# SCRIPTION VS. VOLUNTEER; BATTLE ON AS TO METHOD OF RAISING AMERICAN ARMY

# MIRY VOICES DRAFT DEMAND

re Nation Follows Philadelphia Lead in Favor

#### SIEGE CONGRESSMEN

maileing that the fate of the United to hange in the balance while Congress also over conscription, the people of Rate in the country, following the est-by Philadelphia, are pouring in deseas to Washington that President William plan for providing a practical army adopted without further delay.

real impetus to the movement was by the people of this city, who saw ily that half-way measures were risk-he very future of the nation.

That no misunderstanding may exist mong the country's representatives at sealington, scores of organizations of all his and thousands of citisens of Philaphia are now writing to President William direct. Promise of hearty support is ven to raise a practical army in keeping the the great issues at stake.

Among the prominent German-Americans favor of selective conscription is Bernard Ridder, editor of the New York Staatstung. In discussing the matter he said We are in a blind alley which may lead here. We are already at war three celes, and we have been on the verge of ir two years. Yet Congress cannot make its mind whether we shall raise an army of a volunteer or a conscription system.

It does appear that by the time we are easy to get into the war, in a military sense, the war will be over, at least so ar as Europe is concerned.

"Our day of isolation is over. We have locided upon participation in European af-lairs and must now assume the burdens of defense and of protective militarism." Among the indorsements of selective con ng the last few days at least 50 per

Mrs. C. D. Hubbard, of Wyncote, Pa.

"Can't you go a step further and bring sefore your readers the idea of Switzer-and's universal service? Does not the sresent warrant this preparation for the uture? Is not this ounce of prevention worth this pound of cure?"

Other women of the same locality who in-dorse the President's p'an are Beatrice W. Palmer, Eva Corbin, Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Jr., Harriett A. Bell and Mrs. Joseph Biddle

Eric A. McCouch, of the Harvard training corps, writes all the way from Boston that he favors selective conscription. Joseph S. Higgins, of Winchester, Mass, and many others of that section agree with him.

### German Workers Riot. **Demanding** Peare

ing to the German reports. Workers ap-parently have seized upon this as not only logical time in which to express their demands for more food and more equitable distribution by the Government, but to press demands for more pay and a reduc-tion in hours. ion in hours.

That Germany's leaders recognize the

riousness of the general strike, and a ant that it may be more grave than re-rts here have indicated, was evidenced day in an appeal which Field Marshal a Hincenburg was said to have dised to General Groener, chief of the tions branch, urging that "every strike, wever small, may be the means of an mustifiable weakening of our defensive rees, and is an inexcusable crime against he fighting forces, especially the men in the trenches, who bleed in consequence." Extraordinary efforts are apparently be-

made by the German Government to Two days ago the Government let it be

the days ago the Government let it be shown through official news channels that the entire strike "was settled."

Apparently recognizing the fundamental ause for the strike lies in inequitable distribution of food, the German Government conducting the most searching investitation to unearth hidden stores of food, darlin advices today related a house-trouse canvass ordered by the food dictator, which, it was said, had already revealed an amazing quantity" of food hidden way.

Magdeburg, where the most serious riot-ng yet reported in the German strike situ-tion occurred, is seventy-six miles from Jerlin. It is the sent of great steel and on mills. The population at the outbreak the war was 230,000.

### MANY HUNGARIAN CITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

ROME, April 21.

ROME, April 21.

A revolution is reported to be imminent
in Hungary. Outbreaks are said to have
coursed in Budapest.

According to information received here toby, a state of slege has been proclaimed at
budapest and more than a score of other
sites in Hungary.

Telegrams received at the Vatican from
Jenna today are believed to have referred
the internal situation of Hungary.

### BERLIN DENIES RIOTS: SAYS STRIKE SETTLED

LONDON, April 21.

criin's official version of the general ke by wireless from a German station by denied any rioting in the German ital and declared it "already settled." There were no riots or fierce street tigs in Berlin during the strike, which already settled." the wireless claimed be only unusual incidents were when a hundred factory boys gathered at a points and were dispersed by the powithout difficulty. Their proceedings and directed against the Government, against the building formerly occupied the British Embassy."

# ALLIES PROFIT ON WHEAT

ta Make More Than \$3,500,000 in Turns" on Grain Market

O, April \$1.-The Allied Govern-

AJO, April 21.—The Allied Governsealing through Chicago brokers.

Bad rith having made a profit of
a \$1,500,000 in the last two months

"on the grain market by changing
o other to the other.

But, it is said, was made byeselltied at a price anopozimately
allowe the July option. Agents
Governments have bought
to anticipation of shipments
and thus have taken up
bushels, according to

## ISENATE BALKS WEAK FILIBUSTER ON ARMY CONSCRIPTION BILL

ing. Another 500,000 would be selected later.

"Between those ages comparatively few men have contracted family ties," he continued. "It would entail small expense to the Government to care for dependents."

"The selective draft will make available about 5,000,000 men. Of this vast army about 3,500,000 would be fit physically. "Only about one-half of that number would be taken, and for that reason we are resorting to selective draft," he said.

### HOUSE WILL GET BOTH DRAFT AND VOLUNTEER ARMY REPORTS

WASHINGTON, April 21. The fight for conscription to raise an American army will go to the floor of the House of Representatives Monday. The House Military Affairs Committee, divided, will have two reports, a majority and a

By a vote of 12 to 8, one member voting "present," Chairman Dent, of the committee, was this afternoon instructed to report for the majority.

Chairman Dent embodied in his report a general review of the bill, disclosing the fol-

owing facts: The bill authorizes the increase the regular army to war strength, first by voluntary enlistment, and if this proves inefficient then by draft. The number of men to be guined by this process would be about 287,000.

The bill also authorizes the raising of National Guard to war str first by voluntary enlistment and afterward if necessary by draft. The number of men to be gained by this process would be about 625,000. The total army thus provided for by these two establishments or organizations is a little more than 900,000.

The bill authorizes but does not direct the President to issue a call for a volunteer army of 500,000 in the first place and of an additional force of 500,000 if necessary, under the law now in existence.

The bill further authorizes the President to proceed at once with the regis-tration of all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty as pro-vided in the plan of the War Depart-ment for a draft. So that all of the machinery authorizing the draft of 500,000 for the first force and of the additional 500,000 will be put in opera-DISCRETION OF PRESIDENT

It will require, according to the testi-mony of the Secretary of War before the Military Committee, at least three months and probably longer to complete this regis-tration. Under the plan proposed by the War Department, which was adopted by mittee, the President would have no power to conscript or draft an arm; until this registration had been completed. In the meantime, if the President sees fit. he is authorized to call for volunteers and upon the completion of the registration he has the absolute power to decide whether has the absolute power to decide whether he will take an army of volunteers or

organize one by draft. The bill rejected the age limit suggested by the War Department of from eighteen to twenty-five, and calsed it from

and of officers appointed from, the same State or locality as far as practicable.

Both the volunteer and the draft features of the bill authorise the President to refuse to accept either by enlistment or draft the services of persons needed in the industrial pursuits of the country.

It provides that the President utilise the services of all departments, officers and agents of the Government and of the several States, Territories and the District of Co-

agents of the Government and of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia for the purpose of executing the act.

All enlistments since April 2 shall be for the period of the emergency.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 in a lump sum, which, in round figures, covers the total amount estimated to be necessary to carry the provisions into effect. This estimate is based on an army of 43,000 officers and 1,018,270 enlisted men for a period of one year.

MINORITY'S POSITION

MINORITY'S POSITION Representative Kahn, California, conscrip-tion advocate, ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, also completed his report, signed by eight members of the committee, four of whom have seen mili-tary service, and insists on the original general staff bill.

A letter from Secretary Baker to the filitary Committee a few days ago, in

Military Committee a few days ago, in which Baker pleaded with the committee

to report out a strict selective draft bill, was published with the report. The minority declares: The majority of the committee have re majority of the committee have seen fit to set their own views on the raising of the proper military forces for the successful conduct of the war above the views of the trained military experts of the Government. In this great crisis we deem it our patriotic duty in this manner of increasing temporarily the military establishment of the United States, to follow the counsel of the commander-in-chief of the army and his expert advisers. We desire to follow, the plan which they have laid down for us in this manner rather than follow any plan which we our

selves might devis DEMOCRACY OF PLAN The report emphasizes the difficulties of btaining volunteers in the Civil War and n the present war. It would take abou two years, the report states, to raise the men needed if the present rate under the

volunteer system should continue.
"The volunteer system would always carry in its train an element of tainty," the minority report said. "It is our judgment that the volunteer system is not a fair one. It is neither equitable nor democratic. In this republic every American should esteem it an honor to bear his share of the country's burden. That can only be done under the principle of unitwenty-one to forty.

The bill provides that organizations of all forces, other than the regular army, shall be composed of men who come from.

## CHURCHILL SEES MIGHTY POWER OF U.S. FLAG ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, now himself in khaki, wants an American expeditionary force sent to

"Of course, I can express only my personal opinion." he said today, "but it seems to me certain that the presence of even a single American division on the battlefields of France or Flanders this year would exercise influence and afford encouragement out of all proportion to the actual inne of the telewood be the veritable signal of ap-

an American expeditionary force sent to achieved very great material results in the France as soon as possible—simply for the effect the presence of Americans would have on the Allied forces.

dition to its moral effect. Perhaps it played a decisive part in the supreme events of the opening phase of the war. But now, when tof all proportion to the actual number men employed.

"It was always represented to us that heart."

# HOUSE COMMITTEE PLANS REVISION OF EXCESS PROFIT TAX FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, April 21. MASHINGTON, April 21.

Modification of excess profits taxes rather than their increase was one of the problems seriously before the House Ways and Mesns Committee today in its conference on the war revenue bill.

ence on the war revenue bill.

If revision of the excess profits taxes, as formulated in the special revenue bill last winter, finally is determined upon, it will be in every respect the most delicate adjustment to be undertaken by the committee. There will be less trouble in a readjustment of the income tax schedules as the committee turns about in its task to bring an additional \$1,800,000,000 into the Federal Treasury by the close of June, 1918. as formulated in the special revenue bill last winter, finally is determined upon, it will be in every respect the most delicate adjustment to be undertaken by the committee. There will be less trouble in a readjustment of the income tax schedules as the committee turns about in its task to bring an additional \$1,800,000,000 into the Federal Treasury by the close of June, 1918.

Although additional excess profits taxes originally were in the mind of the committee which must formulate the biggest tax bill ever devised is still in the embryo stage. There seems, however, to be a firmly settled conviction that there will be no tariff tinkering in order to finance the war, at least in its early stages.

members have a contrary view. It has been suggested that the excess profits tax be abandoned entirely in favor of a war tax on earnings. This would be a comparatively, small tax, but would be levied on gross earnings rather than on profits in excess of 8 per cent of the capital tax.

# AMERICAN DOLLARS WILL AID IN RESTORING WAR-TORN LANDS

American dollars not only are going to be spent to clear the world of Prussian militarism and autocracy, but also to re-store so far as possible the thousands of wrecked homes in the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia.

Announcement was made here today that the Carnegie Endowment for international peace has voted \$500,000 to start this humanitarian work. The money is to be spent as "speedily as may be." The decision to start restoration of the stricken districts was reached at a meeting of the board of trustees, presided over by Elihu Root. Other

trustees present were Joseph H. Choate, James Brown Scott, Herbert Bacon, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles W. Ellot, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks. George Gray, William M. Howard, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James L. Slayden, Oscar S. Straus, Robert S. Woodward and Luke E. Wright.

Reports on educational work were re-ceived and arrangements made for organ-ization looking to the better understanding of international law throughout the coun-

# ROOSEVELT FAVORS VOLUNTEERING ONLY AS TEMPORARY MEASURE

NEW YORK, April 21. Colonel Roosevelt struck back today at those who have been using his plan for raising a division of troops as an argument against obligatory service. In the first interview he has granted on his army plan he reiterated strongly his demand for universal obligatory service, coupled with a

versal obligatory service, coupled with a plea that while his compulsory system was being made operative a volunteer force be sent abroad.

"I do not want to be put in the position of saying to my fellow-countrymen, 'Go to the war,' 'he declared. 'I want to be in the position of saying, 'Come to the war; I am going with you.'

I wish we already had universal millitary training in this country. But we are in Great Britain was when the war broke out. She had disreserved Lord Roberts's advice to have universal military sarvice. But it would have been a capital mistake if, when the war broke out, she had seemed to the war broke out, she had seemed to the had seemed to the war broke out, she had seemed to the war broke out, she had seemed to make the war broke out, she had seemed to seeme a mail military expedition.

her expeditionary army exactly as she did; to use the volunteers exactly as she did, and instantly to introduce the system of obligatory service siso. This is precisely what we should do.

"With all my heart I approve of the President's plan for universal obligatory service—both for the present war and as our permanent policy. This plan will give us the army we must have eighteen months

# Show Your Colors Flag Seal Your Letters arion Street, Last

The reason for this, in the opinion of many here, is that at present many admin-istrative duties are overlapping—if not ac-

Defense,
And that there may be just a trace of friction in these three divergent elements was indicated by the remark of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, when asked if Herbert Hoover, acting for the National Council, would be in charge of food in-

Why, I thought the Secretary of Agri-ture would be in charge," Houston re-

they are to be sent abroad at the earliest | COL. HATFIELD URGES hence. But we ought to treat as a neces-

sary supplement to this plan the utilising of volunteers who would not be reached under the obligatory plan—who will not and ought not to be asked to volunteer in the regular army or the National Guard, who have special fitness for the war and who will come forward eagerly to serve if

# WAR WILL FORCE CENTRALIZATION OF GOVERNMENT: CONFLICTS SEEN

America may have to centralise her Government further for wartimes, just as England and France have done.

In other words, many here have thought that Hoover was to have a sort of food dictatorship—but he won't, if Houston's ideas are correct.

tually conflicting.

The food situation is a striking example of the problem before the Government.

Three distinct agencies are doing it or wanting to probe it to the bottom—the Agricultural Department, the Federal Trade Commission and the National Council of

are correct.
Another instance of where the Govern

ment branches apparently fail to team to-gether fully is indicated by the fact that on Sunday President Wilson appealed to the country for its service and to practice economy. A few days later Howard Coffin, of the National Council of Defense, issued a statement explaining what kind of economy to practice and virtually saying.

issued a statement explaining that the common to practice and virtually saying, "Don't practice extraordinary economy."

Reports are current that some of the Government branches are not entirely pleased at the National Council of Defense with the necessarily divergent views as represented by men from many walks of life.

In the circumstances there is talk here today that something may have to be done to give a broader central control—for the war only. France, a great republic, finds herself highly centralized and the upshot in this country may be the same.

bill is out of the way. By that time Herbert J. Hoover, who is to be the head of the food distribution hoard in this country, will have reached this city from London. Mr. Hoover will have placed at his disposal as soon as he reaches here all of the statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture and will co-operate with that organisation in his regular work. He also will have the final say as to whether the Administration will back a plan for prohibition during the war to save grain.

PREDICTS BLOODSHED

IF DRAFT IS ORDERED

Arguing against the draft bill before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Joseph Cannon, labor organizer, predicted "blood would flow in the streets" if conscription

"While we are seeking to establish democ-

acy in Germany we must beware of es-

tablishing autocracy in the United States," said Cannon. "Conscription is against every

ideal for which our forefathers fought.

Prices will soar, strikes will be called, riots will result and blood will run in the streets."

Grant Hamilton, another labor leader, read a brief statement from Samuel Gom-

pers, president of the American Federation

"If we conscript men, then we must also conscript property," said Hamilton. "Labor is willing to give its best service, but it protests against the taking away of its

Pacifists, headed by James Eads How, of St. Louis, millionaire hobo, appeared be-fore the Senate Military Affairs Committee

against it."

WASHINGTON, April 21.

## COASTWISE VESSELS TO BE USED IN CARRYING SUPPLIES TO ALLIES

WASHINGTON, April 21. Every available American coastwise vessel of essential to the trade of the United States is immediately to be diverted to the transat-lantic trade. This is necessary if the supply of foodstuffs and munitions is to be kept m of foodstuffs and munitions is to be kept moving to Europe. The Federal Government,
through the Shipping Board, has called on
the various railroad companies owning vessels to detach as many as possible from the
constwise trade. This will be done in the
immediate future, and the vessels will be
maintained in that service until wooden
vessels now under construction can be placed
in commission.

in commission.

France at the present time is suffering more than Great Britain from a shortage of supplies. This is due entirely to the success which the German submarines have met in blockading certain French ports. Steps are now being taken to break this blockade, so that the vessels of the United States can escape the war peril. Officials said today they believed it would be possible as the result of this latest action to keep the trade lanes open until the standardized wooden vessels were placed on their regular runs.

In the meantime the United States will In the meantime the United States will continue its efforts to prevent any food-stuffs from here reaching Germany. It already has made a general investigation of the allegations that a great portion of the supplies now being exported to Sweden ulti-

supplies now being exported to Sweden ulti-mately reach Germany.

Following Secretary Houston's report to the Senate showing the great danger of a serious shortage of food supplies unless the Government is given complete control, came further alarming word from the forestry service today. It was officially stated that severe weather was causing an enormous loss of cattle and sheep in the mountain States of the West. The loss of sheep in Wy-oming, Montana, Idaho and Utah may reach 20 per cent of the total, officials say. Sheep 20 per cent of the total officials say. Sheep generally are in poor condition and a very short lamb crop is looked for.

If present plans are followed, Congress will be asked to take up the question of foodstuff legislation as soon as the army

U. S. SAILOR GIRLS HAPPY

WASHINGTON, April 21 .- Alarmed year

Disregarding the sartorial departure of

One blue skirt, white shirtwaist with rolling "V" neck, blue sailor straw hat, with black band inscribed in gilt "United States Naval Reserve for Yeomen," blue serge Norfolk jacket for cool weather, blue stockings and black shoes.

They may wear all white in warm weather if they like.

City Appointments Announced

City appointments today include: Charles J. Bender. 2306 Bolton street, inspector. Bureau of Highways, salary \$1200; Walter Diamond, 2522 North Seventh street, engineer, Bureau of Water, \$1200; James

E. Lane. 1210 Poplar street, carataker, Board of Recreation. \$840: Marshall E. Tryday, 4431 Ridge avenue, and Paul A. Cunningham, 5828 Springfield avenue, mes-sengers, Bureau of Surveys! \$480 a year.

Premiers Discuss U. S. Entry Into War

PARIS, April 21.— The entry of the United States in the war was one of the subjects discussed at the conference of the British, French and Italian premiers on Thursday, it was reported here today. The discussions lasted all day and were marked by the extreme cordiality and unity of the conferees.

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from 11 A. M. until 230 P. M. Soc.
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Well stocked with men's and women's furnishings and general nctions. Business now over \$15,000 annually. Can be easily increased in volume, as the neighborhood is a home section. Owners wish to retire. Will sell at a great sacrifice. Corner property—including

rifice. Corner property—thejuding stock and everything. Frice \$20,000. Only principals need apply.

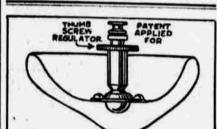
414 8. 5th st. 2548 German

girls will wear:

before the Senate went into session today, to argue against the passage of the draft The committee however mind made up and its hearing of the pac-ifists was merely a courtesy.

DENTAL AID FOR WAR The Dental Manufacturers' War Emergency Association, composed of dental manufacturers of all parts of the country. AT NO-TROUSER EDICT was formed here yesterday for the purpose of facilitating the production of dental in-struments, supplies, appliances and furni-ture for the Government. vomen of the United States navy were restored to equanimity today when Uncle Sam decided they wouldn't have to wear trousers after all, just because they were in the

The manufacturers concerned in the for-mation of the association represent capital approximating \$60,000,000. Frank H. Taylor, of this city, was elected



Seeley's Adjusto Rupture Pad will increase efficiency of any truss 50%.
Pressure can be adjusted at will. Swivel action in bottom allows edges to yield to every motion without shifting center or allowing rupture to slip. Comfortable, safe, durable and sanitary.

Mailed anywhere on receipt of price, \$2.66. State kind of truss it is for.
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# WHERE IS HELL?

# WILL GOD TORTURE FOREVER?

REMARKABLE PICTURES ON DANTE'S INFERNO WILL BE SHOWN

Gifted speaker will lecture on fu-ture doom of wicked. Dr. Irvin J. Morgan will preside at organ.



REV. DR. BENJAMIN WILKINSON Dr. Bealamin Wilkinson, who has been awing two thousand people to hear his maday night lectures, and at times has read numerade away who

100 Men a Day Needed for 35 Days

There were twenty-nine mariage licensee issued today. Two hundred and thirty-four applications to recruit were made at various Government stations in Philadelphia.

Word that the War Department in Washington has let down the bars in the regular army so that those recruiting now will serve only during the period of war instead of the customary three years is given in an appeal for recruits issued this afternoon by Colonel Charles A. T. Hatfield, United States army, who is in charge of the Phila-

delphia recruiting district.

Colonel Hatfield appeals to Philadelphia to furnish 100 men a day for the next thirty-five days. This is in response to a call from the War Department for 3500 n from the Philadelphia district There has been a big junmp in recruiting

figures over the country during the last five From April 15 to April 20 9228 men were enlisted. Yesterday's total was 1599 The score for yesterday stands: Illinois, 150 recruits; New York, 125; Pennsylvania, York, 125; Pennsylvania 119; Indiana, 109; Georgia, 96; Texas, 95; Missouri, 68; California, 65, and Mary-land, 1.

MARINE CORPS Pred Frank, Jr. 18, Lancaster, Pa. Airiel Groves, 19, Wilsontown, Pa. William Wolf, 24, Philindelphia. John Robert Johnson, 22, Livingston, Mont. Harry R. Bacon, 19, 6116 B. a. aircet. Maurice V. Singer, 17, 5126 4th st. Benjamin Bogos, 18, 505 S. 7th st.

Benjamin Bogos. 18, 503 S. 7th st.

Jack Courtland. 18, 231 Hutchinson st.
Burton J. Keeley. 20. Brooklyn. N. Y.
Steve Krakowski. 21. Wilmington. Del.
Stephen Buckley. 18, 341 Carson st.
John Michael Noon. 22, 2804 Dickinson st.
William J. Corbett. 16, 2905 N. Philip st.
Worris Rabinowitz. 18, 604 Mercy st.
Neiolin T. Marchall. 18. Marcus Hook.
Leroy O. Klinefelter. 20. Shrewsbury.
Charles B. Thomas. 22 Anderson. S. C.
Russell L. Clair. 11, 2858 W. Lehigh ave.
James J. Whelen. 20.
Lawrence F. Watson. 20.
Lawrence F. Watson. 20.

NAVAL COAST DEFENSE RESERVE Alfred Grambo Beifield, 23, 285 S. 41st st. Edward James Mulligan, 18, Morton, Pa. Joseph Barnetto, 20, Atlantic City, N. J. Iames Joseph Daley, Jr., 19, 524 N. 56th st. John Leonard McCloskey, 20, Palmyra, N. J. William Anthony Dorsey, 20, 6165 Westminst

Pattern Antions Dores, 20, 0100 Westman Pattern Patter

ARMY
Alfred J. Climinson. 25. Honey Brook.
George H. Bellar. 20. 1306 Church et.
Waiter F. Case. 23. 528 Beach et.
Michael Janton. 22. 4110 Germantown ave.
Andrew Shoenmaker. 22. 1505 Race et.
John Zenn. 22. 247 S. 8th et.
Howard J. Kennedy. 20. 2922 Page st.
Leonard Langedorf. 54. 623 E. Thompson et.
Effrin Lehuckig. 25. 388 Brown et.
Louic C. Huyck. 17. 3048 N. Water et.
Louic C. Huyck. 17. 3048 N. Water et.
Rimer Herritt. 20. 2443 N. Lawrence et.
Russell M. Loe. 19. 5685 Walton ave.
George Stockdale. 35. 5744 Frankford ave.
John Morzoeky. 21. 709 Green et.
Jackson Pieros. 25. 5842 Priscilla et.
George J. Glod. 19. 38942 Priscilla et.
Julius G. Large. 19. 5684 Haverford ave.

# FIRST REGIMENT MEN MORE ENLISTMENTS | LINE UP FOR INSPECTION

Official in Charge Appeals for Men Show Captains They Are in Ship Shape-More Recruits Taken

> This is inspection day at the First Regiment Armory, Broad and Callowhill streets, and every man must show his captain that his entire outfit is in a spick-and-span condition.

The commander, Lieutenant Colonel Milard Brown, said today that he did not think ne would lose more than about fifty men on account of the War Department order llowing married men to withdraw if their families cannot live on army pay.

There are now about 1200 men in the First Regiment, Colonel Brown said, and he expects soon to have it up to its full war strength, between 1300 and 1400. Today 129 new men are being "put through a course of sprouts" by Sergeant Alphonso Sproul, of the Machine Gun Com-

pany, and Sergeant Caldwell, of the regular army. These are the very newest men of the 323 recruited since the call came—

A field camp has also been established at Thirty-seventh and Ludlow streets and the men are being sent there in groups for day-to-day experience.

Three men were recruited this morning. They are John Fernon, nineteen, 140 West School lane, electrician, assigned to Company E; Arthur M. Gray, twenty, Bryn Mawr, a timber inspector, assigned to the machine-gun company, and Frank Grandiske, twenty-one, 3519 North Second street, weaver, assigned to Company H. Like the others, these men received the

complete service equipment, which includes a uniform, hat, three suits of underwear, four pairs of socks, two shirts, two pairs of shoes, two blankets, one cot, one ponche, half of a shelter tent and a mess kit. The entire outfit weighs forty-two pounds Recruiting today is in charge of Lieu-tenant Harry P. Sage, of the machine-gua

#### WAR EMERGENCY TO CUT DOWN TRAVEL LUXURY

Railroad President Says Diners Must Go-Freight to Have Right of Way

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 21.-Luguries of American train travel are due to be dropped during the war in the opinion of Edmund Pennington, president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie road, here today.

"We have under advisement every means of conserving our equipment." Pennington said. "Diners probably will be dropped from trains. Travelers will be forced to carry lunches. Buffet and library cars will go. The number of passenger trains will be freight trains, which will have the right of way at all times."

# G. A. Schwarz

1006 Chestnut Street

announces his retirement from business after fifty-eight years at the same location.

To reduce the stock all goods will be sold at a discount of 20% on original prices.

Business will be discontinued after Saturday, April 28th

Property for Sale or for Rent

# The Price of Coal

From Monday, April 23d, till and including Monday, April 30th, our prices for certain sizes of coal will be as follows:

Egg .....\$8.00 Stove ..... 8.25 Nut ..... 8.50 Pea ..... 6.50 From each of these deduct 25c per ton for cash.

Owing to conditions entirely beyond local control, it is impossible to quote prices for any date after April 30th, but every indication points to higher prices.

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

Established 1868 29th Street and Ridge Avenue PHILADELPHIA



**EVERY SUNDAY** 7:30 from Chestnut or South Street Ferries