

50,000 RECRUITS

OR COMPULSION

'INTEREST' BERNSTORFF German Embassy Changes Tack and Now Is Calm-Purely a "Legil" Matter

Washington, April 26.—Return of Ambasador von Bernstorff from New York today resulted in a marked changs of attitude at the German Embassy re-garding the sejars of the now famous von irel papers. Gen indifference is the new attitude. The Ambasador, it was maid, will not call again at the State Depart-ment regarding return of the papers, but it is probable an attorney will. The whole question is a "legal matter," it was suggested, and the German view is that the United States authorities acted illegally. U. S. Note Demands Classi; MAY REFUSE TO YIELD By CARL W. ACKERMAN BERLIN, April 24. President Wilson's demand that Ger-man submarines warn freighters as well as passanger liners, constitutes the most perious obstacle in the way of a satis-factory settlement of German-American relations. I learned authoritatively today.

illegally, If it should be shown, however, that

If it should be shown, however, that von Igel was guilty of activities improper on the part of an embassy sitache which, of course, in not admitted, the Embassy takes the view, that this Government will ask for the recall. In that event, it is intimated, is will be recalled as von Pa-pen and Boy-Ed were. That so Imbassy intimations were, is as far as the embassador himself is inter-

pelotte.

The Germans attempted to attack mall French post north of Embermenil, In Lorraine, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Prisoners admit that the Germans also lost heavily in yesterday's attacks

as far as the Ambassador himself is inter-ested in the case of von Igel or the papers selaed in him New Xork office. Personalis, it is declared, he is not interested at all. The Department of Justice has well un-der way an investigation of the evidence in the papers. The following ab by de-partment agents of the evidence is ex-pected to result in arreth blargely around New York, it was said. against the French salient at La Cha-

72 prisoners in the course of yesterday's attack, which resulted in the capture of a small wood south of Bols des Buttes. Sev

New York, it was said. Arrests resulting from the statement of Horts von der Goltz to Britsh officials are eral German reconnaissances were dis-persed on the Paissy and Troyon sections. The text of the official communique folexpected shortly by the Department. These arrests will be at least as numer-ounly, and probably more scattered, than the von Igel arrests. It was intimated lows: North of the Ajsne, in the course of an attack which yesterday enabled us to capture a small wood south of they may cover a large part of the country. Bois Des Buttes, we took 72 unwound ed prisoners, of whom one was an of-ficer and seven sub-officers. Numer-

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES
Harry & Masten, 420 N. 634 st., and Regina M. S. Sone, 614 Highland ave;
Andrew & Griffith, 168-N. 544h st., and Andre E. Geod, 3302 Wallace st.
Walter T. Lynch, 110 Porter st., and Lucy Monzomery, 2108 S. Lee st.
Wichast Kelly, 6018 Paschall aver, and Mar-garet E. Izce, Collingdale, Pa.
Howard Zimmerman, 2107 E. Cumberland st., and Mary Fronz, 2107 E. Cumberland st., and Mary Frank, Constantion, and Mary D. Troy, 4025 N. Taylor st.
Edwards S. Writeman, Germanitown, and Mary D. Troy, 4025 N. 124 Mar.
William Buckley, 1305 Otthodox st., and Allee T. Gesner, 1405 Orthodox st., and Allee Otto Bumann, 613 Wilt A., and Elizabeth C. Bensel, 3461 Ormes st.
Woleicel Stopyra, 3245 Mercer st., and Graze L. Noaker, Milton, Pa.
Robert L. Harker, 1622 Catharine st., and Mary E. Bolle, Darby, Pa.
Gesth A. Bella, Pary Maren, 120 Oras st., and Mar-Tare V. Coss, 2913 W. Wishart st. Allee M. A. Bella, 129 Oras st., and Mar-Tare V. Moss, 2913 W. Wishart st.
Mary E. Bolle, Darby, Pa.
Gesth A. Heller, 129 Oras at., and Mar-Tare V. Mors, 2913 W. Wishart st.
Mary E. Harker, 120 Mary St., and Flor-den Allee Marker, 120 Went at., and Mary E. Bolle, Darby, Pa.
Mary M. Alley M. Shi st., and Flor-den Allee M. Meria U.20 Wolstart st., and Marker M. Belley Marker, and Mary Quigley, Taomer Tayon, Fa., and May Quigley, Taomer J. McCauley, 44 N. Hohart st., and Anther M. Maria W.20 Wolstart st. TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Rran, Tacony, Pa., and May Quigley, onr. M. J. McCauley, 44 N. Hobart st., and reine M. Morris, 12:4 Webster st. as L. Wigsins, 25:40 N. Carlisle st., and le C. Robper, STG N. Both st. mes W. Gickins, Hazleton, Pa., and frartet C. Creeks, 10:7 E. Orleans st. inder Jönes, 19:14 Pierce st., and Emma Woolsey, 19:43 E. Komereet st. am Greenbeict, 27:51 Helen st., and Emma Mrant, 20:87 Cathalins st. and Greenbeict, 27:51 Helen st., and Emma M. C. Houng, 41: N. 3d st., and Emma Birat, 20:82 N. Swanson st. start 20:82 N. Swanson st. Mark, 20:82 N. Swanson st. Start 20:82 N. Buddens st. and Neudann, 72:82 N. Swanson st. and Cathodaek, 62:81 N. and Nellig Del-tes Ed Ruodaek, 62:86 Dickens stye, and the C. Boddek, 62:86 Dickens stye, and the C. Boddek, 62:80 Dickens stye, and the C. Boddek, 62:80 Dickens stye, and the C. Boddek, 61:54 Marston st., and Margaret med. Scincholow, 80:7 N. 10th st. and ing parties were dispersed in the re-gion south of Celles-sur-Plaine. We took some prisoners. An unsuccessful attack launched yesterday by the enemy against our positions at Chapelotte cost him very severe losses. One of our pilots, following an nerial combat , this morning brought down a Fokker machine, which fell into our lines in the neighborhood of Hoeville, north of Luneville. The enemy viator, wounded, was made prisoner; Roddeck, 0220 Dickens ave. 5. 1334 Marston st., and Margaret 1334 Marston st., 11th st., and , Tither, 129 E. Allogbeny ave. Glazier, 1432 N. 12th st., and Kraiz, 1219 W. Thompson st. rns. 938 S. 22d st., and Della Kil-Wallace at. Highland Park Firemen's Officers The Highland Park Fire Company has

seted these officers: President, George Wadas; vice president, C. I. Bowers; IN THRILLING FIGHT ^batrick Burns, 938 S. 22d st., and Delia Kil-leen. 3808 Wallace st. ohn W. Carney, 4410 Wingsbecking ave., and Helen T. Kelly, 1913 Ingerself st. ohn B. Heaper, 1837 N. 28th st., and Eliza-beth M. Frenderville, 1837 N. 28th st. Judoiph Grünbeck, 12% Siesel st., and Julian Tuskan, 863 N. rkney st. the camp from all directions and dropping bombs at various points. Little damage was done by the raiders, according to the

financial secretary, F. C. Mowry; record-ing secretary, William J. Herrmann; treasurer, J. Milton Kolp; chief, Winfield Shaw; assistants, Harry Story and Walter Haddock. Contraction of the process of the pr VERSIZE is a marked advantage in Goodyear No-

German Guns Batter Vio-Conscription Will Be Exlently Avocourt Wood tended Unless Married and Hill 304 Men Enlist

CALLED HINT TO BERLIN CHALLENGE TO NATION

PARIS, April 26, An intense bombardment of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 by heavy German guns Inst night was reported in the official statement from the War Office today, but LONDON, April 26. When the second secret session of Parlament convened today, the Irish ques-lon was taking equal dominance with conscription, and it was expected that the no important infantry actions occurred on the Verdun front. The bombardment was violent on the whole Verdun front, but attained greatest intensity on the French left. the Woevre, German howitzers played upon French positions around Haudromont and Ronvaux.

ON ENTIRE FRONT

FRENCH GAIN NEAR AISNE

ous reconnoitering forces of the enemy

which had attempted to approach our trenches during the night were dis-persed by our fire in the sectors of

West of the Meuse there was an in-

East of the Meuse there was mod-

In the Woevre the enemy directed a bombardment with artillery of large calibre upon Haudromont and Ronovoux. Our artillery responded

energetically. There was no infant-

ry action in the course of the night. In Lorraine the enemy attempted

a surprise attack against one of our

small posts north of Embermenil. It

was repulsed with losses to the

In the Vosges German reconnoiter

President, George

Paissy and Troyon.

erate artillery activity,

enemy.

IN VERDUN FIGHT

Government would be interpolated as to the extent of the uprising in Ireland, the number of persons killed and the range of military measures that have been taken. A statement issued entity today by the press bureau as to the proceedings of the first secret sension says that unless 50,000 married men have enlisted by May 27 conscription will be extended. At the same time Premier Asquith announced that boys of 18 would be drafted if it is necessary to broaden the conscriptio

The following is the statement in full: warfare. "At the secret session Premier Asquith stated that the recruiting figures up to date are short of the requirements nec-North of the Alane French troops took essary to proper military efforts. The Government has determined upon three oposals First-Prolongation of the war service

time of time-expired men; Second-The empowering of the mili-

tary to transfer territorials to any unit where they are needed; Third-The rendering of exempt men to be liable to service immediately at the expiration of their certificates of exemp-

With a view to the ultimate addition With a view to the ultimate addition of the forces, the Government proposes to conscript youths under 18 on August 15, as soon as they shall have reached the age of 18.

Premier Asquith also stated that the Government, recognizing the necessity number of unavailable service-time men required under the present arrangements, agree upon an immediate effort to obtain tense bombardment of our positions at Avocourt wood and our first lines north of Hill 204. men by voluntary enlistment of unattested married men.

Premier Asquith, Bonar Law and Lord Kitchener conferred today with a number of radical Labor leaders to learn whether Labor will offer any further opposition to the general conscription proposed at yesterday's secret session of Parliament.

Ramsey McDonald, Ben Tillett, Will horne and W. J. Jowett, president of the Independent Labor Conference, attended the conference. Jowett presided at the labor conference on Monday which voted

opposition to the drafting of married men.

One Man Killed in Frisco Wreck NEW ALBANY, Miss., April 26 .- One nan was killed and many passengers suffered slight injuries when an outb co train collided head-on with a southound freight today.

WASHINGTON, April 26. WASHINGTON, April 26. Belligerents should preserve an armed merchanitman is peaceful unless there is "conclusive evidence" to the contrary. That is the United States' position, offi-cially declared today by the State De-partment. Merely because an enemy mer-chant vessel is armed does not constitute unficient reason for a belligerent to desufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it a warship and to attack it re-gardless of the rights of persons aboard. These points were announced to the world in a memorandum intended to make

WORLD POSITION

tility Is Shown

clear the American position on the gen-eral subject of armed shills. The memorandum was aimed particularly to forestall any question Germany may offer as to what the American posi-tion is on "present methods" of submarine

RIGHT TO SINK DOUBTFUL.

The right to sink a neutral merchant-ian "In any circumstance is doubtful," he message said.

The text of the memorandum follows: "By direction of the President a memo-randum was prepared during March, 1916, in regard to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas. This memorandum is now made public as a statement of this Government's attitude on that subject.

"The status of an armed merchant ves-sel of a beligerent is to be considered from two points of view: First, from that of a neutral when the vessel enters its ports, and, second, from that of an enem when the vessel is on the high seas. IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

"First, an armed merchant vessel in neutral port

"First. It is necessary for a neutral government to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of beligerent na-tionality which enters its julisdiction in order that the government may protect itself from responsibility for the destruc-tion of life and property by permitting its ports to be used as bases of hostile operations by belligerent warships.

"Second. If the vessel carries a commission or order issued by a belligerent government and directing it, under penalty, to conduct aggressive operations, or

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Third. If sufficient evidence is want-ing, a neutral government, in order to safeguard itself from liability for failure to preserve its neutrality, may reason-ably presume from the fact the status of **ON ARMED SHIPS** an armed merchant vessel which frequents Its waters. Merchantmen Immune From Attack Unless Hos-

quents its waters. There is no settled rule of international law as to the sufficiency of evidence to establish such a presumption. As a re-suit a neutral government must decide for literif the sufficiency of the evidence which it requires to determine the character of the vessel. For the guidance of its port-officers and other officials may, therefore, declare a standard of evidence, but such standard may be changed on account of the general conditions of naval warfare or modified on account of the circum-stances of a particular case. These changes and modifications may be made at any time during the progress of the

at any time during the progress of th war, since the determination of the status of an armed merchant vessel in neutric waters may affect the liability of a neu-

tral Government. ARMED SHIPS ON HIGH SEAS. Second-An armed merchant vessel or

the high seam: "First. It is necessary for a bellige

ent warship to determine the status of an armed merchant vessel of an enemy en-countered on the high seas, since the rights of life and property of beligerents and neutrals on board the vessel may be impaired if its status is that of an enemy warship.

"Second. The determination of war-like character must reat in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evi-dence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends on the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standa d of evidence which a belligerent may an-nounce as creating a presumption of hos-tile character. On the other hand, to safeguard himself from possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the ab-"Second. The determination of warproperty, the belligerent should, in the ab-sence of conclusive proof, act on the pre-sumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character.

OPEN EVENING

"Third-A presumption based solely on "Third—A presumption based solely on the presence of armament on a merchant vessel of an enemy it not a sufficient reason for a belligerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it reason for a beingerent to declare it to be a warship and proceed to attack it without regard to the rights of the persons on board. Conclusive evidence of a pur-the vessel."

llier's pose to use the armament for appression is essential. Consequently, an armament which a neutral Government, seeking to perform its neutral duties, may presume to be intended for aggression, might in fact, on the high seas be used solely for protection. A neutral Government has no opportunity to determine the purpose of an armament on a merchant vessel unless

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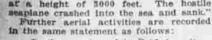
Anglo-Saxon nation be-

ginning in this week's

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an armament on a merchant vessel unless there is evidence in the ship's papers or other proof as to its previous use, so that the Government is justified in substituting an arbitrary rule of presumption in ar-riving at the status of the merchant vessel. On the other hand, a beligerent warship can on the high seas test by actual ex-perience the nurpose of an armament on





Aside from this aerial activity there was calm along the front.

LONDON, April 26 .- A British aeroplane attacked an enemy seaplane about five miles off Zeebrugge Monday, killing

the pilot. Last night's official statement making this announcement adds: "The machine dropped, the enemy observers falling out while the machine was still

1

FREIGHTER ISSUE

MAY CAUSE HITCH

IN U-BOAT REPLY

fication With Liners in

Receiving Warning

Other points, at controversy can be set-ted without any danger of a diplomatic rupture. But strong opposition exists here to safeguarding the crews of freighters, since it is held that every enemy freighter is engaged almost solely in carrying muni-tions or other war supplies to the Allies.

There is a growing feeling, however, that there will be no diplomatic break. It is entirely too early to say that the orisis has passed. The situation apparently depends upon the firmness of President Wilson's stand.

<text><text><text><text><text>

"One need not surrender, hope that a

break with America can be prevented with honor," the Frankfurter Zeltung's Berlin correspondent, who is in close touch with

correspondent, who is in close total with olicial views here, whred his paper. In connection with the editorial com-ment, it is pointed out that since Gerard sent his last communication many of the newspapers have softened their caustic comment, indicating possibility of a more hearly unanimous desire to maintain

ZEPPELIN DAMAGED

Continued from Page One

dellvrd.

On the morning of April 23, in spite of most inclement weather, a bombing attack was carried out by our naval aeroplanes upon an enemy aerodrome at Mariakerke. The machines were heavily fired on, but succeeded in re-turning safely. As far as could be observed, good results were obtained. One of our fighting machines at-tacked an enemy aeropir ne and drove it down. The hostile machine was last seen close to the ground and out of

control. The morning of April 24 a further attack was carried out against the same objective in co-operation with our Belgian Allies. A large number of bombs were dropped. A heavy fire was encountered by all of the ma-chines. There were no British casual-ties. The results obtained appear to have been very good.

The following report on aerial activities as issued in Paris last night: Near Vauquois an enemy aeroplane, compelled to land inside his lines after

a combat, was destroyed by our can-non. In the region of Verdun, one of our pursuit aeroplanes brought down a German aeroplane, which fell on Cote du Poivre, about 50 metres from pr

A third enemy machine brought down by one of our pilots fell in the Forges wood. Finally a Fokker, fired at pointblank by one of our aviators, plunged down in the region of Hatton-

Last night one of our dirigibles dropped 10 shells of 155 millimetres and six shells of 220 on the Confians

BERLIN, April 28. A successful Germain air atack upon the Russian aviation depot. at Papenhorn, on Ossej Island, was reported today in an official statement by the Admiralty. It follows:

A squadron of 10 German aero-ianes attacked the Russian aero-antic station at Papenhorn, on Ocsel and, and dropped 42 hombs. Very iccreatul effects were noticed. A usian aeroplane was forced to land of the ferman aeroplane returned All of the German accoplanes returned unharmed in spile of very heavy

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Treads. curity-Byour Multi-le Braided Piano Wire

our Barries Station Dealer for Goodyear Cord Tires, Q.D. Clincher far gasolins and electric care

F the business men of this country followed the same system in choosing executives for their various enterprises that the voters have generally followed in selecting an executive for the government, American commerce would be the laughing-stock of the world.

As individuals we have exhibited good business sense in conducting private and corporate undertakings, but mighty poor business sense in running our owr government.

It costs a billion dollars a year to run the United States. Experts agree that three hundred millions - nearly one-third - is wasted in inefficiency, red tape, loose organization and political catering. The latest report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the per capita cost of " vernment in 1915 was seventy-two per cent greater than in 1886.

Where will it stop? When shall we start getting the worth of our money? What private concern would rest under such a record of extravagance, waste and mismanagement?

There's no lack of patriotism in the one who dares to make such a statement. On the contrary, it is evidence of patriotism when a man is not afraid to declare that the American flag-representing peace, preparedness, equality, progress, business and all other things that the national banner should stand for-is a better trade-mark than the pork barrel.

Some partisans are inclined to run the government on theories, others on the spoils system. One class is as dangerous as the other-for the weakness of not knowing is as great a menace in this kind of government as the deliberate sin of mismanagement.

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