

Cloudy to-day, followed by rain at night or to-morrow.

Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 46. Detailed weather report will be found on Editorial page.

YANKEES, GIANTS, DODGERS SCORE WINNING STARTS

Big League Baseball Year Begins With Record Attendance and Lively Interest.

RICH SEASON PROMISED

Ruth Makes Five Hits Before 35,000 Enthusiastic Fans at the Polo Grounds.

MAYS HOLDS OPPONENTS

Kelly Hits Home Run for McGraw's Men, Who Beat Quakers in Eleventh Inning—The Indians Beaten.

Scores of Victories of the Local Nines

Yankees, 11; Athletics, 1. Giants, 10; Phillies, 8 (11 innings). Dodgers, 5; Braves, 4.

Pennant baseball, the championship races of the two major leagues, began yesterday, began under circumstances richer in promise than the national game ever before experienced on opening day. Baseball opening day always is an occasion of national interest, if not importance, and this time it was unusually so.

It was unusually so by reason of the great amount of interest shown at the outset of a season immediately following the one in which the exposures of crooked playing took place. The public, judging from the big attendances everywhere, is ready to start with a clean slate and hold that the crooked ones have all been driven out and that they who remain are square.

In New York the attendance was 35,000 in round numbers, the biggest opening day New York has had in Boston, where the Brooklins played, the large patronage proved renewed interest in the home team; in Cincinnati the crowd was not far behind New York's; the Giants and Phillies started in Philadelphia with a clatter and hurrah; that is the way it was in all of the cities.

Favoring weather, fine patronage and baseball played with spirit and zest by the contestants! The year makes a splendid start toward rising to the necessity of doing its best to combat the critical situation caused by the scandals of 1920. Good luck was with it in providing games, most of them close and uncertain, calling for hard, zealous playing.

For the three metropolitan clubs things went particularly well. The Yankees finally won easily; but for the most part their game was in doubt. Their playing was strong and dashing, and the batting of Babe Ruth an outstanding feature. The appreciative fans saw their favorite slugger rap out five safe hits, something worth talking about any time.

President Harding was at the Washington game and took a lively interest. He threw out the first ball, a distinction which doesn't fall to men—not even Presidents. The Giants pleased their friends immensely by the manner of their victory. They overcame a big lead and won an eleven inning game on their opponents' grounds.

Like was the Brooklyn club. The champions of 1920 finished strong and won a fighting scrap in Boston. Cincinnati and Chicago were other National League winners. The Cleveland Indians, American and Interleague champions, took a header in their first game. They had their star, Coverts, on the rubber, but the St. Louis Browns, regarded as a dangerous opponent this year, beat them.

YANKEES SMOTHER ATHLETICS, 11 TO 1

Ruth Is Star With Two Doubles and Three Singles.

By WILLIAM B. HANNA.

Fine, big opening the Yankees had yesterday. The biggest opening in two details, and details of consequence, they ever had. For one thing they beat the Athletics at the Polo Grounds, 11 runs to 1, and eleven runs are big scoring. For another thing there were 35,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds, and that is the biggest opening day pennant season attendance anybody knows of around here, if not the biggest anywhere any time.

The Yankees played like thoroughbreds, most of them; they played like champions, a strong, confident, smooth, driving, punching game. Whether or not that is of any significance as bearing on their pennant campaign and designs only the unfolding of the campaign can tell.

The size of the attendance can be regarded as significant, a sign that the game's popularity is still at flood and that its patronage will continue to tax turnstiles if the race is good and the fans remain convinced that the last shred of crookedness has been expurgated. The throng of yesterday

\$500,000,000 IS TO BE TAKEN FROM TAX DODGERS IN DRIVE BY GOVERNMENT THIS YEAR

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEARLY \$500,000,000 in addition to the regular revenues will be collected by the Government this year, Internal Revenue Bureau officials estimated to-day, in a drive against tax dodgers. This is equal to half the annual interest on the national debt.

Eight thousand auditors, clerks and examiners in Washington and throughout the country are working on collection and examination of tax returns. The Internal Revenue Bureau has been perfecting the machinery for several months, and it is believed to be at its highest point of efficiency.

A new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is hoped, may consent to extension of the work of audit and examination of returns. The amount that may be got into the Government purse from this source is almost unlimited with proper organization and extension of the work, it is said. One estimate places the amount that may be collected at \$1,000,000,000 a year. This is twice the amount the organization now is geared up to bring in.

The special examination of returns last year yielded slightly more than \$420,000,000. This sum was obtained from an examination mainly of the 1917 returns, although some for 1918 were included. The examination has yet to be begun for 1919 and 1920. By the time the returns for these years are reached the total collections may run at the rate of \$70,000,000 a month, it is believed.

TWO WIVES LIVE IN BROKER'S HOME

First, With Two Sons, Unable to Solve Unique Marital Situation.

ONE CHILD CRIPPLED

She Remains, Hoping Husband Will Tire of Second Spouse.

Mrs. Maud Augusta Haynes Andrews of 2850 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, said last night that she had retained a lawyer to take care of her interests in one of the most unusual matrimonial tangles which has developed near New York in many years. According to the story told last night by Mrs. Andrews to reporters she is living at the boulevard address with her husband, Herbert Thornton Andrews of the brokerage firm of H. T. Andrews & Co., and her two sons by him, while in the same apartment lives another woman known as Mrs. Esther Marie Talland Andrews, who Mrs. Maud Andrews says, was married to Andrews in Greenwich, Conn., on January 26 of this year.

Mrs. Maud Andrews said last night that she was married to Andrews at Portland, Me., on June 17, 1912, and has been living with him as his wife ever since that time. Her first intimation that there might be other women in her husband's life, she said, came last January, when Andrews came home from a business trip accompanied by a young woman. This woman, Mrs. Maud Andrews said, he introduced to her and to his mother, who also lives in the Andrews apartment, as his wife, despite the fact that he was already married. Mrs. Maud Andrews said that when her husband came into the apartment with the other woman he said:

"Esther and I have been married at Greenwich, Conn. Here is the certificate. Esther is going to live with me here as my wife. You are welcome to remain as long as you like."

Mrs. Maud Andrews said that she was so shocked and indignant to make any protest and that she has since been submitting to the extraordinary arrangement because she feared the disgrace a complaint would bring upon her and upon her two sons, one of whom, Harley, 6 years old, is a cripple under the constant care of a physican. The other boy, John Andrews, is 8. The two wives and the one man, together with the man's mother, have lived together in the same apartment now for more than three months, and Mrs. Maud Andrews said that finally the affair affected her to such an extent that she felt compelled to consult an attorney.

The lawyer, she said, told her that the situation was unique in his experience and she was not prepared to offer any advice until he had studied the case. She declared that Andrews had never obtained a divorce from her, and had never had any other woman in his life. On the contrary, she said, she had always been under the impression that they were living happily together, although most of her time she had been devoted to the care of her two sons. During the period that the three have lived together Mrs. Maud Andrews said that she had occupied a small alcove room, while her husband and his new wife have used the room that used to be hers.

Mrs. Maud Andrews said last night that she was born in St. Albans, Vt., and was a member of a well known New England family. The new wife brought to the apartment by Andrews, Mrs. Maud Andrews said, was a bookkeeper and stenographer in a Pittsburg office where Andrews met her on one of his business trips to that city. "The only reason I have been able to stand such a condition of affairs," said Mrs. Maud Andrews last night, "is that I have the two children to care for, and one of them is an invalid and has been all of his life. You may be sure I would not put up with it if it were not for John and Harry. I hardly know what to do. I have no money. I guess the only thing I can do is to stay here and see what happens."

Andrews and Mrs. Esther Andrews returned to the apartment this morning shortly after 1 o'clock, after passing the evening in New York. Mrs. Maud Andrews had told reporters earlier in the evening that when she returned she would permit the second Mrs. Andrews to enter the apartment, but she allowed both the man and the woman to come in when her husband said that if Mrs. Esther Andrews was turned away he would go with her. Neither Andrews nor his second wife would discuss the case, but the broker said he would issue a statement giving his side of the affair at a later date this morning.

R. E. THIBAUT DEAD; SILENCE ON CAUSE

Wall Paper Manufacturer Passes Away Suddenly on Orange County Estate.

OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT

Friends and Relatives Refuse to Discuss Demise—One Daughter With Him.

Richard E. Thibaut, who was known as one of the leading wall paper manufacturers of the United States died suddenly yesterday on his country estate, Fairfield, midway between Central Valley and Highland Falls, N. Y. Nothing could be learned concerning the cause of his death, relatives and friends refusing to discuss it beyond saying that he had died some time during the afternoon. A town official of Central Valley, who was asked whether he had heard the cause of death, added to the mystery by refusing to speak about it and referring all questions to Dr. D. H. Sprague, town medical examiner reported death caused by accidental strangulation. One report said Mr. Thibaut was caught by a wire hanging from a rafter in his barn.

Mr. Thibaut, who was 58 years old, went to Fairfield three weeks ago with one of his daughters, Miss Natalie Thibaut. He retired from active business in 1918 because of prolonged ill health and it was continued illness that impelled an early departure to the Orange County estate. Friends who had supposed his condition would improve were surprised last night to hear that he was dead.

Home brewers in the future will have to be careful to keep down the volume of "hoon" parties in their homes, for complaining neighbors are reporting violations to the police in every part of the city. "Getting even and paying off old grudges" is the way detectives characterize such information, which brought Charles Hoffman, superintendent of an apartment house at 328 West 111th street, a block from the Cadogan Hotel, to the attention of the police. Hoffman said he was notified by a neighbor that he was violating the law in the cellar of the premises. According to the detectives the smell of brewing beer and sour mash was noticeable for some time on the premises and neighbors asked for an investigation. The two run sleuths broke into the cellar and there found Hoffman, three barrels of sour mash, ten gallons of "iced tap" wine and fifty bottles of home brew beer. It took two trips of a patrol wagon to remove the still, ingredients and other stuff to the West 123rd street station, where Hoffman was locked up.

On a similar tip last night Detectives Waxman and Burton raided the cellar of an apartment house at 241 West 111th street. No arrests were made as no person in the house would claim ownership. The entire seizure was locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station.

BEATEN BY ROBBERS, BOY CAUSES ARRESTS Death Nothing to Him With Family Savings at Stake.

Alfred Kretzick, Jr., 11, was knocked down by three robbers who entered the home of his parents, 133 North Eighth street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, but he didn't lose his nerve, even when threatened with death. He remained in the corner while the men went into the next room and ransacked a trunk of his mother's, at the bottom of which was \$4,000 in bills, the life savings of his parents. He started to crawl to the door, hoping to get out and give an alarm, when one of the bandits seized him and threw him back viciously. The man showed Alfred the barrel of a revolver, and said another move like that and he'd shoot.

When detectives who had made the arrest and seizure could not satisfy Mordecai William A. Szwedler in the Mordecai Court yesterday that the home brew beer confiscated contained alcohol he discharged Brother Clementer of 318 Albany Crescent, the Bronx, and his brother, Nicholas. Detectives Brady and Roth testified they purchased several bottles of home brew from the brothers in their home at 20 cents a bottle. They said they seized 350 bottles of the same kind of

It was said most of the money and jewelry was found on the prisoners. They gave their names as John Gornowicz, 59 South Second street; Joseph Kownick, 121 Kent avenue; and Felix Genske, 41 North First street.

CRUISER OLYMPIA AT VENICE.

SPITE TIPS LEAD COPS TO CELLARS OF HOME BREWER

Stills, Wines and Beer Seized in Raids in Several Apartments.

75 ARRESTS REPORTED

Rookies Bent on Promotion Keep Saloons Well Closed.

NO NEW INDICTMENTS

Brooklyn Second Offender Gets 90 Days, a Record Sentence Thus Far.

New members of the force, acting with plain clothes men and patrolmen who are to be retired within the next year on pensions, are doing the major part of the Police Department work in enforcing prohibition in this city, it was learned yesterday.

When the Mulian-Gage laws went into effect April 4, as advocated by Gov. Miller, word was sent out from Police Headquarters to the "rookies" that it offered an excellent opportunity for them to make a reputation and win promotion by rigidly enforcing the law and showing no favoritism. The new men went at the job with enthusiasm and ambition.

Members of the force to be pensioned during the next year were chosen because they could not afford to run the risk of being delinquent, as Police Commissioner Enright in General Order No. 11 made it plain that any officer would be held immediately responsible for the efficient performance of his duty in enforcement of the new dry laws. A member of the police force would lose his pension if found delinquent in such duty, so the near pantheon have been as active as the probation policemen. Few arrests have been made thus far by patrolmen on post.

There is a certain element of politics being played by both sides in the dry enforcement here. Police officials do not intend to allow Gov. Miller and the Republican administration in Albany to "get anything on" the Police Department, or even Mayor Hylan, so far as making it hard for the people of this city to buy liquor. After investigation Gov. Miller has the power of removal of any county or city official who is found guilty of not enforcing the law.

Magistrates Hold Fifty.

Up to a late hour last night about seventy-five arrests had been made since midnight Tuesday, most of this work being done by specially detailed detectives. Fifty were held in either \$500 or \$1,000 bail to the magistrate's courts throughout the city on charges of violating the new laws. There were no indictments returned yesterday by the New York County Grand Jury against liquor offenders.

Home brewers in the future will have to be careful to keep down the volume of "hoon" parties in their homes, for complaining neighbors are reporting violations to the police in every part of the city. "Getting even and paying off old grudges" is the way detectives characterize such information, which brought Charles Hoffman, superintendent of an apartment house at 328 West 111th street, a block from the Cadogan Hotel, to the attention of the police. Hoffman said he was notified by a neighbor that he was violating the law in the cellar of the premises.

According to the detectives the smell of brewing beer and sour mash was noticeable for some time on the premises and neighbors asked for an investigation. The two run sleuths broke into the cellar and there found Hoffman, three barrels of sour mash, ten gallons of "iced tap" wine and fifty bottles of home brew beer. It took two trips of a patrol wagon to remove the still, ingredients and other stuff to the West 123rd street station, where Hoffman was locked up.

On a similar tip last night Detectives Waxman and Burton raided the cellar of an apartment house at 241 West 111th street. No arrests were made as no person in the house would claim ownership. The entire seizure was locked up in the West Forty-seventh street station.

When detectives who had made the arrest and seizure could not satisfy Mordecai William A. Szwedler in the Mordecai Court yesterday that the home brew beer confiscated contained alcohol he discharged Brother Clementer of 318 Albany Crescent, the Bronx, and his brother, Nicholas. Detectives Brady and Roth testified they purchased several bottles of home brew from the brothers in their home at 20 cents a bottle. They said they seized 350 bottles of the same kind of

Continued on Sixth Page.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Why Not Board in the Country?

When your fancy flits to fragrant fields and glorious days call you to rolling green hills and bubbling brooks, turn to the Want ads. in the Herald and read the "Country Boarders Wanted." The choice places select The Herald to fill their rooms with choice guests. See next to last page to-day.

Continued on Third Page.

Each Private Claim Bill Costs Uncle Sam \$7

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 13.

IT costs Uncle Sam \$7 to print every private claim or pension bill offered in Congress. Senator Moses (N. H.), member of the Senate Printing Committee, so informed the Senate to-day. Those bills are offered by the thousands in every Congress, and many of them are reintroduced session after session. Mr. Moses offered a resolution to stop printing those bills, by which he expects to save nearly \$100,000 annually. He said in the last Congress there were about 13,000 private bills printed separately.

UNLIMITED POWER FOR GRAFT INQUIRY

Resolution Passes the Senate, 36 to 12, and Assembly Will Adopt It.

\$100,000 FOR WORK

Measure Provides Committee Can Force Testimony in Investigation of Hylan Regime.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, April 13.

Whatever there is of graft or waste in New York's municipal administration, resulting either from incompetency or dishonesty, is to be exposed to the public by the Legislature. The broadest possible kind of an investigation was assured to-day when the resolution providing for creation of a legislative committee passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 12. The resolution will be presented to-morrow in the Assembly, where passage is certain.

Greater powers than ever before were given a State investigating body are conferred in this resolution. Senators Burlington and Harris, Republicans, voted against it and Senator Cottino, Democrat, voted for it.

The committee is authorized not only to investigate all charges of graft and to follow the trails of all alleged wrongdoers but also to find out the causes for the city's sad financial plight and how it can be remedied; what is the reason for the mounting budget, and find the leaks and duplication of departments in the city government.

No Limit to Inquiry.

In order that there can be no question of the committee's powers the resolution adds:

The investigation of the committee may include every other matter and thing not specifically mentioned in this resolution relevant to the general question of ascertaining and improving the financial condition of said city and the structure and administration of the government thereof, and of the counties geographically included therein, as though the same had been expressly specified.

The committee can subpoena witnesses and compel the production of books and records and the cooperation of all city officials and employees. It has power to force any official or person to testify. If it so determines it can refuse to recognize a witness from testifying on the ground that his testimony may tend to incriminate him. It is provided, however, that no person, duly claiming such an excuse, shall be subjected to prosecution or penalty on account of the transaction concerning which he gave evidence.

The committee is to make its final report to the Legislature not later than February 1 of next year, and also to report from time to time to the Charter Revision Commission, which will begin sitting next November. The sum of \$100,000 is appropriated.

Says Finances Are in Peril.

The resolution states that the financial status of the city is in a perilous position and that the revenue is insufficient to meet the requirements of the public schools and other municipal departments. It also says, in part to inefficiency, waste and corruption in the various departments of the city government.

It has been repeatedly stated in public reports and as matters of public information, that the financial difficulties of the city and the inefficiency and waste in the administration of its government are due in part to duplication of departments in the structure of its government under existing laws.

There is, and for a long time has been, an insistent and widespread demand by citizens that the Legislature inquire into all such matters for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to correct abuses, cure defects and afford relief to the taxpayers of the city.

The resolution was bitterly assailed by the Democrats. Senator Walker, Democratic leader, charged the majority with

KNOX BILL, REVISED ON HARDING LINES, IS IN SENATE AGAIN

Resolution to End War With Central Powers Ready for Quick Passage.

SECTION FIVE OMITTED

Every Feature That Would Tend to Affect Foreign Policy Eliminated.

COMMITTEE TO ACT SOON

Measure May Be Reported to Chamber Before End of Colombia Treaty Debate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 13.

With the introduction in the Senate to-day of the Knox resolution to end a technical state of war with Germany and Austria, the first step was taken toward clearing the way for the new foreign policy that President Harding and Secretary Hughes have planned.

It is apparent that Congress purposes to act as swiftly as possible in meeting the recommendations of the President.

The Knox resolution, now before the Senate for the third time, reappears in simplified form, conforming to the wishes of the President as expressed in his address yesterday. It contains three sections: The first repeals the declaration of war of April 6, 1917, declares the state of war terminated and maintains title to the United States of all German property seized during the war until Germany by treaty shall have satisfied all proper claims of the United States Government and of American citizens. The second assures that the United States, although it has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles, reserves all of the rights and privileges due it under the armistice of November 11, 1918. The third ends the technical state of war with Austria and Hungary.

The Knox Resolution.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the joint resolution of Congress passed April 4, 1921, declaring a state of war to exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States, and making provisions to prosecute the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and said state of war is hereby declared at an end.

"Provided, However, That all property of the Imperial German Government or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in or has since been under control of the Government of the United States or of any of its officers, agents or employees from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States, and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore, or specifically hereafter provided by Congress, until such time as the German Government has by treaty with the United States, ratification whereof is to be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against the German Government or any persons whatsoever domiciled, through the acts of the German Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to citizens of the United States, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions granting to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States, most of whose property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also provisions