

LIBERTY LOAN
COURSE IN SCHOOL

All Principals in City Will Deliver First Lesson to Children Tomorrow

APPROVED BY MR. WILSON

At the request of the Federal Reserve Board, the Philadelphia school mobilization committee has prepared a series of daily lessons on patriotism which the teachers in the public schools have been asked to read during the campaign for the sale of the second issue of Liberty Loan bonds. The first talk, on "How We Entered the War," which will be given by the teachers throughout the city tomorrow, follows:

"At the outbreak of the great war the United States was shocked by the sudden and horrible nature of the conflict. We did not understand its causes. We thought it was only a European struggle and felt satisfied that we were safe from its destructive influence.

"But the war spread from Europe to Asia and Africa. It was extended from land to sea. American commerce was interfered with. Then began the German policy of sinking unarmed ships, first of her enemies only, then American and other neutral vessels. Against this policy the United States strongly protested, and Germany seemingly changed her tactics.

"In the fall of 1914, when she had reached the greatest possible military success, Germany proposed peace on terms which would have made her the dominant power in the world. Neutral states were clearly warned that if they did not help to bring about peace on this basis their commerce would be ruthlessly attacked.

"Despite this insulting threat, President Wilson attempted to bring about universal peace. He asked all the warring powers on what basis they would stop the war. The reply of Germany was unsatisfactory; the replies of the Allies showed their desire to recognize the rights of all nations.

"In January, 1917, the President in an address to Congress, held up to the world his ideal of a league of nations, in which the nations should give up their armies and navies. The peace of the world should be protected by a common army and navy.

"While the United States had been using all its influence to bring about a just and lasting peace, the German Government was simply gaining time, as her Chancellor afterwards stated, to build submarines. These submarines were to be used to cut off all commerce with her enemies. On February 3, 1917, the new submarine warfare was begun. Three days later the German Ambassador was told to leave Washington.

"The German Government started vigorously on its submarine policy. It was, as the President said, a warfare against mankind, a war against all nations. A challenge to all mankind.

"On April 2, 1917, the President addressed the special session of Congress, advising them that the course of the German Government was, in fact, war against the Government and the people of the United States; that in such a government as that of Germany we could never have a friend. With it lying in wait, there could be no security for democratic governments anywhere in the world.

"On April 8, the two Houses of Congress by overwhelming votes, declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German Government. The United States had entered the world war.

"Tomorrow we shall note in detail the real causes of our entrance into it."

SHIP MEN DISCUSS STANDARD METHODS

Commerce Chamber Committee Confers With Builders on Labor and Wages

Standardization of labor and wages for the adoption of a uniform wage scale in the shipbuilding industry in the Delaware River field were discussed today in detail at a meeting of the war shipping committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by representatives of the shipbuilding plants in this territory.

N. Sumner Myrick, vice chairman of the war shipping committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, attended the meeting and outlined the efforts being made throughout the country to establish the shipbuilding industry. Mr. Myrick told of a conference held in Boston on Monday, at which Admiral Bowles explained the method which had been introduced for the employment and retention of labor at the Fall River plant. There a body has been made up composed of the foreman and designated employees. Men with grievances present them to this board and abide by its decisions, and likewise men whose work in one department has not proved satisfactory are given consideration by the board and efforts are being made to shift these men so that their full usefulness may be brought out.

He explained that his committee wanted the co-operation of the shipbuilding men all over the country, who would work in conjunction with the war shipping committees of the various chambers of commerce and other trade organizations belonging to the national body.

The conference was attended by the following representatives of the shipbuilding industry: K. Smith, representing the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation; H. C. Carr, representing the Sun Shipbuilding Corporation; H. B. Taylor, representing the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; T. C. Hammond, representing the Chester and the Merchants' Shipbuilding Companies; and L. N. Gillan, secretary to President Arthur Masters of the Fort Mifflin Shipbuilding Company.

Naval Constructor A. B. Court represented the Philadelphia Navy Yard at the conference.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce war shipping committee, in addition to Chairman French, who attended the meeting, were George A. Webster, Director of Warvess, Decks and Edgar S. McKee.

U. S. RESPONDS EN MASSE TO LIBERTY LOAN CALL

Rivalry to Subscribe Results in Stack of Telegrams More Than Two Feet High

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—America is responding to the Liberty Loan call en masse. The desk of Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury, there was this afternoon a stack of telegrams more than two feet high, telling of the enthusiasm with which the second bond sale is meeting.

New York City Liberty Loan Committee officials notified the Treasury that they have set \$2,990,000,000 as their goal in the second Liberty Loan.

L. C. C. SUSPENDS ORDER RAISING FREIGHT RATE

Annuls Previous Ruling Authorizing Trans-continent Increase Effective October 15

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today entered an order indefinitely suspending its order of June 28 authorizing increases in transcontinental freight rates to take effect October 15.

The new order is made necessary by recent amendment to the laws regulating commerce providing that the commission shall grant no blanket increases. Specific schedules have already been filed, however, and will be given consideration, the increases proposed ranging from 15 to 25 per cent from the East to both Intermountain territory and the Pacific coast.

The principal effect of today's order will be the practical equalizing of rates from the East to the Intermountain and Pacific coast territory. Heretofore rates to the coast have been lower than to Spokane, Reno and similar points. The commodities affected include iron, steel, canned goods, cotton, leather, agricultural implements, machinery and many others.

BIGGEST NAVY IN WORLD IS DANIELS'S AMBITION

Secretary Declares Himself for Program of U. S. Fleet Expansion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today declared himself to be flatly in favor of an American navy that shall be the largest and strongest in the world.

"That," he declared to newspaper men grouped about his desk, "is undoubtedly the spirit in which our program of naval expansion is drawn, though of course no one can say whether Congress will grant the

money that will be necessary to carry out this idea to the end."

It was stated at the Navy Department that the United States is constructing more destroyers than any navy has ever attempted to build at any one time. Moreover, it was stated, the time of building a destroyer has been cut down from twenty-two months to eight months.



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We make this special offer for a limited time to introduce this greatest of all washing machines. Convenient payment plan.

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Genuine Circassian Walnut

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Amminster . . . \$22.50	Heavy Velvet, \$20.00	Tap. Brussels, \$15.00
Amminster . . . \$27.50	Wilton Velvet, \$25.00	Tap. Brussels, \$17.00
Amminster . . . \$32.50	Wilton Velvet, \$27.50	Tap. Brussels, \$19.00

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Tyrol Wool is made in original models that are good looking, adaptable and up-to-date.

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Final Week

REMARKABLE to think, not alone to offer, rubber goods at these ridiculously low prices; no concern other than Goodyear would dare to offer merchandise at these prices with the rubber market continually soaring. The Goodyear policy calls for a complete clearance every six months, which has been our 22-year custom.

Goodyear Raincoats Half Price and Less

10 Big Lots for Immediate Clearance

Lot 1—Men's \$4.50, \$7.50, \$9.50 DOUBLE TEX. RAINCOATS. Guaranteed Waterproof. Sale Price . . . 3.50	Lot 6—Women's \$6, \$10, \$12.50 CASH MEREES. TWEEDS, RAINCOATS and Mixture effects. Sale Price . . . 5.00
Lot 2—Men's \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50 CASHMERE, TWEEDS, WATERPROOFS. 5.75	Lot 7—Women's \$12, \$13.50, \$14 NOVELTY RAINCOATS; all colors. Sale Price . . . 7.50
Lot 3—Men's \$15, \$18.50, \$18 RAINPROOF TWEEDS and Rubberized coats. Sale Price . . . 8.75	Lot 8—Women's \$20, \$22.50, \$25 RUBBERIZED SILEX COATS; in large variety of styles and shades. Sale Price . . . 10.00
Lot 4—Men's \$10, \$12.50, \$17.50 CRAVENETTES, imported materials and newest style raincoats. This lot includes many of our finest products. Sale Price . . . 12.50	Lot 9—Women's & Men's HIGH-GRADE IMPORTED CRAVENETTED GABARDINE RAINCOATS, in assortment of up-to-the-minute styles. The very best that can be produced. Wear rain or shine—No rubber. Sale Price . . . 14.50
Lot 5—Women's \$5, \$6, \$7.50 POPLINE, CANYONS, RAINCOATS. In various colors and styles. Sale Price . . . 2.75	Lot 10—Boys' & Girls' \$2.50 to \$5 RAINCOATS . . . 2.50

Moulded Hose 12¢
Army Slickers and Officers' Cape Coats at the lowest prices.
Household Gloves Made of India Red Rubber, now . . . 25¢ About 1000 prs.

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"If it's rubber, we have it."

Our second battle is on!

The first we won—won handsomely! Germany sneered when we talked of war—sneered and went on sinking American ships, slaughtering American citizens, plotting against American liberty.

Then America awoke, and struck! Her men and women opened up their purses in a great outpouring of wealth to raise and train an army. That opening battle has added another glorious page to our history. But still Germany sneers!

Today this first loan is exhausted! Shall we shut our eyes to the terrible penalty we must pay if we turn back, leaving our soldier and sailor sons to their fate, or shall we see this thing through like men?

What is your answer to the Second Liberty Loan—a loan which exceeds in generosity even the previous offer of the Government?

4% interest, payable semi-annually. Backed as security by the entire resources of the United States, the richest nation on the globe.

Available in denominations as low as \$50.

Bonds purchasable in easy installments—a dollar down and a small payment weekly.

Bonds may readily be converted into cash at any time.

That, in brief, is your Government's offer. It does not ask that you give your money, but that you loan it. And if this loan is not subscribed, if our troops are left to starve and freeze, to meet the Hun with empty hands and die neglected, then we ourselves will have merited the same fate that will surely overtake us.

Subscribe through any Bank or Trust Company.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Third Federal Reserve District
Lincoln Building Philadelphia, Pa.

This space has been donated by the Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies of Philadelphia