

**ARSENAL CAN'T DO THIS BEST UNTIL IT GETS MORE FUNDS**

Congress to Be Impartioned for Bigger Appropriation

NECESSARY, SAYS CROZIER

**Pennsylvania Representatives Will Work Together to Get Increase**

Frankford Arsenal needs an additional appropriation. It needs it imperatively and at once. It needs it in the face of assertions from Congressmen that no further funds can be appropriated for the purpose. This is the consensus of opinion among Pennsylvania Congressmen and Senators and officials of the army.

Facing a situation which will demand an exceedingly large output of ammunition, the Frankford Arsenal of this city, the most efficient plant of its kind in the United States, stands ready again to play a large part in the fortunes of the American army. The antiquated structures, together with the newer buildings, again are about to become the overworked workshop of Uncle Sam and to furnish the sinews necessary for the success of his armies.

Philadelphia is hoping that the assembling of the situation which is now a distinguishing feature of congressional deliberations may serve to call attention to the needs of the plant, to the hopelessly inadequate equipment and grounds and to the fact that the further grant of funds for improvement is not only desirable but absolutely essential.

Pennsylvania Senators are expected to grasp the opportunity to ask for the necessary increase in the appropriation for the arsenal. The major part of the funds for the arsenal is in the hands of the House. Representative Shirley, in charge of the civil sundry bill, said that Frankford cannot receive a larger appropriation in the present session. He still has a probability that the Senators from this State will make every effort to obtain from Congress the necessary addition to the present grant.

Frankford Arsenal performs its operations with a greater efficiency than any other arsenal in the country. This was reported by Brigadier General William Crozier, chief of ordnance. The general emphasized the needs of the plant and urged sufficient additional buildings and machinery to increase the output 50 times, his estimate of the necessary quantity of ammunition to be produced there in time of war.

The general places the cost of the Frankford Arsenal at \$2,500,000, exclusive of the land, which is valued at \$19,500. He told the House Committee on Fortifications the arsenal could not be duplicated for less than \$5,000,000.

The capacity of the arsenal in mobile artillery ammunition on a three-shift basis is approximately 650,000 rounds a year, said General Crozier. "The capacity for small arms ammunition on a three-shift basis is more than 3,000,000 rounds a year."

The approved project of the War Department calls for the procurement annually for four years of approximately 450,000 rounds of ammunition of 3-inch calibre and 165,000 rounds of larger calibre. The present annual capacity of the Government plant on a three-shift basis is approximately 600,000 rounds of 3-inch calibre and 165,000 rounds of larger calibre. On a three-shift basis the capacity is sufficient for the 3-inch calibre. To secure the present plant on a three-shift basis would require an investment of approximately \$10,000,000 on a one-shift basis of approximately \$4,000,000.

"With this class of material especially the probable war needs greatly exceed the peace needs. Under the assumption that in the first year of war 1,000,000 men would be fielded and expend 1,000,000 rounds of mobile artillery ammunition a day, 9,000,000 rounds would be required, and if an additional 1,000,000 men were put into the field 2,000,000 rounds would be required. To meet the demands for the present capacity of the department would be required, and the estimated cost of the additional plant necessary would exceed \$75,000,000."

General Crozier declared that the output of fire control instruments at the Frankford Arsenal is not up to the needs of the War Department. He recommended an increase sufficiently large to bring the plant up to a standard large enough for economical output.

In response to Chairman Shirley's question as to the physical condition of the arsenal, General Crozier said: "We are crowded. We have put in machinery to the capacity of the buildings, and the result is that they are too crowded. I think we need more space. I have submitted a report for the purchase of about 25 acres of land which includes that arsenal, and which purchase, I think, ought to be made, irrespective of any other increased capacity which would be obtained by a building program. I think a moderate addition to the plant, which will involve a small amount of building, ought to be made."

More space is the most urgent need of the Frankford Arsenal. At the last session of Congress Colonel Montgomery, the commandant, asked for \$125,000 with which to purchase a tract on the Delaware River close to the site of the arsenal. This property contains 25 acres, and unless it is purchased by the government before private interests take it over the Frankford Arsenal will be in an embarrassing situation.

"Suppose, for instance," said one of the editors, "some real estate operator should buy that land and erect dwellings on it. We would be in danger of losing our experimental firing grounds, where we test houses would be in the line of our fire, and if a protest were made we would have to abandon this absolute necessity."

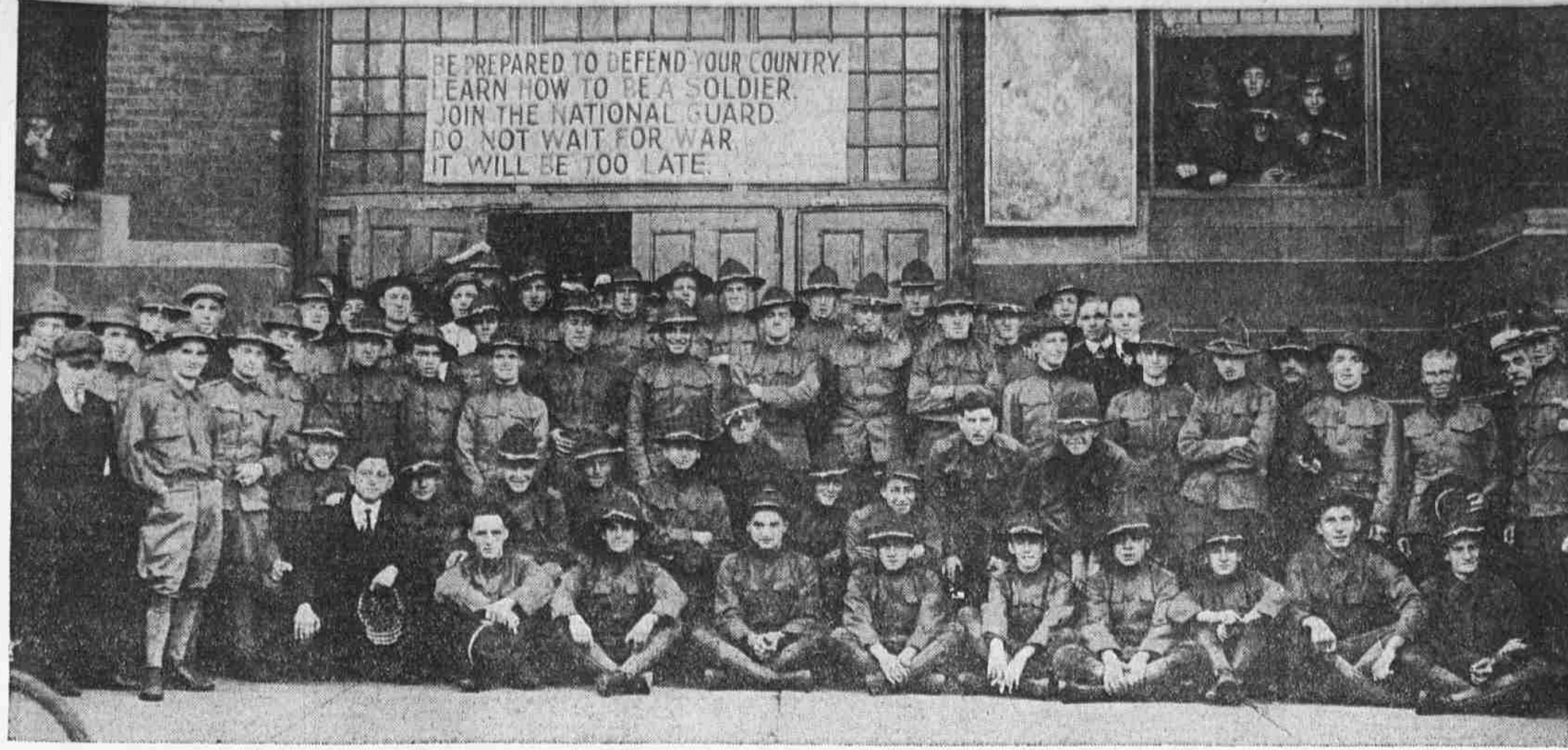
**DANGER FROM FIRE.**

At present space is so lacking at the arsenal that powder stores are kept dangerously close to the other buildings and women work every day. High-explosive primers are housed in a frame building, black powder is kept in small black wooden buildings, and should a spark from a locomotive or a cigarette ignite any of these stores, the result would be millions of dollars' worth of powder and shells be destroyed, but the damage to the other buildings on the grounds would be enormous.

On this new tract of land, if it is purchased, should be erected magazine buildings, ammunition store buildings for artillery and machine guns, a forge plant and other necessary structures. And all of them would be modern.

The sanitary conditions are declared disgraceful. It has been said that no employment in the United States save Uncle Sam's would be permitted to work human beings under such conditions. The majority of the washrooms really are troughs outdoors. Last year the Government allowed the appropriation was less. Machinery that cost large sums of money are lying in the shops idle because the arsenal is manufacturing just one-half of what it needs. He is now out of the Government in a few years double that it is necessary to expend now.

**MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT WHO ARE AWAITING ORDERS AT THEIR ARMORY**



The picture was taken by an EVENING LEDGER staff photographer today just after early morning rollcall.

**COL. RAUSCH OFF FOR MT. GRETTA TO PREPARE CAMP**

Quartermaster of State National Guard Sure Supplies Will Follow Him

ORGANIZATION PERFECT

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—When Colonel Livingston V. Rausch, as quartermaster of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, left his office at the State Arsenal in Harrisburg to go to Mount Gretna to prepare camp for the coming of the National Guardsmen, ordered out in response to the call of President Wilson for troops to guard the Mexican border, he was absolutely certain that the vast and varied supplies he would need would follow him promptly in a steady and constant stream and in the order required.

When the European war broke out correspondents of American newspapers in Berlin marveled at the system of the German army, which permitted each man to report to his armory, open a locker marked with his name and take therefrom a complete equipment, and at the rapidity with which the camp equipment was assembled and no hunting in time of haste.

The German system excels in no way except in extent that of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. This is a few minutes away in a steady stream from the arsenal grounds to the freight sidings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight or ten squares distant. When the new ground is added to the arsenal, a few minutes away in a steady stream from the arsenal grounds to the freight sidings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight or ten squares distant. When the new ground is added to the arsenal, a few minutes away in a steady stream from the arsenal grounds to the freight sidings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight or ten squares distant.

Each bin is numbered and when the tentage of any regiment or fraction of a regiment is desired an army wagon is brought up in front of the bin and another, in a long line, until all is on its way to the cars. A regiment's tents can be loaded without difficulty in an hour.

Much of the regular equipment is stored in the main building nearby. Here, as carefully catalogued and as easy to reach and separate as the tents, are field ranges, rifles, uniforms in large quantities, cavalry equipment of all sorts, raw materials, camp equipment and soap, in boxes of 50 pieces and bearing the brand of the State service.

The first floor of this building resembles nothing so much as a great store. Here are piled up all sorts of raw materials, anything from a campaign hat and trousers to a complete equipment for a company or a regiment, stored according to size and arranged for quick handling.

Broken lots are kept in stock to fill emergency needs, such as companies in the field may require in the regular wear and tear of camp life, but there are no bulky boxes marked with black paint as to contents, set away as precisely as card index systems will permit and even marked with their weight so as to allow weighing out through drills both inside and outside the arsenal.

William L. Hicks, foreman in charge in the absence of Colonel Rausch, said in comment on the system in use. "We never hunt for anything here. We know where it is without asking, and we know the quantity and how to get it to the desired point in the least possible time."

"This is verified by the fact that there has been no hurry at the Arsenal since the troops were ordered out."

"How soon can you begin to ship?" asked an anxious guard officer over the phone last Sunday night.

"Within an hour, if you need the stuff," came back the reply.

As the guardsmen reach camp on Saturday they will find Colonel Rausch there before them with their camp equipment all on hand and ready to be set in place. Regular Army men attached to the State Guard have agreed that there is no more complete nor better equipped armory even in the United States service than that of the Pennsylvania militia at Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania efficiency and system are Colonel Rausch's watchwords.

**"HEP, HEP, HEP," CRY AS TROOPS PREPARE**

Continued from Page One

ing officers have arranged that, unless rush orders interfere, the men shall sleep tonight and tomorrow night at their homes. Details, however, will be kept at the armories, so that in the event of a sudden call the members can be notified to report without delay.

There were many affecting scenes today as the men reported at the armories. Wives, mothers, sister and sweethearts accompanied some of the guardsmen, and their leave-takings were unrestrained. During the occupancy of the armories by the troops none but members of the guard will be permitted to enter these buildings.

Announcement of General Scott's order for immediate report on mobilization was received at the armories shortly before noon.

**ROSTER READY TODAY.**

Brigadier General W. G. Price, Jr., announced at noon today that this afternoon he would have a complete roster of the regiments of the 1st Brigade and would forward it to General Scott, chief of staff, at Washington.

General Price hurried the work on the roster following an order from General Scott to the effect that the National Guard commanding officers throughout the country should notify him as soon as regiments have been recruited to full war strength.

"In my opinion," said General Price, "this order was sent out by General Scott so that he would be able to check up the various units of the National Guard throughout the nation. After the classification he will probably call upon the troops as needed."

In praising the calibre of the men of the 1st Brigade, General Price said: "Though they would welcome a few days' delay for practice, these men in addition to go at once to the scene of action."

**PINE NOONDAY MEAL.**

A meal which would have done credit to a first-class hotel was served to National Guardsmen this noon at the armories of the 2d and 3d Regiments. The food was prepared in the rear of the armory, and the food for 3d Regiment men in tents pitched in a vacant lot back of the armory building. The menu at that armory consisted of pure pea soup, prime roast beef, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, stewed corn, olives, pickles, bread and butter and coffee and strawberry ice cream. The meal fell to with a zest and smacked their lips with enjoyment all through the meal.

The meal was rather better than is generally served in the army, and this fact was appreciated by the men. The meal cost, on an average, about 35 cents to a man. The preparation of the rations was supervised by Major Frank E. Mueller, brigade commissary.

Major W. F. Tyler, of the inspector general's department, was detailed this morning at the brigade headquarters in the Lincoln Building, to remain until the departure of the troops to Mt. Gretna. The first thing Major Tyler did upon arrival at the headquarters was to spread the flag of the brigade over a chair. The flag is red with a white star in the center.

**BUSY HEADQUARTERS SCENES.**

There were busy and exciting scenes about headquarters this morning. Orders were rushing about, and materials conferred together over matters of mobilization.

War-like rules almost prevailed at the armory of the 3d Regiment, Broad street above Wharton. Hundreds of visitors were turned away by the sentry who were kept busy challenging would-be intruders. Enlisting was going on today at a lively pace.

Colonel Charles T. Cresswell said the regiment had at least 900 men, and that there would be no trouble in getting away on Saturday.

Company A, under Captain Frank A. Warner, will be the first of the regiment to start for Mt. Gretna. It leaves Broad street and Washington avenue at 6 o'clock tomorrow night.

Tollcall was held on the armory floor this morning after which the companies were put through drills both inside and outside the armory. A regimental parade was another event of this afternoon. The drilling of recruits started today.

Colonel Cresswell and the company captains have been besieged by mothers with tears in their eyes begged that their sons be left at home to help in the support of their families. Such appeals are given careful consideration.

At the 6th Regiment Armory, 41st street and Mantua avenue, Lieutenant Colonel I. Price Ewing was in charge of the local battalion today. He said the latest order from Washington calling for reports on immediate mobilization looked like service.

The 6th is the only Philadelphia regiment now in the 1st Brigade, but it is ready for departure on a moment's notice. The four companies stationed here are under orders to depart for Mt. Gretna, leaving from 3d Street Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8:12 o'clock Saturday morning. Colonel Ewing said the men would be allowed to go home tonight, but that a detail equipped with motorcycles would be kept on duty all night in case of emergency.

Colonel Thomas Biddle Ellis, commanding the 6th Regiment, received information from Companies B and C, which are stationed at Chester, that enlisting is proceeding at a lively rate. Each company now has more than the peace footing and there is little doubt that full war strength of 150 men each can be acquired without difficulty. The two Chester companies are assembled at their armory and will be quartered there until Saturday. They received orders to recruit to war strength today.

All the regiments report their ranks recruited beyond peace requirements, and

**WAR FORCED ON U. S., IS OFFICIALS' FEAR**

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other Mexicans were killed, number unknown. The number of Americans killed or wounded is unknown.

General Gomez sent a Mexican captain with an order to the American commander to go back, but the American commander said he was going to Villa Ahumada and opened fire on the Mexican captain, wounding him and killing a private who was with him. The Americans then attacked General Gomez, but were thrown back and several men taken prisoners.

"Consul Garcia says this was telephoned at the request of General Gonzales. An American who was on the train today passing Villa Ahumada at 2:30 p. m. said he saw several dead Mexicans put on his train, among them a dead Mexican general."

"He gathered from the talk at Villa Ahumada that the fight was with American cavalry, nine miles west, and that the Americans were decaying into a trap by the use of a Mexican flag of truce, and they were then fired on by machine guns and had to retire."

"This report states that our troops engaged were of the 10th Cavalry."

**"FUNSTON."**

The message was sent by General Funston on the basis of a report to him from General Bell at El Paso.

**MAJORITY FEELING OF U. S.**

There is a strong feeling in official circles that responsibility for declaring war should be placed on Carranza if possible. The Administration would prefer this way out. Unofficial reports that the American prisoners taken to Chihuahua City were to be handed as bandits infuriated army men here. While the report was generally discredited, it was made plain that any such step by the Carranzista commanders would mean immediate and prompt reprisals. Consul General Rodgers will make this very plain to both Carranza and Obregon.

Reports were received here today that the Mexican Government funds that have been deposited in New York have been moved to Canada during the last 24 hours. If this is so, it indicates that the Mexican authorities see no way out other than war. Ambassador Denigro Arredondo denied himself to all callers early in the day, saying there was "no new word from Mexico City."

The headquarters of Troop C, at 1622 Jefferson street, was besieged by applicants for enlistment today, although the recruits have brought the enrollment up to the required number. Among those to be sworn in with the final batch of 25 recruits is Harry Coleman, of 1523 North 19th street, widely known as a motion-picture actor, and in known as a member of the Foreman Stock Company. Coleman, however, is not past the age of patriotism or military availability, and he was accepted by Lieutenant William M. West, of the troop, to go to Mount Gretna with the command. Coleman says he sacrifices a profitable contract to enlist as a guardsman.

**RAILROADS READY.**

The Pennsylvania Railroad was requested to say how soon the system could mobilize 700 cars, which would be needed to take this State's troops to the border. In view of this Federal inquiry and subsequent activity by the railroads, the supervisors of the infantry and cavalry detachments here believe that the orders for troop movements should be issued very shortly after the mobilization.

General William G. Price, Jr., commanding the 1st Brigade, N. G. P., declared today in his command report that he had an instant's warning, but he had prepared from one to two months' hardening preparation in the mobilization camp.

**CAMP EXPENSES.**

Estimates of the cost of mobilization show that the Federal Government will expend \$1,000,000 a week for the bare necessities of the encampment. The United States begins to pay its volunteer troops from the moment they assemble today, and it is figured that the weekly cost will be \$100,000. It will cost \$21,000 weekly to feed the division, while the forage bill for seven days will amount to \$5000 and the fuel to \$4000. In addition to this will be an item of \$33,400 for transportation, and about \$2000 more for freightage in the first week of mobilization, bringing the initial bill to more than \$100,000.

After several minor delays the general orders for the mobilization of the troops arrived yesterday from Harrisburg and were received by Major Whittaker, brigade adjutant. They stated that Camp Brumbaugh would be opened on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock without formal ceremony. Duty calls daily will be as follows: First call, 5:30 a. m.; reveille, 6; police call, 6:15; meal call for breakfast, 8:30; sick call, 7:15; drill call, 7:45; recall, 11:45; mess call for dinner, 12:30 p. m.; drill call, 3; recall, 5; guard mount and retreat of parade, 6; mess call for supper, 6:30; 6:30; tattoo, 9:30; call to quarters, 10:45; taps, 11 o'clock.

Brigadier General Price will leave for Mount Gretna at 11 o'clock on Saturday, while some of his staff will entrain with the regimental troops. The acute situation that has developed along the border has resulted in a hiatus in brigade plans for the muster which would have been held this year.

**W. W. C. A. "BEAU PARLOR" SCENE OF ANOTHER ROMANCE**

Miss Viola Mabel Bucholz and W. C. Glenn to Wed

The "beau parlor" of the Young Women's Christian Association has been productive of fine romances in the last three weeks. The latest resident to become engaged is Miss Viola Mabel Bucholz, who will be married tonight to William C. Glenn in the auditorium of the Y. W. C. A.

Two hundred friends have been invited to the ceremony. Miss Bucholz is the daughter of C. Theodore Bucholz, of Glenside. She will be attended by the Misses Florence and Catherine Bucholz, her sisters. The Rev. William Pettinelli, of Wilmington, will officiate.

This courtship, like the other eight, was carried on in the picturesque room provided for the girls for "spooning." They are required to receive their friends of the opposite sex there and the number of residents who have been making use of it recently has been so great that the advisability of enlarging it is being considered.

**PERSHING GAVE MEXICANS HOUR TO RELEASE MAN**

"Will Attack Your Garrison," U. S. Commander Told Captors of Trooper

TIFF AT CASAS GRANDES

Soldier Strayed From Command and Was Caught—Mexicans in Hurry to Obey

TEMPORARY FIELD HEADQUARTERS, near Casas Grandes, Mex., June 20, 6 p. m. (By radio to Columbus, N. M., June 21).—A straggler from the 24th Infantry (colored) detachment, which had hiked north to this camp today, dropped out of the column this afternoon, and was captured by Casas Grandes. He was surrounded and taken prisoner by Carranza troops.

Notwithstanding the fact that he had not entered the town he was taken to the court (barracks), stripped of his arms and subjected to rigid cross-questioning with reference to the disposition and strength of the American forces, especially the artillery. He refused to give any information and was held a prisoner. When word of his capture reached General Pershing, seated in his tent, only three miles away, the American commander summoned a Mormon scout and gave him the following message to deliver to the Carranza commandant: "If that man is not released in one hour I will attack your garrison."

Meantime a squadron of the 10th Cavalry saddled and rode forward. Before the message could be delivered the prisoner was released, and General Pershing had sent a supplementary demand to obtain the soldier's confiscated arms.

The correspondent visited Casas Grandes in an automobile to watch the detainment of a small force of Carranza soldiers from Fearson. He was ordered from the town by a Carranza officer, who strode up to the car and said with rigid politeness although unfriendly spirit: "You will have the kindness, senior, to leave the town immediately."

Heretofore we have been able to visit the town with impunity. Radio bulletins here told headquarters of increased tension in the Mexican situation, and General Pershing, as was the case after the Carranza episode, has taken every precaution to meet eventualities, although still insisting that the demeanor of his officers and men shall not provoke a clash needlessly.

Upward of 200 Mormons remain at Colonia Dublin, adjacent to Casas Grandes, so far without friction with the garrison.

**Shrapnel Factory Blown Up**

PARRY SOUND, Ont., June 22.—At least five workmen were killed and 20 seriously injured here late yesterday in an explosion, followed by fire, in the shrapnel factory of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd. The large building was destroyed. The cause of the explosion is not known. Most of the 70 men at work escaped.

**FOURTH OF JULY OUTINGS**

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