Un Incrociatore Austriaco Affondato dalle Bombe di Un Aviatore Italiano

6432 NEMICI PRIGIONIERI

Siluranti ed incrociatori leggeri austriaci, appoggiati da sottomarini tedeschi,
hanno tentato una incursione contro la
costu italiana ed hanno provocato una battaglia navale che e' finita con la fuga delle
navi teutoniche. La batteglia navale si e'
svolta nei canale di Otranto. A Vienna
annunciano che parecchie navi alleate, pictole navi adibite alla sorvegilanza delle
acque del canale, sono state affondate, e si
a che un incrociatore leggero ingiese. Il
Dartmouth, e' stato silurato da un sottomarino tedesco, ma l'Ammiragilato inglese
annuncia che esso e' riuscito a raggiungere nuncia che esso e riuscito a raggiungere porto italiano con a bordo appena indici vittime.

Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale cor ul il Ministero della Marina italiano anclava teri sera il combattimento navale mel Canale di Otranto:

Una squadra nemica formata di incro ciatori e cacciatorpediniere, favorita dal l'oscurita', attacco' poco prima dell'alba del 16 corrente un piccolo convoglio che, scortato, attraviersava l'Adriatico. Nel breve ineguale combattimento una delle nostre torpediniere di scoria, un pircucafo ed un battello a motore facente servizio di sorveglianza furono affondati.

di sorveglianza furono affondati.

Allora navi da guerra italiane ed inglesi e due torpediniere francesi che incroclavano nelle vicinanze corsero sulla scena del combattimento ed il nomico, non appena avvistate le nostre navi, si diede alla fuga dirigendosi verso nerd, ma inseguito dalle navi nostre ed alleate che lo bombardavano continuamente.

Due navi nemiche, premute molto da vicino dagli increciatori leggeri italiani, riuscirono a guadagnare il porto di Duranzo e a metterni sotto lo protezione del cannoni delle batterie costiere. D'altra parte l'increciatore inglese l'arrimouth, a

parte l'increciatore inglèse Parimouth, a bordo del quale si trovava l'ammiraglio italiano comandante la squadra di esploitaliano comandante la squadra di esploratori, seguito da un altre incrociatore da un cacciatorpediniere, navigando ad alta velocita, riusci a mantenere il contatto con tre navi nemiche dei tipo Novara per piu di due ore, tirando contro di esse circa 650 colpi fino a che, giunte nelle vicinanze delle difese di Cattaro, piu grandi navi non uscirono in soccorso degli esploratori austriaci.

Nel frattempo, i nostri idroacropiani, dopo aver respinto le macchine nemiche attacquarono le navi austriache infliggendo loro gravi danni con le bombe. I piloti di due dei nostri velivoli petettero emervare una delle navi nemiche avvolta in un denso fumo. La poppa di questa

in un denzo fumo. La poppa di questa nave era stata demolita e la mave af-fondava quando giunse alle vicinanze di

Tutte le nostre navi da guerra e tutti nostri velivoli ritornarono alle luro

L'Ammiragliato inglese apprende dall'am-miraglio inglese nell'Adriotico che un'al-tra nave austriaca rimase gravemente dan-

LA BATTAGLIA DELLE GIULIE Ecco il bollettino del generale Cadorna ubblicato jeri sera dal Ministero della

Nella giornata di teri (giovedi') le nestre truppe lavorarono al consolidamento ed alla fortificazione delle importanti posizioni conquistate ad est di Gorizia e ad organizzare le nuove retrovie. Il nemico tento di disturbare queste nostro

operazioni, ma falli completamente, leri sera (mercoledi') il nemico, pro-tetto dal'oscurita', tento' un attacco di sorpresa contro le nostre posizioni alla testa di ponte di Bodrez nelle vicinanze di Canale, a circa sette miglia a sud di Tolmino. Altri attacchi simili il nemico iento sul Vodice, sulla Quota 592 ed a Graziena. Esso fu respinte dannerrutte

Grasigna. Esso fu respinto dappertutto.
Questa mattina il nemico porto' notevoli rinforzi e rinnovo' il suo attacco che
fu particolarmente violento nella zona
del Vodice ed a sud di Grazigna. Fulminate dai fuoco delle nostre batterie, le
masse nemiche furono poco dopo contrattaccate e respinte dalla nostra fapteria che in parecchi punti riusci' a
circondare i reparti nemici ed a costringerii alia resa.

Finora abbiamo contato 6432 prigio-nieri, tra cui 143 ufficiali. Non e' stato materiale da guerra preso dalle nostre

Lungo tutta la fronte di hattaglia de Tolmino al mare l'artiglieria continua ad eora nuovi danni. Gorizia ha sofferto

Nella nottata di ieri uno del nostri dirigibili, protetto dalle nuvole al di sopra delle quali navigava, raggiunse le re-trovie nemiche ad est di Gorizia senza essere scoperto, bombardo accampamenti nemici e ritorno' quindi senza danni alla ASPETTI DELLA BATTAGLIA

Un corrispondente dalla fronte Italiane dell'Isonzo manda quanto segue:

La nuova linea italiana che abbracci molto del terreno su cui guardammo per molti mesi dai nostri posti di osservazione viene violentemente contrattaccata dagli austriaci. E' la linea del Cueco e del Vodice aulia quale la fanteria italiana si e' salda-mente piantata. Il Cueco e' curvato ed Irre-polare, mentre il Vodice forma una specie di sella che unisce il Cucco al Monte Santo Oggi ho visto ambedue queste montagne In flamme, Parevano enormi vulcani em mettenti fuoco e fumo. Il Santo, il piu' epettacolose di tutti, rammentava il Vesuvio in eruzione. E la piccola Gorizia, che anche nel mezzo della battaglia non vuol perdere la sua grazia amena, e' avvolta in un manto di fumo. Il nemico, perduta la aperanza di riconquistare la citta. la vuole distruggere. El la sua barbara psiche che lo spinge. Sulla citta' cade ogni poche ore dettile da 420 in aggiunta al projettii

Fine al momente in cui telegrafo tutti i tentativi di contrattacco degli austriaci sono stati respinti inesorabilmente. Non vi e' punto dove gli spiendidi alleati nostri ab-biano ceduto un solo pollice dei terreno guadagnato. Gli austriaci sono ritornati verso il Cucco con una furia diabolica, dopo un bombardamento infernale, mo sono stati mietuti abbondantemente dalle mitragliatrici italiani sparanti 600 colpi al minuto. E lo stesso: e' avvenuto sul Vodice.

Pershing to Lead Division to France

Centinued from Page One

Colonel Rossevett may be brought promi-pently to the front very soon. In announc-ing that for the present he would accept no funteers and giving his reasons therefor, esident Wilson echoed the united opinion the army general staff. But there are many persons here who would like to see the Administration offer the Colonet an epportunity to utilize his peculiar genius for the nation instead of accepting the apsolutment to be a major general proffered nim by Governor Whitman of New York. And it has already been suggested in offi-cial circles that the President is considering whether there is not some way that he can use the former President.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT The President's statement on the situa-

I shall not avail myself-at any rate, t the present stage of the war-of the uthorization conferred by the act to egunise volunteer divisions. To do so uid seriously interfere with the caring out of the chief and most immeing out of the chief and most immeing out of the chief and most immeing out of the purpose contemplated
this legislation, the prempt creation
early use of an effective army, and
id contribute virtually nothing to the
tive strangth of the armics now enact which authorizes the creation of vol-unteer divisions, in addition to the draft, was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authority an op-portunity to use his fine vigor and en-thusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western from the western front.

ORIM WAR BUSINESS AHEAD It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Rossevelt this compliment and the Allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallantry in many politically too, it would striking ways. Politically, too, it would no doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for comoliment or for any action not calculated contribute to the immediate success the war. The business now in hand undramatic, practical, and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice from both sides of the

That advice is that the men n needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provision of the ages and sort contemplated in the rection which authorizes the formation of volunteer units, and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me when I had the pleasure of seeing him a few weeks ago that he would wish to have associated with him some of the most effective officers of the router are well as a second to the series are the router the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they we a men who cannot possibly he spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and

Beigium as fast as they can be got ready. The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army, and will be under the command of trained soldiers only. The responsibility for the successful

conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything except the best, most effective, most incoming the incoming of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of husiness. I shall center my attention on those means and let everything

I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy for a personal gratification or ad-

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EXPEDITIONS The official announcement that an ex-editionary force of regular troops would be sent to France was handed to news-papermen at the War Department by Major Douglas MacArthur, of the General Staff. The statement containing this imortant announcement follows:

Secretary Baker issued this announcement at 16 o'clock has night:

The President has declared an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of General John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will presede General Pershing and staff will precede the troops abroad. It is requested that no details or speculations with regard to the mobilization of this command, dates of departure, composition or other items be carried by the press, other than the official bulletin given out by the War Department relating thereto.

Sending Colonel Roosevelt or any expelitionary force of volunteers to France was strongly, even bitterly, opposed by the army leneral Staff, and it is supposed that its clews were communicated to President Wil-son by Secretary Baker. The definite deci-sion not to send Colonel Roosevelt to France r exercise the authority conferred in the President by the army bill to raise from one o four divisions of volunteers is believed to ave been reached yesterday afternoon

WAR DEPARTMENT'S AIM TO EXEMPT SUBJECTS OF DRAFT WITH DEPENDENTS

WASHINGTON, May The War Department desires at the outset to exempt from military service, as far out a successful raid i sac possible, all those having dependents."

This will be the military policy of the Government on conscription according to a statement made teday by the Council of National Defense. The statement was made after consultation with Secretary of War states that the long Baker in answer to a question submitted to the eastern front has Baker, in answer to a question submitted to the council at the recent conference of Gov-ernors. The council had been asked if the overnment would care for dependents of physicians and others sent abroad for ser

service of the Allies. The complete policy has not yet been primulated, the council replied. The War epartment realizes that all those with de pendents cannot be exempted, and accord-ngly has asked Congress for an appropria-tion to take care of those left behind. Doctors will be ranked as army officers, the council explained, and the War Depart-ment believes their pay will be sufficient to care for their dependents.

Another question asked was, Will the Government assist in protecting property of military value? The council today replied that such protection was considered the function of the States, but in cases where military aid was requested by the Governor, such aid would be given

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDS FOR DRAFT ENROLMENT

WASHINGTON, May 15. The new national selective army service will be assigned as follows:

First division, consisting of New Hamp-sire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecti-Rhode Island; northeastern departnent of the army.

Second. New York, partly; eastern de-Third. New York, partly; Pennsylvania.

partly; eastern department. Fourth. Pennsylvania, partly, eastern de-Fifth. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland,

Virginia; eastern department Sixth, Tennessee, North Carolina, South 'arolina; southeastern department Seventh, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; utheastern department

Eighth. Ohio, West Virginia; central de-Ninth Indiana, Kentucky; central de-

Tenth. Michigan, Wisconsin; central de

artment. Eleventh. lilinois; central department. Twelfth. Arkansas. Louisiana, Missisppi; southeastern department. Thirteenth Minnesota, Iowa, North Da-tota, South Dakota, Nebraska; central de-

Fourcement. Colorado, Kaneas, Missouri; central department.

Fifteenth. Texas, Okiahoma, New Moxico, Arisona; southern department.

Sixteenth. Montans. Wyoming. Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, California; western department.

Fourteenth. Colorado, Kansas, Missouri

Flag for Duncannon Church DUNCANNON, Pa., May 19.—By a popular subscription of the members of the Presbyterian Church a handsome silk An erican flag was purchased and will be presented to the church at 10.50 a. m. to-morrow (Sunday). Special and appropriate services have been accanged for the patricular december.

ROOSEVELT MEN WILL NOT PUSH ARMY FIGHT

Harding and Johnson to Abide by President's Decision Against Volunteer Scheme

CALL WILSON MISTAKEN

Believe Acceptance of Colonel Would Have Popularized the War

WASHINGTON, May 19.
Despite dissatisfaction over the President's rejection of Colonel Roossvelt's volunteer division, further efforts in Congress to force acceptance of the Colonel's serv-

This was indicated ioday by Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, and Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, who led the fight for the Roosevelt amendment to the draft bill. Senator Harding gave out a statemen

Senator Harding gave out a statement today calling the President's action "a most regrettable mistake." He also made public the information that when the Roosevelt amendment threatened to tie up the draft bill last week, the Colonel had wired his supporters in Congress that they should drop all efforts in his behalf rather than hinder or embarrans the President. "I am very, very sorry," was Senator Johnson's comment on the President's an " was Senator

Senator Harding also said:
"Manifestly the supporters of the provision in Congress thought it the wise thing to act, else it would not have been proposed and supported. The intent was not political, there was no purpose to glorify Colonel Rocsevelt. Frankly, we were trying to popularize the war, to do something to awaken the American spirit and to nullify the hostility to the draft plan. Senator Harding also said think it a most regretiable mistake to turn lown the Remsevelt tender, and undoubt-sily the country thinks so; but we are eu-lated for the war, and a good soldier sa-lutes the commander-in-chief."

there commander-in-chief Representative Austin, of Tennessee, Resublican, and author of the House amendment providing for organization of the Roosevelt volunteers, was another deeply isoppointed today because President Wilson turned down the plan.

ROOSEVELT STILL SILENT ON REJECTION OF PLAN

NEW YORK May 19 -- Colonel Roosevel vas silent today on President Wilson's lectination of his volunteer army. Nor did the Colonel comment on the Pres-

dent's selection of General John J. Persh ing to lead the initial American expedi-tionary force to the European trenches. Pershing was one of Roosevelt's favorite army officers when Roosevelt was President. He was promoted over \$61 other officers from a captaincy to become a major

Fire of French Guns Smashes Foe's Attack

ontinued from Page One

n force which the Germans flung agains the French along the Soissons-Rheims front. The other was northwest of Rheims. There, the enemy utilized liquid fire and preceded the attack by a tremendous storm of ar

striven vainly around the Braye and Cra-onne sectors to force relinquishment by the French of some of the ground gained by Jeneral Nivelle's offensive. Their losses have been tremendous in these struggles. "On Friday evening, following a heavy ombardment, the Germans launched an attack northwest of Braye on a wide front," the statement said, "Their assaulting waves were smashed by our artillery without attaining the French lines except at a point west, where a few groups gained French advanced positions. "Northwest of Rheims a German attack

eith liquid fire and artillery was checked.

LONDON, May 19. The British offensive was apparently deadlocked again today with Hindenburg's massed reserve forces. Field Marshal Haig reported merely a number of raiding en-counters and no actions of major impor-

"Northeast of Gouzeaucourt we carried out a successful raid last night and brought back prisoners and a machine gun, the statement said. "East of Loos, northwest of Armentieres and east of Ypres hostile

News from both Berlin and Petrograft states that the long lull in bostilities on the eastern front has been broken by the Germans attacking the Russian lines Volhynia. The German tactics of late have been to abstain from attacking on the Russion front, apparently in the hope of convincing the Russian soldiery of Germany's pacific attitude toward the new Russia. A change in this policy would lead naturally to the conclusion that hopes of a separate

peace with Russia had been given up by the German Government. Petrograd declares that strong German forces launched an offensive against the Russian positions in the region of Shelvoy, in the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, but the attacks were repulsed by artillery, rifle

and machine gun fire.

Concerning operations on the Macedonian front the German official statement declares that the Entente forces have again been frustrated in their attempts to ad-vance. Attacks delivered in the region of Makovo, in the bend of the Cerna, after six days of artillery preparation, were com-pletely repulsed, it is declared. Furious Teutonic counter-attacks failed against Allied positions along the Struma

(Macedonian front) an official statement from Salonica declared today. The Allies inflicted severe losses on the

attacking waves. Naval aeroplanes bombed an enemy aero-rome and camp at Drama.

Spain Demands U-Boats Stop Attacks at Once

nent says that fourteen drifters were sunk, but mentions no losses of destroyers or

other craft. BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK; 140 SOLDIERS DROWNED

LONDON, May 18.—The British Ad-niralty issues the following statement: The British transport Cameronia with troops was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 13. One hundred and forty men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

The Cameronia, of 10,963 gross tons, was one of the largest ships belonging to the Anchor Line, of Glasgow. She was 515 feet long, 62 feet in width and 25.7 in depth, The Cameronia was launched at Glasgow The Cameronia was launched at Giasgow May 27, 1911, and arrived in New York on her maiden trip across the Atlantic September 21, of that year. She was requisitioned by the British Government May 1, 1915, and her passengers were transferred to the Lusitania, which was sunk off Kinsale May 7, 1915, while carrying the Cameronia's passengers. For the last two years the Cameronia had been used in the transport service by the British Admiralty.

U-Boats Get Three French Ships PARIS. May 19.—Statistics for the week ending May 13 at midnight show that 952 ships exceeding 100 tons entered French ports while 951 vessels salled. Three ships of more than 1600 tons were sunk by sub-marines. Four French merchantmen were attacked, but escaped.

Russia to Insist Allies Revise Ends

Centinued from Page One group of soldiers' and workmen's delegates present, he admonished:

a group of soldiers' and workmen's delegates present, he admonished:

"I call on you to make a last heroic effort to help me show the world that the Russian army has not denolished the temple. The restoration of discipline is essential—I propose to make it like iron. I am sure we will succeed."

Issuance of a powerful appeal to the army and navy to stand firm against the enemy was the first official act of the new Minister of War and Marine. He said: "The country is endangered. Each must help avert that danger. The Minister of War and Marine will refuse any request to resign based on a desire to oscane responsibility at such a grave time. Deserters are enjoined to return to the army and the feet by May 28, after which date infractions will be severely punished." As if to give weight to the order, all generals and troop commanders who have been in Petrograd returned to their forces today.

Kerensky also announced he would shortly go to the front to address the soldiers and spur them to renewed activity. On Kerensky's shoulders will fall not only the supertask of reviving Russia's army, of refitting it in mind, soul and body, but of organizing adequate transport service, throughout the new pation. He is by

army, of rentting it in mind, and and but of organizing adequate transport service throughout the new nation. He is by far the most popular member of the Ministry—and the most youthful. Moreover, he in a Radical Socialist.

in a Radical Socialist.

A meeting of Duma members yesterday adopted resolutions warning the new Government it was essential there should be absolute, unshaken loyalist to our Allies, for interests vital to the honor of the country are vitally bound up with this loyality.

The "revision of peace terms" specified above probably means the new Russian Government desires the Allies to express adherence to the war aim of the forcible annexations and no contributions." The pharse has been distorted by German proper gands and incorrect translation into mannexations and no indemnities. Such war aim exactly coincides with that of Ger

The correct translation and the real in tent of the Russians, however, is not in any way in accord with the German plan In the Russian plan Russia would be justified in demanding a revocation of the an-nexation by Germany of Alsace and Lor-raine unless the people of those provinces themselves voted for such americation and of registering disapproval of the levying purely punitive indemnities

Among the French Socialists now preser in Petrograd is Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, who is characterized as the Lloyd George of France. The agreement of the French and British Socialism to press upon their governments New Russia's con-ception of peace terms, therefore, consti ception of prace terms therefore, consi-lutes a most important step forward in the direction of peace (One of the chief aims of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies from the very beginning was to get the Socialists of the other beliggerest countries to induce their respective govern-ments to proclaim publicly the policy of "no annexations and no contributions," thus reating a common basis of negotiation for

ne conclusion of the war.
The fact that Minister Thomas is in Patrograd conferring with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputles may be nterpreted that the French Government is ympathetic to the Russian Cabinet's plan Recent dispatches in

Guardsman, Attacked, Slays His Assailant

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important places we have to guard in the Military censorship was clamped down tight at the Schuylkill Arsenal after the shooting. Special Policemen Harrington and McWilliams, of the Twentieth and Federal streets station, are investigating the case for the civil authorities.

An account of the tragedy was obtained the collection left.

An account of the tragedy was obtained by the police from John Mellon, 914 South Twenty-fourth street, a friend of Logue, who was with him at the time of the shooting. Mellon, according to the police, said that both he and Logue had been drinking.

The police described the shooting as oc-curring at the corner of Petta street and Gray's Ferry road at 3:30 o'clock this morning. O'Connell was patrolling his post when the two men approached him in the dim half-light.
"Give me your gun," said one of them, advancing toward him:

The sentry backed away and, after a

the patrol wagon of the Twentieth and Pederal streets station and surrendered to his orporal. Logue was burried to the United States Naval Home, where he was pro-nounced dead. Logue recently came to this country from Ireland. He was employed as a guard at the plant of the Barrett any manufacturers of coal tar Thirty-sixth street and Gray's

The death was the second killing of a civilian by a man of the regiment. On May 6 Patrick Reavy sixty-two years old. 715 North Thirty-ninth street, was killed by Private Frank B. Dunlap at the westers end of the Girard avenue Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Schuylkill River. when he failed to heed a command to half Private Oscar C. Moser, 2222 West Berks street, was fatally wounded May 15 by the accidental discharge of the rifle of Corpora accidental discharge of the rifle of Corporal Carl F. Hines, at the Philadelphia and Reading Railway's Wissahickon bridge. Private Patrick J. Crawford, 226 Berkley street, Germantown, was killed May 19 by Private Peter F. Devereaux, while the latter was on sentry duty at the Philadeli and Reading Railway bridge over the Delaware River at Yardley.

Marine Regiment to Go to France

Continued from Page One

2600 men, will accompany the first expedition to France. The regiment will be commanded by Coloriel Charles A Doyen, and will be composed principally of organizations which have been serving in Haiti. San Domingo and Cuba. This force will be armed equipped and organized in exactly the same manner the regiment of the army with which they will serve. Doyen is now commandant of the Wash-

Doyen is now commandant of the wain-ington marine barracks and president of the examining and retiring board of the marine corps. He has seen real fighting service, having been in command of the marines aboard the Hancock, stationed in Dominicar waters in 1914.

Doyen has also seen many years' service on the west coast and in the Philippines.

The regiment of marines is sent principally to relieve the army from too extensive depletion of its ranks, but, also, there is the sentimental reason that the marines are always "the first to fight."

Philadelphia Troops on March ALTOONA, Pa. May 19.—The mounted section of the headquarters company of the Third Regiment, of Philadelphia, on duty here has left for Huntingdon under the command of Captain John H. Adams, the adjutant, to take part in a patriotic parade.

MONEY



LOWEST

U. S. AGENTS ACCUSED OF HELPING STRIP SHIP

Deputy Marshals Implicated in Alleged Looting of Transport by Junk Men

Allegations that a gang of thirty or morink dealers, with the alleged connivance of two United States employes, stripped the United States transport Sumner of thousands of dollars' worth of couplings. valves and other brass fittings was revealed oday when United States Commissioner loline. Camden, held three men in \$2000 ach on the accusation of larceny.

each on the accusation of larceny.

The deputy marshals figuring in the case and several officer men are said to be under arrest in North Jersey. More arrests are expected. The men held by Commissioner Joline and committed to separate cells in Camden County Jail are Walter Perrise. Horden White and Harry Rodgers. As to the addresses of these men all the Federal officials in Camden say is: "They I de in North Jersey."

The men were ploked up last night at Marcus Hook by Deputy Marshal Boll. The three men were arraigned before commissioner Jollus behind closed doors. wapapermen were ordered from the room the order of Chief Deputy Murshal W. B. Nawden.

It is said that the stripping of the Sum-per has been going on all winter with the alleged consent of the two men set to guard the vessel after it grounded on the shouls

WAR BUDGET PASSAGE

SHIP PROVISO HALTS

Senate Opposition Strong to Unusual Powers Conferred on President

WASHINGTON, May 12 The \$2,290,000,000 army and navy budset is having a stormy envage in the Senat and is due for rough sailing in the House The Administration plan of inserting in the bill the \$759,000,000 authorization for ship ping along with empowering the President to commandeer all shipbuilding facilities and materials is the cause of the opposi-

Senators in charge of the measure hoped o bring the debate to an end within a day or two, and to force a vote on the whole seasure before the middle of next week After the shipping section is the enormous appropriations totaling nearly \$5,000,000,000 for the expenses of the arm; and navy during the war with Germany will be taken up, but the spirit of co-operation between the two sides of the Senate is counted on to carry these through without serious objection.

pon the President to regulation American shipping and shipbuilding facilities ar-meeting with strong objection of the Re-publican side. Although the shipping secion probably will be accepted, it will be ome time before it will become operative because of the difficulty of obtaining conurrence of the House.

YEOMAN AND YEOWOMAN GET LICENSE TO WED

Romance Begun in Boarding House Re sults in Prospective Wedding. Girl's Rating Higher

Two yeomen optained a license today

be married. One of the contracting parties, it may be aid in explanation, is what the sailors call "yeowoman." She is Miss Lillian Eleanor conard, a first-class yeoman of the naval coming street. Her fiance is frying John Gough, a second-class yeoman in the same service, of 4524 North Carlisle street. Both are on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The prospective wedding probably the first of its kind in the United States Navy, is the outcome of a romance that was aided ad abatted by the fact that both boarded note Sam's call by enlisting. Miss Leonard obtained a higher rating because

is a stenographer.

Miss Leonard, who is twenty-two years old, was born in Lille, France. Gough is twenty-three years old

WATER MAIN BROKEN IN GERMANTOWN

Several Hundred Families in Western Part of That District Deprived of Supply

The water supply of the western section Germantown has been temporarily cut off by the bursting of a main connected with the Roxborough filtration pant. Several gangs of workmen are now endeavoring to find the break, and until it is repaired sevral hundred families in Germantown will be

eral hundred families in Germantown will be deprived of water.

The injury to the main is believed to have been due to blasting by workmen employed by Robert T. Ryan, a contractor, who is building a sewer on Walnut lane from Horton street to Ridge avenue. In making connections the men were compelled to go under the water main and in deing so emunder the water main and in doing so en-

countered rock.

It is believed that the damage will be repaired within a few hours.

Charles H. Thmoas Dies Charles H. Thomas, a pioneer in the charcoal business in Philadelphia, died Thursday night at his home, 427 East Maple svenue, Merchantville, N. J. He was sixty avenue, Merchantville, N. J. He was sixty rears old and was president of the Thomas

Brothers Company, charcoal manufacturers. He is survived by four sons.

Little Journeys in Generosity-No. 2

There is just one sure way to be happy and that is to make others happy. Making others happy does not always mean giving them pleasure, however, it may mean helping them to bear pain—and that is the "hospital way" of happifying people.

In this fine way every Philadelphia hospital is helping to make two sets of people happy—the ones who give through them and the ones who receive through them.

This is especially true of the Charity Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, 1731 Vine street, for it cares for and relieves the poor who can't do for them-selves.

Just now this hospital—which never charges any one for any service—needs new window screens. They will cost a couple of hundred dollars and svery one knows how necessary they are for sick persons. If you feel it would be a good way to invest some of your money, before you forget this need send a check or money order to Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, asking that it be used for screens in this hospital which has been a real refuge in time of pain and suffering ever since 1861.

Look for Little Journey No. 3 next

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION CALLING FOR ARMY DRAFT

WASHINGTON, May 19. President Wilson issued a proclamation lost night setting June 5 as the date for the registration of the proposed selective service national army of 500,000 men to be raised under the terms of the army draft bill. After quoting the provisions of the army bill he said:

Now thereby I. Western Wilson.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do call upon the Governor of each of the several States and Territories, the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia and all officers and agents of the several States and Territories, of the District of Columbia and of the counties and municipalities therein to perform certain duties in the execution of the foregoing law, which duties will be communicated to them directly in regulations of even date herewith.

And I do further proclaim and give notice to all persons subject to registration in the several States and in the District of Columbia in accordance with the above law that the time and place of such registration shall be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the fifth day of June, 1917, at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes. Those who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day here named are required to register, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular army, the navy, the marine corps and the National Guard and naval militia while in the service of the United States. and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service. In the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico a day for registration will be named in a later proclamation.

And I do charge those who, through sickness, shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instruction as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of more than 30,000 population, they shall apply to the city clark of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county The cierks of counties and cities of more than 30,000 population in which numerous applications from the sick and from nonresidents are expected, are authorized to establish such subagencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus, the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is in France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war, it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this cannot be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pur-

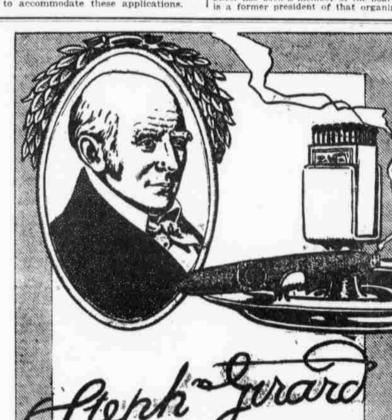
sue one purpose. The nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most please him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good. Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a triphammer for the forging of great guns and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end Congress has provided that the nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

The significance of this cannot be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is, rather, selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle

The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the man hood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them, that there be no gaps in the

Resigns From North Wales Board

NORTH WALES, Pa., May 19,-Declar-ng "that he found it was impossible" to work in harmony with the rest of the board.
Dr. H. F. Slifer, of North Wales, has resigned from the Board of Education. At various times for twenty-six years Doctor Slifer has been a member of the board, and is a former president of that organization



The name of the founder of Girard College is written high-in the esteem of Philadelphians. The generous wisdom with which he disposed his generous wealth has made him a great benefactor

The Girard Cigar was named for him because we foresaw that this cigar was destined to be a benefactor of men. Do you ask why? Because it never:gets on the smoker's nerves, never affects his heart or his digestion, never interferes in any way at all with his health or ef-



10e and up Real Havana If you are not familiar with Girard quality, smoke a Girard today in honor of its great namesake, whose birthday is

now being celebrated by Philadelphians. Antonio Roig and Langsdorf 313-321 North Seventh St.