old Men, Women and Children Succumb to Exposure, Starvation and Mistreatment in Territory Abandoned by Germans-Teuton Soldiers Themselves Shrink From Vile Duty

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE PATHWAY OF THE GERMAN RE. TREAT. March 26. More than 300 women, children and aged

men are known to have succumbed to the hardship, the exposure, the brutality and the starvation which the Germans imposed upon the French civil population immediately preceding and during the retreat.

In Chauny alone I learned officially today

victims number 150. They were buried coffiness—in a corner of the village. Deaths are still occurring daily among the refugees now under French care.

Along the roads leading from Ham.

Alons the history Termiler and La Fere to isseard, Chauny, Termiler and La Fere to you, where on Tuesday I personally met by refugees fleeing afoot from the Gernan bombardment, encountered today auto nable convoys. After taking munitions are supplies to front points, where fighting is going on these automobiles were returning with refugees too sick or too ex-

hann with refugees too sick of too ex-hausted to proceed afoot.

These were mostly the aged. Many were dying from hardship, exposure and starva-tion but—as they declared—dying happily. becwing their villages were redeemed and previous level ones freed from German

of the refugees with whom I talked declared the greatest mortality retalked declared the greatest mortality resulted from a barbarous system of inspection which the Germans employed immediately preceding the retreat. The civil population of the entire district to be evacuated was concentrated in great camps. All were rdered to present themselves at a fixed date for a final census of identification. Although the temperature ranged from

to 9 degrees below in the various concentration centers, every one was forced to gather in an open square. The sick were carried on stretchers; the exhausted and helpless were borne by their less helpless From 6 o'clock in the morning-the hour

net for the inspection—these ill-clad. ill-nourished refugees were forced to wait in this freezing cold, without shelter, without food, for five or six hours before the Germans arrived. At Chauny, where 6000 women, children

and aged men underwent such an ordeal, three died in the open street before the inspection was concluded. Thirty died in the following night from pneumonia, lung congestion and pleurisy.

On succeeding days the resulting deaths reached 150. Others were still dying today from similar affections.

was true not only of Chauny, but of other concentration centers as well—the number of deaths depending on the degree

of cold and the length of exposure.

In the larger towns in the path of the German retreat. like Ham. Chauny and Tergnier, refugees sald today, the destruction of houses and property continued for weeks before the retreat was actually begun. Meantime the population was massed in the poorest districts of the cities. Often twenty or thirty persons were forced to occupy a single room, without heat and almost without food.

Regular crews of destroyers systemati-cally burned and dynamited houses in other parts of the city. Moving vans carried off to Germany furniture and valuables.

Some officers, from General von Fleck down, carried off furniture from rooms which they usually occupied, burning what remained. Some officers apologized to the population, declaring they were forced to carry out the Kaiser's orders. carry out the Kuiser's orders. Ham, like Roye, was blown up during the

The explosions and shocks terrifled the French civilians. They did not know the wholesale destruction was planned and they had not been permitted to see the preparations. When the detonations shook the city they were huddled together in a panic. They had been strictly for-bidden to leave the houses in which they were packed before morning. Then, when

The vandalism of the troops reached such disgusting degrees that an occasional German soldier, even an occasional officer, confessed, I am told, in guarded pleas to the French inhabitants that they were ned by them, but obliged to carry out Von Hindenburg's orders.

By HENRY WOOD During this two-year occupancy the Germans requisitioned continually from the civil population, giving "redeemable re-celptg."

But before retreating, officers forced divilians to surrender these ciaims. More-over, they forbade any of the French from retaining either gold or silver money. All they could keep was 300 francs in paper, approximately \$60.

At Roye the Germans spared the Amercan Relief Commission headquarters, which was able to keep babies alive with condensed milk until the French came.

Before the retreat the French had been mited to 200 grams of bread daily.

In the vicinity of Ham the Germans de-

stroyed all growing crops, running harrows over the sprouting fields During a twenty-mile walk I did not see

cow, a horse, a pig, a chicken or a rab-it. Every living animal had been killed, aten or carried off by the Germans. Even in the forests, denuded by the Ger-ians, and in the orchards, where the Germans ruihed all trees. I did not see a single

Augmenting this impression of a stricken country are the endless miles of the val-leys of the Oise and Alliette and various canals all dammed up and their waters canals all dammed up and their waters flooding the country, creating great areas, lifeless and sickeningly desolate.

Since the first German invasion no atrocity has produced greater anger among atrocity has produced greater anger among

the French soldiers, sixty per cent of whom are peasants and small farmers, than the newing of their orchards by the Germans. Orchards, they know, require from twenty years to grow. It will take that ong for this work of destruction to be re-

GERMANS SEND FRENCH WORKERS INTO CAPTIVITY

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES AFIELD.

We were at a little town in the path of

he German retreat today. I gave a child a ham sandwich. Without topping to eat it-and she was hungry, too she ran into her house, shouting out, "Here's meat!"

A moment later a woman emerged, carrya silce of the buttered bread of the

sandwich, her face lighted up.
"Look! Look!" she cried, "they've still got butter in France!"

Nothing was more polgnantly a reminder of the sufferings of the "people left behind" than this small incident today. But it was nly one little incident of many. That Germany intends bleeding northern

France to complete ruination cannot now Not only was every person capable of orking driven back, while the children, the aged and the infirm, were left behind to the Allies' succor, but property—even of the porest civilians-was confiscated without

One wrinkled-faced old woman told me today she was forced to leave her home with only the clothes she was then wearing. The Germans took all her remaining gar-ments—especially prizing the woolens.

Other peasants said the same thing. As the families were driven from their homes, those capable of working were pushed in one direction, into Germany. The others, the nonworkers, were thrust back in the opposite direction, toward the Allics. It would be a miracle if these are ever united again.

it is quite plain now that the old folks and children were huddled in Nesle, Noyon and elsewhere so the villages could be thoroughly sacked.

I visited a score of such towns today—all setematically wiped out by torch and dy-

the Germans gone.

The mining of Roye, Ham and other towns was begun three weeks before the fuses were finally touched off. German which were not cut wholly down the derivative which were not cut wholly down. miners worked at night only, in order to mutilated, the bark so cut, that the trees must perish.

Agricultural implements which could not e removed were broken up with sledgehammers or burned. Spokes of cart wheeland vehicles were sawed off.

At the chateau at Govencourt the famchapel was violated by the Germans, Metal was removed from even coffins.

one of the chief supply lines on which the

present German front is believed to be de-

Around St. Quentin itself the French

have struck new blows, that coupled with the successes of their alies, threaten the stronghold. Nivelle's troops forced the

Germans from the important line embrac-

ing Oastres, Essigny-le-Grand and Hill 121, along a front of about two and a half

miles, directly west and southwest of St

But for floods and uniformly had weather

the French and British might hold St. Quen-tin today. The Germans probably meant to keep this stronghold, but as the battle de-

velops it seems not only that they will be unsuccessful, but that the place will fall into the hands of the French far sooner

than the French themselves had expected. The unexpected rapidity of the advance

has resulted in the interlocking of the op-

PARIS. March 26.-Despite a driving

The official statement de

LONDON, March 26.

rain and every obstacle of broken ground. French forces still progressed today against

clared General Nivelle's troops had reached Folembary, south of the Forest of Coucy.

During the night the Germans unsucces

ully attacked new French positions be-

tween the Oise and the Somme. They los

Fire of French guns north of Rheims ex-

ploded a munitions depot behind the Ger-

FOE'S DRIVE ON CAPITAL

Hoping that the revolution has weakened Russia's military strength. Germany is

making preparations for a might effort to crush the Muscovite nation.

But Russia will not be caught napping. Dispatches from Petrograd today stated

that re-enforcements of men and guns are being rushed to the Dvina River front, be-tween Riga and Dvinsk, where Von Hinden-burg is expected to strike. Powerful forces of German troops have

been concentrated there with thousands of guns and mountains of ammunition for an

effort to smash through an capture Petro

A dispatch to the Times says that the belief is firm in Russia that if the Kalser makes a triumphant entry into Petrograd and humbles Russia, one of his terms will be the reinstatement of Nicholas Romanoff

RUSSIA READY TO HALT

Quentin.

at naught.

heavily.

nan lines.

he Germans.

Allied Troops Pocket La Fere and St. Quentin

the provisional Russian Government is rushing heavy re-enforcements of men and guns to the Dvina front, in anticipation of the drive on Petrograd, said to be planned by Hindenburg.

ALLIES AIM TO SPLIT NEW GERMAN LINES

LONDON, March 26. St Quentin and La Fere, two of the most powerful strongholds on the new "Von Hindenburg line" in France, are being pocketed" by the French. With these two fortresses in the hands of the Allies, the Germans would be compelled to retire from the great railway centers of Cambral and Laon-both towns of high strategic im-

Further progress is reported for the Allles in dispatches from the western front today, but the Germans are fighting with the utmost stubbornness and are contesting every inch of the blood-soaked ground.

A dispatch from Paris says that the French soldiers have been sporred to super-human exertions by the devastation human exertions by the devastation wrought by the Germans in their retreat between Arras and the Alsne River. Everywhere, says one dispatch, is the picture of ruin caused by fire and sword.

St. Quentin is being rapidly approached. of a violence not eclipsed in the offensive of last summer. The French have literally en transformed into superfighting machines by their fury over the despoliation

General Nivelle is evidently sharpening the point of his wedge extending near Moy and Veneduil, between St. Quentin and La Fere, with a flood of men. It is at this point that Affied troops have advanced far-thest against the Germans.

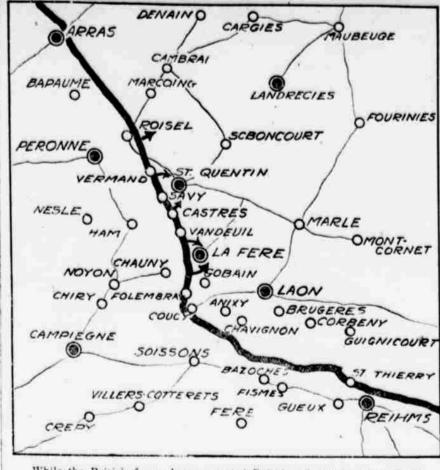
To the north of St. Quentin Field Marsha: Haig's British forces today were them-selves forging a wedge above St. Quentin. The city is menaced from three sides now.

It is believed to be one of the strongest posi-tions in the Hindenburg line. The British advance has been slower, but none the less methodical, than the Prench. Fighting of the most desperate

tharacter is marking every inch of the Terrible fighting is in progress at many points on the eighty-five-mile front, while artillery duels are continuous night and day. So violent are the bembardments and counter-cannonades that the sound of the big guns can plainly be heard in Paris, more than seventy-five miles away, it is

Both the British and French advances m to cut off St. Quentin and capture that werful point in the Hindenburg line of stense. The troops of General Haig have liven the enemy out of the important cen-ra of Roisel and Beaumetz-les-Cambral. street-to-str and house-to-house took place coore the Germans re-hed their grip. The occupation of the Cambrat St. Questin line.

ALLIES POCKETING VITAL POINTS



While the British forces have occupied Roisel and cut the most direct line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the French have advanced toward the two central strongholds of the German line of defense, St. Quentin and La Fere. They have occupied two of the forts defending the latter fortress and the village of Folembray, south of the forest of Couchy. North of La Fere the French have dislodged the Germans from their positions of Castres, thus closing in on St. Quentin. The two strongholds at the center of the so-called "von Hindenburg's line" are thus being "pocketed" by the Allies.

Russian people with the belief that the Kaiser hopes to restore bureaucracy and the Czar to power again by taking Petrograd before the new Government can have completely organized and strengthened the

Socialist leaders are causing most concern to the new Government. They favor peace at once—one Socialist newspaper even making the suggestion today that Russian sel-diers should walk out of their trenches and fraternize with the Germans from whom they would receive fraternal treatment. Thus war would end and Russia's example of fraternalization would spread bringing peace all over the world.

The menace of the German thrust, however, appeared likely to obliterate these internal dissensions. The Duma leaders, Social and Conservative Democrats, were working with the "Reds," or members of the workingmen's party, with every prospect of complete union through compromise as to various aspects of administration. the meantime order is completed through-

Just when the Teutons will launch their lrive is not known, but it is expected within the next fortnight or so. Troops released by the German retirement in France are pouring into the eastern theatre of war, say dispatches from Russia.

General Radko Dimitrieff, who left th Bulgarian army to fight with the Russians has been sent to the northern end of the western front to help direct defensive opera-The report is current in Petrograd that Field Marshal von Hindenburg may direct the German offensive in person and that his efforts may be met on the field of battle by those of General Alexleff, con mander-in-chief of the Russian armies, who is now at western headquarters.

STOCKHOLM, March 26. The Russian provisional government is considering the suggestion that the capital be removed from Petrograd to Moscow says a dispatch from the former city today

Two interpretations may be put upon the provisional government fear that the pro-posed German offensive along the northern end of the eastern front will succeed, the other that they want to get away from the pro-German agents that infest Petrograd.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DEPRIVED OF POST

PETROGRAD, March 26. From a national here, when he was hailed as "the savior of his country," to a vir-mal exile—that is the changed condition which Grand Duke Nicholas finds in his fortunes today. Forced to give up his com mand in the army, the former commander n chief of Russia's military forces has

asked permission of the provisional govern-ment to retire to his estates in Crimea to spend his declining days. "It is the fortunes of war," was the rethe Grand Duke to condolences of ply of the

Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the ex-Czar, was commander in chief of the western front during the great German and Austro-Hungarian offensive in 1915 and it was due to his skill that the Russian armies were extricated and saved from capture.

posing armies in a struggle of almost un-precedented intensity. So swift are the changes along the fluid battle line that the details of the situation are almost imposit is getting more and more evident, military critics say, that the post of commander in chief will go either to General Brusslioff or General Alexieff, present chief of sible to grasp. Even as these words are being written events are taking place on the devastated battlefield which may set them

INTEREST MEN IN RED CROSS

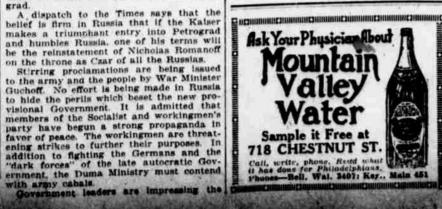
Male Classes in First Aid a Feature of Villanova-Merion Branch With Mrs. Harland C. Nicholson as chair-

man, the Ardmore branch of the Red Cross opened its headquarters in the Merion For demonstrating first-aid and other war relief work. Miss Etta Lee Harbaugh, a graduate nurse, has been en-gaged. The headquarters have been gaged. The headquarters have been equipped with a hospital bed and a diet

According to Mrs. Alexander Brown, of the Villanova-Merion branch, an effort will be made to interest men in Red Cross

Municipal Flag Day Tomorrow

Municipal Flag Day will be observed throughout the city tomorrow. Thousands of flags will be displayed from homes and business houses by patriotic citizens. The City Club will have a "municipal flag day luncheon" in its clubhouse. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the club, will make a patriotic president of the club, will make a patriotic address. Some time ago Mayor Smith re-quested that March 27 be set aside as mu-nicipal flag day, so that citizens of Phila-delphia could have an opportunity to show their patriotism at this time when the Government is confronted with the great-est crisis in its history.



HEAVY HARVEST

Seventy-six Ships Added to List of Victims in "Few Days"

NEUTRALS HEAVY LOSERS

BERLIN, March 26. German submarines have sunk during the last few days a total of twenty-five steamships, fourteen sailing ships and thirtyseven trawlers, in addition to losses already made public, air official announcement stated

The United States steamships Illinois and City of Memphis were contained in the list.

The American ship Vigilancia was not accluded in the list of U-boat victims, but mentioned an unidentified tanker which probably the Vigilancia.)
The Overseas News Agency enumerates

ne sunken ships as follows "British—Armed steamships Brika, 3549 tons; Denmark, 1980 tons; the patrol ships Granton; the herring trawler G. N. No. 34, drawn by a tug; steamships Glynymel, 1394 tons; Memnon, 3203 tons; hospital ship Asturias, 12,002 tons; sailing ship Joseph and the following trawlers Robert Rivind, Jessamine, Gratia, Lent, Idily, Hyacinth, Case, Internoz, Nelly, Ena. Kestrel, Reindeer, Forget-me-not, Try and

"French-The bark Bully; schooners Homarne, Eugene Albert, Anals and Made-line Davoust; sailing ships Adieu and Marie Two interpretations may be put upon the clausian in favor of moving the Russian tha Yvonne and Cordonan; and the travelettal. One is that the members of the lers Petit Jean, Henry Louis, Dieu De Garde, Nozal, Rupella, Louis XIV, Pen-tileu, Acide Maria, Juliette, Camille Emille L. R. (1289), L. R. (1329), Madeline, Feli-cite, Madonna and Entente Cordiale. "Italian-Steamship Medusa (about 1000

"Norwegian-Steamships Solferino, 1155 ons; Wilfred, 1120 tons; Girda, 1824 tons Blaamandien, 954 tons; Ronald, 1020 tons; Expedite, 680 tons; Frisk, 1138 tons; Einar Jarl, 848 tons; salling ship, Efeu (about (0 tons).

"American-Steamships Illinois, ns; City of Memphis, 5250 tons. Spanish-Steamship Vivina, 2034 tons "Dutch - Steamship Lacampine,

"Destroyed ships whose names are un known either because they were not dis-tinguished in the darkness of night or because no names were printed on their sides -Steamships, with cargo, about 3000 tons gross; hit by torpedo despite convoy; armed English steamship of about 3000 tons; steamship of about 3500 tons; tank steamship of about 3000 tons; steamship of about 8000 tons; Norwegian steamship of about 2500 tons; three-masted schooner of about 300 tons; three English and two French fishing cutters."

U-BOAT WATCHED **HEALDTON MEN DIE**

Consul Sends Captain's Report of Extraordinary Perils and Hardships

NINETEEN OF CREW DIED

WASHINGTON, March 26. That the submarine which torpedoed and sank without warning the American oil tanker Healdton watched her founder without an effort to save the lives of those on hoard is made very plain in the complete affidavit of Captain Charles Christopher. This affidavit, forwarded today by Consul Krogh, from Rotterdam, declares the at-tack was without warning and unjustified

After describing the trip from Philadel phia, which was uneventful until March 21 the captain states that the Healdton was torpedied twice without warning at \$ 15 that night. When the vessel was first struck Captain Constoner had the engines stopped and the boats lowered. He made a farewell search of the vessel for missing mem-bers of the crew, but it was then ablaze. The first boat to leave causized and its upants were drowned. The submarine report says, was then 100 feet away Krogh's message said in part.

"Voyage uneventful until 8:15 evening. east of Terschelling lightship. Torpedoed twice without warning. First torpedo hit unidships. All lights were out. Second torpedo hit further aft under flag. Bunkwere ablaze and ship began to settle. "After first torpedo shot, captain ordered

engine stopped and crew took to boats. Vessel began to list to port. Captain made tarewell search for missing members crew. "One boat tried pull away sinking vessel and capsized. and capsized. Nationality submarine im-possible to determine. * * * From action and crew believed submarine undoubt edly German. Submarine made no effort to assist crew or offer to save their lives, al-though but 100 feet away. "At 8 o'clock morning March 22 boats

picked up after seventeen hours' exposure One Norwegian with arms and

legs frozen. "Perils and hardships suffered by all survivors extraordinary. Some possessed no ciothes; others had no shoes; two naked stokers, Jose Jacinto and Jose Gonzales died from exposure.

died from exposure.

"Stokers had clothes burned off by fire m boiler room. All members crew partially clothed; G. W. Embrey, New Orleans, first assistant engineer would have died exposure and fatigue without clothes if trawler had not picked up one hour later.

Nineteen men died either capsized boats or from suffocation in hunkers, captain believes two members crew were never able to reach lifeboats because on watch below or in engine room. cause on watch below or in engine ro two other men as previously mentioned dies from exposure and burns, Engineer Enbrey badly frozen; other survivors with minor afflictions as bruised and frozen ears. Heavy snow squall encountered by survivors in open boats and weather during whole night was below freezing. All survivers have now reached Rotterdam."

The consul's report of the fate of Ameri

caus follows: "Captain Charles Christopher, Brooklyn saved; First Mate Otto Wilrop, New York saved; Second Mate W. Chandler, Brooklyft, drowned or suffocated; Third Mate Studgins, Norfolk, Va., drowned; Third Assistant Engineer W. C. Johnson, Hoboken, drowned or suffocated; Oliver Emery Veaux, Michigan, drowned or suffocated: Able Seaman F. W. Smith, Chicago drowned; Sailor John Steiner, Pittsburgh drowned; Second Steward George Healy, San Francisco, drowned; Chief Engineer John Caldwell, New York, saved; First As-sistant Engineer G. W. Embrey, New Orleans, saved; Second Assistant Engineer G. Swanson, Brooklyn, saved; Wireless Oper-ator M. Parker, Philadelphia, saved,"

Ready Money United States Loan Society 117 North Broad St.

For Sale Large quantity of effects recently used in Willow Grove Park, including machinery, fixtures and apparatus from various Concessions and Amusements.

Also goods under contract for delivery. Information and prices Room 23, 1305 Arch street.



FOUNDED 1865

The Provident

Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia Some men think "the present" and its income will go on forever. There is a time when an Endowment Policy might be the only wolf-killer.

FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

Whitcomb Cribs Reduced

O MAKE floor space for our new spring stock, now I coming in from our factory, we will sell a limited number of cribs, each of the Whitcomb standard of construction and dependability, at

New York



Reductions of 20 Per Cent

An unusual opportunity at home furnishing time.

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co. 1710 Chestnut Street

Factory, Shelton, Conn.

GYPSY SLAVE-WIFE HAS MAS THEN PAYS FINE TO HAVE HIM

Never Works and Often Beats Her, She Tells Accusing Man Who Bought Her With \$540. Then She Changes Mind

Attention, men! Listen to this tale fresh from a gypsy camp. If you happen to be henpecked or overworked, put this in your pipe and smoke it. Then decide if you don't think the male members of the gypsy ranks have it pretty soft after all. Let's enlist!

The story was aired before Recorder Stackhouse in Camden when Peter Joyce, forty years old, who lived in the gypsy camp on the Pelaware at the foot of Twenty-seventh street, was arraigned and accused of assault and battery by his wife. He is a henpecked or overworked, put this in your

seventh street, was arraigned and accused of assault and battery by his wife. He is a gypsy, so is she.
Said Mrs. Joyce: "Mr. Judge, I have
ten children. This man doesn't do any-

thing but he around all day and do nothin'. He heats me, swears at me, pulls my hair out and treats me bad. "He has never worked. I don't care if he wants to leave me I say. Go ahead, you \$25. She paid Exit all happily.

SUPREME COURT SAVES VALUABLE LANDS IN WEST

Desert Water, Oil and Irrigation Company Loses 640-Acre Water-Power Tract in California

WASHINGTON, March Di.-Under a decision of the Supreme Court today, the Descret Water, Oil and Irrigation Company ses its fight for possession of 640 acres of land, valuable for water-power purposes. The Supreme Court reversed the lecision of the California courts, which ordered the condemnation of the land, which is owned by the State of California.

In fighting against the condemnation, the State had contended that the land was al-ready devoted to public use as a part of the Federal forest reserve in Mono County, Cal. The price at which the land was con-

the wife treated Joyce like a dog, heter treat the prisoner like a horse, months," he said.

"Don't send him to jall," Mrs. Joyce denly yelled. "He isn't so bad, after Let me pay a fine for him,"

CONGRESSWOMAN RANKIN GETS HOUSE OFFICE ROO

Miss Rankin's Secretary Selects Q ters for Occupancy of Mon-

tana Representative WASHINGTON, March 26. - With arrival this afternoon of Miss F Leech, of Valler, Mont., secretary to Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to Congress, arrangements were con for the reception of the Montana

woman. Miss Rankin was assigned to Room in the House office building, directly act the corridor from that of Representat Nebraska, reputed confirmed bachelor, resentative Rankin will arrive Friday,

OUR PLAIN DUTY

Despite the ardent hopes of our people and the sincere efforts of the President to avoid the horrors of war, we may have to take up arms in defense of our homes and the institutions of our Government.

Our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons may be called upon, each to take his place on the firing line at any moment.

It is a fine tribute to the manhood of America that nobody questions the readiness of "our boys" to meet the issue squarely and make such sacrifices as may be required of them bravely and willingly.

Now, unless we do all that we can do to mitigate as far as possible the misery and suffering of those who are stricken down in battle that we may endure as a nation, we shall be utterly unworthy of this sacrifice. If we would prove our worthiness we must

Our Government appropriations do not provide adequate means to care for our soldiers wounded in battle, and unless we, as individual citizens, mak provision for their care, many will die who might otherwise recover.

The Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross-our own chapter-has been called upon to organize immediately three base hospitals for the Army and the Navy, and to provide the necessary equipment and supplies for their operation in the field.

A base hospital is the most important link in the life-saving chain of Red Cross work in warfare. While the battle rages, the base hospital, behind the firing line, just out of range of the enemy's guns, provides shelter and medical and surgical treatment for the wounded until they can be safely removed to the permanent hospitals in the cities and towns.

It is impossible to overestimate the vital importance of these movable field hospitals. They are the factors that determine the size of the death rate among the wounded. Without them the death rate would be twice or three times as high as it is in Europe today.

Now, it is manifestly up to us to supply this equipment which is so badly needed to preserve the lives of those who are to fight our battles.

We must raise One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars at once in Philadelphia and vicinity. We dare not put it off. Under normal conditions in times of peace it takes considerable time to purchase and assemble this equipment. After war has been declared it takes much longer to do the same

Only \$150,000 is needed. Let us raise it quickly and set an example in patriotism to the rest of America. Your contribution will help, no matter how small it may be.

DO IT NOW

American Red Cross, Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter, 221 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Enclosed find dollars as a contribution toward defraying the expenses of the patriotic work you are doing.

Name

Address
