

CHIEFS ASK \$1.5 BILLION FOR RAILROADS

Executive officers today told Senate Commerce Committee, that Government aid will be able to meet war requirements, and will submit these to Newlands before the President Monday afternoon. Railroad men attending the conference were Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Howard Elliott, New Haven; Julius Kruttschnitt, Southern Pacific; C. S. Neal, representing the Interstate Commerce Commission of both branches of Congress will call upon him soon. Then the entire railway situation will be thrashed out. Already President has made an intensive study of the problem. Today he has before him all data on which the Interstate Commerce Commission based its recommendation of complete co-ordination of railroads, either under a railroad committee or under presidential direction; the mass of information compiled by the food and fuel directors, which shows how utterly insufficiently the railroads themselves, showing that their present revenues have made it impossible to get the equipment which would bring them up to the necessary standard for war efficiency.

The situation admittedly is complex and it will probably be several days before sentiment crystallizes sufficiently to permit drafting of a comprehensive bill. As a matter of fact, there is wide divergence of opinion among Senators and Representatives as to what must be done. Everywhere it is admitted that the present system is intolerable. Right now, with winter not commenced, virtually the entire community is in the throes of a coal famine. Food supplies are short in many places. Farmers bitterly complain that although they planted all vacant land to get "food to win the war," much of this food goes on the ground, either because men could not be hired to harvest it or the railroads have failed to furnish the cars to send it to market. But Congress is divided into three groups, favoring three separate plans to remedy the situation as follows: One, including in its membership many of the older members, which believes that the Government should loan the railroads \$2,000,000,000 with which to build new tracks to parallel present systems, buy equipment and increase wages so there would be no shortage of men. A second, in which are many of the best group, who favor pooling all railway systems as a single road by repealing all anti-combine laws, operating them as a unit through the medium of a committee representing all roads, and guaranteeing to all bond and stockholders a "reasonable dividend" on their investment for the period of the war. A third, comparatively small but very influential group, who agree with Interstate Commerce Commissioner McChord that the President should take over the railroads and operate them as a Government institution for the period of the war, and if that proves ownership should continue Government ownership as a permanent institution. It will be necessary to reconcile these elements, and this is what the President and his advisors must do. Already they are undertaking this task. It is felt that immediate action must come. There can be no temporizing. The railway situation is a serious handicap to winning the war, the supreme test which has been set the nation, and the remedy must be applied without months of delay. Directing minds of all of the nation's business war bureaus here in Washington were in fullest accord that the President must take over the railroads. They were not divided in opinion, as is Congress. They insist that the statistics they have gathered prove conclusively that complete mobilization of the industrial and military resources of the country is impossible until the railroads are centralized, whether through complete ownership or simply for direction during the war, they say, does not matter. They know that transportation is utterly congested and that various remedies so far tested have failed to cure.

200 AUSTRIANS AT CAMP MEADE

Army Officers Begin Tally of Aliens at Big Cantonment
By a Staff Correspondent
CAMP MEADE, Admiral, Md., Dec. 6. Commanding officers at Little Penn today began the task of checking up Austrians in the division, but no announcement concerning the actual number of alien Austrians in the division or the disposition that will be made of them was made. At division headquarters the newspaper men were told that definite instructions from the War Department have not been received and that pending the receipt of such orders all Austrians will continue to drill and enjoy the privileges accorded other soldiers. Officers at the camp believe that more than 200 alien Austrians are on the regimental roster at Camp Meade. "All must be regarded as enemies," said a ranking officer today. "Many are good soldiers and undoubtedly loyal to this country, but we cannot take chances. These men are being listed, and when definite orders from Washington concerning the disposition of these men are received they will be segregated. Whether they will be held at this camp or sent to other camps is not known."

Although Little Penn officers are quite active today in the work of weeding out the Austrians, it cannot be said that they have been asleep at the switch. Weeks ago General Kuhn anticipated a declaration of war against Austria and began to oust the citizen of Germanic chief ally from the Liberty Division. This work has been conducted very quietly, but efficiently, and more than one hundred Austrians have been eliminated. That officers must exercise care in the handling of selected men and avoid language and conduct that will serve to generate disension in the ranks was the keynote of an address delivered today by General Nicholson. When speaking to Camp Meade commanders. To emphasize the necessity of cordial relations between the selected men and their officers he read the following letter from the adjutant general of the army: "While unquestioned obedience and respect for properly constituted authority must remain the cornerstone of discipline and the foundation on which to build military efficiency, the advance in education and intelligence of our citizenry makes it more important than ever to establish a close and sympathetic relationship between a frontier police, in number an insignificant portion of our total population and generally isolated from populous centers with their comforts and amusements. The material increase of our military establishment has placed both officers and men under the observant public eye, and in their mutual relations it becomes a duty and an honor to exemplify our country's principles of equal and exact justice for all. While there must be no relaxation in discipline in exacting a thorough and prompt performance of military duty, officers when dealing with subordinates must bear in mind the absolute necessity of avoiding language and remarks or gestures which tend to lessen self-respect. This is all important if we are to have a cheerful, willing and efficient army. It is not necessary to adopt a tone of voice or manner different from that usually employed in general conversation, and especial care must be taken against sarcasm and unnecessary public rebuke. These faults, while more often found in officers new to the service, sometimes exist in others of more experience. Such officers are unfit temporarily for command of men. Forty-seven Philadelphiaans were discharged today from the division; thirty-nine because of physical defects and eight because they were inducted into the military service through error. The names of those in the latter group are Anthony Kriza, Local Board 2; Michael McDonough, 11; William J. Funk, 18; Eugene Hahn, 29; Wesley Carl, 43; Nathan Shevlin, 46; John Szafranski, Elwood Halch, 47. Men rejected because of physical defects were Raymond T. Brown, 12; William VanDeventer, 44; Sylvester J. Fallon, 4; William Almerader, 4; William J. Harris, 34; Peter Misiwiecz, 47; Mark Costello, 12; Harry Kiprotz, 44; Charles O. Beam, 26; James Bridges, 6; Marcus Jenkins, 24; C. H. Benton, 29; Sidney A. Morgan, 27; Hales Benton, 35; Bertram Thornton, 27; Robert Benjamin, 27; Pearl Allen, 25; Henry Vanparis, 43; Henry Supak, 2; Peter Anuskevich, 14; Thomas Renschiek, 5; Charles Weeks, 15; Maliska Plean, 5; James J. McGrath, 16; George R. Kulp, 16; George Sado, 14; Vito Taghanetti, 6; Stanislaw Koor, 14; Lorenzo Del Priore, 2; Dominico Lamanna, 2; Allyn H. Markert, 26; and William H. Dunlap, 26.

U. S. NEARS WAR WITH AUSTRIA

House Gives Unanimous Consent to Consider Resolution

DUMBA PLOTS RECITED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee late this afternoon unanimously voted to report a resolution declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. Immediately upon convening of the House this afternoon, Chairman Flood, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented the report of his committee's resolution for war against Austria-Hungary. Unanimous consent was granted for consideration of the resolution at noon tomorrow.

The report which the committee authorized Chairman Flood to draft recites the outrages which Austria-Hungary has committed against the United States while the Government of the dual monarchy has professed to be at peace with this Government. Plots of Ambassador Dumba to disorganize and dynamite munitions and other industrial plants, while he was still Ambassador to this country, are emphasized. Other plots, involving Austrian consuls and diplomatic agents, against American rights, and Austrian sympathy with ruthless German submarine depredations are also cited as justification of entry of this country into war against Austria. "The enactment of this declaration," says the report, "involves very little readjustment of the affairs between the United States and Austria-Hungary, because a state of war which this country declares to exist actually has been a fact for many months."

Opening debate clearly showed that sentiment in favor of including Bulgaria and Turkey among the enemies of this country has not cooled, despite President Wilson's recommendation. Representative Miller (Minn.), advocating immediate adoption of the Austrian resolution, urged that Turkey and Bulgaria be included. He scouted the idea that by withholding such action the United States might mean these countries from Germany.

CALLS ENVOYS A MENACE
"The presence of the Bulgarian and Turkish representatives in Washington is a menace," Miller declared. "Many allied diplomats feel this. Information of our affairs is daily reaching Berlin. How I shall not attempt to say."

"The Turkish Sultan belongs on the bosom of the German Kaiser," Miller shouted. "The Turks must live or die with Germany. I hope they die with it."

Miller charged that failure of the United States to supply Italy with guns and war materials was delayed for months because this country was not at war with Austria, and that much of the Italian disaster may be charged against the United States. "We cannot hope to separate Bulgaria and Turkey from Germany and Austria except by force of arms," said Miller. "We must throw away these intellectual theories and go in wholeheartedly with our allies in common cause against all of the enemy."

Miller, while emphatically demanding war on Bulgaria and Turkey, declared his willingness to await the President's decision. He was repeatedly applauded. Possible intimation that the Administration's counsel against an immediate declaration against Bulgaria and Turkey is in reality a play for time until Americans in these countries can leave if war should ultimately be decided advisable, was given by Representative Flood, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, who took the floor after Miller.

AMERICANS IN PERIL

"A great number of Americans would be in great danger should the United States declare war on Turkey. If we are to declare war we must at least give them time to get out," he said. At the same time, enumerating reasons why war declarations should be withheld, Flood declared that the Government had information that Germany's lesser allies were weakening in their support.

Flood here read to the House the United Press interview yesterday with Bulgarian Minister Panaretoff, in which the envoy asked that President's message to Congress be transmitted to his country. He said there were particularly strong reasons why the United States should remain on friendly terms with Bulgaria.

Denying the presence in Washington of the Bulgarian Minister was a menace, Flood emphasized that the Bulgarian legation could not communicate with Europe except through the State Department.

"Bulgaria is not fighting for just or world conquest," he said. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will consider the resolution today and report it tomorrow. A vote in the Senate may be reached before Saturday or Monday.

In contrast to the situation that arose when the resolution for war on Germany was presented, Senator Stone, of Missouri, is handling the declaration against Austria. Stone is for war on Austria or any other nation the President may suggest now that the United States is in the conflict.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Turkey and Bulgaria be included in the declaration of war prevented definite action at this morning's session of the committee. The discussion was resumed later, with proposed that a conclusion will be reached tonight as to the form of the resolution to be introduced into the Senate.

The committee decided to ask the State Department for additional information as to the reasons for not including Turkey and Bulgaria before the final vote.

MORSE GETS CONTRACT FOR 12 BIG VESSELS
Two Other Commandeered Ships Now Ready for Government Use
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Shipping Board has let contracts for twelve \$800-ton steel cargo ships to Charles W. Morse. Two more vessels commandeered by the board while under construction have been completed. One of 1,000 tons was finished at an Atlantic coast yard and the other of 2000 tons on the Great Lakes.

A series of hearings on the shipyard wage question will be started next week by the Shipbuilding Adjustment Board at Chester, Pa.

\$5000 for Charities Societies
The campaign to raise \$50,000 in two weeks for the Society of Organizing Charities has been started with six contributions amounting to \$5000. Stephen Heckscher, chairman of the finance committee, said that the demands on the organization are greater than at any previous time.

PRaises BRAVERY OF U. S. ENGINEERS

Official Report Adds to the Laurels Won in Fight at Cambrai

FACED FIRE UNDAUNTED

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCE IN FRANCE, Dec. 6. That interest continues to center in the record for bravery and splendid fighting made by American engineers at Cambrai is shown in the official statement given out today.

The statement gives interesting detail of the shelling of the Americans while under enemy fire and pays a fine tribute to their daring and bravery. The statement follows: "Two and a half companies of a railway engineers' regiment of the United States of America, with a strength at that time of eight officers and 265 men, were encamped at Pils, having just completed railway construction work in that neighborhood."

"At 6:30 o'clock in the morning, four officers and 250 men left for Gouzeaucourt. They arrived there a half hour later and started work on Canadian engineer troops. The entire contingent was in charge of a Canadian major and an American captain.

"The area in which they were working is about three miles back of the British line. None of the railway troops was armed."

"At 7:15 o'clock a barrage of German fire moved on Gouzeaucourt, following a heavy shelling of the east. At 7:30 o'clock a general retirement of engineering forces was ordered. This was effected with some difficulty, due to the fact that the British had ordered artillery machine-guns and airplane guns to be withdrawn from the front line at this time also among the men who had taken refuge in the dugouts which were cut off by the German advance."

"Some of the men did not succeed in joining the British combatant units and fought with them during the day."

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after many of the men had returned to camp and had been reassembled under arms, instructions were asked from British headquarters. "They were instructed to dig holding trenches. At 6 o'clock four of these trenches had been finished. The men were then withdrawn to camp headquarters to be held in readiness to man the trenches."

"Two small details were sent out quite a distance to repair a break in a new track and to assist in transferring ammunition to another point. "The official list of the casualties, which will be relatively small, will be listed tomorrow."

"It is also stated that the conduct of the engineers' regiment was most satisfactory to the British officers. Their coolness under fire and their working without interruption were regarded as most commendable."

An American brigadier general visited the engineers' camp today and paid generous tribute to their courage, quick initiative and the coolness in working under heavy fire.

NEW DUTCH ENVOY TO U. S. APPOINTED

August Philips Named Minister to Succeed Chevalier Van Rappard
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6. — August Philips was named today as Minister to the United States, succeeding Chevalier W. L. P. Van Rappard. No announcement was made as to the reason for the change, but it is assumed to be due to Van Rappard's handling of Dutch-American export negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. Dutch Minister Van Rappard was rapidly becoming persona non grata with the American Government when his Home office recalled him, it was learned today. Van Rappard's retirement from the Washington post had been known for some time, but the real reason developed only today with the announcement of the appointment of his successor. Van Rappard was credited with spreading pro-German propaganda, notably peace matters, and with standing in the way of Dutch-American embargo negotiations.

This Government never made a formal protest against Van Rappard's activities, but in a roundabout way Holland was advised of the Minister's displeasing activities. The wholly unofficial hints were followed soon by announcement that Van Rappard would return to a position at The Hague.

Feeds Poison to Sister
After being fed poison tablets by her two-year-old brother, Sarah Miehro, of 1823 South Hickok street, is in a critical condition at St. Agnes' Hospital. She probably will die. The child got the poison from a table while the mother went to the front door to answer the doorbell.

EMBARGO WON'T AFFECT COLONIES OF ALLIES

Port Collectors Ordered to License Cargoes When Shipped Via U. S.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Allies with the United States in the anti-German coalition are not to be allowed to suffer by the United States embargo on imports, so far as trading with their colonies is concerned. Collectors of ports were instructed by the Bureau of Exports today to license freely cargoes to or from the colonies, possessions and protectorates of England, France or Italy, when shipped via United States ports. This action was taken at the direction of the War Trade Board.

Canadian shipments passing through the United States by rail for shipment from American ports, and cargoes touching at Seattle and San Francisco for shipment to Japan will be subject to the same rules.

1832 BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO. 1917
Precious Stones
Pearls Sapphires Rubies Diamonds Emeralds
Original - Exclusive Mountings

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Chestnut and 12th Sts.
Exceptional Dress Offering
For Tomorrow—Friday
Additional Purchase of
275 Afternoon Dresses
For Women and Misses
This Season's Desirable Models
Smart dresses of serge, satin, charmeuse and Georgette crepe combinations in braided or embroidered styles.
Regular Prices \$25.00 to \$29.75
12.75
Serge Dress, \$12.75

Southern Pacific Lines
CALIFORNIA!
Here is America's ideal climate combined with scenic and social attractions which draw thousands of winter visitors. You, too, should go. Be sure to travel via the
SUNSET ROUTE
New Orleans San Antonio Los Angeles San Francisco
Plan your trip by way of New Orleans, thence by the Sunset Limited and other splendid trains through the golden Southwest. Ask for literature about the thrilling motor trip over the
APACHE TRAIL
The Interstate Commerce Commission said, in its decision in a recent case: "The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention when they did. . . Their action is an added evidence of the far-sightedness and sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public with which so many of their officials are managing and administering the affairs of their respective properties."
SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES
F. T. BROOKS, D. F. & P. A., Chestnut at 16th St., Philadelphia

Standard Shade Khaki
4-ply worsted yarn, guaranteed 16 oz. to pound.
At \$3.40 Net
306 M. and M. Building
3d and Chestnut Sts.

COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE LINE OF MEN'S WEAR AND WOMEN'S WEAR
Ladies' Silk Hose
59c Special Value
BEST quality silk; BLACK, WHITE and COLORS. Also full line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Hosiery.
Choice and Attractive Selection of LADIES' AND MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS MEN'S TIES, 50c to 65c. SPECIAL—LADIES' KAYSER GLOVES LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS, \$1 to \$10
Different Style Traveling Bags. Special and Popular Brand of Yarns
Sent Free by McPHILOMY'S, 1624 Market St. Next to Grand Opera House
OPEN EVENINGS EXCEPT TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

YOU don't have to pay a war tax on Columbia Grafonolas.
You'll add to his Comfort if you give him a Dressing gown
House Gowns for Men at \$12, \$13.50, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22.50
Made of single- and double-faced cloths in plain colors, with reverse side in striped or plaid patterns or in fancy striped effects both inside and out. Braid and cord finish. Gauntlet cuffs. One top and two side pockets. Girdles to match.
Velvet gowns, silk lined, silk girdle to match, at \$33.50. Silk gowns, \$25, \$27.50, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and \$45.
House Coats at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10
Exceptional values at these popular prices—hand-tailored garments, made of attractive and beautiful cloths—a variety and quality unequalled elsewhere. Finer and finest grades of Cloth, Silk and Velveteen House Coats, \$10 to \$30.
JACOB REES & SONS
1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET

Come Tomorrow With a Dollar AND HAVE YOUR CHRISTMAS GRAFONOLA SENT HOME
We Will Reserve Until Xmas or Send Home at Once if You Desire
Convenient weekly or monthly payments for the balance at cash price. No interest—No additional charges.
This instrument is the equal, in material and workmanship, of any on the market, regardless of price. Plays all standard records with the same fidelity of tone, as any instrument selling at a much higher price.
The supply of Grafonolas is limited and the demand this year is greater than ever before.
Open Every Night Until Nine
So that Mr. Busyman can call with his "folks."
If you can't call, phone Walnut 4816 or send postal. Our salesman will call.
The Grafonola Shops Inc.
APPROVED RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS
COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA AND RECORDS
985