EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917

DRAFT IS VITAL TO U. S. VICTORY. SAYS BRITISHER

General Bridges, Here With Balfour, Warns of Army Error.

CITES KITCHENER'S VOLUNTEER BLUNDER

Keep Industry at Normal and Select Fighters, Is Advice

WASHINGTON, April 24. Conscription is necessary if America is

to have any success in the war. Lieutenant General B. T. M. Bridges stepped out of the great international war council of the Allies here to deliver this message to the American people today.

While the nation's war Congress wrangled wer the selective draft bill out on Capitol , th's tall, harrow, arrow-straight fighter in khaki, fresh from the front, counted the cost of the volunteer system to England.

were saddled with the volunteer sys tem at the beginning of the war," said Gen-eral Bridges. "We would have given anyeral Bridges. "We would have given any-thing to get rid of it. It hatapered and re-tarded us in every phase of our war devel-

epment. " he volunteer system threw the best in-dustrial forces of the country into the treaches when they were sadly needed at home; and it left at home those whose were at the front.

"If we had had conscription at the be-"If we had had conscription at the be-iming it would have obviated our later imculties as to munitions, co-ordination of our national forces and many other ital things.

"GO THE WHOLE WAY"

en Lieutenant General Bridges sourdd the keynote of the British commission's message to the American people. He said;

If you're going to war, you must go the whole hog. You must go to it Intelligently, systematically, Men, women and children must all

fight at home and at the front. It is no longer a war merely of expeditions. It's a war of nations. neral Bridges made it clear that Engand believed conscription alone, with the

rdination of national forces it involves. would enable America to speed the end of the war. He added: Our duty now is to speed up the war.

As to how it will end, it can only end one way; and if everybody's back is put to the job, we can end it quickly. Conscription will insure that this is done. The General then spoke of England's at

itude toward conscription: The people of England are won to

universal service. They are strong for conscription. I may say they are fa-natics on the subject. They opposed only because they didn't know what it was. They now realize that it is sim-ply the making of war on business principles.

The calm, unimaginative commander of ighting men then pointed out how Lord Ritchener's volunteer recruiting was the innocent means of retarding England's prog-ress in the war. He said:

Kitchener's problem was to raise a volunteer army. It was wrong, but Kitchener, a good soldier, threw himcelf into the task and did it. If it had not been for Kitchener's tremen-dous personality we would have had conscription vary in the ar. It was the the great blunders of his volunteer recruiting that we had ' go back and correct and at such reat

cost General Bridge with the news papermen in the magnificent music room of the British quarters on Sixteenth street. He rose, tail and impressive, before a background of gorgeous American beauty roses, which lent a peculiar touch to the usual scene

FOES TO DRAFT ROUTED; WILSON TO WIN DEMAND Continued from Page One

Centinued from Pass One Kellar amondment to the Administration bill as it comes out of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The McKellar amendment is de-signed to thwart President Wilson's plan for a purely selective drart bill to raise 500,000 men by embodying in the measure a pro-vision that selection be resorted to only in the event the volunteer system fails. The defeat of the McKellar amendment

and any amendment modifying the selection principle desired by the Administration is a certainty, according to Senator Chamber-lain and other leaders fighting for the Wilswered.

"It is my understanding that it was re-fused." Gallinger returned. "Such offers as this ought to be heeded sen bill. Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, arguing for trial first of a volunteer system, said that if conscriptionists were sincere they would advocate nct only emulation of Eng-land's example in this respect, but also would demand emulation of England's ex-ample in Government control of railroads before we report to conscription," declared Senator Thomas. Senator Thomas attacked vigorously the elective element" of the bill as creating a class of slackers and he assalled exemption

clauses as framed on the grounds of ample in Government control of railroads and waterway transportation systems. inequality. "The very class-slackers-this bill is Advanced as an argument for trial of the designed to reach are exempted under the provisons. For instance, there is nothing to

volunteer system before resorting to the draft. Senator Thomas read Colonel Roose-velt's offer to raise and lead a volunteer occupation," he said. compel a man exempted because engaged

Many Executives of "Wet' States Favor Prohibition to Save Grain

SOME WITHHOLD VIEWS

NEW YORK, April 24. Governors of many of the country's twenty-one "wet" States are in favor of war prohibition for conservation of food mate-rials. Others are noncommittal, holding back and "awaiting developments," a can-vass by the United Press showed today.

Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, came flatly in favor of it.

grain supply as well as for other considera-tions," said Brumbaugh. "Grain conser-vation was one of the impelling reasons which led me to telegraph President Wilson that 'every consideration of health and economy' warranted me in urging war pro-hibition."

"I think it would be better to use grain for food instead of using it for making whisky," declared Governor Marcus H. Hol-combe, of Connecticut. "I don't care to say at this time whether I believe it would be advisable to declare prohibition during the war.' een made for time that the general de-

Governor Washington Lindsay, of New Mexico, asserted he believed in national prohibition now and for all time. In his opinion, Congress certainly should prohibit the use of grain in manufacturing liquors now and during the war period.

One of the strongest advocates of the war prohibition move is Governor Boyle, of Nevada.

"There is no longer any doubt as to the "I heartily approve of the plan to invoke passage of the army selection bill by the national prohibition at this time, and I have so wired the President." he said. House of Representatives, and I am confident the majority in its favor will be large

Governor E. I. Philipp, of Wisconsin, was noncommittal. He believes matters have not developed enough for him to ven-

ture an opinion. While refusing to discuss prohibition, Governor Ferguson, of Texas, flatly de-clared he would stand with President Wil-"Overnight," Mr. Kahn continued, "there has been surprising change of sentiment in favor of conscription. Congressmen who son in any such step taken for the national

Governor Lowden, of Illinois, believes the esponsibility rests with the proper officials Washington and is keeping "hands off." Among others, Governor Whitman, of of England.

New York, and Governor McCall, of Massachusetts, refused to con

U. S. and Allies to Open **Council on Wednesday**

WAR BAN ON RUM ed from Page One

His choice as head of the commission is considered a particularly happy one in view of his adherence to democratic principles and his close affiliation with the democratic

Marshal Joseph Jacques Joffre is prob-ably the Frenchman on the commission best known to Americans, due to his spien-did leadership of the French forces during the first two years of the war. He was chief of the French General Staff at the outbreak of the war. outbreak of the war. The grade of marshal, which had lapsed since 1870, was specially

which had lapsed since 1870, was specially revived in order to reward him for his service for his nation when it was decided to replace him with a younger man at the heading of the fighting forces in the field. "Papa" Joffre, as he is affectionately, called by his soldiers, is known for his simple tastes, his strict disciplinarianism and his belief in attack as against defense. He is a mathematicina of the highest or-der. When Joffre was generalissimo of the French forces he was the converse man in

French forces he was the youngest man in the French army to hold such an exalted rank. He retired in favor of General Nivelle on December 19, 1916. Vice Admiral P. L. A. Cochreprat is the ranking naval officer of France and known

as an expert on submarine defense. Marquise Pierre de Chambrun is a scendant of the Marquis de Lafayette.

BALFOUR DIGESTS POINTS OF TALK WITH PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, April 24.

British Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Bal-our and President Wilson, heads of the Anglo-American war parley, planned to bend today tabuiating the results of their rst conference

Both were up early. Denying themselves all callers, they spent several hours getting down to a working basis for the com-ing series of conferences, at which the

French commissioners will also be present. Money and food were the outstanding ints for immediate consideration

These have in part been disposed of. The British commission backed up the American Government's campaign for food production in every word its members uttered,

The details of America's first war loan England-which will be included in the 3,000,000,000 loan to the Allies, for which onds are about to be offered to the public -today were to be up for final decision between Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank

Shipping, logically the next problem

be considered after money and food, was to be stressed in the informal conferences between all the commissioners today. Consideration of this question centered in the parleys between Admiral De Chair, the British wheat experis. Secretary Daniels, American commerce officials and Federal Shipping Board officials.

All these points are to be settled only tentatively, however, as no conclusive action will be taken until the French commission has arrived at the capital and been received into the Allied councils,

Preliminary developments in the co-opera-ive war parleys will be submitted today by The war parters will be submitted today by Balfour to members of the British commis-sion, and by President Wilson to the mem-bers of his Cabinet. This will be the first meeting between the President and his Cab-inet since the British commission arrived. A spirit of democracy and good fellow-ship marks all the relations between the Britons and the Americans.

PARIS, April 24.

Company. It is charged that the defendants. The Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin to King Victor Emmanuel, is to be sent to the United States on a mission, according to a dispatch from Rome today.

comprise the committee of creditors has been running the business of the ney Tire and Rubber Company, whose is located in Conshohocken, have o LONDON, April 24. Herman Lagercrantz, former Swedish Minister to the United States, is going to to sell the business at a sacrifice, and fore the Court is asked to restrain sale.

COURT ASKED TO FO

SALE OF RUBBER COM

Bill in Equity Filed in Court

NORRISTOWN, Pa., April \$4.-

that an attempt is being made to and the business of the Gibney Tire and R

Company by sale at half the value,

in equity was filed in court today, on

of James L. Gibney and, others and Howland Davis, John McHugh, Harol Roig, John R. Wood, Gibney Tire and her Company and the Commercial Car

Stockholders of Gibney

Tire Firm

Military Wrist Watches

These serviceable timepieces are of great convenience and becoming very popular.

One of nickel with jeweled Elgin movement-radium dial and hands (visible in the dark)-on leather strap, is special value at \$13.





ARMY SELECTION GAINS IN HOUSE, DESPITE CHAMP CLARK'S OPPOSITION

bate

rule.

WASHINGTON, April 24. Just as Administration leaders in the House were exulting today over the pros-pects of victory for the Administration's eral debat I tion thereto, would prove a dismal failure in While it had been planned to close general debate on the bill tomorrow. Repre-sentative Kahn said so many requests had

army selection bill, Speaker Champ Clark came out against the measure. The Speaker not only expressed his own opposition to the principle of the draft, but added his own opinion that such a bill could not be put through Congress. The Speaker's views on the all-absorbing subject at the Capitol became known just after Representative Julius Kahn, of Cali-fornia, had declared that the majority for

conscription was piling up in the House every hour

The conflicting views of the Speaker and Mr. Kahn are typical of the general nonpartisan character of the fight now going on in Congress. Mr. Kahn, a Republican, is the spokesman of the President in the House fight for an army bill to meet the selection views held by the Administration, Mr. Kahn thus is fighting the battle of

the Administration against the Democratic chairman of the House Military Affairs committee, Mr. Dent, who favors a volunteer bill. All in all, the second day of the general

debate on the bill seemed to find House sympathy increasing in favor of the straight-out draft measure sought by the President. The vote cannot be taken until the end of the week.

CLARK AGAINST DRAFT

Speaker Champ Clark, in opposing the selective system as against the volunteer method, told a delegation from the National Security League today

that he would never vote for draft. The delegation presented Clark with a petition bearing 1,000,000 names of persons who think a volunteer system wrong. The mem-bers asked Clark "as head of the popular branch of the national legislature" to vote

for a straight selective system. "I'd never vote for such a plan," declared Clark with heat. "Such a bill will never pass. The War Department is trying to buildoze the country into approving a con-The War Department is trying to scription system. The best armles we ever had were volunteer armies.

"I do not want to see my son conscripted. I favor letting the flower and youth of the country volunteer before fastening the disgrace of conscription upon

A plea for army selection by Representative Van V. Stephens, Democrat, the first member from Nebraska to indorse the measure, was a feature of the House pro-ceedings when the debate was resumed.

"I will support the President in this mat-ter," said Stephens. "because 1 am convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the volunteer system is absolutely unjust, unbusinesslike and unmoral, and, in addi-

MINIMUM FOOD PRICE LAWS URGED TO PROTECT PRODUCERS

sat through yesterday's debate undecided as to how they will vote awakened today determined to support the bill and thereby carry out the wishes of their constituents to 'stand by the President' for every measure needed to help in the successful prose cution of the war."

Representative Kahn.

Representative Harrison, Democrat, of Virgina, the successor of Hay, former chairman of the Military Affairs Commit-tee, was loudly applauded when he quoted the words of Thomas Jefferson in favor of universal military training service. Prefacing his quotation by saying that he repre

probably would be prolonged into

Thursday. This would mean that final vote

in the Houses would be delayed longer than

was at first supposed, as general debate will be followed by debate under the five-minute

MANY CONVERTED

enough to demonstrate that the country is

said

solidly behind the selective draft."

sented the congressional district of Jeffer son, Mr. Harrison said: In a letter to James Monroe, in 1813. Thomas Jefferson declared that all our citizens should be subject to universal military training. Furthermore, he said that "we can never be safe but by making every citizen a soldier."

SCENTS A PLOT

Representative Anthony, Kansas, charged that munitions makers were behind the propaganda to force selective draft in the army. He said he would not be surprised to learn that members of the American Defense Society, 303 Fifth avenue, New York. who sent telegrams to his district urging draft, were stockholders in munitions plants. He did not explain his reasons.

Passage of a straight draft bill will rob the homes of the country" of youths undeveloped physically and mentally, many of them with no spirit to fight." Rep-resentative Fields, of the Military Committee, declared. "We need the beat fighting force we can

plus an increase for higher cost of seed and labor." said Pierson. He said that the

wheat shortage was serious.

get." Fields said. "Under a straight conscription system we shall get an army of youths, two-sevenths of them under twenty-one years old."

Most of the war prohibition sentiment seems to be in the West, although Governor "I favor war prohibition to conserve the

TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

After outlining to the correspondents their important part in the successful waging of a war General Bridges launched into a glowing tribute of the French:

We've been sent here to great a great republic, which, we hope, is to stand side by side with the French, our greatest friends in Europe

Our feeling for the French has passed friendship. It is loveship. In many ways the characteristics of the French are like those of women. Nothin could break the bonds that now tie us. Nothing

The French afe great soldiers. They are trained to any duty, and almost automatically assume this duty when sent into the field. Whether a country lad, a kitchen hand, a clerk—the Frenchman has trained himself for a part and plays it promptly upon call. Until we fought side by side with

the French we knew little of warfare. They were trained in times of peace. Our men were clear-eyed, good-looking men-but not soldiers.

And, even as we, your people, with their great freedom and lack of military knowledge, have much to learn. Perhaps we can help you, as the French helped us, to avoid some of the larger pitfalls into which we fell at the beginning of the war.

OFFERS TO AID

General Bridges emphasized that this pirit of helpfulness predominated the purpose of the British commission.

There is no intention or desire to interin your show," he said characteristic-

But when asked he said he would, if invited, be glad to appear before the House and Senate and discuss England's experiences in raising an army. General Bridges then turned to the details of military train-

ing. "I hope," said he, "America will not be guilty of our blunder in sending officers to

suity of our blunder in sending officers to the front with guns on their shoulders. "You hear a great deal about the tre-mendous importance of artillery. It is im-portant—to prepare the way—but artillery cannot dig the enemy out of their positions. Only the bayonet can do that. "Bayonets win battles." The great giant of a man—he is six feet 4 inches_standing erect and immobile in

inches-standing erect and immobile in his khaki and heavy, thick-soled service shoes, formed a sharp contrast to the ele-sance and refinement of the sumptuously appointed room around him. The subdued atenseness of the man fresh from the

"General," he was asked, "is it advis-able to keep up our commerce and internal manufactures as nearly to normal as may

manufactures as nearly to normal as may be in war time?". "By all means," said Bridges, "keep up every phase of commerce and industry that is important to the business life of the batton."

"However," he added, "we have dis-continued making pins for the Chinese, and things like that." Today ends the festivities which have marked the first part of the British War Commission's visit here. With the ban-guets and reception tendered'in Mr. Bal-four's honor tonight the last social note will be sounded and grim business of war will predominate henceforth. At 11 e'clock today the full commission

At 11 o'clock today the full

were hesitating to plant increased acreage, fearing overproduction and low prices. He added that overproduction was impossible. WASHINGTON, April 24. Legislation to guarantee American farm-ers a reasonable minimum price for their products was urged by food experts before "The Government should protect farm ers by a minimum price based on an av-erage of the market price for the last year. the Senate Agriculture Committee today.

This plan, being crystallized by the De-partment of Agriculture, will be laid before Congress soon. In the opinion of Government experts the

"minimum price guarantee" would go far to solve the food problem, increase produc-

"We consumed last year our entire wheat crop," he said. "The Allies will call upon us for a larger amount this year by at least 30,000,000 bushels. "On top of this the farmers are planting to solve the lood problem, increase produc-tion and prevent speculation. Experience of England with the mini-mum price for staples was outlined today by Prof. L. D. H. We'd, of Yale Universmaller acreage for the reasons named." With a view of framing legislation the

With a view of framing legislation the committee is "hearing experts from every Prof. R. A. Pierson, president Iowa State College, said the most serious feature of the food situation was farm labor shortage. food field. Chairman Gore wired an invitation to He said farmers even in the national crisis | George W. Perkins to appear.

JERSEY LENDS AID TO SCHOOL GIRLS FOR THEIR JUNIOR INDUSTRIAL ARMY

TRENTON, April 24.

Assistant Commissioner of Education Carris has sent out a letter to school superintendents and supervising principals concerning the girls' service division of the

junior industrial army. It is stated that plans are being made for the organization of the domestic science for the organization of the domestic science and vocational household arts pupils into a girls' service division, to take the place of the girls' vocational school and house-hold arts division as originally planned. The organization of the agricultural and home arriene divisions of this array is alhome gardens divisions of this army is al

ready under way. Among the ways suggested for service

are: I'conomy of the present food supply elimination of waste; preaching of the gospel of economy in the class room; assisting in the production of additional assisting in the production of additional food supplies; conservation of food for future use; the schools to study methods of drying, canning, pickling and preserving; by work in conjunction with recognized agents such as the Red Cross, National League for women's Service, etc.; more extended use of such succial couloment as the schools such special equipment as the schools possess for the teaching of sewing and cooking.

Boards of Education are also asked to consider the possibility of making use of teachers, equipments and pupils during

the summer vacation. Rules of credit, in lieu of school work, for those high school pupils who enlist and become actively employed in the junior in-dustrial army, were announced today by the State Department of Education to be-come effective at once.

the State Department of come effective at once. Among other things it is stated that pupils in the graduating class, and in all other classes, whose work toward a diploma

is complete up to the time of actual em-ployment may be graduated as of that date, and having completed the full course, according to the conditions for which the school is approved, provided the term of employment be continuous until the close of school. Pupils in the senior class, and pupils in

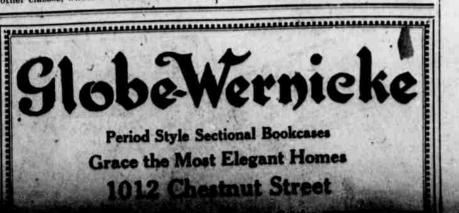
other classes whose work is not complete at the time of the beginning of service may be given credit for all work omitted in school during the time of actual employment or of military service.



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