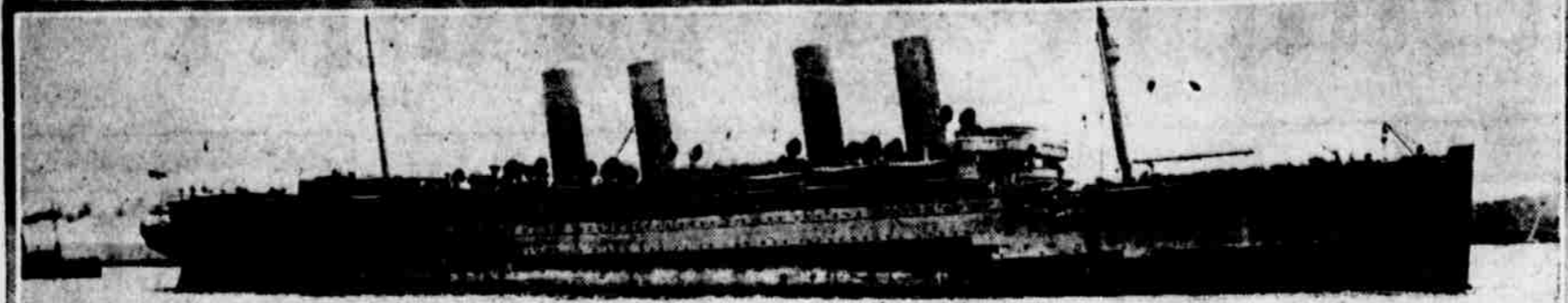
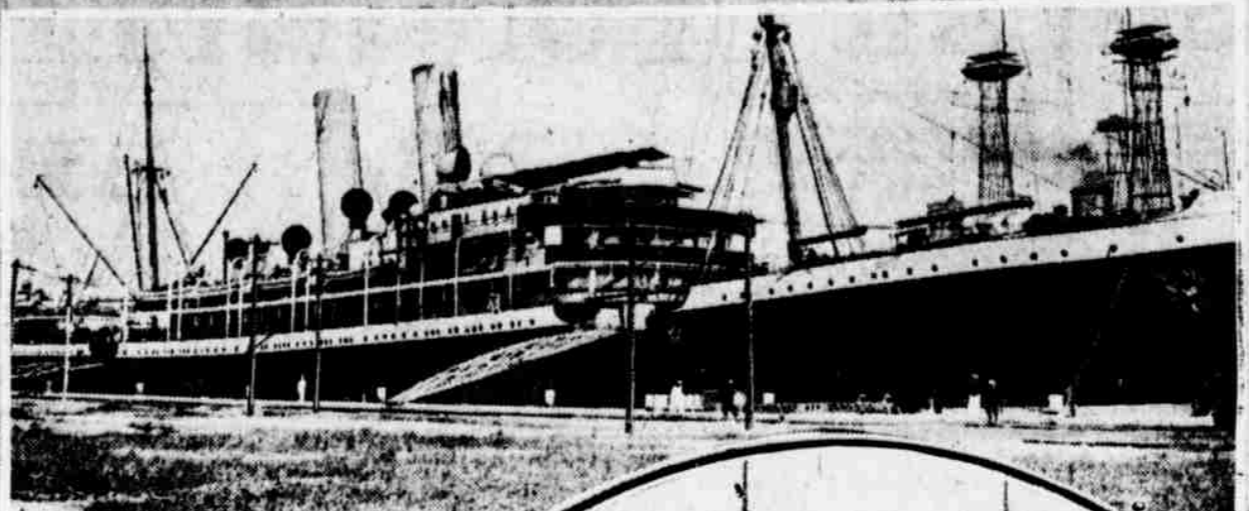


SHIPS INTERNED ALONG THE DELAWARE SEIZED BY UNITED STATES



The upper illustration shows the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which, with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich (right), is now in possession of the Government at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.



UNITED STATES SEIZES 91 SHIPS; GERMAN CREWS UNDER ARREST

Continued from Page One
taken all over the country to avoid possible trouble from crews of ships which have been held since the beginning of the war.

Frederick Leonhardt today and took off the crew of ten men, who are being held by the United States marshal. The engines of the ship have been wrecked and many important parts thrown overboard which cannot be replaced except from Germany.

United States customs officials seized the interned German vessels Serapis, Ottoava, Atlas and Neptune here today. The crews were interned at the Angel Island immigration station. The vessels aggregate 5821 tons.

Three German sailing vessels lying in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers were seized today by Thomas C. Burke, United States Collector of Customs. The vessels are the Winnamac, at Clifton; the Dalbek, at Linnnton, and the Kert, at Astoria. Guards of soldiers were left aboard.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 5.—The German freighter Hohenfels was seized by the collector of customs today.

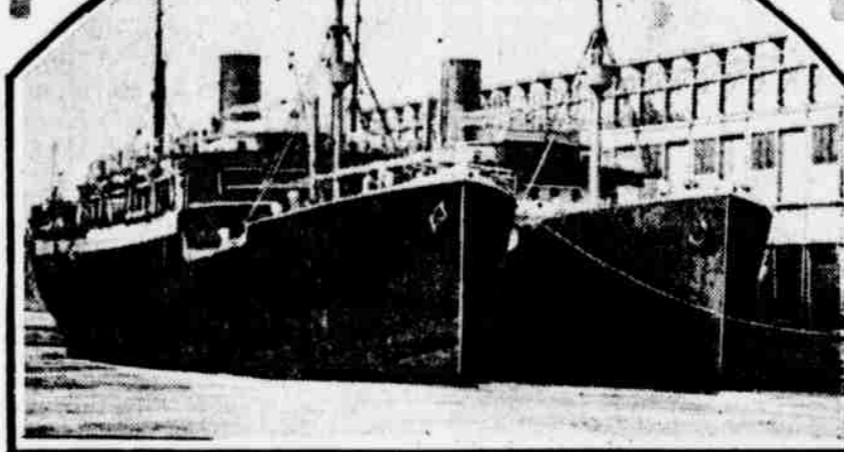
SEATTLE, Wash., April 5.—Customs guards were placed on the interned steamships Saxonia and the sailing vessel Steinbek here today by Collector of Customs Roscoe Brumby. The thirteen members of the crews were taken to the immigration detention station.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Seizure of German ships and internment of their crews does not come under the new German treaty between the United States and Germany, the State Department held today. On the contrary, the Government view is that in interning the crews of the ships it is interfering with the treaty.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 5.—Seventy-five seamen from the United States guard Semolina, which was commandeered by Lieutenants Ryan and Smith, today seized the two German merchant ships Kiel and Nicaragua, which have been here since the war in Europe commenced, and the twenty members of the crews, including the captains, were taken prisoners to the United States marine hospital at 6 o'clock. There was no resistance. Later in the day the United States marshal is expected to take charge of the prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—The German steamships Breslau and Andromeda were seized by Federal officials here today and their crews removed to the immigration station.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.—The United States custom authorities boarded the interned German steamship



"Thirteen" Still Pursues Life of Woodrow Wilson

There are thirteen letters in the President's name—Woodrow Wilson.

Losing opponent for Presidency, Charles Evans Hughes, cast ballot number thirteen.

The thirteen electoral votes of California decided the presidential contest.

Vice President Marshall signed the declaration of war against Germany at thirteen minutes past 12 o'clock.

President Wilson signed it at thirteen minutes past 1 o'clock.

The war bill was signed on the sixth day of the month, sixth day of the week and was the first day of the war—added, they are thirteen.

Add 12:13 o'clock to 1:13 o'clock and the sum is 13:26—thirteen again and its multiple twice thirteen.

Linked with the President's "thirteen" there were thirteen original States, and there are thirteen stripes to "Old Glory," which he has unfurled.

SONS IN NAVY DENY MOTHER'S PLEA TO QUIT

Widow Comes From Kansas City, Mo., With Daniels' Order for Release

A widow who traveled from Kansas City, Mo., to obtain the release of her two sons from service in the United States navy, spent today in sorrow at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, because the boys refused to leave their posts on the battleship Connecticut, although the mother carried with her an order for their release from Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

When the mother, Mrs. Lillian Dooley, presented the official release papers to Commandant Russell this morning he immediately summoned the sons, Ivan, twenty years old, and Ralph, nineteen years old. She pleaded with them to leave the navy and return home, but they said they felt honor bound to remain on duty at a time when their country needed them most urgently. The young men are yeomen, and have been in the service about eighteen months. Each one is over six feet tall.

Mrs. Dooley, who is living temporarily at 236 Lancaster avenue, said her husband had been a professor at Whitman College, Kansas City. She said the boys enlisted without her consent.

ZOUAVES OFFER SERVICES

Survivors of Famous Civil War Organization, 55 Strong, Pledge Aid

The fifty-five survivors of Baxter's Fire Zouaves of Civil War fame have pledged their services to the nation during the present war. The announcement was signed by officers of the "Association of Survivors" of the regiment. They are: President, James E. Keller; vice president, William T. Hunt and Charles Vesels; secretary, Major John D. Worman; treasurer, Charles W. Devitt; chaplain, Thomas H. Eaton; trustees, Thomas H. Eaton, William S. Rainer, Charles P. Charlton.

Big Production

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DAY AND ZIMMERMANN INCORPORATED 811 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA

TARIFF BOARD NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE

Many Nominations for Other Positions Also Sent by President

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be members of the tariff commission, recess appointments, Frank W. Taussig, of Massachusetts; Daniel C. Roper, of South Carolina; William Kent, of California; William S. Culbertson, of Kansas; Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado.

To be collector of customs, eighth district, Rochester, N. Y., Charles F. Rattigan, of Auburn.

To be naval officer, twentieth district, New Orleans, Edward G. Hunter, Alexandria, La.

To be assistant attorney general, Francis J. Kearful.

To be solicitor of the Department of State, L. H. Woolsey, of New York.

To be judge of the police court, District of Columbia, Robert Harrison, of Kentucky.

To be third judge of the circuit court, first circuit territory of Hawaii, William H. Heen, of Honolulu.

To be United States attorney, Joseph W. Montgomery, of New Orleans, for the eastern district of Louisiana; William D. Myer, of Memphis, western district of Tennessee.

To be consul general, class three, John G. Foster, of Vermont; class four, William Coffin, of Kentucky; Maddin Summers, of Tennessee.

To be governor of the Virgin Islands, James H. Oliver.

To be second assistant chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chauncey D. Snow, of Massachusetts.

To be member of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, Martin Travieso, of Porto Rico.

U. S. ISSUES SPECIAL CALL FOR "TRADE DIPLOMATS"

"High-Class Men" Wanted by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A special call for "high class men" to represent the United States in South America, Australia and the Far East as commercial attaches was today issued by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Examinations will be held in all the principal cities April 25. The "trade diplomats" will be accredited to the embassies or legations. Their salaries will run up to \$5000 a year.

There's Character to Our Tailoring

Suits to order at \$25.00. Cannot be duplicated in the city for workmanship, style and material. The making of one suit will retain your patronage for the future.

NEUBAUER, 1121 WALNUT ST. JACOBS BOOKS 1628 CHESTNUT STREET STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

NAVAL TRAINING Men enrolled in Naval Coast Defense Reserve who wish training in the duties they will perform at sea. Report at Room 805, Liberty Bldg., for assignments.

RATE CUT TO BRING MORE TELEPHONES

State's Order Reducing Bell Revenue \$1,000,000 Well Received

NO COMPANY STATEMENT

A large increase in the number of city telephone users is generally expected as a result of the reduction in Bell Telephone Company rates, amounting to \$450,000 a year in Philadelphia and an aggregate of \$1,000,000 a year in the entire State, which was ordered yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The present number of subscribers in this city is about 175,000.

The opinions of telephone men also agree with the conclusions put forth in the order of the commission, in that the order will be a more rapid development of telephone usage, and thus enables the telephone companies to extend their services to as large a portion of the public as is commercially possible.

No official statement by the Bell company has been made regarding the order, but L. H. Kinnard, vice president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, refused this morning to make any comment. He announced through his private secretary that he has yet to receive an official order and until he received a copy and had time to study it he would be unable to talk.

The order, which is approximately 5 per cent of the annual gross earnings of the Bell company, will amount to a much larger percentage of cut in rates to small subscribers. The findings of the commission show that the same flat rate to each subscriber results in a benefit to the relatively few and a detriment to the many who use relatively few messages.

No period for the filing of the new schedule of rates is named in the order, but it is supposed that the reduction will be set in conference between the company officials and the commission.

The order of the commission is said to be the most far-reaching ever issued in this State, ordering one of the largest reductions in toll rates obtained through commission authority in any State of the Union. It is the result of four years of investigation, hearings and arguments. While the commission does not state it, the order is believed to be a compromise following the recent hearing of the Pittsburgh district case.

The commission ordered that the annual reductions be divided as follows: Philadelphia, \$150,000; Pittsburgh, \$100,000; and toll rates, \$250,000. The reduction in toll rates will effect an equalization in these rates in all parts of the State. Large reduction in telephone rentals will result in the relatively few and a detriment to the many who use relatively few messages.

The order, which was signed by all members of the commission, holds that the telephone companies' properties must be considered as State property rather than segregated district basis. The commission approves the measure for service for business telephones as opposed to unlimited residential service in the larger cities, such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The telephone rate inquiry was begun by the old State Railroad Commission in 1915. Following the receipt of a large number of complaints, they decided to take up the entire question of telephone charges and equalize them if possible. The Public Service Commission, which succeeded the old one, took up the case, the decision being rendered yesterday after four years of hearings, testimony covering more than 10,000 typewritten pages and an expenditure of nearly \$300,000 by the telephone companies producing testimony, employing experts, making exhibits rendering valuations and the like.

The commission recommends that each subscriber pay "according to the actual number of messages he sends" rather than a flat rate, which it says is "a benefit to the relatively few large users and a detriment" to smaller users. It ends with this recommendation:

"The telephone companies have allowed a continuation of existing flat rate contracts, but refuse to allow new subscribers the same privilege. This constitutes a discrimination as between the subscribers, and we are therefore of the opinion that the existing flat rate contracts should be eliminated and all subscribers should be treated alike."

Boy Victim of Bonfire Dies

Thomas Shields, five years old, of 2411 South Hicks street, who was burned last Wednesday in jumping through a bonfire near his home, died of his burns last night in the Methodist Hospital.

HAVOC WROUGHT IN GERMAN FLIGHT

Ambassador Sharp Tells of Desolation in Evacuated Territory

100 MILES OF RUINS

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Never before in the history of the world has there been such destruction, either by victorious or vanquished army, as that wrought by the retreating Germans in the 100 miles of French territory they have just evacuated, Ambassador Sharp said today.

Reports that have been published regarding the devastation visited by the Kaiser's hordes, as they dropped back before British and French victors, "have in no way exaggerated," Mr. Sharp said.

"In the larger towns of Hoyer and Hanau and particularly in the attractive and thriving town of Chauny, destruction was complete. In many of the smaller villages scarcely a house remained with roof intact. Throughout the recovered territory there reigns a scene of desolation, and this is only too true—for German military operations might possibly excuse destruction in the blowing up of bridges, telegraphic and telephonic connections, railway lines and the blocking of highways by felling trees which protected the German retreat—but towns and villages totally destroyed for no apparent military reason.

"Fruit trees have either been cut down or exploded so as to completely ruin them. Private houses along the country highways are blowing up of bridges, telegraphic and telephonic connections, railway lines and the blocking of highways by felling trees which protected the German retreat—but towns and villages totally destroyed for no apparent military reason.

"Blackened walls of what must have been manufacturing plants were to be seen in many towns, the salvage of which would scarcely pay for their removal. Agricultural implements on the farms were destroyed.

"Churches and cathedrals were reduced to a mass of ruins by fire or by explosion. At the town of Ham the mother of six children told me that her husband and two daughters, one eighteen and the other fifteen years of age, had been carried away by the Germans at the time of the evacuation.

"Upon reexamining she had been told by an alternative she might find the bodies in the canal in the rear of her home. She stated that out of the town's total population several hundred persons had been compelled to leave before the evacuation. Half of them were women and girls, many fifteen years of age.

"A large number of French people, it is believed, in the evacuated town and surrounding country were compelled to go with the Germans from the fact that few are now to be found there.

"I inspected on my trip more than 100 miles of the invaded territory, and left with the conviction that never before in the history of the world has there been such destruction wrought by either a vanquished or a victorious army."

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Buy them now for Easter. Kayser Silk Gloves

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Express Trains 29

Easter Sunday

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