

PLAN COMPROMISE ON FOOD MEASURE

Administration Forces Renew Efforts to Save Bill From Defeat

WILSON MAY TAKE HAND

Gore Submits Substitute—Dry Issue May Go to Conference

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Administration leaders renewed their efforts today to save the food-fuel-cotton-steel-liquor control bill from the certain defeat to which it is doomed if it stays in its present form when it comes before the Senate for a final vote on July 21.

There was a strong belief that a compromise measure would be brought out of the Agriculture Committee to eliminate from the list of controlled articles all but foodstuffs and fuel. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the measure, however, insisted that no compromise was intended by the Administration forces, and that such commodities as steel, cotton, wool, lumber, hemp and copper would remain in the measure.

There are many desertions from the Administration forces. Even Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, has proclaimed his opposition to the bill in its present form. He takes the view that it is too broad an application of the law to an Administration measure and that it would injure business far more than it would help conserve and stimulate the production of foodstuffs.

If President Wilson takes a hand in the fight again and forces the restoration of the bill to its original form, it can be passed, although there would be some opposition. It is expected that a food control bill, now in control virtually every important commodity in the American market. Each commodity added to it has carried with it a proportionate amount of opposition.

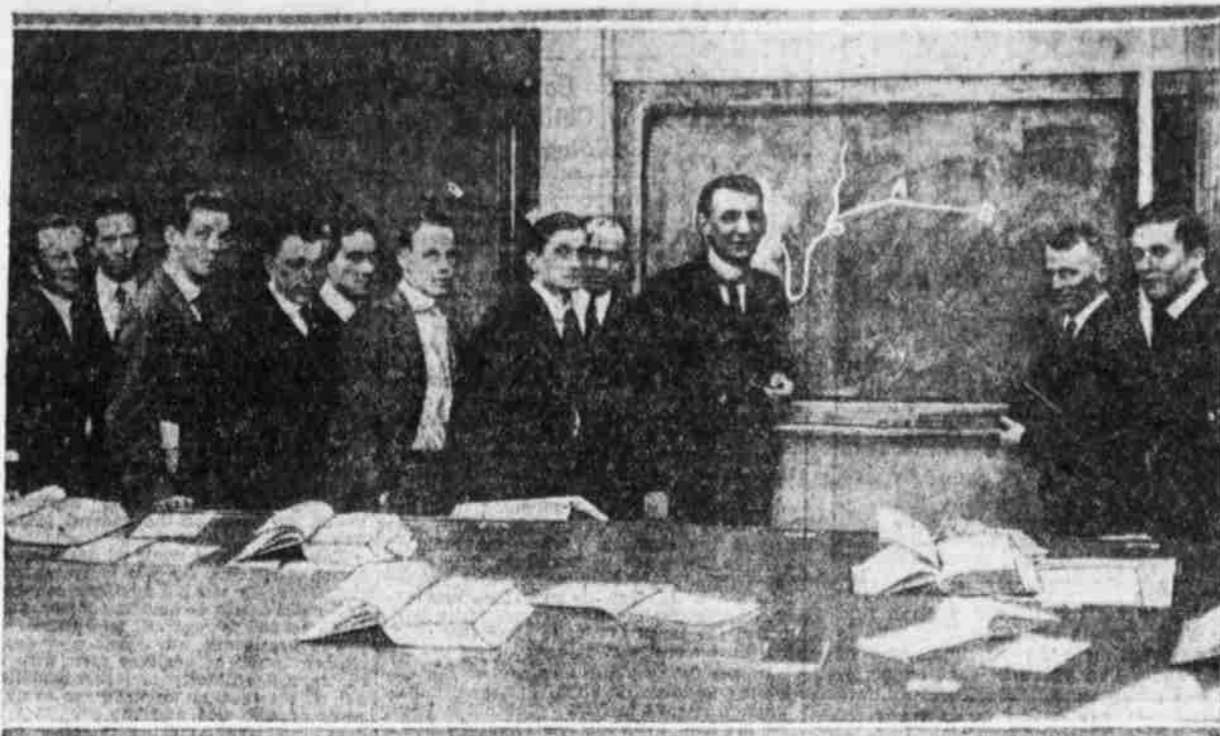
The Senate Agriculture Committee had before it today a substitute draft prepared by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, which he believes will meet many of the objections against the bill in its present form.

The committee is also struggling with the problem of a minimum price for wheat. Sentiment in the Senate is strongly against passing the responsibility for fixing wheat prices to the executive department, and favors establishing the minimum price to the farmer at not less than \$1.50. It begins to appear that the prohibition issue, including the disposition of the "hard liquor" now in bond, will have to be fought out in conference. Senator Smart has given up the idea of offering a substitute for his whisky commanding amendment, which his colleagues now declare unconstitutional. It is the view of many Senators that the unanimous consent agreement which brought the prohibition question to a showdown Saturday precludes the offering of any further dry amendments in the Senate.

Food Administrator Hoover's warning against delays charges that there has been "rampant speculation and extortionate profits" this year among those who barter with America's food supplies. Stability is needed, he says, inasmuch as every link in the food chain is taking a wide profit and protection against abnormal fluctuations.

Hoover pointed out that this nation will have a theoretical export balance of 75,000,000 bushels of grain this year, with 150,000,000 through conservation.

CLASS IN NAVIGATION AT FRANKLIN INSTITUTE



Directed by Prof. Eric Doolittle, teacher of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania, instruction in navigation was begun today to fit men to officer the new merchant marine of the United States. More than 250 applications have been received and the committee in charge is encouraged by the response to its effort. Professor Doolittle is shown illustrating to his class by a blackboard "talk" the course of a vessel.

NAUTICAL CLASS OPENS HERE WITH 30 STUDENTS

Weatherbeaten and Tanned Young Chaps Start Six Weeks' Course

MASTERS' CERTIFICATES

Thirty earnest young men with the weatherbeaten tan of the sea on their faces met today in the Franklin Institute, Seventh street below Market, at the first session of the Philadelphia Nautical School of the United States Shipping Board. They are the men who will be trained for masters' certificates in the new merchant marine. They will command the ships to be built by General Gosthals.

Professor Eric Doolittle, of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, is director of the school here. It will supplement temporarily, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the plan to start a nautical school here, for which \$50,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature. In the United States Shipping Board School, United States citizens older than nineteen years will be trained.

Already 200 applicants have sent in their papers for enrollment in the school. Some of them will probably be unable to qualify for the instruction, as one of the requisites is two years' experience on board ship as well as a good grade of intelligence. As many will be instructed as can be accommodated in the school here, Philadelphia is one of thirty-two cities

selected for the Shipping Board's schools. They are officially known only as "United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service." The school here is No. 12 on the list. Walton Clark, of the United Gas Improvement Company; Mayor Smith, Collector William Berry of the Port of Philadelphia and Superintendent of Schools John P. Garber make up the committee in charge of the school. An appropriation for the Shipping Board carries an item for the schools all over the country.

As all the students, by reason of fulfilling the qualifications, have had experience in the practical side of sailing a ship, the course will be devoted largely to the theory of navigation and the use of the instruments used in determining a ship's position. It is this work that Professor Doolittle directs. The course includes instruction in the mathematics necessary, the use of the sextant and the manner of plotting a ship's course on a chart and the use of the chart.

Those who pass through the course, which is expected to last for six weeks, will be put on board coastal vessels for two months. At the end of that time they will come ashore for examination. Men who pass the examinations will be given navigators' certificates. There will be so many ships needing masters then that the men are certain of assignments.

"The work offers a great future," Professor Doolittle said today. "Never before has there been such a need for men capable of navigating a ship. By the time the Shipping Board's fleet is built the demand for skilled navigators will be pressing. It is to fill this need that these schools have been started. When a man goes through the course and passes his examination he is in line for positions that will pay him \$250 to \$400 a month. While he is on the two months' trial cruises he is paid \$75 a month."

The school gives four hours' instruction in the morning, from 9 until 1, and three hours in the evening.

Bill Provides for Soldiers' Dependents

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Orphaned wives and children of all soldiers would be granted Federal allowances during the war by a bill introduced today by Representative Rankin, of Montana. Wives with no children will receive \$25 a month; those with one child, \$45; those with two children, \$50; and those with more than two, \$75.

Cold Storage Men Toe Mark for U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representatives of the cold storage industry throughout the country have assured officials of the food administration and the Bureau of Markets of their support and fullest cooperation in the food survey to be made under pending legislation.

LAX OFFICIALS DELAY ARMY DRAFT HERE

Nearly 6000 Registration Cards Remain Unnumbered in Two Districts

Draft preparations for the new national army will be delayed for several days owing to the failure of one of the Philadelphia draft registration boards to follow instructions from the War Department, thus hanging its work, according to registration officials.

The mix-up occurred in the Sixth and Twenty-second Registration Districts. The area covers the territory between Seventh street and the Schuylkill and Chestnut and South streets.

Officials said that virtually no work had been done by the board of the Twenty-second district in question, which was supposed to have finished its task yesterday. Nearly 6000 cards there still are unnumbered.

The discovery was made when William H. Hall, secretary to Governor Brumbaugh, informed Mayor Smith that three members of the board had resigned.

They are: Dr. William F. Morrison, who has been accepted for military service; Hugh C. Moore, of 1222 South Broad street, and Joseph W. Gardner, of 2338 South Broad street.

Every effort will be made, it was said, to rush through the 6000 unnumbered cards in order to be ready for the Washington authorities. The mix-up will cause a delay of several days, it was explained.

Instructions were not followed in both the Seventh and Eighth Wards, it was said.

In the Twenty-ninth Ward, where William Abrahams, G. A. Swartz and Dr. Charles E. Bricker, the police surgeon, are in charge of the draft, it was not discovered until Saturday last that the cards which had been numbered by divisions would have to be renumbered serially and the list of every eligible in the ward prepared in the same manner.

In the Seventh and Eighth Wards of the Sixth District the same condition prevailed. Frederick D. Vetterlein, son-in-law of Chief of Police H. Hall, of Select Council, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, former president of the National Municipal League and author of many treaties on good government, and who lost his position on the Registration Commission and Dr. Richard P. Taylor forgot to instruct their clerk, Abe Silver-

stein, to make out a new list and mark each card with a serial number.

Silverstein did not want to take the responsibility of going all over the cards again until he had heard from his superiors. Eligibles in the two wards called at the Twelfth and Pine streets station house to learn what numbers had been assigned them and they discovered that the numbers had been made for each of the forty-four divisions of the two wards. Silverstein, like the clerk in the Twenty-ninth Ward, had numbered the cards by election divisions. Some of the eligibles in the Penrose-Devlin-Seger wards complained to the United States Attorney, and Henry T. Walnut, an assistant, investigated the complaint and sent a representative to find the members of the board. None appeared to be in town. Finally, a message was dispatched to Woodruff, who was in Westport, N. Y., directing him to return to Philadelphia at once and straighten out matters.

Woodruff and Vetterlein returned today and started to straighten out the situation in their district. They put experts from some other districts to work and said the lists would be completely typewritten and on their way to Washington by midnight.

Silverstein last night said: "They can have my job as soon as they want it. I'm not getting the money the thing's worth. Had I known there would be all this trouble I'd never have tackled the job. Why, I ought to have two more assistants to help me. And now I've got to go over all those cards again. Sherman was right. This war business is just what he said it was."

Of the fifty-one draft boards in the city almost half have adhered to the alphabetical arrangement of lists. When they found the War Department wanted the lists numbered serially they simply numbered the alphabetical lists of names. Whether the Government will accept these or order them renumbered Federal officers here could not say last night. Five weeks after the registration the complete returns from Philadelphia are still held up because of the failure to understand the rules.

One lagging board will hold up the whole machine. This point has been called to the attention of every board with a plea for haste.

More than 3000 boards are ready with their registration lists serially numbered and on file in the Provost Marshal General's office.

When the last precinct flashes the word to Washington that it is ready, Secretary Baker will announce the method of the draft lottery and the date.

Although the plan is known in a general way, the final draft of the schedule drawing the first levy of 487,000 men is not final. Minor changes were made at the last moment.

The Census Bureau today completed new population estimates for use of the War Department in apportioning the burden that each State, city and county must bear in furnishing men for the draft armies.

The new estimates show a population of the United States proper of 103,849,584. Upon the basis of the registration figures the bureau finds that the men between twenty-one and thirty-one are 9.32 per cent of the total population.

15 AMERICAN AIRMEN TO TRAIN AT TORONTO

Chosen From Those in Reserve Officers' Camp at Fort Myer—Will Join Great Fleet

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Fifteen men from the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Myer have been designated to go to the Canadian branch of the Royal British Flying School at Toronto for training as officers of the great airship fleet the United States is building.

The men designated are: Z. R. Miller, Princeton, N. J.; Horace Lake, Washington, D. C.; Lawrence L. Smart, Baltimore; A. L. Grimme, New Brunswick, N. J.; Lawrence Hoover, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J.; H. G. Schomaker and Jesse O. Creech, Washington; Lawrence Roberts, Burlington, Del.; Eugene F. Muller, Paterson, N. J.; Donald Hudson, Washington; Harry Jenkinson, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Cutbert Tanstall, Norfolk, Va.; Edward Donovan, Washington, and S. H. Dorr, Jr., Nutley, N. J.

RADICAL CHANGES MAKE NEW DRAFT ELIGIBLES

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By five radical changes in the height requirements for the draft army, the War Department has made thousands of additional men liable to military service.

Following recommendations made by the surgeon general's office, the War Department clipped off three inches from the old minimum height requirement—five feet four inches—and added six inches to the maximum—formerly six feet. This action will bring thousands of "bantams" into the

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