Provided, however, that no part of the military forces of the United States shall be ordered to do land duty in European countries without first being ordered to do

"I challenge the statement," the Missi sippian retorted, but Britten declined

yield further.

Cooper presented a communication from

ATTACKS PRESIDENT

rights to travel on ships was a right over which the nation should go to war.

Pleading for peace, he contended, how-

ever, that "every American would fight rather than see the foot of an invader on our soil." He held this country should

t averted war months ago. She made only a conditional promise

stand as loyally by the flag as any

We forgo our rights as a Governmen

f we don't defend it and our German-American citizens will do their part." he

We have borne with Germany to the

FOR NO BACKDOWN

Representative igos, of Missouri, de-siared he would oppose to the utmest any amendment to the resolution that might in

the slightest degree "give solace to the

Germany hald the foundation for America's hostility when troops transped ruthlessly through Belgium, Representa-

ive Linthicum, of Maryland, said.

ing his speech announced he was

given us no cause for war.

Tinder international law," he continued

"I do not question the patriotism of you who want war," said Mason, "so don't

question mine I don't want to give a

nillion boys to be butchered in Europe

SOCIALIST PREFERS DISHONOR Meyer London, Socialist, suggested a emporary truce with possible peace

"But Germany can never repay us for the human lives the Kalser has taken." he said

KITCHIN BALKS AT WAR

Majority Leader Kitchin spoke in oppo

"I have come to the undoubted conclusion that I should vote against this bill."

he said. 'I know I shall not only be criticized but denounced from one end of the

"I cannot bely it. This country is the last

Kitchin said he would vote against the bill and await its passage.

"Then," he said, "when this measure is a nw it will be the dury of us all to merge

our judgment and convictions with those of he country and take its judgment and con-

Kitchin's was the only anti-war speech

The North Carolinian a at to his nearby

office as soon as he finished the could scarcely speak. He seemed near to a nervous breakdown

read a list of vessels that had been unk by U-boats with the loss of A. . . an lives.

"Every name on this list," he mid, "is an

ndictment of murder in the first degree.

think it is a proud moment for Americans

of the universal service question for some time, and we hope that the mem-bers from the North can be made to

see the seriousness of the issue as we

view it.

Southern members have always opposed the training of any considerable number of negro soldiers. It is due to their opposed of negroes for the

regular army is strictly limited and that, even in the great campaign for enlistments

of the last two years, not a single addition has been made to the negro quotas.

The negroes are willing to enlist. The only units of the army which are constantly filled to the maximum limit of enlistments

are the negro regular and National Guard

regiments. The Southerners even opposed the last military bill providing for civillar

camps throughout the country, because of their fear that negroes would come to these camps and claim their equal right as

American citizens to training.

that won applause from the House generally. Both proponents and opponents of

egotiations as an alternative to war

han stretch my arm to kill."

ition to the resolution

at her hands

defamers

ISSUE IN CONGRESS; SPLIT CERTAIN

ope of peace

ction as our own.

the measure clapped.

Representative Rogers.

that we are at last doing entering this war. This is a

nd the State Department knew it Representative Foss, of Illinois, declared that the German boys of America would

JANK WIT FIRE TO KILL ON SKULKERS

ersons Challenged at Bridges Must Obey Sum-· mons of Sentries

RIVERMEN ARE NOTIFIED

Drastic Regulation Provided in First Military District of Pennsylvania

NOTICE TO BOATMEN!

IN APPROACHING ALL Bridges over Rivers and Streams you will steer a course midway between all piers, and under no circumstances halt in proximity of same.

Orders are issued to all sentries on duty to Challenge Only Twice persons and boats approaching bridges; and if not promptly obeyed to shoot to kill.

> MILLARD D. BROWN. Lient. Colonel Commanding First Military District of Penna.

Orders to shoot to kill all persons not obeying the customary challenge were is sued today to sentries guarding the bridgen is the First Military District of Pennsyl-vania, which includes Philadelphia.

The orders, coming from Colonel Millard D. Brown, commander of the First Penn sylvania Infantry, National Guard, and among the various units along the river-fronts and among boatmen. Some were posted in conspicuous places along the rivers.

issuance of the orders followed several instances of persons lostering near bridges last night. At one bridge guards ordered an interloper to move on, but he continued to linger near, sitting down under the bridge. The guards fired in his di-rection, the bullets striking the earth be-side him. The threat was effective and the man fled

The notice issued to boatmen today reads as follows:

In approaching all bridges over rivers and streams you will steer a course midway between all piers, and under no circumstances halt in proximity of

duty to challenge only twice persons and boats approaching bridges, and, if not promptly obeyed, to shoot to kill.

EIGHTY RECRUIT STATIONS Eighty new recruiting stations for the mayal coast defense reserve were opened today in a determined city-wide effort to gather the needed 5500 men for that branch. The stations were opened under the auspice of the Home Defense Committee, appointed by Mayor Smith, which also today opened first recruiting station for the home dese guard. This is a municipal organisation with a proposed strength of 20,000

The stations, scattered in all parts of the city, were donated by business men. churches, physicians and, in some instances, by owners of homes. Patriotic posters and arguments are the ammunition used by the volunteer recruiting aids in their attempt to make up the complement of Philadelphia's defenders on the adja-

rolled and sent in squads to the nearest recruiting station where there is an authorised surgeon, who makes the necessary examination for enlistment, The widespread campaign for recruits is

expected to smother the systematic efforts which, recruiting officers say, German symters, agitators and pacifists have begun to prevent men from enlisting in the

army and navy.

Discovery of the plot was made in the courtyard of City Hall, where sailors from everal of the battleships at League Island have opened recruiting stations to get men greatly needed to bring the ships up to full

ervice strength. Manufacturers and fraternal organizas today offered to co-operate fully with nome defense committee in the imme clate organization of a home defense guard Lu La Temple passed resolutions offer-

7500 men to the home defense plan. The organization also offered the use of its building on Spring Garden street, near Broad, to the home defense committee. In addition, officials of the Chamber of Comand the Manufacturers' Club inned Mayor Smith that the members of oth organizations would urge their emdoyes to enroll immediately in the home befense guards. Men who enroll will re-leive their wages as usual from their places of employment. The Chamber of Com-merce and the Manufacturers' Club represent 90 per cent of the workers of Phila-delphia.

delphia.

The enrollment station for the home defense guard was opened in Room 201. City Hall. The first to enroll was George Wentworth Carr, secretary of the home defense committee. Mr. Carr will be attached to the first division, which will be on duty Mondays and Wednesdays.

Lu Lu Temple, besides indorsing the Home Defense Committee, urged Congress a resolution to adopt a system of uni-

is a resolution to adopt a system of universal military service for the nation. The "loyal, aggressive support" of the 4000 members present at the neeting last night was pledged. The resolution was introduced by Potentate W. Freeland Kendrick.

Nearly fifty motion-picture theatres in the ty-members of the Stanley Exhibitors' sociation-were offered today to the city deral governments for patriotic dis

or recruiting purposes.

softer the use of the theatres for a ing of appropriate and patriotic picton any Sunday or Sundays designification and Sunday of Sundays designification. endy, president of the association, entire receipts of either admission; es or offerings are to be devoted to entire receipts of either admission is or offerings are to be devoted to see of any committee that may be doy. Mayor Smith. All the theatres he use of their houses to the Mayor is Home Defense Committee for regand for any other purpose to the sut, the United States Government, my and the navy and the city and its its citizens in the serious mattern is now face and that call for quick

coast defens, reserve is being given by naval officers aboard the Zipaiong, sub-marine chaser turned over to the Govern-ment by E. W. Clark, of E. W. Clark & Charles Simmons, whose grandfather was

killed in the Civil War and who saw his father go away to Cuba in 1898 to be shot in battle, en isted in the crew of the U. S. S. Kansas this morning. He lives at 2746 Thirty-five other men enlisted in the crew

of the Kansas this morning.
NEW ENLISTMENTS

The following enlistments were announced today:

UNITED STATES ARMY HARRY M. WILLIAMS, twenty-one, mechanic BENJAMIN B. INGRAM, thirty, pipefitter, Logan, Ala., infantry, FRANK SUBULSKI, twenty-one, laborer, 267 Broad street, Salamanca, N. Y. infantry. GEORGE MOSER, twenty-six, re-enlistment, 2025 North Tenth street, coast artillery.

SAMUEL D. RESSNER, almeteen machinist 1300 Master street, coast artiflers. 1300 Master Street, coast artifiers.

18A DORE BERNSTEIN, twenty-one, jaborer, 514 Chestnut street, field artifiers.

214 Chestnut street, field artifiers.

ALOYSUS C. LAWILER, twenty-five salesman, 2428 Sunnyaine avenue; infantry.

GLENN D. GOOD, nineteen, clerk, 104 North Second atreet, Camden, N. J. infantry.

CLIFFORD F. HUNTER, twenty, laborer, 1711 South Rungroid street infantry.

AMOS E. BAKER, nineteen, cook, 3125 Beaver street, Lancaster, Fa. hospital vorus.

GEORGE D. BOWERS, twenty-two, printer, 21 North Nineteenth street, infantry.

NAVAL, COAST, DEFENSE, RESERVE, HENRY B. HERRICK, forty four, business man. 1830 Arch street, wently four.

1830 Arch street, seaman LEROY THOMAS WOODRIFF, twenty four last the street, also Walnut street, elec-

BARRETT JOSEPH RILEY, thirty-three, chauf DANIEL GEORGE WILBUR RICHARDSON

AMADEO MALASTO, nineteen, woodworker 1124 Uross street; seaman.

DANIEL ALOYSUS COLLINS, thirty steam fitter, 328 Robinson street; machinist's mare ARTHUR K. SCOTT, thirty-two, machinist 2904 D street; machinist's mate.

THOMAS JOSEPH CORAN, structural from worker, 1232 South Bernard street, seaman.

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE JOHN W. MEARS, twenty-six, salesman Twenty-second and Valuat streets; machin RALPH A. BITTENHOUSE, seventeen, car penter, 684 West Johnson street, German town: carpentor's mate EDWARD HARTLEY, twenty-two wireless operator Cape May N. J. chief electrician THOMAN KELLY, eighteen machine hand, 1614 South Fritz-fourth street; offer WALTER B. AUB. eighteen, clerk, 1740 North JAMES T. (RONNAN, insurance collector, 320 South Systemth sired; quartermaster,

ATTACK FROM MEXICO MAY BE BERLIN PLAN

WASHINGTON, April 5.- A sensation was sprung in the House this afternoon by he reading of what purported to be a hitherto suppressed paragraph of the famous "Zimmermann note" suggesting that German submarine bases be established in Mexican ports. The a leged excerpt from the German Foreign Minister's letter was read by Representative Miller, of Minnesota.

When the statement was called to the attention of the State Department, Secre-tary Lausing said it was "utterly untrue." It was announced the Secretary would pre-pare a statement to be read on the floor of the House denying the entire allegation of

Mr. Miller Even more sensational than the matter o submarine bases was the alleged proposal that all German reservists were to go im nediately into Mex'co and "prepare to attack all along the border.

Representative Miller did not state where se got the communication. The text of the communication, as read

Agreeable to the Mexican Govern-ment, submarine bases will be estab-lished at Mexican ports, from which will be supplied arms, ammunition and supplies. All reservists in the United States are ordered into Mexico. Arrange to attack all along the border.

Within the last few days, Miller said was reliably informed three schooners re landed arms and ammunitions on the Pacific coast of Mexico. "I am' also informed," he continued, "that Villa is now surrounded by German officers, who have taken charge of the organization

and training of his men.
"I am reliably informed, too, that the other side is not much better-that Carranza's army is in the control of German officers, and that they have received a flood of German money to finance their opera-tions against the United States."

Representative Miller did not explain why this part of the Zimmermann note had been suppressed, but insisted he had obtained t from authentic sources

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR SEND FOODS SKYWARD

CHICAGO, April 5. With Government officers considering plans for Federal control of food suplies, prices continued to soar to unprecedented heights today.

Wheat futures opened strong, with May bringing \$2.011 per bushel in the pit, the highest price since 1869. Corn and oats also, opened strong and with good gains Cash wheat ranged as sigh as \$2.1114. while sales of cash corn went to \$1.39, a

Following the upward trend of the hog market, provisions registered steady gains. May pork was \$35,35 and July \$24.85 per barrel, a gain of 20c each over yesterday's close. May lard was up 10c and July 20c. Ribs also showed good gains.

SEVEN DOPE PEDDLERS GET HEAVY SENTENCES

Judge Thompson Says Jail Is Best Place for Addicts' Reformation

Seven men, who had pleaded guilty to illicit peddling of narcotic drugs, were given stiff juil sentences today by Judge Thomp-son in the United States District Court. George Strome and Charles Purvis were given fifteen months each in the Federal given fifteen months each in the Federal benitentiary at Atlanta. Ga., and Harry Harris, Harry Ohlig and Eddie Chin, the latter a Chinese, were sentenced to a year and a day each in the same institution. William A. O'Brien was sent to the Bucks County jail for four months and David Brenner will spend five months in the same nstitution.

Each of the convicted "dope" peddlers promised Judge Thompson that he would promised Judge Thompson that he would take the piedge to abstain from the use of drugs if let go free.

"If you sincerely intend to break yourself of the habit," said Judge Thompson, "it is far better that you be sent to an institution where you can obtain the proper treatment."

GERMANS HERE SAFE. U. S. AGAIN DECLARES

WASHINGTON, April 5. - The Govern washington, April 5.— The Government again today announced its protection of foreign citizens and their property in this country when war begins. In response to a letter from Mayor George N. Seger. of Passalc, N. J., who wrote that German subjects in that city were concerned about their fate when hostilities should open, Secretary Tumuity sent the following, authorised by Secretary of State Lansing:

"There is no danger of any foreigner who conducts himself property suffering any loss of property or liberty by reason of a state of war if it should be declared by Con-

a meeting for next Monoay night. It probably will be held on Broad street. It is expected that more than 300 automobiles will be in line. Mrs. W. Morgan Churchman today joined the ranks of women urging chistments. An enthusiastic meeting held under the aurices of the National Security League in Scottish Rite Hall unanimously indorsed in Scottish Rite Hall unanimousl LONG DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Secretary

SHEER

Debate, however, started promptly at 10:30 after the brief wrangle over division of the time for discussion. Speaker Clark surrendered the chair to Representative Fitzgerald.

FLOOD'S APPEAL Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs committee, stirred the House to unusual lenths. He saids

War is being made upon our country and its people. Our ships are being Our noncombatant citizens, in cluding men, women and children being foully murdered; our merchant-men are denied freedom of the seas.

Under such circumstances there is but one course for the Government to pursue, and that is to go to defense of its people and honor of the nation. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the act of the German Imperial Government to enter this most colossal war

We should take our stand by the side the allied nations which have been fighting humanity's battles for two and half years, determined that Prus sian militarism shall be crushed and the world shall be delivered from the threat and danger of the Hohenzollern

THERE IS NO PEACE.

Representative Siegel, 'from a race for journands of years taught to love peace." I come from a people that for thousands

I cannot shut my eyes or close my ears to the fact that though we cry peace Germany answers by warring against

zenship to realize that with the common benefits and opportunities which this country affords them comes the common duty and obligation to serve it in every way in its hour of danger

Let us give notice to the world that this republic of ours at least that we are all American citizens of rank and quality, whether that citizenship be lately acquired or whether it that by birthright, and that in the defense of our flag and country we recognize no distinction of wealth or position; and that we shall be guided in our ac-tions with the one common thought of victory in the conflict we are entering

We are a great nation " said Representative Harrison, a Democratic leader on the committee. We glory in its history and priceless heritage. I refuse to believe that e have degenerated in our national ideas that we have forgotten the teachings of our fathers, and are not now willing to fight for those principles they so courage fended and upheld in the early history is sountry." He added:

We are going to war in defense of our fundamental rights and for pres-ervation of the rights of humanity. The charge that we are going to wage war for profit in the interest of munitions-makers is as despicable as is un-American, and it is unworthy of any American who loves his count better than he does the land of an is

sidious foe,

If there be in this body or elsewhere citizens who object to the course we are embarking on I suggest they address themselves to Kaiser Wilhelm. Bethmann-Hollweg, the Reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic kultur, the Zimmermann

Representatives Cooper and Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Britten of Chicago, began the pacifist opposition to the bill during Flood's speech.

They asked if the President when seek-

ing armed neutrality had not stated he did not want war.
"We are not going to defend an armed any sort of neutrality." Flood retorted

We are going to fight." 'Didn't Great Britain's mines sink the Cooper asked.

"Great Britain has not taken an American life during the war," replied Flood. The Evelyn was sunk by a German mine, in a German field, near the German coast. Denouncing preparedness advocates for their interference with pacifist meetings. House Foreign Affiairs Committee who

voted against a favorable report on the war resolution, criticized action taken in Phila-delphia and Baltimore. He said:

In Philadelphia, the very cradle of liberty, the police prevented 1660 men and women who were opposed to war from meeting in a theatre there. The denied them admittance, because they were opposed to throwing this country into war. In Baltimore a meeting of pacifists was mobbed because those there did not want war. Attempts are being made to deny pacifists the right of free speech.

NEAR-CLASH IN DEBATE

When war comes we must all stand united." Cooper said in conclusion. "but I shall not vote to plunge this nation into Representative Harrison declared Coop-

r's speech would have been fitting for the Representative Britten. Illinois, offered ruthlessness and misplaced autocracy NEGRO IN U. S. ARMY RAISES RACE

A fight over the negro race issue, such as has not been seen in Congress since the days of the Civil War, will come when the proposal of President Wilson for compulsory

to arms. On the other hand, the universal

service plans so far presented have uni-formly provided for training negroes the

Representative Kahn, of California, rank-

ing Republican member of the House Mili-tary Committee, said today that he would

fight for inclusion of negroes, and Senators

from the southern States where the negro

which I have prepared includes negroes."
said Representative Kahn. "I have provided that they be trained in separate units, but they would be called to arms exactly the same as would the white citizens.

There is no reason why they should not

be called to service. Nobody questions that they make good soldiers. Negro regi-ments of the regular army have never faced

We of the South cannot stand for inclusion of negroes in a universal service plan. It would bring down upon the many districts of our States where negroes far exceed whites in number a danger greater than any foreign foe.

reign foe.

The universal service plans so far prepared propose that, following one year of active training, the men would return to their homes carrying their guns and equipment with them, to remain members of the reserve, subject to a call to arms. This would accomplish the very thing which the South has always fought against—the placing of arms in the hands of a large number of negroes and the training of them to work testether in organisal units. They yould be a constant meeting the service of the service o

Nobody questions idiers. Negro regi-

The universal military service bill

issue and are prepared to fight it.

military service reaches Congress. It became known today that southers Representatives and Senators have been quietly working with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker for weeks past to have negroes exempt from the general call

same as whites.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

WAR CHIEFS PLAN FOR BIGGER ARMY

WASHINGTON, April 5. Final details of the Administration's an amendment to the state of war resolu-tion preventing the use of American mili-tary forces in Europe without orders from Congress. The amendment follows: plans for raising armies to fight Germany were worked out today at a conference at the Capitol between Secretary of War Baker and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The measure providing for an immediate ordered to do so from Congress.

A near-clash was precipitated when Brit-ten declared 75 per cent of the House did not want to vote for the resolution. draft of sufficient men to bring the total available fighting strength up to approximately 1,200,000 will be introduced in both "Why not give their names?" Repre-sentative Harrison, of Mississippi, shouted houses just as soon as the House adopts the Flood-Martin war resolution. "They are on your side as well as mine."
They are on your side as well as mine."
Britten yelled furiously, shaking his fist.
"I challenge the statement," the Missismeans that the bill will be laid before Congress some time temorrow.

Until the adoption of the war resolution by the House, details of the new army bill will be withheld. Both Senator Chamber-lain and Secretary Baker declined to dis-cuss the plan after today's conference.

tary Lansing saying that no Amer-had perished in the sinking of the The life of the new army, under the Gen eral Staff plan, would be for the duration of the war, or until such time as the inter-national affairs of the nation were in such "But the President said that several Americans went to the bottom of the Engstate as to permit of its demobilization. The troops then will go into the reserve. lish Channel when the Subsex sank," contined Cooper. "Is it not time that we have accuracy of statement from the President of the United States."

Cooper expressed himself as opposed to

Senator Chamberlain made it clear for he first time that the bill providing for an immediate levy of troops was an emerany war except in defense and then in defense of something worth defending. And he doubted that the question of American gency one and is entirely a separate measure from the planned compulsory military training. The troops recruited under this bill will be used to fill the ranks of the regular army and the National Guard o war strength and to create an army in training of approximately 500,000 men. The universal training bill then will be pushed with vigor to put the United States a firm and permanent fighting basis for

not join a war 4000 miles away.
"Germany made no absolute submarine promises." Cooper said of the Teuton note The plan is to introduce the army the Senate immediately after it cor perrow noon, and refer it promptly the Military Affairs Committee. No ser us opposition to the measure is to develop in the committee and a favorable report to the Senate may be made within

few hours. Leaders planned to use every parliamen tary expedient for passage of the bill in the nope of getting it through the Senate late omorrow. Almost no opposition to the army till is expected from the pacifist group limit of our patience. All we want is our just rights on the seas. The time has come for us to strike. They have made it plain that notwithstand-ing the opposition to war they are now determined to aid to the utmost in its proseation, and any effort at this time to block the successful conduct of the war would be regarded as very close to treason

The Senate Military Affairs Committee to morrow also will take up the army appro-priation bill, passed yesterday by the House with the expectation of adding to it enor-nous amounts estimated to be necessary by the War Department as a result of the

COUNCIL LINES UP LABOR FOR WAR

"Patience is no longer a virtue, further endurance is cowardice," he added. "By the aid of our God we shall win. Let our flag wave but never waver."

Representative Mason, of Illinois, begun-WASHINGTON, April 5 Mobilization of labor for war was begun re today. The executive committee of here today. The executive committee of the committee on labor of the advisory cornission of the Council of National Defense tot under way its work of lining up all verkers for the Government. the Imperial Government of Germany has

There were present Samuel Gompers, mairman and president of the American Federation. of Labor; Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, James O'Connell, H. E. Wils, Lee K. Frankel, Gertrude Beekse, Frank Morrison, V. Everett Macy, Louis B. Schremm, E. Parker Nevin, Elisha Lee and

As a result of the efforts of this body "I do not agree that German use of the rine is contrary to international London said. "War is wrong, inhere will be no lack of workers for muniion output and all other materials needed by the Government. In addition, this comby the Government. In addition, this com-mittee will solve the problems of getting excusable. I would rather suffer dishono exemptions from active military service of men needed more urgently in the various Representative Goodwin, Arkansas, speak ing for the resolution, declared that Engpranches of industry war could pay for any damage American property may have suffered

Reports of preliminary action already taken by various organizations were con-sidered by the committee.

ECONOMY BOARD TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, April 5. WASHINGTON, April a.
The United States Government is ready
to launch one of its biggest tasks in preparing for war with Germany—conservation of all commercial commodities. country to the other by a yeiping pack of

A national economy board of five members as been virtually completed to take charge of the work, and three of the members will be announced by the Council of National Defense tonight.

The board will comprise a body of experts

in all commercial lines to deal with the sembling and distribution of commodities. Food, clothing—all the necessities of life

-will be immediately affected. Going on the assumption that all plans must be made for a war which may last to assist the populace in every way at the

start to economize in daily living-There will be no attempt at present or centering the work on food distribution or taking any vigorous steps to restrict food usage. The food problem is merely one of the many that must be worked out, and the board, after investigating, will make rec-ommendations for consideration of the

The Council of National Defense is meet ing this afternoon to discuss methods of immediately putting into effect a system of registration of all young men in the country and the cataloguing of those exempt from service under the compulsory training bill.

At the same time meetings were going or in the rooms of the council bearing on the rapid procuring of supplies for the army and navy at the lowest possible costs

VATICAN LIKES TONE OF WILSON'S ADDRESS

ROME, April 5.

Vatican circles indicated sincere pleasure today at the "calm dignity and Christian spirit" of President Wilson's address demanding war against Germany.

It was authoritatively reported that Pope Benedict was not surprised at the President's stand in view of his past utterances

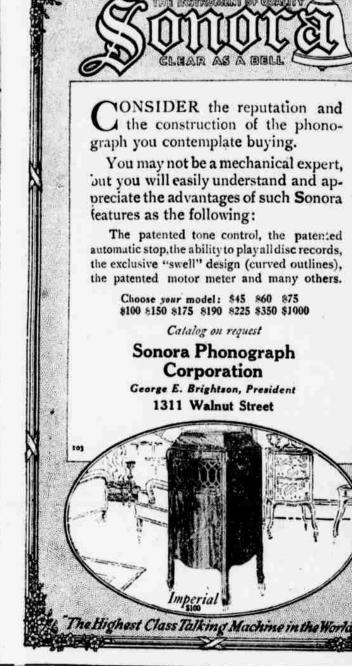
and the trend of events. Meantime. Rome is rejoicing over Amer can entrance into the war against Germany.

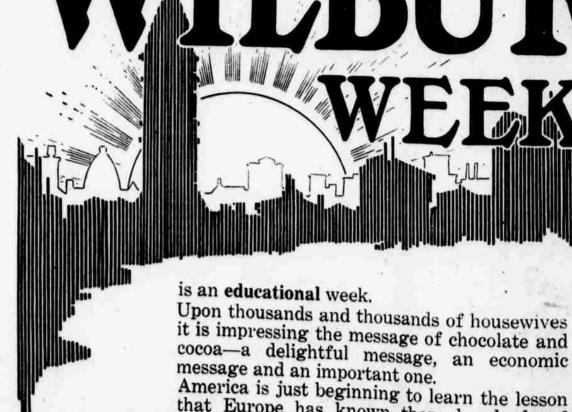
On suspicion of being a Michael Dobrin, of Chicago, was to three months in the House of e this afternoon by Magistrate the Central Police Court. He was in the Nicetown freight yards of the delphia and Reading Railway by detectives Walsh and Huffnagle, dreds of clippings on the war and And defense plans were found in the pockets. He said he was on his New York city.

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As an Easter Flower Gift. Will send then anywhere for \$6.50.

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it is impressing the message of chocolate and cocoa—a delightful message, an economic

that Europe has known these hundreds of years-that chocolate and cocoa constitute one of the greatest food values Nature has given us.

It is well that you learn this lesson. All your life you have known the name Wilbur as symbolic of chocolate and cocoa quality. Acquaint yourself with its many uses—go to your grocer and ask for the wonderful little book, "Cook's Tours Through Wilburland." In it are 60 delicious recipes, each one tested and endorsed by some of the most authoritative cookery experts in America. A copy of it is yours for the asking.

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