

WEATHER.

Rain possibly mixed with snow this afternoon; overcast and colder tonight. Tomorrow, fair and continued cold. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p. m., highest, 74, at 4 p. m., yesterday; lowest, 38, at 1 p. m. today. Full report on page 18.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 18.

No. 29,652.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of March, 1917. Daily Average, 82,941; Sunday, 68,780.

ONE CENT.

GERMAN POSSESSIONS IN LINE SEIZED BY BRITISH

Haig's Men Progress Between Hargicourt and Metz-en-Couture.

ANOTHER MILE TAKEN SOUTHEAST OF ARRAS

French Capture Several Lines of Trenches in Desperate Fight South of St. Quentin.

front south of St. Quentin. Today's official statement says the Germans resisted desperately, but the French captured several lines of trenches, taking prisoners and a considerable number of machine guns. The statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise our troops this morning attacked German positions south of St. Quentin. Notwithstanding desperate resistance by the enemy, we carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the St. Quentin railway. We brought back prisoners and a number of machine guns."

"South of the Oise our advanced troops made progress east of Coucy la Ville, and took prisoners and material. They were active in the Somme and in the region of the Aisne and in the Champagne. Near Verdun two surprise attacks were made by our troops. They were broken up by our fire. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

German Official Report.

BERLIN, April 13, via London, 5:11 p. m.—On the northern wing of the Arras battlefield, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff, preliminary successes of strong British attacks against Arras and Ginchy-En-Gohelle, were followed by German counter-thrusts. The German statement adds that on the roads from Peronne to Cambrai and Le Cateau minor engagements took place yesterday between Gouzencourt and Hargicourt.

Lively fighting was reported on the River Scarpe, says the German official statement. British divisions which were attacked were repulsed with heavy losses. Southeast of Arras several attacks in which cavalry participated failed.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 13, via London, 2 p. m.—Under improved weather conditions there was stiff fighting along virtually two-thirds of the British front today. In addition to the gain made in the new attack between Hargicourt and Metz-en-Couture, the British are making progress farther north. Another mile of the Hindenburg line southeast of Arras has been taken, as shown by last night's official communication, giving a total width of three and one-half miles to the turning movement at the top of this famous position. In falling back the Germans are making in the direction of the emergency auxiliary line to the rear of the Hindenburg line, called the Droocourt-Queant line. Work on this position is far from complete, and the Germans seem to have had no idea of using it, except as a last resort. They now are fighting under orders to delay the war as long as possible, and to permit completion of the work of making the new position defensible. On retiring from the Somme last month the Germans apparently expected to hold all the important lines running southeast from Arras in front of Cambrai and through St. Quentin and Laon. The important point at the northern end of this line is Vimy ridge. There is no doubt the Germans never expected to be driven off that front and that this was done by the Canadians on Monday.

Offensive Anticipated.

Anticipating a northern offensive, however, the possible outflanking of the Vimy ridge was planned. The Queant switch running north from the Hindenburg line was planned.

In the meantime the Germans, driven back from their old positions, were endeavoring to dig themselves in at various points. There will be no respite until the Vimy ridge is captured. The process they suffered heavy casualties from artillery and machine gun fire. It is rather difficult to explain the exact situation where the attacks center on Vimy ridge. The Canadians, by the way, are loud in their praise of the Scottish highlanders in the capture of Vimy ridge. The killed men everywhere kept pace with the troops in the fighting, giving invaluable assistance in winning the great victory. It was estimated today that the captured guns number more than 160.

Gain on Wide Front.

The official announcement of today follows:

"We attacked last night in the region between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After sharp fighting we captured the enemy's positions on a wide front from Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture. We were able to take a large number of prisoners. In the neighborhood of Ploegsteert a hostile raiding party came under our machine gun fire, failing to reach our trenches."

Cross Cojeul River.

The communication of last night says: "South of the Arras-Cambrai road our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Henin and Wancourt, and their adjoining defenses, and crossed the Cojeul river and occupied the heights on the eastern bank."

"Further progress also was made during the day north of the Scarpe and on the last Vimy ridge. Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy ridge have been captured and our positions strengthened."

"In the course of patrol encounters we secured a few prisoners, in which enemy detachment came under the effective fire of our infantry and suffered heavy casualties."

"During the fighting Monday and Tuesday we captured prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions, namely, the 7th Reserve Division, 14th Bavarian Reserve Division, 14th Bavarian Division, 14th Reserve Division and 15th Reserve Division. The number of prisoners from each of these divisions exceeds one thousand."

"In the course of the exceedingly bad weather for aerial work, our airplanes were active again yesterday. They were active in harassing the hostile troops with machine gun fire during one of the short fine periods. The British attacked by a number of hostile airplanes and did exceptionally well. When they were flying by themselves, it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damaged condition."

"Altogether, four German airplanes were brought down yesterday and five others were driven down, damaged. Six of our machines failed to return, three others were brought down."

French Seize Trenches.

PARIS, April 13.—The French made an attack this morning on the new

NATIONAL WOMEN URGED TO ECONOMIZE DURING WARTIME

Strong Appeal Comes From Women of White House and Cabinet Circles.

MRS. WILSON AND OTHERS FORESEE BIG PROBLEMS

Formal Entertaining, Calling and Social Activities to Be Curtail'd Here to Set Example.

Three-Course Dinner Given in Fulfillment of Economy Pledge

The women of the White House and the official family today appealed to the women of the country to economize because the nation is at war, and they have pledged themselves to set an example of domestic economy in food and clothing.

This strong appeal to all the women of the country is one phase of a broad system of economy and thrift organized by a group of prominent society women of the National Capital. They represent the residential leaders of Washington, they are working in most cordial co-operation with the women of the cabinet, realizing some of the problems that this country will have to face as a result of our being in a state of war, have resolved to reduce these themselves to a minimum that is expected to sweep responsively all over the nation.

Speaking for the women of the cabinet, Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, gave out this statement:

"Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the women of the cabinet are realizing some of the problems that this country will have to face as a result of our being in a state of war, have resolved to reduce these themselves to a minimum that is expected to sweep responsively all over the nation."

EXECUTIVE ORDER FIXES "DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS"

Courses for Each Harbor and Rules for Entry and Departure Are Made.

An executive order enumerating twenty-nine "defensive sea areas" on the coasts of the United States and its insular possessions was made public today. Regulations governing the movement of vessels in these waters are appended and the order concludes with this statement:

"The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention of regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this executive order shall cease from this date, April 13."

The areas specified are mouth of the Kennebec river, Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Long Island, east; New York, east; New York, main entrance; Delaware river, Chesapeake entrance, Baltimore, Potomac, Hampton roads, Wilmington, Cape Fear, Savannah, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, Mississippi, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco, Columbia river, Port Orchard, Honolulu and Manila. An inner and outer limit is fixed for each area, and the Secretary of the navy is charged with the duty of publishing and enforcing the regulations.

PLACES U. S. RAILROADS AT PRESIDENT'S CALL

Amended Common Carrier Bill Is Introduced in the House.

Power for the President to order railway officials to operate any part of their rolling stock during war time as they may see fit without actually taking over railroads is given in the common carrier regulation bill of last session, reintroduced in amended form today by Chairman Adamson of the House commerce committee.

Provisions to permit the President to control and operate all railroad, telegraph and telephone lines; to draft their employees into the military service; to use the military in protecting the operation of railway lines, and to increase the personnel of the interstate commerce commission from seven to eleven members are included, as in the previous bill.

The section by which the President might order the operation of part of a road's rolling stock is considered of the greatest importance. It would permit the government to obtain the same service that it would if the lines were taken over, and at the same time prove economical in time and cost, it is believed. Compensation for the use of rolling stock by the government would be fixed by the interstate commerce commission.

All property taken over by the President would be returned to its owners at the close of the war, except to evade service ordered by the government would be dealt with severely.

BRAZIL TAKES ACTION PREPARATORY TO WAR

Withdraws Exequaturs From German Consuls and Orders Seizure of Interned Vessels.

By the Associated Press.

RIO JANEIRO, April 13.—Foreign Minister Lauro Muller has called the Brazilian minister in Berlin asking him to urge all Brazilians in Germany to leave the country within twenty-four hours. A decree has been issued withdrawing the exequaturs of the German consuls. The ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy conferred at length with Dr. Muller.

The government has decided to seize all German ships in Brazilian harbors.

Interned Vessels Damaged.

An official inspection of the German ships seized in Brazilian ports showed that important parts of the engines are damaged, rendering the vessels practically useless.

Renewed anti-German demonstrations occurred last night. Crowds gathered before the German club and hoisted, after which they proceeded to the legations of Chile and Argentina and cheered the ministers of the two sister republics. The League of Friends of the allies has approved the following propositions, which have been placed before the president:

"First, the disarming of the confederated German rifle societies in southern Brazil; second, the prohibition of correspondence between German subjects through either foreign or domestic mails, and rigorous surveillance of all Germans resident in Brazil; third, the suspension of German newspapers and periodicals; fourth, the dismissal of Dr. Lauro Muller as foreign minister and the appointment of his successor."

Pro-German Paper Offices Wrecked.

The offices of the Diario Alemão, a pro-German organ, at Sao Paulo, were wrecked last night by a mob of pro-ally sympathizers. The presses were destroyed.

According to the newspapers, the government is preparing to equip a strong contingent, which will be concentrated in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana and Santa Catharina, all neighboring states on the Atlantic ocean.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH FRENCH ENVOY

Executive Discusses General War Problems With the Ambassador.

MAY SEND BOARD ABROAD

General problems caused by the entrance of the United States into the world war were discussed at a conference today between President Wilson and J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador. The meeting was preliminary to discussions which will take place on the arrival here of the French commission headed by Minister of Justice Viviani.

Congress is expected to take final action within the next week on the creation and was understood that one of the subjects discussed by the President with the French ambassador was the amount of the loan from the United States desired by France.

Disposing of Naval Questions.

Technical naval questions are being disposed of at the conference between French, British and American naval officers here and therefore broader problems are taken up by the French ambassador with Mr. Wilson.

The question of sending to Europe an American commission made up of financial and business experts is under discussion, but a final decision has not been reached.

New impetus was given plans for naval co-operation between the United States and the entente nations today by conferences between Secretary of the Navy and Vice Admiral M. E. Browning of the British navy and Rear Admiral G. A. Cassin of the French navy. American warships first will undertake to patrol the entire Atlantic coast from Panama harbor to the Cape Verde islands, including Canada, permitting the withdrawal of British and French naval patrol vessels and American warships in those parts of the south Atlantic, if necessary.

Protection of Coast Cities.

Naval officers have expected that Germany would extend submarine activities sporadically to this side of the Atlantic and announce a formal blockade of Boston, New York, the mouth of the Delaware, the mouth of the Chesapeake, Charleston and Savannah. The flotilla of motor patrol boats now being assembled and a number of submarines are being prepared to be used chiefly for protection of the seacoast and harbors.

It is understood British and French patrol boats will be ordered to American ships when need arises, and eventually an American naval station will be established on the east coast.

Many navy officers doubt that any considerable number of German submarines can be spared from the task of blockading the British Isles for anything but a few days. It is assumed that the British will be able to blockade operations within such prescribed areas are looked for, however, and no precaution to guard against them will be overlooked by the navy.

Trap Nets Already Provided.

The Navy Department has a considerable supply of submarine trap nets already available, and more will be delivered within a few days. It is assumed that the British will be able to intercept any submarines approaching American harbors will be fully protected in this way, and the fleet of submarine chasers now being assembled, equipped and manned distributed to comb the seas night and day.

Accompanying Admiral Browning are the following British naval officers: Capt. A. Lowry, G. A. Miller, gung secretary to the committee, and Lieutenant Commander A. R. J. Southby and Capt. E. G. Chesman, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Accompanying Admiral Rosal is Flag Lieut. James Hennessey of the French navy, and a member of the French chamber of deputies.

Gen. Joffre Coming Here.

All the names of the French commissioners who are coming to the United States have been disclosed, but it now is definitely established that the commission will include Gen. Joffre, representing the French army.

One of the senior admirals whose name has not yet been given to the officials here will represent the French navy.

Supporting Mr. Viviani, minister of justice and former premier of France, in the presentation of state and diplomatic subjects will be the Marquis Pierredon, a member of the chamber of the French chamber of deputies and a name dear to Americans because he is one of three Bretons who were active in the war fame. Marquis de Chambrun is the most famous of the Bretons. He was married an American girl, daughter of Bellamy Storer, one time ambassador to France. There will be a number of other members of the commission, but their names have not been disclosed.

Plans for Entertainment.

Plans for the reception and entertainment of the French and British commissions have already been begun, and delegations of officials are being selected to look after their welfare.

Every honor possible will be accorded the visiting delegations upon their arrival at an American harbor.

A joint commission of high government officials, including Third Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long, representing the State Department; Col. Robert E. L. Michie, representing the War Department; and a rear admiral representing the Navy Department, will welcome them officially and accompany them in the details of their arrival, or the route traversed, will be made public.

WAR MONEY BILL UP IN THE HOUSE; KITCHIN IN CHARGE

Opens Debate on Measure Providing Seven Billion Dollars for Conflict.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP

Discussion Expected to Take Wide Range, Including Sending Troops Abroad and Conscription.

Great applause from both sides of the House greeted Democratic Leader Kitchin today when he began his opening statement in behalf of the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue measure. It was interpreted as carrying the double meaning that the bill would pass without serious objection or delay, and that all chance of Kitchin being deposed as majority leader for voting against the war resolution had passed.

"After declaring that the measure was most momentous" and carrying the largest bond issue ever proposed to any legislative body, Mr. Kitchin made a lengthy statement of the contents of the bill.

No effort had been made to limit debate, and the discussion was expected to take a wide range, including possibly the questions of sending troops abroad and conscription.

As soon as the bill is disposed of by the House, members of the ways and means committee will begin devoting their efforts to raising a part of the \$7,000,000,000 by taxes.

The Senate finance committee is expected to declare on the bill in the form in which it comes over from the House. It is hoped to report the measure to the Senate. The first strong opposition is looked for there.

Loan to Allies Cheered.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, attacked an excessive provision which would authorize the expenditure of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for expenses of the loan. He also urged a provision to prohibit sale of the bonds for less than par.

"This \$5,000,000,000 does not scratch the surface of our credit, and we should not discredit ourselves at the outset," he said.

Proposals to limit expenditure of the money loaned the allies caused Mr. Kitchin to declare that he felt that nothing should be done to interfere with prosecution of the war by the allies. He also added that it was expected virtually all of the money would be spent in this country.

Says Draft Bill Will Pass.

"Now, let's stop bogging and give the President what he wants," said Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, republican, in supporting the war bond issue bill. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to see what troops we can spare over to France immediately and invited his hearers to try the question out on the next audience they speak to, in case they are any doubt about the right to fight with swords in their hands. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to see what troops we can spare over to France immediately and invited his hearers to try the question out on the next audience they speak to, in case they are any doubt about the right to fight with swords in their hands. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

HOUSE LEADERS MAKING UP COMMITTEES AND GENERAL LEGISLATION WILL BE DECIDED.

"ENLISTED FOR THE WAR"

Since all signs seem to indicate that Congress is in for a prolonged and indefinite session, consequent upon all phases of war legislation, House leaders are going ahead with the making up of committees, and within the next ten days it is probable that the full committee assignments will be completed. What general legislation is to be brought in will be determined in the future.

There will be spirited discussion of all the main features of what might be termed "war measures" is assured, and while the House, through its committees, will be busy with the measure to put an end to debate and bring a vote, there is lack of disposition to hurry the bill through.

Moreover, there is the possibility that the House might not always follow the wishes of party lines. The division between the two major parties is so close and there is so much independent spirit in both of them that there is some possibility of a coalition being jammed through with a rule as in the old days of big party majorities and absolute party solidarity.

Intense Feeling in Division.

There is intense feeling among members of the House in their division of sentiment over some of the most important questions involved in the war legislation, and it is already evident that this feeling will manifest itself frequently in the coming days.

Men are taking the position that this is the country's war and not the war of any political party, consequently they are determined to legislate according to their convictions or to resign what they deem to be the sentiment of their constituents rather than to align themselves with the party line.

There will be a contest over the Adamson bill to authorize the President to take over the railroads and telegraph and telephone lines and to command labor into the service of the military and naval departments. It is frequently stated, by a long and bitter fight over the method of raising the tax, that this will be much to be said about taxation.

It is evident that there is a rapidly growing spirit in both houses of Congress of the relative to the war. Jealously maintain its constitutional prerogative and exercise in full all its powers. There will be no yielding to the executive anything of its own rights.

Sensors Want to Be Informed.

In the Senate there is found to be an increasing disposition to "keep on guard," too. The visit of the British naval officers to Washington and their conference with the administration has aroused a feeling of interest among senators to know just what the administration is doing in the way of making agreements with the allies committing this government for the future.

No senator, it is said, expresses any doubt as to the President proceeding strictly in line with his thorough understanding of the right of the Senate to participate in the framing of foreign policies, but at the same time, it is explained, in the Senate will want to know what is going on.

There are among the considerations which lead to the belief that they will not get away in a hurry, but will continue in session as long as there are important questions to be passed upon and questions of domestic importance in connection with the war.

"We have enlisted for the term of the war," as one member of the House phrased it today.

THIRD RECRUITING EXHIBITION AT STAR TOMORROW NIGHT

With seventy-four applications for enlistment recorded as the result of the exhibition of motion pictures Wednesday night in connection with The Star's campaign to obtain recruits in the United States Navy, efforts will be made by the recruiting officers to have this number exceeded when the third series of pictures are shown in front of The Star building tomorrow night, beginning at 8 o'clock, if the weather permits. In event of bad weather the exhibition will take place Monday night.

The entire band of the President's yacht, the Mayflower, will be on hand and will give a concert for a half hour before the exhibition starts and also while the films are being shown. An added attraction will be the playing of a number of selections on ukuleles and other Hawaiian instruments.

Miss Agnes Whelan is to sing, and Charles B. Hanford, Shakespeare actor, is to recite "The Star Spangled Banner." Official Navy Department films showing life on the big battleships and destroyers will be exhibited and also several reels depicting the activities of the United States coast guard, now operating as a part of the navy.

Reasons why young men should enlist in the navy will be given by Yeoman H. L. Thompson of the Mayflower, whose address on Wednesday night elicited great applause.

AMERICAN SCHOONER TORPEDOED

The American schooner Marguerite of New York was captured and presumably sunk by a submarine thirty-five miles southwest of Sardinia April 4 and her crew, including one American, exposed forty-six hours in open boats. The information came from the American consul at Tunis. The ship made no attempt to escape or resist and was refused aid by the submarine.

EDDYSTONE VICTIMS LAID IN LONG TRENCH

Thousands of Persons Witness Funeral of Two Score Dead as Result of Munitions Explosion.

CHESTER, Pa., April 13.—Thousands of persons assembled in the Chester rural cemetery as rain fell today to witness the funeral of the twoscore unidentified dead of the explosion at the plant of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation Tuesday, which killed 122 persons. Services were held at a long trench, in which the unclaimed victims were buried in wooden cases. Thereafter, in the absence of any services in the ceremony, Chester and Eddystone were placed in mourning. The Eddystone works shut down at 6:45 a. m. until Monday, in respect to the memory of the dead. The locomotive plant of the Baldwin works, the Remington Arms Company and numerous business places closed part of the day.

The bodies of the unidentified dead were taken to the cemetery during the night to avoid distressing scenes along the streets. After the cases had been lowered into the trench they were covered with canvas to await the formal burial services. Over this canvas were heaped flowers that were sent by the Eddystone corporation, families of the dead and hundreds of sympathizers.

Revised figures show that 122 persons lost their lives in the explosion and that fifty still remain in the hospitals. Of the injured twelve are in a serious condition.

The various investigations into the cause of the explosion were continued today. In the absence of any conclusions by experts who are making the inquiry officials of the company said the cause of the accident still is a matter of speculation.

NO TRACE OF RAIDERS

Navy Unable to Confirm Reports of Germans Off Coasts.

Many reports of German raiders and submarines were made last week, but the Navy department today through official channels, but official confirmation was consistently lacking. Secretary Daniels said the utmost vigilance was being exercised, and although hundreds of rumors had been investigated, no basis in fact had been found for any of the reports.

The most persistent report was that a German submarine in the south Atlantic had been sighted off the coast of Brazil. However, it has been ascertained that the report was unfounded.

BRITISH SHIP NOT SUNK OFF THE CUBAN COAST

Denial of Report Is Made by the Republic's Official News Agency.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Official denial by the Cuban authorities that the British vessel Trevel was sunk off Cienfuegos by a German submarine was called here today by the Republic's official news bureau. The story of the sinking was given by the press last night at Key West, Fla., by C. Peterson, claiming to be a member of the Trevel's crew.

"The possibility of the presence of German U-boats in the vicinity of Cienfuegos or in any Cuban waters is scouted by the Cuban authorities," the bureau's statement says, "as a vigilant patrol of all waters surrounding the island has been kept by the naval guard ever since the declaration of war with Germany. Peterson, who took the report to Key West, is not known by maritime authorities at Havana."

FOR ALLIED RECRUITING HERE.

Bills Would Permit Enlistments of Entente Citizens in U. S.

Bills to permit recruiting for the allied forces in the United States have been introduced in the Senate by Chairman Culberson of the judiciary committee and in the House by Chairman Webb. The bills have been approved by the Attorney General, and generally are understood to be administrative measures. The present laws forbid any such action by foreign governments.

Representative Webb, in speaking of the bill today, said he believed there are in the United States thousands of citizens of the allied countries, Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, etc., who might take advantage of the proposed law.

LETTER OF COMMITTEE.

In letters calling the attention of the Washington hostesses to the economy pledge, the committee says:

"The country has entered war and is facing a crisis in which it will need the best that each one of us has to give. The women of our committee are, therefore, considering how they can simplify their manner of life to the end that they may have more money to give where money is needed and more time to give for any service to which they may be called."

The committee recommends one needless day a week in order that the resources of the country may be conserved, and a specific promise as to the number of courses to be served at any one meal.

The committee further recommends economy and simplicity in dress and a curtailment of purely social activities.

"The country may need the help of its citizens, and it is asking the women to join them in signing the following pledges to be adhered to for the duration of the war."

THE BETTER HALF OF PREPAREDNESS.

WOMAN'S PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN ECONOMY—THRIFT—WASTE-PREVENTING.

TO PREVENT WASTE CONSERVES RESOURCES AS MUCH AS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

TWO MILLION MEN TO BE ENLISTED TO PRODUCE FOOD ON THE FARMS.

MANY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN TO BE ENLISTED TO SAVE FOOD IN THE KITCHENS AND AT THE BANQUET TABLE.

WAR MONEY BILL UP IN THE HOUSE; KITCHIN IN CHARGE

Opens Debate on Measure Providing Seven Billion Dollars for Conflict.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP

Discussion Expected to Take Wide Range, Including Sending Troops Abroad and Conscription.

Great applause from both sides of the House greeted Democratic Leader Kitchin today when he began his opening statement in behalf of the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue measure. It was interpreted as carrying the double meaning that the bill would pass without serious objection or delay, and that all chance of Kitchin being deposed as majority leader for voting against the war resolution had passed.

"After declaring that the measure was most momentous" and carrying the largest bond issue ever proposed to any legislative body, Mr. Kitchin made a lengthy statement of the contents of the bill.

No effort had been made to limit debate, and the discussion was expected to take a wide range, including possibly the questions of sending troops abroad and conscription.

As soon as the bill is disposed of by the House, members of the ways and means committee will begin devoting their efforts to raising a part of the \$7,000,000,000 by taxes.

The Senate finance committee is expected to declare on the bill in the form in which it comes over from the House. It is hoped to report the measure to the Senate. The first strong opposition is looked for there.

Loan to Allies Cheered.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, attacked an excessive provision which would authorize the expenditure of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for expenses of the loan. He also urged a provision to prohibit sale of the bonds for less than par.

"This \$5,000,000,000 does not scratch the surface of our credit, and we should not discredit ourselves at the outset," he said.

Proposals to limit expenditure of the money loaned the allies caused Mr. Kitchin to declare that he felt that nothing should be done to interfere with prosecution of the war by the allies. He also added that it was expected virtually all of the money would be spent in this country.

Says Draft Bill Will Pass.

"Now, let's stop bogging and give the President what he wants," said Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, republican, in supporting the war bond issue bill. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to see what troops we can spare over to France immediately and invited his hearers to try the question out on the next audience they speak to, in case they are any doubt about the right to fight with swords in their hands. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

WAR MONEY BILL UP IN THE HOUSE; KITCHIN IN CHARGE

Opens Debate on Measure Providing Seven Billion Dollars for Conflict.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP

Discussion Expected to Take Wide Range, Including Sending Troops Abroad and Conscription.

Great applause from both sides of the House greeted Democratic Leader Kitchin today when he began his opening statement in behalf of the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue measure. It was interpreted as carrying the double meaning that the bill would pass without serious objection or delay, and that all chance of Kitchin being deposed as majority leader for voting against the war resolution had passed.

"After declaring that the measure was most momentous" and carrying the largest bond issue ever proposed to any legislative body, Mr. Kitchin made a lengthy statement of the contents of the bill.

No effort had been made to limit debate, and the discussion was expected to take a wide range, including possibly the questions of sending troops abroad and conscription.

As soon as the bill is disposed of by the House, members of the ways and means committee will begin devoting their efforts to raising a part of the \$7,000,000,000 by taxes.

The Senate finance committee is expected to declare on the bill in the form in which it comes over from the House. It is hoped to report the measure to the Senate. The first strong opposition is looked for there.

Loan to Allies Cheered.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, attacked an excessive provision which would authorize the expenditure of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for expenses of the loan. He also urged a provision to prohibit sale of the bonds for less than par.

"This \$5,000,000,000 does not scratch the surface of our credit, and we should not discredit ourselves at the outset," he said.

Proposals to limit expenditure of the money loaned the allies caused Mr. Kitchin to declare that he felt that nothing should be done to interfere with prosecution of the war by the allies. He also added that it was expected virtually all of the money would be spent in this country.

Says Draft Bill Will Pass.

"Now, let's stop bogging and give the President what he wants," said Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, republican, in supporting the war bond issue bill. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to see what troops we can spare over to France immediately and invited his hearers to try the question out on the next audience they speak to, in case they are any doubt about the right to fight with swords in their hands. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

WAR MONEY BILL UP IN THE HOUSE; KITCHIN IN CHARGE

Opens Debate on Measure Providing Seven Billion Dollars for Conflict.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION IS LIKELY TO DEVELOP

Discussion Expected to Take Wide Range, Including Sending Troops Abroad and Conscription.

Great applause from both sides of the House greeted Democratic Leader Kitchin today when he began his opening statement in behalf of the \$7,000,000,000 war revenue measure. It was interpreted as carrying the double meaning that the bill would pass without serious objection or delay, and that all chance of Kitchin being deposed as majority leader for voting against the war resolution had passed.

"After declaring that the measure was most momentous" and carrying the largest bond issue ever proposed to any legislative body, Mr. Kitchin made a lengthy statement of the contents of the bill.

No effort had been made to limit debate, and the discussion was expected to take a wide range, including possibly the questions of sending troops abroad and conscription.

As soon as the bill is disposed of by the House, members of the ways and means committee will begin devoting their efforts to raising a part of the \$7,000,000,000 by taxes.

The Senate finance committee is expected to declare on the bill in the form in which it comes over from the House. It is hoped to report the measure to the Senate. The first strong opposition is looked for there.

Loan to Allies Cheered.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, attacked an excessive provision which would authorize the expenditure of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue for expenses of the loan. He also urged a provision to prohibit sale of the bonds for less than par.

"This \$5,000,000,000 does not scratch the surface of our credit, and we should not discredit ourselves at the outset," he said.

Proposals to limit expenditure of the money loaned the allies caused Mr. Kitchin to declare that he felt that nothing should be done to interfere with prosecution of the war by the allies. He also added that it was expected virtually all of the money would be spent in this country.

Says Draft Bill Will Pass.

"Now, let's stop bogging and give the President what he wants," said Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, republican, in supporting the war bond issue bill. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.

Mr. Gardner contended that the American people want to see what troops we can spare over to France immediately and invited his hearers to try the question out on the next audience they speak to, in case they are any doubt about the right to fight with swords in their hands. "If the President sits tight, he will get his army draft bill through, too, and by a big majority," continued the Massachusetts representative.