohibition amendment were: Democrats—Buchanan, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Harwick, Hollis, Hustings, James, Jones, of New Mexico; King, Lewis, Newlands, Overman, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Salisbury, Simmons, Smith, of Arizona; Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Stone, Thomas, Underwood—26.

Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cott, Dillingham, Fall, France, Frelinghuysen, Harding, Johnson, of California; Kellogg, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McLean, Nelson, New, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weeks—21.

Those voting against striking it out were: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Gore, Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Martin, Myers, Phelan, Pittman, Shafer, Sheppard, Shields, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Vardaman, Walsh, Williams, Wolcott—21.

Republicans—Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Gallinger, Gronna, Hale, Jones, of Washington; Kenyon, McCumber, Pace, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend—19.

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French Lose 17 Ships in Three-Month Period

PARIS, May 14.—Seventeen French merchantmen were sunk by German submarines during February, March and April, according to an official statement issued to-day. During the same period nine French vessels were attacked by underwater craft, but made their escape.

No armed merchantmen have fallen prey to the U-boats. The statement says: "Statistics for the first three months of Germany's unrestricted submarine war as far as they concern the French merchant marine, show the following results: "January—sunk, 4; attacked and escaped, 1.

"March—sunk, 5; attacked and escaped, 2. "April—sunk, 8; attacked and escaped, 6.

"Armed merchantmen have in every case escaped from submarines. "During this period French patrol boats have had twelve engagements with submarines, French hydroplanes have fought them thirteen times, and there have been sixteen engagements between armed merchantmen and submarines."

It is noted that action be withheld until the food bill was taken up. He said the Thomas amendment would paralyze fixed commercial channels and might do more harm than good.

"We should regulate these pirates," he said, "but not destroy the usual market places, which have a legitimate use. Let us go after these men who are speculating in food, but not destroy established means of distribution."

A motion by Senator Harding to lay the Thomas amendment on the table was carried, 54 to 23. Then a motion to reconsider carried without a roll call, and opened the debate again.

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, offered an amendment to the Thomas amendment providing that actual and legitimate future trading should not be prohibited when physical delivery of products traded in was accomplished in settlements.

Immediate action to check speculation was urged by Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi.

"I never understood," he said, "how the people stand for being despoiled by a lot of gamblers, in whose interests the exchanges are run." He said he favored, but would not propose, extending the Thomas amendment to suspend cotton as well as foodstuff exchanges.

Senator Smith, of Georgia, thought the Senate would take up food control legislation after it disposes of the espionage bill and believed it better to wait until then and have full consideration.

Senator Thomas replied he did not doubt there was plenty of food in the country, but that the pressing question was legislation to enable the ordinary man to get his share.

The amendment then was rejected by the vote of 49 to 21.

WATER PRESSURE NOW INADEQUATE (Continued from First Page)

A considerable extension of the fire limits to more closely conform to the newly established city boundary on the west, and including the mercantile district in South Richmond, and an ordinance prescribing standard allowable loads in floors and roof construction, are constructive amendments that have been passed with reference to the building laws.

Interviews were had with Mayor Ansley, members of the Administrative Board and special committees of Council, operative heads of the various municipal departments concerned, president of the Civic Association, and other influential citizens, all with a view to securing the necessary cooperation to bring about immediate action towards the carrying out of the two following recommendations, which are imperative in order to correct hazardous conditions that might otherwise result in disaster of serious proportions:

First—The immediate employment of an expert water works consulting engineer to solve the problem of rearranging the services and providing supply mains of adequate capacity to properly serve the high value districts.

Second—Remodel the fire alarm headquarters and provide the necessary headquarters apparatus to insure adequate and reliable service.

Respectfully submitted, W. E. MALLALIEU, General Manager, GEORGE W. BOOTH, Chief Engineer, R. D. HARVEY, Chairman, E. G. PIEPER, C. H. POST, C. A. LUDLUM, C. B. PERKINS, GUSTAVUS RENAK, JR., FRED A. HUBBARD, WHITNEY PALACHE, H. W. LETTON, W. GERWIG, Committee on Fire Prevention.

CONGRESS TALKS, WHILE NATION AWAITS ACTION

Thirty-Ninth Day After War With Germany Is Declared, Program Hardly Touched.

PRESSING NEED FOR HASTE Those to Whom Have Been Communicated Appeals by British and French Missions Impressed With Need of More Accomplishments.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The United States has been at war with Germany thirty-nine days, and practically all the measures to defeat her in the world's battle for humanity and civilization still are in the talking stage in Congress.

The actual accomplishments since President Wilson convened the special war session on April 2 have been passage of the resolution declaring a state of war with Germany, and enactment of the \$7,000,000,000 loan law.

Those who predicted Congress would provide the nation with the means for making war successfully and adjourn by June now have extended their estimates to the middle of August.

Pressed for speed by the administration on one side, and on the other by constituencies at home demanding action, Congress faces many big things to do and quickly, if the aid of the United States in the world war is to be of its full value.

The immediate pressing need of the aid the United States can give the allies is best known to the President and his closest advisers, who have heard from the heads of the French and British missions. Those to whom it has been communicated have been impressed with the necessity of more accomplishments.

GENERAL DEBATE IN HOUSE TO CLOSE THIS AFTERNOON General debate in the House will close at 4 o'clock to-morrow, and the bill probably will be brought to a final vote before the end of the week.

The committee hopes to put through most of its proposals without important amendment, for the opposition has scattered its fire against many individual sections, and has developed a concerted attack on only a few of them. When the measure goes over to the Senate, however, many changes are expected.

Representative Longworth, Republican, made a long defense of the bill to-day for the committee, reiterating that while there were some inequalities, passage was necessary to give the needed war revenue. He declared 55 per cent of the taxes proposed would fall upon the wealthy or those of moderate means.

Representative Meeker predicted that enactment of the proposed postal increases would mean the end of national circulation for daily papers, and Representative Madden attacked the new rate schedule as "the most unjust tax ever imposed by a government."

Chairman Moon presented two amendments to cut down the proposed rates. Representative McCormick suggested that the whole schedule should be rewritten, so that the levies would fall on publications in proportion to their incomes.

Representative McCormick also criticized the income tax section of the bill, and declared the proposed excess profits taxes were oppressive and unjust. He predicted that the measure as a whole would work immeasurable harm to industry.

Spokesmen for newspapers and periodicals, large and small, and from all parts of the country, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to-day to attack the measure and condemn the war revenue bill provision which would create a zone system with greatly increased rates for second-class mail matter. They declared if the measure went into effect, many publications would be compelled to suspend.

Don C. Seitz, of the New York Newspaper Publishers Association, said the proposed increase was not a war tax, but an effort to further repress and embarrass the newspaper industry. He told the committee there already had been a big slump in business, which, if it continued, would paralyze the newspapers. The publishers, he added, were not seeking special favors, but wanted to be placed on the same level with people engaged in other business.

Arthur Dunn, speaking for the smaller newspapers of the country, said they could not stand the increase in postal rates with the increased cost of print paper, and that many would be compelled to go out of business if the bill was enacted.

A similar view of the situation was taken by Arthur J. Baldwin, of New York, vice-president of the Associated Business Publishers, Incorporated, and representing 300 trade and business periodicals.

J. A. Moore, of New York, representing the Periodical Publishing Association, composed of eighty-six of the leading magazines, said the increase would mean an added expenditure of more than \$3,700,000 in postage to members of that organization. A number of representatives of various groups of printers' associations are also to appear.

This morning's session was devoted to hearing protests against the proposed taxes on chewing gum, bonds and amusements. Representatives of theatrical interests suggested that cabaret performances be included in the list of taxable amusements, and urged that a tax be imposed on ticket sellers in an effort to stop that practice.

POSTAL RATES SECTION MAY UNDERGO BIG CHANGE

Proposed Increase on Newspapers and Magazines Results in Bitter Opposition.

DEFLECTION IN COMMITTEE Several Representatives Join in Attack, Which Proceeds While Large Delegation of Publishers Is Before Senate Committee to Protest.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Opponents of the Ways and Means Committee's proposal greatly to increase postal rates on newspapers and magazines showed such a strength during debate on the war tax bill to-day that it appeared likely the postal section of the measure would be one of the few to be materially modified before passage.

The attack brought the first deflection from the ranks of the committee itself, which had whose members, of both parties, have consistently urged its passage unmodified. Just before adjournment to-night Representative Sloan, a Republican committeeman, told the House that while he would stand behind every other provision in the measure, he could not support a postal increase amounting to "a punitive expedition against newspapers and magazines."

Representatives Madden, of Illinois, and McCormick, of Illinois; Meeker, of Missouri; Republicans, and Moon, of Tennessee, Democrat, and chairman of the Postal Committee, joined in the attack, which proceeded while a large delegation of publishers was telling the Senate Finance Committee that enactment of the proposed increases would force many publications out of business.

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REGULAR ARMY ORDERED UP TO FULL WAR STRENGTH

Organization of Forty-Four New Regiments Will Begin To-Day, With New Efforts at Recruiting.

MUST ENLIST 116,455 MEN Officials Confident That Full Number Will Have Been Enrolled as War-Time Volunteers Before June 15. Expansion Post at Fort Myer.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Orders to bring the regular army to its full war strength of 232,000 men were announced to-day by the War Department. Organization of forty-four new regiments will begin to-morrow, with further efforts to stimulate recruiting and bring in the 116,455 men needed to fill up the ranks.

Since April 1 67,442 men have been accepted, and officials are confident that the full number will have been enrolled as war-time volunteers before June 15.

Expansion of the army will be accomplished by converting each existing battalion into a full regiment.

In the Southeastern Department the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth infantry will be raised at Chickamauga Park, Ga. The Seventeenth infantry, now divided between Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga., will be one of the three to be expanded to form these new regiments. Guard duty at the Georgia war prison camps will be taken over by companies of war prison barracks guards, now being formed. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third cavalry also will be raised at Chickamauga.

Syracuse, N. Y., will be the largest single expansion post. There the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Infantry Regiments and the Fifteenth Field Artillery will be raised. At least three infantry regiments now on the border will be sent immediately to Syracuse for expansion, but the regiments assigned have not been announced.

Other points in the Eastern Department assigned as expansion posts are Fort Myer, Va., where a battalion of regular field artillery will be converted into the Twelfth Field Artillery; Gettysburg National Park, where the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Infantry Regiments will be raised; and Montauk Point, L. I., where the Nineteenth and Twentieth Field Artillery will be raised.

In the Central Department the Fortieth and Forty-first Infantry will be raised at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Forty-third and Forty-fourth at Fort Douglas, Utah; the Tenth and Eleventh Field Artillery and the Twentieth and Twenty-first Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kans., and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Field Artillery at Sparta, Wis.

In the Southern Department the Thirtieth and Fourteenth Field Artillery will be raised at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fourth Infantry and the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Field Artillery will be raised at points in the department to be designated by the department commander.

In the Western Department the Forty-fourth Infantry will be raised at Vancouver barracks, Washington. The Sixth-second and Sixty-third Infantry will be raised at San Francisco and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Quartermaster officers already have been assigned to construct necessary quarters at the points named, and a large number of regular army officers have been ordered up for promotion preparatory to taking advanced grades. The movement of troops from the Southern Department to carry out the orders will begin at once.

THEY MUST BE FILLED In addition to the new regiments to be raised at each point, the remaining portion of each existing regiment, which is divided to furnish a nucleus of officers and men for the new unit, must be filled up again to war strength. Thus, at Syracuse there will be twelve full regiments of infantry, and two regiments of artillery. In all, probably 30,000 men must be taken care of at that point. At Chickamauga, there will be nine regiments of infantry, and four of cavalry, or more than a full infantry division.

Orders have not been issued as yet for the expansion of the other arms of the service, such as the Engineers, Signal Corps, Coast Artillery and Hospital Corps. They will be announced shortly.

When the expansion is complete, the regular army will have seven full divisions, including the four infantry and two cavalry divisions regarded as essentially troops of the mobile army. A full war strength division is maintained in the Philippines, and additional force in the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaii.

Another step expected soon is the order for the organization of regiments of regular heavy field artillery, troops attached to no divisional organization, but under the orders of corps commanders, who employ the large caliber howitzers, with which the regiments are equipped as the emergency of the battle front dictate. At least four regiments of this type must be provided, one for each infantry division.

Expansion of the regular service also will call for the appointment in the near future of eighteen or more general officers.

Neither has been issued as yet for the regular war mobilization of the National Guard. The War Department is understood to be awaiting action by Congress on the administration of the project for army building mapped out would compel a revision of the plans in many respects.

TO BRING NATIONAL GUARD INTO FEDERAL SERVICE WASHINGTON, May 14.—With 40,000 men from the homes of the nation under canvas to-night, training as leaders of the new national army, things begin to take on the appearance of a vast war camp.

At sixteen camps, covering the nation from coast to coast, to-morrow will begin a three-and-one-half-months' course of training for the men picked to lead the nation's legions into battle. Each camp has a personnel of from 2,500 to 2,500.

With telegrams to the War Department indicating that the camps are getting under way with military precision and dispatch, the government to-day moved rapidly toward other plans.

War Department officials let it be known late this afternoon that plans were under way to bring the National Guard into the Federal service immediately.

Here is what the War Department intends to do: 1. Put under training forthwith 750,000 men of the regular army and National Guard as rapidly as possible.

2. Have the training of these troops under way by August 1, when the first increments of the conscriptive army will begin to pour in. Also there will be ready by this time the 40,000 officers whose training begins to-morrow. They will take over the leadership of the selective army.

At the Army War College to-night details of this general plan were being worked out.

STRAIGHT CONScription WILL BE RESORTED TO IN THE CASE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. Straight conscription will be resorted to in the case of the National Guard. This was indicated in high quarters at the War Department to-day. Each conscription district in the country will be forced to supply its quota of 300 to bring the guard to its war strength of approximately 320,000.

Plans of the War Department to-night called for more than 100 camps, dotting the country from coast to coast, within the next three months.

Heavy work in selecting sites for these camps is now being done by the Southern Department, which is under command of Major-General Leonard Wood.

The greater part of the regular army, now largely concentrated on the Mexican border, will be transferred to other parts of the country, leaving the patrol of the Rio Grande to cavalry divisions of both regulars and guardsmen.

The guardsmen, some 60,000 of whom are now either mobilized at their State camps or engaged in police duties, will soon be mustered into the Federal service.

The militia regiments will be mobilized at their State camps and then will be moved to Federal camps, according to the present plans. Under these plans other officers being worked out by the Army War College to-night will be completely trained and ready for service in from nine months to a year.

MORE GERMAN DECEIT

They Are Using 80 N Calls and Landed Open Boats to Decoy Allied

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 14.—80 N calls and open boats loaded with men are being used by German submarines to decoy allied ships to their destruction, according to British ship masters in port here. So many ships have been decoyed in this manner that the British have ordered captains to buy no heed to such calls in certain zones, as they are patrolled by boats sent out to intercept ships and men in distress. Captains say that to pay no heed to calls for help is the hardest of their many difficult tasks.

GUARDSMAN IS KILLED His Two Companions Probably Fatally Hurt When Their Signal Car Struck Dog.

ROANOKE, Va., May 14.—Lieutenant E. L. Eubank, Company K, West Virginia National Guard, was instantly killed and Lieutenant George C. Pratt and signal maintainer Zack Price were probably fatally injured when the signal motor car on which they were riding struck a dog near Deacons, W. Va., on the Norfolk and Western Railway, at 9:45 o'clock this morning.

The remains of Lieutenant Eubank were taken to Welsh, W. Va., and the two injured men were taken to a hospital in that city.

Ribberles Reported. A diamond ring, valued at \$150, was stolen from the room occupied by J. E. Leake at 78 North Twenty-sixth Street, Sunday afternoon, he reported to the police yesterday.

J. E. Turner, 1012 East Clay Street, reported the loss of two gold hat pins from his room, and L. Wolf, 1700 East Broad Street, missed a lady's watch taken from his person, at his place of business, May 12.

Fined for Gambling. A fine of \$20 and costs was yesterday assessed against Pio Clampi, charged with keeping a gambling house on Second Street road when the case was heard before Justice Crutchfield in Police Court.

Regulation Honored. Governor Stuart yesterday honored a requisition from the Governor of Ohio for Floyd E. Kohlman, alias Fred E. Coleman, who is wanted in Hamilton County, Ohio, on a charge of forgery. Kohlman is in jail in Norfolk.

Red Cross Rally. There will be a Red Cross rally at the Barton Heights schoolhouse to-night at 8:30 o'clock. Henry W. Anderson, general chairman of the Richmond chapter of the American Red Cross, will make an address. Mr. Anderson has recently visited the battle fronts in Europe and will give an account of conditions existing there. The public is cordially invited. No collection will be made.

'Tention, Soldiers! You'll need a Steamer Trunk or a Suit Case to take along to camp.

They're here. Steamer Trunks, \$6.00 to \$16.50.

Suit Cases, \$2.00 up. Safety Razor sets, Khaki Shirts, Easy Shoes—all here.

Don't Throw Away That Old Hat! Until We Give It Our Post-Warrest. Old hats are "what nots" look like new after being cleaned and reshaped by the "Schloss Method."

WITKINS, Hatter, 822 E. Broad, Mail Orders a Specialty. Ran. 2535.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

The Service of the Union When the United States issues its great war loan the services of the Union Bank of Richmond will be at the disposal of all who are interested in subscribing. Meanwhile, the Union will be pleased to furnish information and particulars about the loan.

The Union Bank of Richmond 1104 East Main Street.

This New Invention Has No Coined Name It is known by its inventor's name. Simply ask to hear THE NEW EDISON the instrument which Re-Creates music. We will be glad to play for you.

C. B. Haynes & Co. Broad at Second, Richmond, Va.

Senator Kirby, of Arkansas, supporting the Thomas amendment, denounced food speculators as "parasites."

Senator Smith, of South Carolina,

Ernest Carter, colored, charged with housebreaking, was sent on to the grand jury when arraigned before Justice Crutchfield in police court yesterday morning. Carter is alleged to have entered the residence of Thomas Kenny, 734 North Fifth Street.

QUIT COFFEE and try INSTANT POSTUM for a while! (THEN YOU'LL SMILE) There's a Reason

Montague Mfg. Co. S. W. Corner Tenth and Main STAIN, BLINDS, DOORS, FRAMES. Schwarzschild Brothers. Bracelet Watches. Our tremendous Watch patronage has been merited by the standard of dependability and service. We are showing the new styles and shapes in BRACELET WATCHES, \$12.50 and upward. Schwarzschild Brothers. Richmond's Leading Jewelers, Second and Broad Sts.

Joseph H. Choate Dies at His Home in New York (Continued from First Page) State, the New York City and the American Bar Associations. Choate's political career practically began in 1870, when he took the stump for Fremont. From that time on he has been active in every political campaign, and he was one of the most active members of the original committee of seven which routed the notorious Tweed ring. He was noted for his oratorical ability, and his addresses on the occasion of the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York, at the unveiling of the Rufus Choate statue in Boston, and Abraham Lincoln, and his address on "Trial by