

MERCHANT FLEET TO COST BILLION IS PLANNED BY BOARD

FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD SHIPS TO BE ASKED OF CONGRESS AT ONCE.

THREE SHOTS FIRED AT KAISER; TWO HIT AUTO

German Emperor Has Narrow Escape While Motoring in Berlin—Assailant Arrested By Police, Who Maintain Silence—Precautions Always Taken.

Washington, May 9.—Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000,000 for the building of the great American merchant fleet which is to overcome the submarine menace.

The program evolved by the shipping board contemplates the diversion to government uses of the products of every steel mill in the country, cancellation of existing contracts between those mills and private consumers and, where necessary, payment of damages by the government to the parties whose contracts are canceled.

Work to Begin in Two Weeks.

Estimates of the shipping board are that 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed by the government during the next two years.

The only manufactures of steel to be exempted will be those needed for national defense. Bills have been prepared and the administration hopes that the shipbuilding operations may be in motion within two weeks.

Steel mills will be permitted to supply the minimum of their products with which the railroads can get along. All the other industries kindred to the steel trade will be affected by the proposed legislation. To adjust their losses the administration contemplates a court of appraisers.

Shots Fired at Kaiser.

Rome, May 9.—Kaiser William had a narrow escape from an assassin's bullet while motoring to Berlin, a Zurich dispatch to the Corriere D'Italia asserts.

An unidentified man fired three shots at the kaiser's car, two of them striking the tonneau, the third going wild. The assailant was arrested.

Police Are Silent.

The dispatch said the police were silent on the incident.

The greatest precautions have always been taken to guard the kaiser from attack. When he is at the front he lives in a bombproof house without any insignia thereupon by which hostile aviators might learn of his whereabouts.

NEGLECT TO COMPEL USE OF INFERIOR GUN BY U. S.

War Department Unable to Arm 1,200,000 Recruits with Springfields—American Rifle Best.

Washington, May 9.—As a result of the failure to carry out preparations authorized by congress, the war department is unable to arm the new national army of 1,200,000 men with the Springfield rifles, the standard of the service.

It would take a year to manufacture the machinery necessary to make enough Springfields to arm the troops the United States will raise for the war with Germany.

In order to put a rifle into the hands of every recruit who will be in the training camps by next September, it will be necessary to purchase 500,000 Enfield rifles, the arm of the British troops, which is being manufactured in this country in large quantities.

BRITISH AIRPLANES BAG SEVEN ENEMY BALLOONS

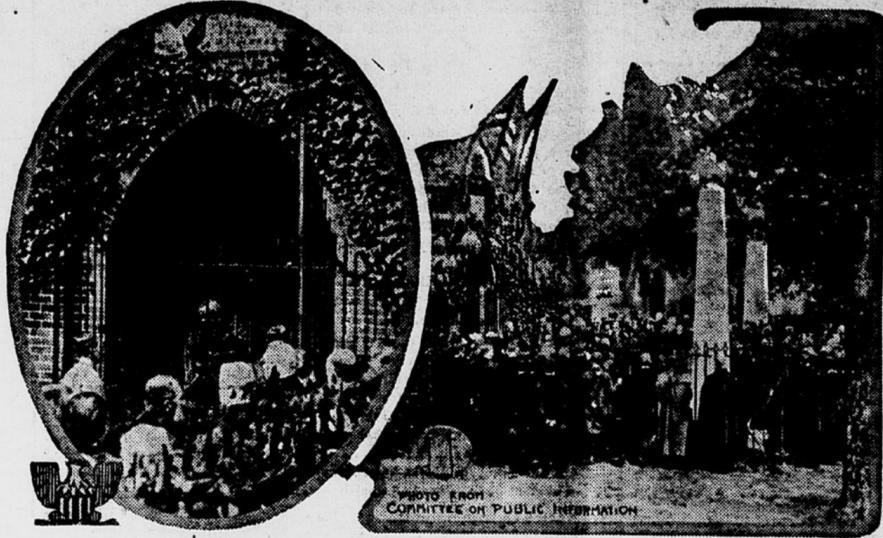
Successes Mark Resumption of Vigorous Aerial Offensive—"Sausages" Fired in Hangars.

With the British armies in the field, May 9.—Seven British airplanes have just shot down seven German balloons in a resumption of a vigorous aerial offensive by British flyers. The weather was clear and especially favorable for fighting in the clouds.

Three of the German balloons were set afire by incendiary shells while far aloft and fell flaming to the ground. Two more were struck down by British planes while hovering close over the German lines. In the case of the other two the British airmen, careless of anti-aircraft gunfire, slipped up to hangars and dropped explosives on the "sausages" not yet loosed for flight.

Former Officials Denied Pardons. St. Paul, May 8.—Parole petitions of Walter J. Smith, former state treasurer, and R. C. Pickett, former state investment clerk, both sentenced to indeterminate terms in the penitentiary for misuse of state funds which later were restored, were denied by the state board of parole. Board members declined under established rules to give further information concerning the pleas. State officials, however, explained that either prisoner may make a new plea to the pardon board, which will meet in July.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY



The British and French war commissioners, together with cabinet members and army and navy officers, visited the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon and paid tribute to the memory of the first president. The illustration shows the tomb decorated and surrounded by the crowd, and, at the left, Marshal Joffre within the gate saluting Washington's bier.

AUSTRALIANS CUT DEEP GAP

COLONIALS PENETRATE TEUTON FRONT AROUND REINCOURT.

German Supply of Fish Cut Off When Dutch Lay Up Boats as Results of Torpedoing.

London, May 8.—Australians troops have forged ahead a mile into the German lines around Reincourt.

Reincourt is hemmed in by British troops to the west, the east and the south.

After sharp fighting the British have pushed forward east of Bullecourt and have taken a number of prisoners, according to a statement by the war office.

British Enter Bullecourt.

"There was sharp fighting in the Hindenburg line," says the announcement. "East of Bullecourt our position has been improved. We progressed westward in the direction of the village and took a number of prisoners. A hostile bombing attack during the night on our front line south of Oppy delivered after heavy artillery preparation was successfully driven off."

A dispatch from British headquarters in France says the British have pushed their way well within the town of Bullecourt and hand to hand fighting has developed there.

Dutch Resent Torpedoing.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, the Norwegian foreign office has announced the sinking by German submarines of the steamships Capto and Natuna. The crews were rescued.

Special dispatches from Holland say that the persistent torpedoing of Dutch trawlers has caused the fishermen to lay up their boats. The trawlers were guaranteed safety within prescribed limits and a supply of German coal on condition that they supply fish for the German market. The promised coal was not received and the sinkings continued, so the German legation at The Hague is said to have been notified that no more fish will be supplied.

BLAST WRECK PART OF GREAT MUNITIONS PLANT

One Dead and Two Fatally Burned at Kingsport, Tenn.—Wild Excitement Follows Explosion.

Kingsport, Tenn., May 8.—One-third of the mammoth munitions plant of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical company has been destroyed by a terrific explosion.

One man was killed and two others probably fatally burned. No statement has been obtained as to the cause of the explosion.

Some of the federal troops stationed outside the factory were thrown to the ground by the shock of the explosion. None was reported injured.

Wild excitement followed the explosion and officials feared for the safety of suspects, should any be arrested.

Envoy's Train Jumps Track.

Arcola, Ill., May 8.—Members of the French mission to the United States were severely shaken up but otherwise uninjured, when the special train, aboard which they were returning east from the middle western tour, was derailed one and one-half miles from here. William Nye, in charge of the United States secret service attached to the party, made a thorough investigation of the wreck and announced his opinion it was entirely accidental.

Wind Frees Steamers at Soo. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., May 8.—Steamers which lay here waiting favorable conditions are having better luck than those which went into the ice pack to run their chances of getting through. A large fleet has left the Soo and by taking a course to the east of Paristan Island succeeded in getting into open water. The north wind had pinned the ice tight to the south shore, holding steamers there and at the same time clearing water toward the Canadian shore. West of Paristan Island ice is heavy.

NEWS OF PILLAGE BY CUBAN REBELS

REFUGEES SAY INSURRECTION LEADERS ARE DEFIANT AND MASSACRE PREDICTED.

GOVERNMENT IS HELPLESS

Threaten to Follow Torch With Murder if President Menocal Does Not Step Out—Appeal Made to Washington.

New York, May 8.—Charges that Cuban negro rebels are burning and pillaging homes and properties of Americans and other foreigners in the districts of Palmarita, Bayate and Miranda, Oriente province, are made by 24 American and British refugees who have arrived here. They predicted a massacre of the white residents unless the United States intervenes and asserted that the Cuban government is powerless to cope with the situation. Most of the refugees escaped with only the clothes they wore.

Appeal to U. S.

The accusations were substantiated by an appeal for aid signed by 116 Americans remaining in the territory occupied by the rebels. The appeal, the refugees said will be forwarded to Washington.

The threat of a massacre is contained in a statement included in the appeal, alleged to have been written by General Blas Maso. The statement Maso is reputed to have made is:

"You will holler loudest and we will destroy until your hollering will be heard in Washington and force American intervention. For the time being we will not kill you unless you oppose us. We are only fighting now with the torch, terrorizing and organizing."

Demand That Menocal Quit.

"But if Menocal does not step out May 20 we will fight and kill. Your government can prevent this by intervention."

The statement concludes with the following message from the general's aide:

"You will notice that we rebels are negro to a man. You will remember the negro rebellion of 1912 when 5,000 negroes were killed in this province. We remember that, too, and now the death of 5,000 defenseless negroes in 1912 shall now be avenged in a horrible way, I assure you."

HAITI AND CHINA MAY JOIN WORLD'S ALLIES

Entry of Both Nations into War Seems Inevitable According to Dispatches.

London, May 7.—Haiti and China are on the verge of entering the worldwide alliance against Germany. President Artiguenave, of Haiti, has called on congress to declare war on Germany and a commission has been appointed to consider the question. A dispatch from Peking passed by the censor, says that China's entry into the war at an early date seems inevitable.

The war party is said to be gaining the ascendancy over the protests of the president and senate that China should not enter the war.

German's Three Brothers Enlist. Elgin, Ill., May 7.—The thrilling experience of Frank Lasher, 19 years old, who was one of the naval gunners on the oil tank steamer Vacuum, sunk by a German submarine recently has prompted his three brothers to enlist. Leonard, 31, and Philip, 21, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, have enrolled in the officer's reserve corps for training at Fort Sheridan, and a younger brother, Robert Lasher, 14, has joined the high school cadet corps at Culver, Ind. Their father is a business man here.

CALLS FOR POPULAR SUPPORT

McADOO WANTS ALL CITIZENS TO HAVE CHANCE AT LOAN.

Small Denominations of Bonds and Easy Payment Plan Arranged to Appeal to Masses.

Washington, May 8.—The flood of subscriptions to the Liberty loan continued to sweep in upon the treasury without abatement. Officials estimated that since the last compilation was made, telegraph offers had been received totalling \$172,000,000. Should this estimate be correct the total thus far approaches \$500,000,000.

Only the banks and wealthy individuals have been heard from. The small investors have been silent except indirectly. Officials believe, however, that a great army of men of moderate means are anxious to invest and to this end a program is under consideration which will enable virtually every one in the country with only a small amount to spare to buy at least one bond.

Every Citizen to Have Chance.

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations," Secretary McAdoo announced, "and the payments on such easy terms that every citizen will have opportunity to help. Announcement as to denominations and payments will be made in a few days."

Mr. McAdoo is very desirous of having the bonds placed with the actual investing public rather than the banks. To have the banks absorb most of the offering, or even a considerable part of it, officials feel, might be injurious to the financial system of the country to the extent to which it would tie up funds which ought to be kept in a fairly liquid condition.

GERMANS ATTACK IN EAST

Renew Assaults in Roumania But Are Repulsed.

Petrograd, May 8.—After a long period of quiescence on both sides, the Russian official statement records attacks by the Teutonic forces on several fronts. The assaults took place in Roumania, further north on the western front, and in the Caucasus. In all instances they were dispersed.

Significance is attached to these attacks in view of the repeated stories that the Germans had decided to refrain from attacks against the Russians in order to further the move for a separate peace.

GERMAN PEOPLE SKEPTICAL

Taking News of "Victories" With a Grain of Salt.

Copenhagen, May 8.—All is apparently not easy sailing for the German military authorities in their efforts to convince the people at home that everything is going well on the Western front.

German critics occasionally refer in their articles to complaints from readers on this or that feature of the war reports, indicating not only an unwillingness to take the official bulletins and the dispatches of the war correspondents at their face value, but also that the number of doubting Thomases is large.

German Note Satisfies Argentina.

Buenos Aires, May 6.—The council of ministers has examined into the reply of Germany concerning the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Monte Protegido and has decided that the controversy has been settled.

Souvenirs of War of Independence.

Paris, May 5.—Captain de Puy, great grandson of Marquis Lafayette, has sent to Ambassador W. G. Sharp a number of souvenirs of the war of independence. They are to be given to the American committee which has purchased Lafayette's birthplace and were received by Captain de Puy from his uncle, Senator Edmond de Lafayette, last direct descendant of the famous general. The souvenirs include a set of pistols given to Lafayette by Washington after the surrender of Yorktown.

EXPLAINS METHODS OF OPERATION OF ARMY DRAFT LAW

EXPLICIT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE HAVING MATTER IN CHARGE.

COUNTY OFFICIALS TO ACT

Their Duties Designated, With the Governors of Each State Placed at the Head of All Registration Machinery—Voting Places to Be Used as Centers of Gatherings.

Washington.—To facilitate the work of raising the military forces called for by the army draft law, now in effect, the war department has issued the following letter of instruction, by which all officials connected with the duty will be governed:

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

Apportionment of Registrars.

The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation.

Cities of Over 30,000 Population.

The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to co-ordinate the work of minor boards.

Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the is-

CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Measure Introduced in Congress to Give President Full Authority in the Matter.

Washington.—Governmental control of food, fuel, clothing and other necessities of life is contemplated in a bill which Representative Lever introduced. The measure has administrative support.

The bill would bring every agency connected with the food supply under

control of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such edged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons.

"You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In.

To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said: "The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented.

Lend \$100,000,000 to Italy.

Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellere, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first \$100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days.

The \$100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co.

Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war.

"Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction.

The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts.

Another U. S. Ship Sunk.

Washington, May 4.—The American sailing vessel Willard Abrahams was sunk-off the Irish coast, the crew of six being rescued, according to a message received by the state department.

control of the president. This will include stimulation of production, prevention of waste, regulation of distribution, prohibition of hoarding and elimination of speculation.

The president would have authority to direct shipments of foodstuffs into markets where needed most. He would also have power to requisition factories, mines and other establishments.

The bill contains a clause to prevent flooding of the American market by importations, so these articles will not compete with American products