

tee against the protests of the President and the Army War College. The volunteer sponsors were as- founded at the tremendous strength developed by the Administration forces. When the members lined up to pass the tellers it looked almost as if the whole House were about to vote for conscription. Chairman Dent of the Military Committee, heading the volunteer forces, finally gave up counting the votes.

Miss Rankin, the Montana member, voted for the volunteer amendments, as did Speaker Clark and Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee. Republican Leader Mann voted for conscription. Democratic Leader Kitchin, busy with revenue legislation, did not vote.

As the result of the voting became apparent, the members and the galleries broke into cheers, while Speaker Clark, Chairman Dent of the Military Committee, Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee, and other Democrats who had fought the Administration's plan, sat silent in their seats.

Democratic Leader Kitchin, who was expected to vote against conscription, responded to the call for a quorum just before, but was not present for the vote on the amendment. Miss Rankin, of Montana, voted with the volunteer ad- vocates.

Clark in an Angry Mood Throughout the remainder of the House debate pro-conscription members frequently repeated discussion of their proposal, the climax coming when Speaker Clark declared he might give up his district some of those who urged that he vote for conscription. "A lot of old skunkers all over the country who think that nobody is going to be forced into the army," he said, "are in my district, twenty-five."

Speaker said, "and that their miserable, cowardly hides will be safe, have been sending telegrams here. I know them. I know every man in my district who has telegraphed me, and I know who is at the bottom of it, and I can take a double-barreled shotgun and run out of my district every man who sent me a telegram to vote for conscription, if I should choose to keep to long, I will run a few out, too."

Persistent efforts were made in the House to make all members of Congress subject to draft, but all of them failed. An amendment by Representative Fitzgibbon of the Appropriations Committee, the \$3,000,000,000 appropriation provided for carrying the bill into effect was finally stricken out by a vote of 251 to 25, and it is House by a vote of 251 to 25, and it is agreed that the committee should bring in a separate measure Monday to finance the raising of the war army.

When Representative Saunders of Virginia, presiding, announced that the bill had carried 279 to 95 there was thunderous applause from the floor and the crowded galleries. Another long debate was evoked over amendments by Senators Thomas and Follette to exempt from conscription those having "conscientious objections" to military service. Both were defeated without a rollcall, and the bill's exemption proposals left unchanged.

Conscription Law Registration to Begin in a Month

States to Co-operate with War Department in Listing Eligibles

Census Basis of Draft Special Boards to Determine Exempt Classes and Courts of Appeal

Washington, April 28.—The War Department plans for the registration of men eligible for military service under the new army conscription law to begin within one month from today. Men within the age limit will be directed to polling places for registration. Details of the machinery have not yet been perfected.

There will be full cooperation between the War Department and the Governors of the states. The government may be asked to name the registrars. The units will probably be counties of the various states. There will be special boards to determine exempt classes and courts of appeal. When the number registered is in excess of the quota required from the county exemption will be by lot.

After the formal registration at polling or other places to be designated in the President's proclamation, or in regulations to be issued by the War Department, special agents of the government will seek out those who ought to have registered but failed for any reason to do so.

The draft, it was stated, will be on the basis of population by census. Localities where all the eligibles are vital to an industry, such as oil refining or agriculture, will be dealt with separately and it is possible though not probable that every person in some such district may be exempted.

It was thought that the men would not be called to the colors for training before September 1, and it has not yet been decided what numbers shall be called first, although it was not thought likely that the entire 500,000 would be immediately and simultaneously taken into camps.

The draft for the citizen army will be separate and distinct from the raising of the National Guard and regular army to their full war strength, and these will be furnished their full quota and put through their training for the work of breaking in of the force under the army act regardless of any and all plans for the latter.

It was considered possible that some might be called under the draft law earlier than September 1, whether any and how many are questions that will be determined by the selection and acquisition of training camps, the securing of efficient officers for training them, and the purchase of equipment.

Bursting Shells May Harden Nerves of U.S. Troops in Training

Canadian System, Under Which All the Lessons of the War Abroad Will Be Taught, Is Expected To Be Adopted by the War Department

Washington, April 28.—Soldiering will take on an aspect entirely new to American military science when training of the forces to be assembled under the draft bill begins at the sixteen training cantonments. Careful plans laid by War Department officials provide for the application immediately of every lesson learned from European battlefields and much of the work to be done will be new even to men recently in army instruction camps.

The Army War College has prepared new training manuals based on the latest information from the trenches of the fighting fronts, gathered from many sources. Supplemental regulations will cover even more detailed information brought by the British and French officers here as members of the War missions.

The American training system probably will follow to some extent that used in Canada, where the instructors have made every effort to reproduce as closely as possible conditions at the front. Sections of trench have been built at the Canadian camps, exactly duplicating important parts of the lines in France held by Canadian troops. Training in extending these works and running saps or erecting entanglements has gone on to the accompaniment of actual shell fire so as to harden the nerves of the troops as well as their muscles.

Men Train Under Fire To carry out this scheme the Canadians have placed batteries opposite the trenches and kept up a steady fire at certain designated points. The infantrymen under training have done their work night and day with shrill bursting close to them. The officers, of course, know the posts to be pounded by the guns, and keep the men out of danger.

Another work that will be new to American troops will be the practice of grenadiers to clear the way into a disputed trench. It requires practice were pounded and pandemonium again set loose.

"I'll go with you, Teddy," came from all parts of the hall. "I'll like it very much," Roosevelt finally got a chance to say. "If Congress adopts that," he went on, "I'll agree to raise four divisions and go under General Barry or any other commander of his type. I will go with a brigade if not a division. I just want to go—that's all. I ask that you put me in the position where you say 'come to the front.'"

British Extend Sea Zone Danger Area Is Closer to Germany's Coast

Washington, April 28.—Notice of extension of Great Britain's danger area in the North Sea, effective May 3, was received here to-day, in an Admiralty notice forwarded by the American Embassy in London. The last definition of the danger area, dated March 24, is cancelled.

The new order extends the danger area closer to the North Sea coast of Germany and takes in waters bordering on the limit of territorial jurisdiction of Denmark and the Netherlands.

Mrs. Wilson Sews To Aid Red Cross President's Wife and Cousin Take Up Needle

Washington, April 28.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Benevise, wife and cousin of the President, are sewing for the Red Cross. They are doing needlework personally.

Munitions Board Adjusts Rivalry in Buying for War

Prevents Army from Gaining Advantage Over Navy in Contracts

Not Regulating Prices Members Plan to Avoid Any Action That Might Injure Industries

Washington, April 28.—The Munitions Board is holding daily sessions and seeking to adjust the rivalry between the purchasing officers of the army and navy and the marine corps and prevent one branch of the military-naval service from gaining an undue advantage over another, as had been threatened by the tentative contracts awarded by the War Department.

For the present it has been decided that the Munitions Board shall not engage in actual purchase of either army or navy supplies, as was originally proposed. This has required Secretary Baker to amend the order recently issued, which gave the impression that the board would assume the functions of the purchasing quartermasters.

It is intended, however, that the board shall determine the output of factories. In classes of material where there is a shortage contracts will be distributed among the producers to the capacity of plants and as near to the needs of the government as may be. Then the board will find out the relative necessities of the departments requiring the material, with due reference to the contracts which are being carried for the Allies, the demands of which, it is considered, should take precedence.

Price Regulation Pending The question of regulation of price is still pending before the board. Its members appreciate the difficulty of such a problem, especially as it would be necessary to extend such a regulation to the producers of the raw product and not confine it to the manufacturer. This may require legislation.

The policy of the board is to avoid arbitrary action that will injure the industries of the country, and in any determination of fair profit, which has been suggested as a means of price regulation, the board finds itself not in accord with the plans of Secretary Daniels, who is in favor of adopting the lowest obtainable price as the standard rate.

The incident of an award of a contract by Mr. Daniels for steel plates at 23 cents, resulting in a saving to the War Department of \$5,000,000, is cited by members of the board as an example of establishing too low a rate for this material. The board favored paying 25 cents, on the principle that this represented a fair return. The commercial price obtainable in the prevailing market is more than eight cents.

The result of Mr. Daniels's action has been to drive some of the "independent" steel firms out of the government field. Animated interviews have been held in the past few days between members of the National Council of Defense and the representatives of the labor unions, with the result that the two parties have come near, on several occasions, to parting company.

Mr. Gompers has resisted any plan for establishing an industrial class for the benefit of the war. He explains that his constituency are opposed to it. It was his influence, it now appears, that led Secretary Daniels to revoke an order creating an industrial branch of the naval reserves, the idea being to have enrolled for service in the munitions plants expert workmen who should be exempt from military-naval duty. This is the idea which the munitions board is working on, in the hope that there may be no withdrawal of competent artisans from the plants engaged in turning out supplies for war use.

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Street and Afternoon Dresses

Formerly \$65 to \$95—at \$45, \$65, \$75

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Of dainty silks, satins, chiffons, nets and tulle: in the new Spring shades, many of which are especially adapted for debutantes and "petite women."

Separate Skirts Formerly \$22 and \$25 \$15

Serges, tweeds, wool jerseys and men's-wear worsteds. A clearance of styles that will not be re-made.

Blouses Formerly \$15 to \$25 \$10 and \$15

Silk Sports Blouses—handmade styles of linen, voile and batiste—also Costume and Suit Blouses of Georgette crepe and chiffon; including fashionable tunic effects.

Street Hats—reduced to \$18

More than one hundred early-season models in bow, wing and ribbon effects, for present wear.

Fashionable Dress Hats—\$25

of tulle, lace, leghorn and hair; in veiled effects and beautiful flower trimmed styles.

Summer Furs Reduced—

Wonderful Stoles, Scarfs and Capes of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable—Chinchilla—Kolinsky—Ermine—Mole—Silver Fox—Natural Blue Fox and other fashionable furs—at 20% reduction—affording an opportunity to purchase furs for present wear—or practice true economy in anticipating requirements for next Autumn.

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