CANALS PROVIDED IN RAILROAD BILL

Improved Inland Waterway Transportation Contemplated in Measure

THIS PORT INTERESTED

Necessities of Business Make Value of New Construction Obvious

By J. HAMPTON MOORE

Washington, March 23.

In the railroad-control bill is a paragraph of great interest to the advocates of improved rivers and harbors along the Atlantic seaboard. It provides that the President, whenevr it may seem desirable, shall expend such proportion of the revolving fund resulting from the operation of the railroads "for the utilization and operation of canals, or for the purchase, construction or utilization and operation of boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal and coastwise waterways." And the President is further authorized in this connection to operate and use such facilities and to "create or employ such agencies and enter into such contracts and agreements as he shall deem in the public interest."

This inland-waterway provision was left in the bill by both Senate and House substantially as it was drafted by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the instance of the President and director general of railroads. It was intended to respond to the increasing agitation for the use of waterways and canals in conjunction with the railroads, and to relieve our transportation difficulties.

As originally drawn the word "canals" was not included in the bill as property to be purchased under the authority conferred. This word was inserted by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House at the request of the president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, who argued that unless the President was given jurisdiction over canals they might not be included within the meaning of "transportation systems" as defined in the President's proclamation taking over the railroads. There was much discussion on this point in the House, which resulted in an amendment striking out the word "purchase" where it applied to canals, but leaving it easily within the power of the President or the director general of railroads to take over, utilize and operate such canals as he deemed useful for the public service.

Inland Waters to Be Used

Bringing canals thus within the purview of the director general of railroads was a distinct victory for the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association. The director general had already given assurance that he would use waterways and canals to aid transportation wherever he found them serviceable. An inland waterways committee, coming largely under the direction of the chief of engineers of the army, was formed, and this committee has already started to get down to brass tacks. It is making inquiries as to the availability of certain natural streams and artificial waterways.

Included among these, of course, is the Mississippi River, whose advocates have never been slow in coming forward for improvements involving Federal appropriations. There is much to be said in favor of the Mississippi and of the Missouri if they can be made to respond to the demands of commerce. The Southern States are naturally favorable because of their faith in southern ports such as New Orleans and Galveston, which would undoubtedly be well fed by an improved Mississippi. But the immediate demand of the Mississippi boomers is not so much for channel depth or for tractibility of flow of water as it is for material assistance in the organization of steamboat and barge lines which might be operated if so subsidized. The Black Warrior River, which reaches the Alabama coal fields, is also veing considered for this kind of Government aid.

The argument is that if these rivers can be made to carry what the railroads are incapable of carrying, they will be giving distinct service to the country in the prosecution of the war. The law provides not only for the utilization and operation of canals and waterways, but also for "the purchase, construction and utilization and operation of boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities."

It is a broad commission thus given to the director general of railroads. He may take over existing barge lines or he may construct new ones, and he may operate them. While it is not publicly announced, it is believed that a part of the director general's plan for the improvement of transportation by water as well as by rail will involve the adjustment or co-ordination of water and rail rates, so that one transportation system may not lower or raise its rates for the purpose of putting the other out of business.

Philadelphia Is Interested

No city relatively has a greater interest in this new grant of power to the administration than Philadelphia. Even in Washington it is regarded as being the foremost inland waterway city of the country. It is so advantageously situated geographically as to invite the envy of some of the western cities whose representatives do not fully appreciate the importance of the Delaware River or the military value of its national service. This was shown recently when some gentlemen from the valley of the Mississippi actually disputed the wisdom of making a $50,000,000 appropriation for housing shipyard workers near the seaboard. They thought shipbuilding was too much encouraged when the industries are congested and rather intimated that some of this housing money might go eWst, even as far as the Rocky Mountains. All of which proves that education and agitation in the matter of inland waterways is not waste energy, and that Philadelphia with all its natural advantages as an inland waterways city, must continue to fight to hold that which it has and to acquire that which it needs.

In the matter of canal and waterway utilization as contemplated by the new railroad law, Philadelphia needs, and so far as that is concerned, the nation also needs, two very important extensions of the Delaware River, one across the State of New Jersey from Bordentown to New York Bay, and the other south from Delaware City across the thirteen-mile stretch through Delaware and Maryland to the Chesapeake Bay.

New Canal a Necessity

We have the old Delaware and Raritan Canal to New York, but as every one knows, it is antiquated and not suited to give first-class modern service. President Wilson, when Governor of New Jersey, gave his sanction to a measure providing the right of way across the State for a new canal whenever the Government should get ready to construct one. The President, therefore, is familiar with the value of this enterprise. Surely the Delaware River, growing industrially by leaps and bounds toward the city of Trenton, is entitled to this outlet. If it had it ore from the Great Lakes would come through the New York State Barge Canal direct to the industrial establishments along the Delaware.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is a going property which does approximately 1,000,000 tons of business [illegible]

Prussian Militarists Delude People With Poisoned News

Continued from Page One

maze of corridors and staircases of the Reichstag building, is the site of the "press conference," where the editors of the Berlin and German provincial newspapers receive instructions from representatives of the Government in regard to news the latter desires or does not desire them to publish.

Here the Kaiser's statesmen wield their absolute power over the German press to influence public opinion everywhere in Germany where newspapers are printed and read, telling the German journalists what not to write, what to write and how to write, outlining articles and serving out news that will be accepted in the remotest hamlet of the empire as the spontaneous opinion of their favorite sheet. The Kaiser owes not a little of his success in dominating and misleading the German masses to this Machiavellian institution of the "press conference" in the otherwise deserted Reichstag building.

In the first months of the war, the Berlin censors encountered unexpected difficulties in dealing with the press. By the terms of the law the newspapers were bound to submit only articles and news of a military nature to be censored. The wily Prussian censor, however, soon began to argue that diplomatic and even general political news had a certain bearing on the war and must in consequence be censored.

Editors Under Duress

Editors refusing to accept this view were continually in trouble. Newspapers were constantly being confiscated and suppressed, and not a few journalists were arrested and imprisoned for publishing articles about the Government's foreign policy, or even speeches made in the Reichstag, without first asking the censor's permission.

Finally, relations between the press and the censor became so strained that the Government decided something must be done to conciliate and at the same time, if possible, definitely fetter the recalcitrant newspapers. The Berlin publishers and editors, who had long been complaining that they got no war news, were blandly informed that the Government itself was willing to give them military and political information regularly, part of which they would be permitted to publish, while some communications would be strictly confidential. This was the birth of the press conference, the first meeting of which took place in January, 1915. Ever since then it has met twice a week, through all the trials and tribulations of the war. And yet, even in Germany, most people know nothing about it, and this is the first detailed account of its proceedings that has ever appeared in any newspaper. The German Government naturally does not wish the bondage in which it keeps the press to be widely known.

Every Monday and Thursday morning, at about 11 o'clock, you notice a thin stream of individuals, with the inevitable leather portfolios under their arms, disappearing with an important air into the silent Reichstag building. Once in a while a big gray motorcar, decorated with the monogram of the War Office or the Foreign Office, dashes up and disgorges a personage in uniform, bedecked with iron crosses and ribbons of various orders, whom the individuals in plain clothes salute with low bows and much obsequious doffing of hats.

Together they mount two flights of wide stone stairs and enter the press conference room. The president of the conference, an elderly newspaper man, but a reserve officer, if you please, and in full uniform, rings a bell to intimate the meeting has begun, and the liveried attendant hastens to leave the apartment, carefully closing the door, before which he mounts guard so that no profane ear may overhear the state secrets presently to be discussed.

"Personages" Dominate

At a separate table, in a distinctly dominating position, are assembled the representatives of the Imperial Government. Each department of the Government has its special delegate. A colonel represents the War Office, a major the general staff, a commander the Navy Department, while the Foreign Office is represented by an ex-ambassador. Officials of the Colonial Office, the Department of the Interior and the Food Department make up the list. All these functionaries seem extremely bored and look with undisguised and haughty disfavor on the assembled journalists. Every Berlin paper and most of the more important provincial papers send a delegate to this assembly, whose business it is to take notes of the debate and watch over the interests of his employers. These delegates must be in possession of a card establishing their identity and right to attend the conference.

When the press conference was inaugurated, the German newspaper editors thought they were going to be let into some of the secrets of the general staff and the Foreign Office, but their hopes were doomed to speedy disappointment. A great show of secrecy is, indeed, made in order to impress and flatter the newspapermen. All communications made by the Government representatives are divided into three classes:

First, Absolutely secret communications, which only the press delegates assisting at the conference may hear and which they are not allowed to report, even to their chief editors or publishers.

Second. Confidential communications, which the delegate may report to his editor at the office, but which must on no account be published.

Third. Communications which may be published at once or on a certain fixed date.

Reviews Military Situation

As a rule the meeting begins with a short statement by the staff representative, reviewing the military situation on the various fronts. He usually merely comments upon the latest official war bulletins in much the same vague way as do the military critics of the German newspapers, who, indeed, draw most of their inspiration from him. If the French or English bulletins have announced a German reverse, he tells the members of the conference the reports of the enemy are exaggerated and that instead of ten thousnad prisoners the Germans have lost only a fifth of that number, while the retreat of the German troops was carried out according to orders, without even the knowledge of their opponents. While the staff representative is making this announcement, which every reader of official German war news will at once recognize, a hundred pencils are busy taking down his words, which will appear in print with slight variations all over Germany by evening. If the major's information is particularly meager and the neutral press has been full of bad news, which the censor has withheld from the German papers, some bold spirit among the newspapermen may ask for particulars.

"I have no more information to impart," is generally, in such cases, the gallant major's laconic reply, and the applicant for more news subsides, worsted.

Camouflage Used

Frequently the Government delegates read a report they have prepared for the conference. It may be about the submarine campaign, or the food situation, or Germany's relations with some neutral country. In such cases the official in question invariably warns the journalists not to take down his words in shorthand, but merely to make notes of the most important points, and to write the story later, as fancy may dictate, so that it may be differently worded in each paper and its official origin not apparent. This stratagem accounts for the strange uniformity of most German newspapers since the war.

Influence of the military authorities over the German mind is so great that they have an easy time of it at the conference and can be as curt with the newspapermen as they like. Not so the Foreign Office, whose titled representatives often have violent altercations, especially with men like the famous Count Reventlow, who represents the Agrarian Deutsche Tageszeitung at the conference, and other similarly aggressive journalists on the staff of Pan-German papers.

During the submarine controversy with America furious disputes took place between Count Wedel, who at that time was the delegate of the Foreign Office, and the advocates of ruthless submarine warfare. The Foreign Office wished the German press to refrain from attacking America and President Wilson too violently, and newspapers like the Taegliche Rundschau and Koelnische Volkszeitung refused to obey. At one time Count Wedel declined to continue attending the conference until the correspondent of the Cologne paper had apologized to him for his conduct, and for several weeks the Foreign Office remained unrepresented.

Why Von Mumm Resigned

Before this incident, Count Wedel's predecessor, Ambassador von Mumm, a diplomat of the old school, had resigned his position on the conference, in consequence of being accused by the representatives of Socialist papers of invariably withholding all really interesting and important information about Germany's foreign policy from the press. After listening to vehement criticism from the editors of the Vorwaerts and the Leipziger Volkszeitung, who are also members of the Reichstag, Herr von Mumm rose with a flushed face and declared disdainfully:

"We are not in the Reichstag here, and you have no right to criticize the representatives of the Imperial Government!"

Whereupon he gathered up his voluminous manuscripts and left the room, never to return.

Nevertheless, Excellenz von Mumm was wrong; the press conference is an exact replica of the Reichstag. The press representatives are just as powerless as the representatives of the German people in the Imperial Parliament, and the Government bamboozles and despices them quite as much. While the journalists attack the Foreign Office frequently at the conference, it must not be supposed that they are ever victorious in these tussles; in the end they are invariably forced to give in and ignominiously to make amends, without ever getting the information they wanted.

Once in a while, to keep up appearances, the Foreign Office doles out some trifling diplomatic information, impressing the newspapermen by first pledging them to absolute secrecy, or reads part of a letter received from one of its innumerable confidential agents in neutral countries. But, as a rule, the Foreign Office is as secretive as the War Office and carefully keeps the despised journalists in the dark about all really vital matetrs.

Newspapers Divided

The Government can treat the press in this way because the press conference, like the Reichstag again, is divided within itself into numerous hostile parties, according to the political opinions of the various papers. Representatives of the Socialist and Liberal newspapers are forever wrangling with the delegates of the Clerical and Conservative press. Then, quite apart from political differences, there is the inevitable rivalry among the great Berlin newspapers. It may be the naval delegate gives out a statistical statement concerning the number of ships the U-boats have torpedoed during the week, adding that it must not be published before next morning. Nevertheless, the Berliner Tageblatt prints the report in its evening edition, thereby rousing wild indignation in the breasts of the men of the Lokal Anzeiger and the Vossische Zeitung, its chief rivals, which have complied with the naval delegate's request and consequently been outdistanced.

German character is essentially quarrelsome and inclined to envy and denunciation, and very often the entire hour and a half of the press conference is spent in vehement mutual recrimination among the journalists, while the Government delegates sit silent with a sardonic, contemptuous smile upon their lips. The German Government plays upon these differences and rivalries among newspapers exactly the same way it does on the hostility among the various parties in the Reichstag. In consequence, it has succeeded in transforming the press conference, which was ostensibly a concession to the newspapers rebelling against the dictatorship of the censor, into an institution for still further enslaving the German press.

I have mentioned Count Reventlow, the celebrated submarine enthusiast and hater of America. The count is a pale, clean-shaven, youthful-looking man, whom one is surprised to see in civilian garb at the conference and not on board one of his beloved U-boats, putting his theories into practice in the German navy, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant commander. Usually, when not roused to action by the Foreign Office, this supposed confidant of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is remarkably silent and reserved, not associating with his less aristocratic colleagues, many of whom honestly doubt his sanity.

Bernhard Great Debater

The great debater of the conference is George Bernhard, manager of the great publishing firm of Ullstein Brothers and editors of the Vossische Zeitung. This clever young man from the first readily entered into the spirit of the conference as planned by the Kaiser's Government, and resolved to prove his ability to the powers that be, in the hope of one day becoming one of them. While apparently with great vigor defending the interests of the press, he has in reality invariably furthered the designs of Prussian autocracy, always placing his argumentative talents at its disposal at critical times. Bernhard's ambition to rise from the position of a miserable newspaper editor to a place in a Government department, with the coveted title of "Rat," has, however, so far been disappointed.

Reventlow is a fanatic, and Bernhard an utterly unscrupulous adventurer, but there are also men of character and honor among the members of the press conference. There is, for instance, Helmuth von Gerlach, editor of the Welt am Montag, who, in spite of his noble birth, is an apostle of democracy and seems destined to play an important part in the political evolution of Germany. He and his assistant, Hans Lauss, have both served various terms of imprisonment for political offenses in times of peace and have often seemed in imminent danger of arrest during the war. They and a few more kindred spirits have repeatedly tried to incite their colleagues to rebel against the Government's treatment of the press, but without success. The vast majority of German journalists are poor, subservient individuals, easily led, flattered and cowed by uniformed staff officers and titled diplomats.

"Leak" Causes Expulsion

Count Wedel caused a great crisis in the conference one day by declaring that the Foreign Office could not impart any really secret information to the journalists, because it would be known all over Berlin a few hours later. As a matter of fact, the famous "memorandum" of the German Navy Department proclaiming ruthless submarine warfare, which subsequently led to the sinking of the Sussex and President Wilson's ultimatum, was communicated to the press conference before publication and immediately came to the knowledge of some speculators at the Berlin Stock Exchange.

As a result of this indiscretion all the Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish journalists, who had until then been allowed to attend, were expelled from the conference. Only Germans are let into the secrets of the conference now, and Germany's allies are rigidly excluded. On this occasion it was also discovered that the delegate of the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger, a Krupp-owned paper, was in reality a Russian subject. But this "enemy alien" was not expelled, because he hailed from the Baltic provinces, which were even at that time already looked upon as German territory. This little scandal was, however, successfully used by the Government against the press as an argument to cow dissatisfied journalists craving real news.

Of all the Government officials at the conference, Count Wedel, of the Foreign Office, used to play upon the vanity and weakness of the Berlin journalists with the greatest virtuosity. At one time the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, Hakki Pasha, had been criticizing the policy of the German Government. His remarks had displeased the Foreign Office. At the next meeting of the press conference the Count, in his deceptively bluff and genial way, which concealed the most absolute contempt for journalists in general and the members of the conference in particular, confided Hakki Pasha's vagaries as a great State secret to the newspaper men present, adding that Hakki seemed to be a strange kind of Ambassador and that the Turkish Government would do well to recall him. That very same evening the turbaned Turk appeared at the Foreign Office in the Wilhelm Strasse, before Herr von Jagow, expostulating, remonstrating, promising amendment and denying any intention of offending the German Government. A journalist, bursting with importance, had rushed over to the Turkish embassy immediately after the press conference and told poor Hakki everything that had been said about him. Count Wedel, knowing his man, had hit upon this ingenious way of bringing the Turkish diplomat to his senses without the official intervention of the Foreign Office, which, of course, denied all knowledge of the Count's conversations with journalists.

Subdues the Journalists

To make matters worse, Count Wedel told the whole story at the next meeting of the conference, to the utter confusion of the press delegates, who were very subdued and submissive for a long time after, although they were at first very indignant that the Government had speculated on their habitual indiscretion in this manner.

Nevertheless, Count Wedel's method has since undoubtedly been repeatedly employed by the Kaiser's Government whose representatives at the press conference often impart information as a great secret which they desire to be widely known and talked about. Naturally, this kind of information is always false, especially when it is of a military character. In such cases the general staff hopes this doctored "news" may eventually reach the Entente authorities and lead them astray.

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It seems incredible, but in spite of this truly shameful treatment most of the journalists attending the press conference and the papers they represent gratefully accept the scraps of news the Government flings them from time to time, and, in return, obediently carry out all its directions. With the exception of a few extreme Agrarians of Count Reventlow's stamp and still fewer Socialists, like Helmuth von Gerlach, the German journalists write the articles the Government wants, attack or praise, hate or flatter, at the word of command from the general staff or the Foreign Office. It is impossible correctly to gauge the power the Kaiser exercises over the minds of his subjects or to read between the lines of a German newspaper without knowing how the press conference works. This institution is one more triumph of the extraordinary Prusslan talent for organization and subordination which the war has revealed.

The German press is in reality edited by the Kaiser and his acolytes, and the story of the press conference is the story of the German people.

THE CENTER OF MILITARIST POWER

The tower of the German Reichstag building, the source of the poisoned news supply which keeps the deluded people of the Central Powers in submission, is shown at the right of the photograph looming above the famous Brandenburger quadriga at the extreme western end of the famous avenue, Unter den Linden. The quadriga was brought to Paris by Napoleon, but later returned to the German capital after the downfall of the "Little Corporal."

CANADA QUICKLY RESPONDS TO CALL FOR MORE SHI

Orders Placed for 43 Steel and 46 Wooden Vessels Cost $64,000,000—Prime Minister Thanks United States

Ottawa, March 23.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, premier of the Dominion of Canada, gave some interesting details to the House of Commons in regard to the quick response that has been made by the Government to the call of the Allies for more ships. He said much has been done in the Dominion through the Imperial Government through the imperial munitions board. Orders have been placed by the imperial munitions board for forty-three steel ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 211,300, and forty-six wooden vessels, with a total tonnage of 128,400. The total value of these vessels is $64,500,000. Twelve shipyards are now working on orders from the imperial munitions board and their capacity is being brought up to approximately 250,000 tons a year.

Berths vacated by the completion of ships ordered by the munitions board will be utilized at once by the Dominion Government. Four cargo ships, with a total tonnage of 2[illegible] are to be completed and placed [illegible] commission this year. Next year, however, fifty steel ships are to construct[illegible] For the present year the Government has authorized by order in council an expenditure of $25,000,000 on shipbuilding.

The Prime Minister expressed his thanks to the United States Government for its action in providing that the Canadian Government might obtain in this country 80,000 tons of ship plates and angles to meet shipbuilding requirements for this year. These materials are to be supplied at the same prices at which they are supplied to the United States Government. The Prime Minister also told of the efforts being made by the Government to bring about the establishment of a mill for the rolling of steel ship plates and angles in Canada in order to supply requirements in 1919 and in succeeding years.

SENATE BANS RELEASE OF DRAFTEES OVER 31

May Have to Raise Limit to 45 Years, Says Senator Chamberlain

Washington, March 23.

The news that the Germans had broken through Britain's defenses on the west front roused the Senate today to demand for more vigorous prosecution of America's part in the war.

Resuming its clean-up of War Department bills the Senate took up the resolution for registration of all men who have become twenty-one since the 5th of last June.

Senator Hardwick, Georgia, a consistent opponent of the draft, sought to amend it to exempt all men who have reached the age of thirty-one since June 5. His own vote was the only one in favor of this proposal.

Hardwick said if Congress doesn't want to exempt men as they reach the age of thirty-one it should raise the age limit.

"We'll undoubtedly have to raise if reports we now hear are borne out," said Senator Chamberlain, "but this is not the time to do it. We may eventually need to take men beyond the age of thirty-one and we may have to go up to forty-five if the war lasts. But the thing to do now is to make available all the men we can by adding those who reach twenty-one."

"We ought to prepare as rapidly as possible to double our army," said Senator Hoke Smith. "Undoubtedly before we finish we will have to take in older men. We ought to double our ordnance supply, our powder supply—double everything—and then get behind it with a real punch."

The resolution, however, was laid aside and a number of minor bills passed, including providing commutation of quarters to officers in field service.

This gives them the same payment for quarters as has been made to men on duty in this country.

WOOL IMPORTS INCREASE FOR CURRENT YEAR

Receipts for Period Ended With January Show 187,963,620 Pounds

Washington, March 23.—Tremendous increases in the imports of wool during the current fiscal year ended with January are shown in the report just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, as compared with the corresponding periods of the fiscal years of 1916 and 1917.

Total imports this year amounted to 187,968,620 pounds valued at $94,685,576, as compared with 151,837,482 pounds valued at $48,648,372 for 1917 and 262,613,823 pounds valued at $66,692,627 in 1916. It will be seen that the quantity imported this year is far below that of 1916, while the value has increased greatly.

Of the grand total the greater part was in clothing wool, imports of that class during the seven months ended with January, 1918, being 146,303,429 pounds valued at $75,629,000, as compared with 113,099,448 pounds valued at $37,712,903 in 1917 and 182,202,339 pounds valued at $47,935,418 in 1916.

Reserve Militia Gets 45 Recruits

Recruiting for the new reserve militia at the armory, Forty-first street and Mantua avenue, Forty-first street and the last few days. Forty-five men were sworn in last night, the biggest day's work since the unit was formed. The unit will be known as Company F, First Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Militia. Captain Charles S. Townsend is in command.

British to Save Daylight

London, March 23.—Greenwich time will be advanced here one hour, beginning 2 a. m. Sunday. Great Britain will thus precede the United States by just one week in its "daylight-saving" program.

HEINZ EXTENDS TIME FOR FLOUR REPORTS

Those Who Have Failed to Make Returns Must Hurry, However

Howard Heinz, federal food administrator for Pennsylvania, today assured all householders who have more than thirty days' supply of wheat flour and have registered it that they need have no fear of prosecution as hoarders.

This statement was issued in response to many anxious inquiries received by the administration.

Those who have reported have shown their willingness to co-operate with the Government in tiding over the period of extreme flour shortage during the next few months. All such persons will be treated with every consideration and may rest assured that the food administration will not take steps to prosecute them for hoarding. In cases where the quantity of flour reported is very excessive the food administration may find it necessary to arrange a plan for redistribution.

Before the next wheat crop is harvested conditions may develop which may make it necessary to ask a neighborly sharing of the flour in some instances, and should this prove to be the food administration would use the information now in hand as to the amount and location of all flour so that this sharing, should it become necessary, would be made with the least inconvenience.

For the benefit of those persons who have, through misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the food administration order, failed to register the amount of flour on hand, it is advised that they may, by making immediate report in writing to their county food administrator, escape suspicion of hoarding, providing such report is made promptly with suitable explanation.

The public must understand that food administration orders are issued because of military necessity and it is expected that they will be promptly complied with.

A novel method of sugar conservation was brought to the attention of the food officials today by Frank Okie, of Ardmore. He has a family of seven. On each Monday morning the sugar bowl is filled with 294 teaspoonfuls of sugar. This allows each member of the family two spoonfuls at each meal. Each member of the family is a member of the home police force, and reports to the head of the house if excessive use of sugar is made.

GODSOL CASE CONTINUED

Washington, March 23.—Following the filing of a motion to dismiss the complaint on grounds of insufficient evidence, the case of Frank J. Godsol, accused of wrongfully accepting millions in commissions on French army orders for motortrucks, was continued until the afternoon of March 28. On that date United States Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt will hold the hearing on the motion to dismiss. The taking of evidence in the case will begin April 2.

According to district officials the indictment from France has not been filed.

Elkton Marriage Licenses

Elkton, Md., March 23.—The following couples were issued marriage licenses by the clerk of the court here today: Lea P. Mayner and Anna [illegible] Hawthorne, Philadelphia; Edward Smith and Rose J. Hanson, Philadelphia; George V. Haas and Audery [illegible] Hellings, Philadelphia; Louis Tantalo and Hilda Moore, Philadelphia; James T. Irwin and Laura V. Hoot, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Wooley, Jr., and [illegible] H. Thomas, Trenton, N. J.; Harold [illegible] Dikeman, Louisville, Ky., and Mae [illegible] nan, Philadelphia; Raymond R. Laxton, Chester, Pa., and Marguerite Green, Philadelphia.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

William H. Morrison, Indianapolis, Ind., and Anna Morris, Phoebus, Va., Bellevue-Stratford.
William H. Pruitt, Keystone Hotel, and Jane L. Spencer, Keystone Hotel.
William C. Westlake, U. S. navy, and Tacy R. Rice, Cheltenham.
William McKissick, 2333 S. Percy st., and Nellie McMullen, 2332 S. Percy st.
Morris Sandler, 822 N. 8th st., and Nettie Bogdansky, 880 N. 8th st.
John J. Metzler, 6836 Tulip st., and Margaret G. Pace, 6936 Tulip st.
William H. Rinehart, 2345 S. 16th st., and Amelia L. Sexton, 2615 S. Jessup st.
John Donahue, 1834 N. Darien st., and Isabella Hughes, 810 W. Berks st.
Morton A. Netter, 2240 N. Broad st., and Dorothy L. Goldsmith, 1710 N. 12th st.
Julius Bochmer, 4470 Germantown ave., and Minnie Berman, 1302 N. Franklin st.
Louis W. Wappler, 2727 N. 19th st., and Ida M. Barnes, 2211 N. Uber st.
Robert Van Patten, Pendleton, Ore., and Ruth Haertrich, 1534 N. 15th st.
Martin Sumertin, 513 N. 8th st., and Carrie Gemunden, 925 Parrish st.
John C. Farr, 5834 Trinity place, and Elizabeth M. Bell, 5522 Malcolm st.
Nathaniel Bundick, 1514 S. 22d st., and Katharine Lofuna, 1735 S. 16th st.
John W. Gledhill, Camp Dix, N. J., and Emilie M. Mickel, Shamokin, Pa.
Albert Berx, 2148 N. 7th st., and Wilhelmina A. Wolf, 2148 N. 7th st.
Richmond Gray, 2929 Alder st., and Ada Mumford, 1531 Montgomery ave.
Harry Deysher, 4445 N. 7th st., and Ione M. Heffelfinger, Wyncoming, Pa.
James S. Binn, 7921 Madison ave., and Lottie Carter, 621 Hutton st.
Harry Gallwitz, 2633 Jessup st., and Lena Hofnagel, 2414 Garnet st.
Thomas Timlin, 326 N. Edgewood st., and Margaret Moore, 536 S. Redfield st.
George H. Fradenberg, 3207 N. 2d st., and Laura Dansberry, 3207 N. 2d st.
Erwin H. Aurisch, 618 Callowhill st., and Louisa Zweigle, 414 E. Livingston st.
William F. Unordorf, Long Island, and Helen W. Plimpton, St. Davids.
Michael Pasonorella, Camp Meade, and Mable M. White, 833 N. Franklin st.
Leo W. Hackney, 2228 Watkins st., and Marie V. Hurley, 4848 Fairmount ave.
Thomas MacN. Gray, Wenonah, N. J., and Dorothy H. Morton, Merchantville, N. J.
William Allen, 1314 S. 29th st., and Ida Darcas, 1918 W. Berks st.
John H. Smith, 4442 N. Bancroft st., and Belle Brown, 1314 S. 29th st.
William Foster, 1825 S. 46th st., and Ces Westmoreland, 1823 S. 46th st.
Otto E. Lieser, 2628 Bridge st., and Ida A. Tatin, 2016½ Bridge st.
George Foy, Olney, Pa., and Ella Siemmer, 4441 N. Uber st.
Charles Kadz, 1314 Howard st., and Teresa Albrecht, 1328 N. Howard st.
Chester R. Parmer, Lansdale, and Ella P. Whitaker, New Hope.
Edwin R. Ashmore, 2412 Ridge ave., and Bessie Reeves, 1329 Seybert st.
Paul Schmeroff, 4141 Cambridge st., and Mollie Dworin, 2807 Gold st.
Samuel R. Shapiro, 2[illegible] Howard st., and [illegible]

MRS. ANN ELIZA HASTINGS

Hale and hearty, she will celebrate her 105th birthday this evening at the home of her son-in-law, Maurice Travilla, West Minor street, West Chester, by greeting many of her friends.

CAMDEN DETERMINED TO PUT THE LOAN OVER

Organizations Now Forming to Open Big Drive for Fund

Camden County is planning for the opening drive of the third Liberty Loan with a determination to "put the loan over," so far as the quota for the county is concerned. The arrangements now being made include the greatest organization of big business men that has ever assembled in the county. One of the opening events will be a big parade—that is, the committee hopes to make it a really big occasion—and it is only up to the co-operation of organizations of all kinds.

James J. Scott has been placed as chairman to organize this opening feature. All clubs and organizations can help materially in this demonstration by volunteering their aid.

Captain M. T. Ivins, Jr., of the Third Regiment Reserves, with the regimental band, was the first organization to volunteer, [illegible] yard band also has been tendered for the event, as well as other bands. An effort is being made to get a lot of troops from Camp Dix, but just how many will depend upon how many automobiles can be obtained to go to the camp and bring the boys to Camden. The railroads have not the cars to provide railroad transportation.

A squad of marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard has been arranged for, and many fraternal organizations and clubs are taking up the matter of turning out their full strength.

The committee in charge asks that every one take hold of the demonstration with the idea of making it really a big affair to show our boys in France that the folk at home are standing behind them.

To Pass Tax Rise to Tenants

Millville, N. J., March 23.—At a meeting of the Millville Property Owners' Association, which represents almost all of the largest dwelling landlords of the city, a resolution was passed notifying the voters that should the city be authorized to purchase a water plant for $135,000 at a referendum election on April 30 an increase in taxes or water rates would result in a proportionate increase in rentals.

Firie MacDonald

THE PRIMATE OF ENGLAND

CITY EAGER TO GREET ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

Anglican Churchman to Arrive This Afternoon—Will Speak Tonight

A royal welcome awaits the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, representing the Anglican Church, Archbishop of York and Primate of England, and noted orator, statesman and clergyman, who is expected to reach Philadelphia late this afternoon and who will speak tonight. During his stay in this city he will be the guest of Bishop Philip M. Rhinelander, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Archbishop Lang, arriving in the United States February 28, explained that the object of his visit is twofold: First, to help cement the ties of friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, and, second, to tell the people of the United States that England is determined to see this war through to a finish and is depending on this nation to throw its strength into the conflict for a decisive victory.

Both in honor of the visit of the distinguished churchman and to afford him the opportunity to accomplish these desires, the Episcopal Church authorities of this diocese have planned a series of religious and patriotic meetings so arranged as to afford the general public an opportunity to hear stirring messages.

Archbishop Lang is on his way to Washington, where he will call on President Wilson.

The visiting prelate will appear in public in Philadelphia this evening for the first time when he will address the Ohio Society of Philadelphia at its annual banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Mount Joy Man Killed in War

Lancaster, Pa., March 23.—Word has been received at Mt. Joy that Guy Culp, of that place, was killed some time ago in the Holy Land, near Jerusalem, fighting as a soldier in the British army. News of his death came in a letter from Lieutenant J. W. Parr, one of the dead man's officers, who speaks in high terms of him. The young man joined the British army in Canada in 1914.