

BRITISH MASTERY OF SEA UNBROKEN BY DEFEAT, CLAIM

John Bull Still Supreme on Water, Claim, Because Grand Fleet Which Was Hurrying to Assistance of Battle Cruiser Squadron in Battle Off Jutland Did Not Get Into Action and Is, Therefore, Still Intact—Entire German High Seas Fleet Engaged.

GERMANY IS CELEBRATING GREAT SEA TRIUMPH

Losses Heaviest of Any Sea Fight in History—London Admiralty Claims English Were Overwhelmed, While Berlin Claims Enemies Had Stronger Forces—Loss of Life Extremely Heavy—British Known Losses, 15 Ships—German Known Losses 11, London Says.

London, June 5.—There is a report in circulation which lacks confirmation that eight German warships took refuge in Danish waters after the North sea battle. It is said they were notified to leave within 24 hours and that the British fleet is waiting for them.

London, June 5.—The British public who retired last night cast down by the first news of the North sea battle, as contained in the earlier British and German reports, took some comfort from the later British reports published in the morning papers. This report, while it did not decrease the British losses, except in destroyers, which were reduced from 11 to eight, shows the losses of Germans were much greater than was at first reported.

According to this latest account of the great naval engagement, the German losses included two battleships, one battle cruiser, one light cruiser and six destroyers sunk, two battle cruisers damaged and three battle ships hit. Naval writers also point out that the German fleet retired as soon as the main British fleet appeared on the scene so that there is no question about the superiority of sea power remaining in British hands. The loss of British ships is of course admitted serious, while the loss in officers and men has cast a gloom over the whole country.

Grand Fleet Not Engaged.

Captain William Hall, chief of the intelligence division of the admiralty, authorizes the Associated Press to say: "The German report of the loss of the Marlborough and Warspite is absolutely untrue. Both of these dreadnaughts were safe in their harbor."

The German report that the entire British battle fleet was engaged is equally untrue. A portion of the British fleet much inferior to the total battle fleet of the Germans engaged that fleet and drove it back into its harbor. The British control the North sea."

The British admiralty stated today that the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, but was towed safely to port.

The Known Losses.

The known British losses were: Battle cruisers, Queen Mary, Invincible, Indefatigable, cruisers, Defence, Black Prince and Warrior; torpedo craft, Tipperary, Turbulent, Sparrowhawk, Arden and four others not named; one submarine sunk, according to German reports. The reports of German losses were: The battleships, Pommern, the dreadnaught Westfalen, of 18,600 tons, the cruisers Weisbaden, Frauenlob and Elbing; six unnamed torpedo craft and one submarine. The names of the other vessels sunk or damaged are not known at this time.

The German admiralty admits the loss of the Dreadnaught Westfalen, according to a wireless dispatch received here today from Berlin.

Tonnage Loss Greatest.

Great Britain's admitted loss in tonnage is placed at 114,810 for six battle cruisers and cruisers. That of Germany excluding the tonnage of the Weis-

baden, of which vessel there is no record, is 15,172. The tonnage of the capital ships sunk by the Japanese in their fight with the Russians in the battle of Tsushima, in May, 1905, aggregated 93,000. Twenty-one Russian craft were destroyed in this fight, including six battleships and four cruisers. The remainder of the sunked craft comprised coast defense and special service vessels and torpedo boats.

Beatty Took a Chance.

Careful comparison of the British and German reports of the sea fight off the Danish coast seem to indicate that Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's cruiser squadron came in contact with the German main fleet, or possibly in the first instance a portion of that force. Although aware that he was opposing a stronger force than his own, the official statement makes it appear, naval observers say, that Vice Admiral Beatty courageously engaged the Germans. Later, presumably the whole German fleet appeared. Vice Admiral Beatty was then completely outnumbered and before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet was able to get into action the Germans made off.

British naval experts comment on the apparently fair and impartial nature of both the German and British official statements. It is believed the German losses were greater than was admitted in the official reports, but it is not clear that the German communication confessed to more serious losses than were given in the British report.

8,000 Lives Lost.

According to estimates made here, which, in the absence of official figures, are only conjectural, the British losses in men must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000. It is similarly estimated that the German losses were at least between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men and that according to present information the German fleet had the best of the action.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the German torpedo boat V-28 was sunk during the naval engagement. Three survivors, who were rescued from a raft by the Swedish steamship reported the dispatch says, that all the rest of the crew of 105 were lost.

According to this statement, the survivors of the V-28 said they believed 20 German torpedo boats were destroyed and that the German losses as a whole were "colossal."

WESTFALEN GREAT SHIP.

London, June 5.—The German battleship Westfalen displaced 18,600 tons, 551 feet long, 88 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She carried a complement of 961 men.

The Westfalen was equipped with 12 11-inch guns, 12 5.9-inch guns, and a number of pieces of smaller caliber. She was also fitted with six 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her speed was 20.4 knots.

The Westfalen was built in 1909 at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000.

Entire German High Seas Fleet In Action Against the British

Berlin, June 5.—(By wireless from a staff correspondent of the Associated Press, via Sayville).—The first naval battle of the grand scale during the present war has been attended by results which, according to the information received here, are highly satisfactory to the Germans not only in respect of the comparatively losses of the two fleets, but in the fact that the Germans maintained the field after the battle. This is shown, German commentators contend, by the rescue of the survivors.

Full Fleet in Action.

The full German high sea fleet was engaged under personal command of Vice Admiral Scheer, the energetic German commander who succeeded Admiral von Pohl. The British fleet is now estimated as approximately twice as strong in guns and ships as that under Admiral Scheer. Detailed reports have not been received, but the main engagement apparently occurred about 120 miles southwest of the southern

extremity of Norway and 150 miles off the Danish coast. The battle was divided into two sections. The day engagement began at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until darkness or about 9 o'clock. This was followed by a series of separate engagements through the night.

The exact ranges and course of the day fight have not been ascertained. It is assumed the ranges of the day engagement were not extreme, possibly at a distance of about eight miles, as the weather was hazy.

British Badly Handled.

The German torpedo boats and destroyers were more effective than the British, according to a considerable extent, successes of the Germans against an overwhelming superior force. It is understood the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both sunk in the day battle. It has not been learned when the Warspite and the other British warships went down. (The loss of the Warspite is denied officially by the British.) All German warships except those mentioned in the official report reached Wilhelmshaven in safety. Thus far nothing has been reported regarding the extent to which any of these vessels were damaged. A fuller report from Admiral Scheer is expected soon.

It is stated at the admiralty that at least 29 British capital ships were engaged and the British torpedo boat flotillas were severely handled. The battleship Westfalen alone sank four torpedo boats during the night encounters.

German Personnel and Material alike

stood the test brilliantly and the damage sustained by the German fleet is small in comparison with the British losses. The battleship Pommern, which was sunk was commanded by Captain Doekken.

Berlin Celebrating.

Berlin is decorated with flags and the achievement of the German fleet has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. There was a remarkable demonstration in the Reichstag when Rear Admiral Hobbing, German naval attaché to the German embassy in Washington announced the result of the battle.

GERMANS DEFEAT BRITISH IN DRIVE

Capture Heights Southeast of Ypres—Ridge Stormed By Kaiser's Forces, Berlin Reports.

Berlin, June 3.—(via London).—The ridges of the heights south of Zillebeke in the British position have been captured by storm by German troops the war office announced today.

TRAIN BLOWN FROM TRACK BY TORNADO

Eighteen Persons Hurt, One Seriously—Cut Prevents Cars Overturning.

Bloomington, Ill., June 3.—A tornado blew the Wabash, Chicago-St. Louis fast mail train No. 17, from the track near Saunemin, Ill., early this morning, injuring 18 persons, one probably fatally. The accident occurred in a sharp cut which kept the cars from overturning and probably prevented heavy loss of life.

The combination baggage and smoking car and four coaches were lifted from the rails. A Pullman sleeper crashed through the smoking car, tearing it to pieces. It was in the smoking car that the most injuries to passengers occurred. The other Pullmans remained on the track. One woman was thrown through a car window a distance of 20 feet and received no further injuries than a few scratches. A heavy deluge of rain followed the accident.

A special train, made up at Decatur and carrying doctors and nurses, was rushed to the scene. The injured were taken to Forrest later.

BRANDEIS WINNER AFTER HOT FIGHT

Senate Votes, 47 to 22, to Confirm His Appointment to Supreme Bench—Four Votes Switched.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

- ★ Born at Louisville, Ky., November 13, 1856.
- ★ His parents were Jewish immigrants from Bohemia.
- ★ Educated in Louisville public schools; in Dresden from 1873 to 1875.
- ★ Graduated from Harvard law school in 1877.
- ★ Admitted to the bar in 1878.
- ★ Practiced law in St. Louis in 1878.
- ★ Has been practicing in Boston since 1879.
- ★ Counsel in many cases of national importance, political and otherwise.
- ★ Honorary member Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard.
- ★ Given an honorary A. M. degree at Harvard in 1891.
- ★ Married Alice Goldmark, of New York, March 31, 1891.
- ★ Nominated to United States supreme court by President Wilson January 28, 1916.
- ★ Confirmed by the Senate June 1, after a bitter contest.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, to the supreme court to succeed the late Joseph Rucke Lamar was confirmed by the senate by a vote of 47 to 22.

The vote, taken without debate, ended one of the bitterest contests ever waged against a presidential nominee. Mr. Brandeis will be the first Jew to occupy a seat on the supreme bench.

Only one democrat, Senator Newlands, voted against confirmation. Three republicans, Senators LaFollette, Norris and Poindexter, voted with the democratic majority and Senators Gronna and Clapp would have done so, but were paired with Senators Borah and Kenyon.

The negative vote of Senator Newlands was a complete surprise to the Senate and the Nevada senator, recognizing that his action had aroused comment, later made public a formal explanation.

"I have a high admiration for Mr. Brandeis as a publicist and propagandist of distinction," said Senator Newlands. "I don't regard him as a man of judicial temperament and for that reason I voted against his confirmation."

Throughout the fight President Wilson stood firmly behind his nominee, never wavering when it seemed certain that an unfavorable report would be returned by the Senate judiciary committee. Before the committee voted he wrote a letter to Chairman Cullerton strongly urging prompt and favorable action.

How They Voted.

Senators who voted for confirmation were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Chilton, Cullerton, Fletcher, Gore, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Kern, Lane, Lea, of Tennessee; Lee, of Maryland; Lewis, Myers, O'Gorman, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Reed, Saulsbury, Shaforth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of Nevada; Smith, of Connecticut; Stone, Taggart, Thomas, Thompson, Underwood, Vardaman and Walsh. Total, 44.

Republicans—LaFollette, Norris, Poindexter. Total, 23.

Voting against confirmation were:

Republicans—Grady, randree, Clark, of Wyoming; Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Dupont, Fall, Gallinger, Harding, Lydell, Lodge, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Smith, of Michigan; Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Warren and Works. Total, 21.

Democrats—Newlands. Total, 1.

The following pairs were announced. Senators named first being for confirmation and those named second against:

Johnson, Maine, with Wadsworth; Swanson with Jones, Martine with Smoot, Clapp with Kenyon, Gronna with Borah, Bryan with Cullerton, Poindexter with Weeks, Johnson, South Dakota, with Colt; Martin with McCumber, Williams with Enrose, Tillman with Goff, Robinson with Burleigh. Total, 24.

Senators who were not paired and who did not vote were:

Clarke, democrat; Sherman and McLean, republicans. Total, 3.

Many Senators Paired.

Of the senators who were paired many were absent because of the approaching republican national convention in Chicago. All absent senators had arranged to be paired in the vote, however, except Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, and McLean, of Connecticut. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, was paired with Senator Thompson, of Kansas, but released the Kansas senator so that he might vote.

The nomination of Brandeis was sent to the Senate January 28 and was referred to the judiciary committee and Clifford Thorne, railroad commissioner of Iowa, was the first witness protesting. Immediately a flood of protests against confirmation and memorials in favor thereof began to pour in.

BULL MOOSE RADICALS SEEK TO FORCE TEDDY ON REPUBLICAN PARTY

George W. Perkins, In Role of Pacifator, Having Trouble to Hold Down Militaristic Faction of Party.

WOULD ELIMINATE HUGHES

Reverse Effect of Clubbing Is Feared—Justice and Colonel Leading Factors With Latter Gaining Strength.

BY JOHN SNURE.

Chicago, June 5.—Aggressive bull moose today are advocating a plan to effect the elimination of Justice Hughes and force the republicans to accept Roosevelt.

For the present, they are being held back by George W. Perkins and others of the more moderate leaders. The colonel himself is said to be exercising a restraining hand. The proposal of the radical elements of the progressives make is the one they have urged from the beginning, to have the third party convention nominate the colonel at the outset, without waiting for the cessation of patching up of negotiations with the republicans.

Would Force Hughes Out.

The effect of such action, they insist, would be to force Justice Hughes to eliminate himself. As one of the bull moose belligerents put it today:

"Justice Hughes will never leave the certainty of a campaign for the presidency, if he knows a third party ticket headed by Roosevelt will be in the field if he runs."

For the rest, it is argued that, once Justice Hughes is out of the way, the nomination of Roosevelt by the republican convention will follow.

This plan of the more warlike of the progressive party leaders may or may not materialize. But they are insistently talking it.

Opposed By Colonel.

Mr. Perkins plus the colonel may succeed in diverting them to more pacific paths and then again they may not. Men prominent in the bull moose campaign today did not hesitate to say they were having difficulty in holding back the radicals.

On the other hand the more embittered of the guard kept up their cry of bolting the colonel if he were nominated. Up to date regardless of a vast amount of talk of eliminating Hughes and Roosevelt and of the old guard planning to kill them both, the fact remains that they are still the foremost figures in the field.

The battering against Hughes has not crushed him and Roosevelt stock is unquestionably higher than it was a few days ago. The favorite sons are having much to say about combining and but the skepticism concerning the ability of anyone of the favorite sons to throw his vote to another candidate continues.

Hughes in With Both Feet.

Instead of the statement from Justice Hughes' secretary to the effect no one was authorized to represent him at Chicago having the effect of eliminating him as soon as the anti-Hughes men at first insisted it would have nothing of the sort has come to pass. As a matter of fact it is perfectly plain that when Justice Hughes wants to eliminate himself he will select parts of the English language as means of elimination. He is understood to be quite capable of using words which are perfectly to the point.

What has happened since the statement that no one is authorized to represent the justice is that Hughes has sought to turn it to account of saying that gentlemen who have feared Hitchcock would be in the saddle if Hughes were nominated and elected need have no apprehensions.

Opening Parleys Held.

Though the radical bull moose and the more rancorous of the old guard are on palpable terms, the anti-Hughes republicans here and the most of the bull moose who are on the ground would like to see peace and harmony restored. And it is a hopeful sign that there has been some preliminary parleys.

George W. Perkins has seen a number of the G. O. P. chiefs and there have been informal confabs, but no plan of action.

Perkins Meets Leaders.

George W. Perkins, manager of the Roosevelt campaign today had further conferences with republican leaders looking for a common front against the bull moose parties. Mr. Perkins said that all talks so far had been informal. No plan had been worked out for formal exchange through committees or otherwise. He expressed the belief this might develop by tomorrow.

Speaking of the likelihood of formal exchanges, Mr. Perkins said: "I suppose they will be a natural kind of evolution."

Perkins did not admit there was a threatened split among the progressive party leaders as to whether to proceed at once to nominate Roosevelt. "Our people are, of course, very anxious to go ahead with their work," he replied, when questioned on this point.

Big Split Is Shown.

Interviews by Mr. Perkins and by Chester H. Rowell, of California, emphasized the difference of views to holding a club over the republican convention. It is clear that Rowell and many of the more aggressive bull moose are eager to jam things through. "Harmony is not necessarily predicated on the nomination of Roosevelt," said Mr. Perkins, reiterating what he said in January. "But nobody else has been presented by the republicans who fills the place Roosevelt fills."

"International and national developments of the last three months have emphasized in the minds of progressive party leaders the man," said William Hamlin Childs, of Brooklyn, who was in the room.

Mr. Perkins' attitude continues to be one of desiring to work out a harmonious adjustment with the republican if possible.

Roosevelt Platform Anhow.

Chester H. Rowell, of California, said: "My judgment is that in spite of the Hughes talk, the prospects are more and more favorable to Roosevelt. The policy for the progressives is to be very positive for Roosevelt and Roosevelt alone, not in the sense that it isn't conceivable there is any other candidates than Roosevelt, but in the

sense that there is no present occasion to consider or discuss any other candidate. The republican party is, in any event, going to fight on a Roosevelt issue. There's no occasion for discussing the proposition of it being a Roosevelt party by proxy."

Mr. Rowell declared the republican party should see to it there was no division republicans and bull moose. He made it plain that thus far the republicans had no man in sight whom he favored for nomination or who could fill Roosevelt's place.

Two Roosevelt Factors.

Two things entirely apart from the convention, it was recognized both in the Roosevelt and anti-Roosevelt camp today, might profoundly affect the outcome of the deliberations here next week. Both may help powerfully toward the nomination of Roosevelt.

One is the monster preparedness parade in Chicago today. This is widely heralded as a demonstration that the middle west is really for preparedness and that it sympathizes with the Roosevelt doctrine.

The second is the reported German naval victory over the English. The interest stirred by the news accounts of the great sea fight among those gathered for the convention is profound. It was at once hailed by the Roosevelt men as showing that this nation must follow the counsels of the colonel and prepare, and that no man can be cocksure of what sort of a naval and air situation will grow out of the European war.

Strong For Preparedness.

That the republican convention will be in a mood to mince no words on preparedness and will be the more vigorously disposed than ever on that subject in view of the seeming lessons of the latest sea fight is evident. And the more vigorous it gets, the better it will be for Roosevelt. This is the way his friends look at it.

Worried About Park.

Arguments that if Hughes is nominated the republican politicians who ordinarily have a say as to patronage will be given the cold shoulder at the White House, are being used on the delegates and especially on men who are leaders in their states. Such arguments are being put forth from the Roosevelt camp at camps of the radicals. Especially they are directed at southern delegates, but not alone at them.

It was asserted by anti-Hughes men today that the spreading abroad of this idea was having an effect. One of the things Penrose is pondering hard on is whether, if he throws his votes to Hughes, he will be able to go to the White House and put his feet under the table, or whether he will find the head of the establishment not at home.

Penrose feels Roosevelt would show him more consideration than Hughes. In this respect but on the other hand if Hughes is going to win, he does not want to be found opposing him.

Penrose would like Fairbanks, but he is sweating blood because he doubts if any of the favorite sons can win the nomination, and he doesn't know whether to turn to Hughes or Roosevelt. Progressives have renewed their assertions that no man will get their support who does not come out in the open on Americanism and preparedness. This is fully recognized as aimed at Hughes.

Watch Big Business.

Down under the surface, one of the big questions the leaders in the various camps are discussing is this: what extent will the drive of big business for Roosevelt materialize into delegates?

Frankly and openly Roosevelt leaders here say big business is for the colonel. They are not pussyfooting on this point. The practical political problem is what delegates big business can throw in the Roosevelt direction.

It is impossible today to get a definite answer to the problem. Rumors were again current, however, that the Pennsylvania delegation might be thrown to Roosevelt.

Anti-Roosevelt chiefs have begun trying to turn Roosevelt republicans away from him by stressing the argument that if big business is for him he cannot really be progressive. The answer the Roosevelt chief has given to this is that the colonel is the one man who, if put into the White House, can cope with big business.

Leslie Shaw, "Dark Horse."

They do say around the hotels in Chicago today that the presidential bee is buzzing about the head of former Governor Leslie M. Shaw. Mr. Shaw has been in the Congress here for weeks sending out letters dealing with tariff, trade expansion and political subjects. Many have wondered why. Now that the delegates are gathering, Mr. Shaw is busy about the corridors talking with the press. While it is generally believed he is trying to influence the platform along lines favored by the Home Market club and the American Protective Tariff league, it is also whispered about that he is anxious to make a speech to the convention and feels that he could influence it mightily.

He might even, so runs the gossip, as he thinks, capture the nomination either for the first or second place. That Mr. Shaw will do what he can to head off Cummins is well understood. Former Senator Wilson, of Iowa, who is here is not trying awake nights for Cummins. He is primarily for Root.

SLOW PROGRESS MADE IN DELEGATE CONTESTS

Chicago, June 3.—Instead of taking up the Louisiana delegation with its 12 contests over the four delegates at large and the eight district delegates, the republican national committee today turned to a Missouri contest. A St. Louis congressional district contest, the Eleventh, was decided in favor of A. C. Kunze and Frederick W. Breckman, who asserted the regularity of their selection.

The Louisiana contests were regarded as likely to develop much discussion of the evidence and argument heard last night. The delegates headed by Armond Romain contended that they represent the regular republican organization of Louisiana.

J. Madison Vance, negro contesting delegate at large, the leader of the opposing faction, attacked the regularity of the Romain delegates, charging that the negro voters qualified to attend the convention had been unable to attend, as the convention was held in a New Orleans hotel from which negroes were barred.

SINK UNARMED SHIP.

London, June 3.—Lloyds report the sinking of the unarmed steamship Elm Grove.

The Elm Grove was owned in Glasgow, of 319 tons, 3,013 tons gross and was built in 1892.

RETURN OF LORD FISHER DEMANDED

Daily News of London Says It Is Imperative That a Change Be Made In British Admiralty.

London, June 5.—The Daily News calls for the return of Lord Fisher, formerly first sea lord of the admiralty, to the head of the navy. "No single event," says the newspaper, "would more effectively counteract the danger of a diminution of confidence in the navy if one exists, than the return of Admiral Fisher, who in time of peace brought the navy to a state of unexampled efficiency. The country needs him in this urgent hour."

RIGID NEUTRALITY LAWS ARE SOUGHT

State and Justice Departments Ask Congress For 18 Measures to Amend Existing Statutes.

Washington, D. C., June 3.—General revision of American neutrality laws was proposed to congress today in a memorandum submitted by Attorney General Gregory and concurred in by the state department as a result of the government's experience with problems arising out of the war and relations with Mexico.

Enactment of 18 new laws is recommended to correct defects in existing statutes to cover present omissions of law, "for the observance of obligations imperatively imposed by international law upon the United States" and to make crimes against American neutrality punishable under federal laws.

At present many such acts do not violate federal criminal law.

Almost every phase of activity in the United States on behalf of foreign governments, which has resulted in federal prosecution under the broad charge of conspiracy, would be made specifically criminal by the proposed legislation. In addition the powers of the president would be broadened with respect to withholding clearance to suspected vessels, further employment of the land and naval forces to preserve neutrality, imposing a more rigid censorship upon wireless and cable messages to belligerent countries and seizing arms and ammunition about to be exported in violation of an embargo.

Outline of Bills.

The proposed legislation is as follows:

1. A law making it a crime to prevent or attempt to prevent exportation of American goods by threats of violence to persons engaged in the manufacture or exportation of such articles, or by damage to the articles or the instrumentalities of their transportation or their place of manufacture.

2. A law making it a crime to set fire to any vessel engaged in foreign commerce with the United States or to place bombs or explosives aboard her with intent to injure or destroy the vessel or its cargo.

3. A law authorizing the government to forbid the departure from American ports of vessels with supplies believed to be destined for warships or supply ships of belligerent nations on the high seas.

4. Under this law, collectors of customs would be given the right to inspect foreign vessels in American ports at any time. Attempts to deceive inspectors or to prevent the inspection would be made criminal.

- 5.—This proposal would broaden the powers of the secretary of state in requiring information under oath and proof by affidavit of such facts as he deems desirable in applications for passports, which would make misstatements in applications for passports punishable as perjury, and would make criminal the "fraudulent obtaining, transfer or use of passports and the alteration or forgery of passports issued."

- 6.—Making criminal the "fraudulent use, application or counterfeiting of the seal of an executive department or government commission."

- 7.—An act amplifying the rather restricted provisions of the radio act with reference to the powers of the president to censor or prescribe the manner in which wireless messages and also cablegrams shall be transmitted to belligerent countries of ships upon the high seas, or otherwise.

- 8.—A law making it a crime to set on foot, participate in or attempt to participate in any naval expedition against a power with which the United States is now at peace.

- 9.—Authorizing the president to detain or seize arms about to be exported in violation of any embargo.

- 10.—A law making it a crime for any interned officer or soldier of a belligerent government to attempt to escape from the United States and also making it a crime for any one to aid or attempt to aid in the escape or attempted escape.

- 11.—A law making it a crime to swear falsely to any document intended for use by a foreign government in any dispute or controversy with the United States.

- 12.—This proposal would make it a crime for any government employe to communicate to a foreign government or its agents or to obtain without lawful authority information relative to the national defense.

- 13.—A law making it a crime to print or print money within the United States for revolutionists in a country with which the United States is at peace.

- 14.—A law making it a crime to conspire to destroy or injure property within the United States belonging to any foreign government with which the United States is at peace.