

ALL MALE VOTERS FROM 21 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE, INCLUSIVE, WILL BE SUBJECT TO SERVICE IN ARMY

Senate and House Conferees Break Deadlock and Reach Agreement on Draft Bill

COMPROMISE IS EFFECTED

Provision for Roosevelt Division Killed—Prohibition at Army Posts is Accepted

QUICK APPROVAL EXPECTED

Registration May Begin in Little More Than Two Weeks

Washington, May 10.—The long deadlock of Senate and House conferees on the selective draft military bill was broken today with agreement on a compromise measure under which a great war army would be raised by selective conscription of men from 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive.

Authorization for recruiting Colonel Roosevelt's proposed volunteer division for service in France, written into the bill by the Senate, finally was thrown out on the insistence of House conferees. In return, the House yielded to the Senate's proposal for prohibition at military posts.

Early Approval Expected. The conference report is expected to be approved by both Senate and House in a few days, and within two weeks after the President has affixed his signature registration of those eligible for conscription will be under way throughout the country.

The compromise bill is understood to be generally satisfactory to the administration and to the army general staff. The most important change made in Congress was in the age limits, fixed by the staff at 19 and 25, inclusive. The Senate made them 21 and 27, and the House 21 and 40.

With the Roosevelt proposal, the conferees also threw out a Senate amendment under which three regiments of volunteers could have been enlisted for service on the Mexican border.

Exemption Applications. The section dealing with exemptions from draft was re-written in part by the conference committee, and provision was made for hearings in exemption applications before local civil tribunals with the right to appeal to a second tribunal and finally to the President.

Repeal of the Senate bill which favored giving Colonel Roosevelt authority to raise and take American troops to France, declared tonight that an effort would be made on the floor of the Senate to insist on the retention of this feature. The general expectation, however, is that the conference decision will prevail.

The prohibition provision as agreed includes liquor, beer and wines from any military post, but does not forbid selling or giving these beverages to soldiers except in the most exceptional cases.

The conferees put into the bill an amendment giving the President power to organize and equip for each infantry and cavalry brigade three machine gun companies, and for each division of these services, in addition to those companies in each organization of these units. He also was given authority to organize the armored motor car machine gun company for each division.

These Absolutely Exempt. Exemptions from the selective draft were left virtually as originally suggested by the general staff. Those absolutely exempt include officers of the United States and any state or territory, ministers, students of recognized universities, members of theological schools and members of any well recognized religious school, or organized at present for participation in war. The last class are not exempt from non-combatant service.

Must Be No Favoritism In Administering Draft System

Made Virtually Impossible by Explicit Terms in Which Act is Drawn. Registration Officials Warned That Such Practice Could Easily be Detected and Severe Penalty Inflicted

Washington, May 10.—To dispose of any fear that county and city registration boards will exercise favoritism in enrolling soldiers under the selective draft act, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a statement tonight declaring such practices would be virtually impossible because of the explicit terms in which the act is drawn. He warned registration officials that favoritism easily could be detected and would be punished with heavy penalty. "Every precaution," said the statement, "will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice.

FOOD CONTROL IS URGED BY HOOVER

With It, He Declares, Price of Flour Can be Reduced Forty to Fifty Per Cent

NO OCCASION FOR PANIC

Declares That Even Now There is Abundant Surplus of Wheat—Without Federal Control Prices Will Soar.

New York, May 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, who recently came from Europe to advise the government on food conditions in Europe, says that without control we may see flour at \$20 a barrel before the war is over, but that with control "the present price of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent and at the same time the producer be treated in a liberal manner."

Mr. Hoover thus outlined food conditions in a statement to the Associated Press today.

Outrageous Prices Unjustified. "There is absolutely no occasion for food panic in this country nor any justification for outrageous prices unless the opposition of special interests defeats the President in obtaining the necessary powers to control the nation's food fully and adequately. America's problem is not one of famine, for we have now and will have next year a large surplus. Our problem is, after the proper protection of our own people, to give to the allies the last ounce of surplus of which we are capable.

"Therefore, the nation needs a food control for two purposes: to regulate prices and increase the surplus. After providing for our normal consumption, we will have, together with Canada, a surplus for our allies equal (Continued on Page Two)

NEW YORK CITY HALL IS DAMAGED BY FIRE

Historic Structure Threatened With Destruction

Flames Started in Clock Tower and Raged For About An Hour Before Being Checked—Loss About \$25,000.

New York, May 10.—New York's historic City Hall, built more than 100 years ago, constructed mostly of marble and considered architecturally one of the most beautiful buildings in the country, was threatened with destruction by fire today. Flames broke out in its wooden clock tower, after an hour's work by the firemen they were under control and later were extinguished. The loss was estimated at \$25,000.

JOFFRE PLACES A WREATH UPON THE COFFIN OF GRANT

There is Impressive Stillness as the Hero of the Marne Walks Slowly to the Tomb

THREE DRAMATIC EVENTS VISIT MIDDLE WEST LATER

Viviani Declares France Will Fight Until Alsace and Lorraine Are Restored

New York, May 10.—Three dramatic events which will become historic in the annals of New York marked the activities of the French war mission here today. In their chronological order they were: The address of Rene Viviani, vice president of the council of ministers and head of the mission, at a luncheon of the Merchants' Association when he declared France never would cease fighting until Alsace and Lorraine were restored to her, and when he proclaimed that the Stars and Stripes never would attain their full significance until they floated from the trenches in France.

The placing by Marshal Joffre of a wreath upon the sarcophagus of General Grant. The reception to the French residents of the city at the public library tonight, when Joffre, Viviani and their colleagues greeted their compatriots, including several hundred blue-jackets from French warships.

The spectacle which appealed most to the popular imagination was that enacted at Grant's tomb. There was an impressive stillness among the many thousands of spectators as Marshal Joffre walked slowly along the wide pavement leading to the tomb. The memorable words of the man whose ashes have long reposed within, carved in the granite above the kingly tomb, a grateful nation gave him, seemed once again to echo their solemn admonition: "Let us have peace."

Here, if ever in the nation's great bustling metropolis, silence was more truly expressive than words. Here also was a tribute to one of the world's great heroes to the memory of another, who was unmetakably genuine and sincere.

The thousands who had paused in their daily duties to honor the victor of the Marne and his colleagues, apparently realized the significance of the moment. Where there had been a veritable canopy of small flags fluttering above them, now were bared heads. Where there had been a remarkable manifestation of a great city's joy in welcoming the living, now there was honor for the dead.

Passing into the dimly lighted rotunda of the tomb, Marshal Joffre doffed his cap and advanced silently toward the stairway leading to the sarcophagus. He clambered over the stone balustrade, mounted a step ladder and, with one hand resting on the huge obelisk, he placed there with his other hand the evergreen wreath, with the tri-color entwining it. Then standing erect, he saluted, while the hundred or more others who had been permitted to enter the tomb, looked on, heads uncovered, from the balustrade above.

Then followed a review of the Seventh regiment, New York National Guard, in front of the tomb, after which the visitors were taken through Riverside Drive to the Joan of Arc statue, where a brief stop was made. All along the route, extending several miles, were great throngs of men, women and children, cheering the city's guests.

IS HE A GERMAN SPY?



New Bern, N. C., May 10.—Pacing his cell from early morning until late at night and crouching into a corner when a visitor is heard approaching, J. M. Hall, alleged German spy, who was taken into custody here several days ago after he had been acting in a most suspicious manner, is being held on a technical charge of larceny while the authorities are endeavoring to find someone who can identify the man.

The only clue as to Hall's identity is a telegram from Port Richmond, Cal., stating that he was convicted of grand larceny at that place in 1906 and sent to the State prison for five years and that he served his time.

IS HOOVER TO BE FOOD CONTROLLER?

There Are Definite Indications That Such a Post is Planned by the Administration

FOOD SITUATION DISCUSSED

President Confers With Secretary Houston and Representatives Lever and Haugen—Prompt Passage of Bill Urged.

Washington, May 10.—Suggestions that Herbert C. Hoover may be made American food controller were given weight today by definite indications that the administration plans the creation of an emergency food organization to direct food distribution during the war.

President Wilson went over the food situation fully with Secretary Houston, Chairman Lever, of the House agriculture committee, and Representative Haugen, a Republican member of the committee. He urged immediate passage of the administration's food bill, one of which would empower the President to take drastic measures to deal with the food situation.

While plans for an emergency agency to handle food problems have not been completed, it is believed the President will name one man to be directly responsible for carrying out emergency provisions. This man would administer regulatory features of the laws governing distribution and price fixing, leaving to the Agricultural Department (Continued on Page Two)

WAR TAX BILL IS TAKEN UP AMIDST GREAT CONFUSION

Committee Members Kept Busy Explaining Intricacies of Income Tax Provision

STRIKES MUCH OPPOSITION

Kitchin to Shut His Eyes and Vote for It Because "Government Needs the Money"

Washington, May 10.—The \$1,800,000,000 tax bill carrying war-time assessments on a multitude of every day necessities and luxuries, was taken up in the House today with leaders of both parties behind it, but with scores of members objecting vigorously to individual sections.

Democratic Leader Kitchin, in a four hour speech urging prompt passage, said that while some items seemed unjust and excessive when considered separately the only answer was that "the government needs the money." For his part, he said, he was willing even to swallow his life-long tariff convictions in the emergency and support the bill's high tariff section.

"I am going to shut my eyes and vote for it," Kitchin declared. The debate developed a dearth of expert information on the question of just what is provided by the involved legal language of the measure, and throughout the day there was a rapid fire of questions from perplexed members. The income tax section raised a cloud of confusion and members of the Ways and Means committee were kept busy expounding the intricate workings of the proposed schedule of percentages and super-percentages.

More Taxes May Follow. Mr. Kitchin said the bill would raise more additional taxes than any that has ever been presented to any legislative body in the history of the world, and that more tax burdens might follow. He estimated that all told the war expenditures to the end of the next fiscal year would cost \$5,000,000,000.

"The men who must sustain the government by a tax," he said, "must understand that they must endure these hardships in dollars and cents while the others are enduring the hardships in tears and blood."

Referring to the petition of the railroads for a general 15 per cent freight rate advance, Mr. Kitchin continued: "We will have plenty of chances to get some of that back for the American people in the way of taxes. We will have other bills coming along. If the commission or any other board permits the railroads to raise their freight rates 15 per cent of their gross receipts, I am willing to come in here with a tax bill and tell them to pay some of that to help support the government."

Defends Postal Increase. Defending the bill's proposal to advance postal rates, Mr. Kitchin declared that it costs the government \$100,000,000 a year to carry and handle second-class matter, and it gets back only \$11,000,000. The proposed increase would bring in \$31,000,000. Representative Chandler, of New York, opposed the increase, declaring a number of magazines would be put out of business.

Representative Reavis, of Nebraska, introduced Mr. Kitchin with several questions about the income tax schedule, and finally launched into a general attack on the section because the levy on big incomes was not made greater. "You are taking a great deal so far as actual dollars and cents are concerned," said Mr. Reavis, "but in the proportionate sacrifice that the men who pay will make, you are taking a great deal more from the married man with \$2,000 who has a family to support, than you are from the \$100,000 man."

Sacrifices Out of Proportion. "The man whom you tax with an income of \$2,000 has to pay this tax from the very necessities of life, while the man with the income of \$100,000 is paying that income out of funds that he can use only in the way of investment. The relative sacrifice is not to be compared."

Mr. Kitchin replied that the committee did not go over 50 per cent in taxing income because "if we tax these men of wealth exorbitantly in their industry and income they would no doubt put money into the rural credit bonds and get 4 per cent and not pay the government any war tax."

"The committee thinks in reference to the income tax," said the Democratic leader, "that it has put on about all the traffic will bear."

NEWSPAPERS ARE WARNED. Speculation as to U-Boat Destroying Devices "Doubtful Propriety." New York, May 10.—A statement characterizing reports of inventions designed to combat the submarine menace as "dangerously near to leading aid to the enemy," was issued tonight by Thomas Robbins, secretary and official spokesman of the Naval Consulting Board.

WORK OF BRITISH WAR MISSION NOW ABOUT COMPLETE

Will Leave Today for New York to Join the Frenchmen for Big Reception There

Military and Trade Problems Are Dominating Questions Still to be Discussed

Washington, May 10.—The British war mission, its conferees here about concluded, will leave tomorrow for New York to join the French mission for the joint reception to be given them by America's financial capital.

Practically the whole body of British statesmen will make the trip in a special train placed at their disposal by the Federal government. The distinguished visitors are looking forward to the remainder of their stay in the United States as largely a period of relaxation. They will return to Washington Sunday night and later will visit the Middle West and Canada.

Some of the British officials may remain in this country after Foreign Secretary Balfour and the other leaders have returned to England, while some members apparently are preparing to stay permanently.

Diplomatic and financial questions are understood to have been pretty well threshed out, while naval subjects are mostly under negotiation in London. Military and trade problems predominate among those still to be determined.

The mission today met with the Council of National Defense, Mr. Balfour and J. H. Thomas, a British labor leader, explaining the relationship between union labor and the government in England during the war. Mr. Thomas discussed the methods taken to prevent disputes, to stimulate labor's interest in war work, to secure priority to war manufacturers and to unite the patriotic efforts of capital and labor.

Mr. Balfour talked this afternoon with Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme court, who is interested in the movement to establish a Zionist republic in Palestine.

FATAL WRECK ON SOUTHERN WAS CAUSED BY A BULL

Asheville, N. C., May 10.—Lloyd K. Enloe, a fireman on the Murphy division of the Southern, was killed, and three other trainmen were injured yesterday when two freight engines, were derailed near Junaluska by a bull, one engine turning over. Enloe was caught in his cab and was crushed so that he died a few minutes after being removed. He was in the second engine of a double-header, and his cousin, A. E. Enloe, who was engineer, was uninjured, save for a few bruises. Engineer C. Burke and Fireman O. H. Bradshaw, on the first engine, were also slightly bruised.

PLANS FOR BRINGING GERMANS TO N. CAROLINA ARE HELD UP

Washington, May 10.—A dispute over property rights halted today the Labor Department's plan for establishing a colony at Kanuga Lake, N. C., for interned German sailors and alien detainees by the immigration service. A commission of immigration officials will go to North Carolina tomorrow to try to straighten out the tangle. The department held up by wire 200 aliens who were to start to the colony today from New York.

NEWSPAPERS TO FIGHT FOR FAIR TREATMENT

War Tax Provision Would Mean Disaster to Some

With Advertising Taxed and Increased Postage Rates, in Addition to High Cost of Paper, Many Would Have to Suspend

Chicago, May 10.—Many newspaper publishers are en route to Washington to attempt to procure fair treatment for their business under the proposed war tax. It was announced tonight by Hopewell L. Rogers, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. In connection with the proposed increase in postage, President Rogers made this statement: "It is difficult to understand the policy of the government in placing so heavy a tax on the newspaper business, which probably has been more severely affected in the last year through increased prices than any other industry. In time of war newspapers (Continued on Page Two)

RED CROSS COUNCIL OF WAR IS CREATED

Is Formed for Purpose of Directing Relief Work

President Appeals to All Those Who Can Contribute Large or Small Sums—Henry P. Davison Heads Council.

Washington, May 10.—President Wilson created a "War Council of the Red Cross" today to direct relief work during the war and made a public appeal for Red Cross contributions from "All those who can contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which may inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy."

The head of the war council is Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Company, who said in accepting the post that all the vast facilities of the Morgan firm would stand behind the Red Cross for the duration of the war. Former President (Continued on Page Two)

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES URGE RATE INCREASE

Coastwise Lines Say 15 Per Cent Advance is Necessary

Representatives of Western Railroads Also Second the Plea of Carriers From Other Sections of the Country.

Washington, May 10.—Spokesmen for steamship companies operating along the Atlantic, and railroads in the West, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission today and seconded the plea of carriers in other sections of the country that an increase of 15 per cent in freight tariffs is absolutely necessary if bills are to be paid during the coming year.

Statistics presented to the commission on behalf of seven coastwise steamship companies, purported to show that because of the rise in the price of material and labor the concerns faced a deficit of more than (Continued on Page Two)

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