IRISH SITUATION BELIEVED BETTER

London Awaits Result of Lord French's Appointment as Ruler

HOME RULE ADVOCATED

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 7.

New phases of the Irish situation are arousing considerable interest, and on the whole are believed to be making for betterment.

The selection of Lord French for the Lord Lieutenancy was a surprise, and London is anxiously awaiting news on how Ireland will take it. Its military flavor is offset by the appointment of Edward Shortt as chief secretary, the latter having voted against the application of conscription until home rule had been extended to Ireland.

The purely political developments of the situation are particularly interesting. Irish newspapers and one English paper, the Manchester Guardian, today printed a letter from Sir Horace Plunkett which is, broadly, a summons to the British Government to abandon its "twofold Irish policy of conscription and home rule." They cannot achieve both, says Plunkett, who proceeds to say:

"There is one and only one alternative to the disastrous policy upon which the cabinet has embarked, and that is to set up at once a responsible Government in Ireland. The report of the Irish convention has shown that it could do this with the support of a large body of Irish Nationalist and Unionist opinion.

"They should pass through Parliament without delay the necessary legislation as a war measure. The moment the bill is passed an Irish executive, broadly representative and composed of responsible men who would not shirk the burden of their brief authority, should be appointed and should have the task of setting up a Parliament as quickly as possible, of promoting voluntary recruiting and generally of carrying on.

"The Irish people, given their own instrument of government, would quickly show the world what is their real attitude to this war. It may then dawn upon Englishmen that we have in Ireland no problems except those they have made, not of malice prepense but through incapacity to understand us."

Coincidentally with Plunkett's letter there is published another from Harold Spender, a well-known Liberal journalist, who asks:

"Why delay to pass a new home rule bill? Have we not a home rule act already on the statute book which can be put into operation by the repeal of the suspensory act?? I put to those who have studied the proposals of the Irish convention, is there any difference between those proposals and the home rule act of 1914 sufficiently grave to justify the stress and strain of a new Parliamentary struggle?

"It is a light thing at this moment to revive all those dormant passions of race and religion? Is it fair to throw upon statesmen conducting this war the tremendous labors of so great a legislative undertaking or to occupy Parliament with a task so perilous and gigantic?

"Briefly drafting amendments required by the lapse of time, and financial adjustments necessitated by changes in Ireland, the home rule act could be put in force at once without any vital or essential alteration."

There is a strong strain of liberal feeling in favor of some such course. The new home rule bill which the Government is drafting is already surrounded by an atmosphere of suspicion. It has been publicly stated in the press that the new measure will satisfy neither the Irish Nationalists nor the English Liberals. The predominating influences in the cabinet in this matter are assumed to be Unionist rather than Liberal, and is believed that the Prime Minister has had to make concessions to his Unionist colleagues.

The Westminster Gazette believes that the two parties in the cabinet have come to a compromise between two policies which spoils both, and that if Lloyd George had been left to himself he would never have started out with a mixed policy of home rule and conscription.

The method by which the two measures have been handled from the Treasury bench, conscription being given precedence at first and then home rule being shoved forward, justified the theory of divided councils.

If the Irish question could be strictly confined within the limits of politics, the Prime Minister's political strategy, of which he himself has spoken in appreciative terms, might achieve success. There are, however, other factors which complicate the situation. Lord Dunraven, who was once a freeman of the City of Limerick, has had the honor withdrawn by a vote of the Municipal Council, because he approves conscription. The grounds on which Dunraven upholds conscription are summed up by himself in a few sentences.

"Many Irishmen," he says, "Do not see that the possibilities of the future for Ireland are bound up with the issue of the war. They do not realize that if Ireland is to gain herself in future she must sacrifice herself now. I think that the Irishman who takes the larger view, who, whilee protesting against conscription without the assent of an Irish parliament, accepts conscription as necessary for the successful conduct of a righteous war, will prove to be not necessarily the most fervent, but certainly the wisest and truest friend of his country."

FRENCH WOULD HAVE NO OPTIONAL OBEDIENCE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 7.

One of the most striking incidents in the career of the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland occurred in March, 1914, when he was chief of the Imperial General Staff. There had been in trouble in Ulster, and troops at the Curragh camp had been ordered to Belfast.

A great number of officers resigned, and General Paget, who was in command of the division stationed at Curragh, urged on the Government that officers who had family connections in Ulster should not be sent there with their regiments. The officers who resigned were ordered to rejoin their regiments, and General Gough, who had been involved in the affair, was reinstated without any condition except that he would do his duty as an officer.

General Paget came to London, and, following his visit, a pledge was given as to optional obedience, which General French, as chief of the Imperial staff, felt that he could not support, and therefore resigned. Colonel Seely, who was then Secretary for War, also went in his [illegible]

SINKS U-BOAT IN 3 SHOTS

American Steamship Makes Clean Hit at Second Try

Washington, May 7. — It took the American steamship Tidewater just three well-placed shots to dispose of an enemy submarine March 17, the Navy Department announced today.

The second shot, the vessel's commander reported, was a "clean hit" on the U-boat. "The captain, the chief engineer, myself and others of the crew were satisfied that it was effective," the commander reported.

UKRAINE SITUATION WORRIES GERMANS

Peasants Withhold Grain Crop—Peace Called Inconclusive

SITUATION PERPLEXING

Teutons Gaining Nothing Expected From Puppet Russian State

By HAROLD WILLIAMS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 7.

The Germans are worried about the Ukraine. They made peace with Ukraine, and the peace is inconclusive. They anticipated large food supplies from this granary of Russia, but the supplies are in the hands of the peasants, who refuse to give them up.

The puppet Government which under German protection made peace at Brest-Litovsk, and which was reinstated in Kiev by the German arms, has been unable to enforce the terms of the treaty. More than that, the German commander, General Eichhorn, has accused its members of conspiring to assassinate German officers and has had three of the Ministers arrested.

This Government was overthrown by what is described in German telegrams, which are our only sources of information, as an insurrection of peasants under the leadership of General Skoropauski.

All this news is extremely interesting and not wholly intelligible. The origins of Skoropauski's movements are obscure, and the important question is whether they are pro-German or anti-German.

The Germans themselves, judging by their press comments, are by no means certain on this point, although the Vice Chancellor stated in the Reichstag that the new Government had promised to observe the Brest-Litovsk treaty and the terms of the food agreement.

New Government Anti-German

From what I know of the personnel of the new government I should say it is distinctly anti-German and trying to make the best out of a very bad job. Skoropauski was the commander of the Chevalier Guards regiment in the Russian army and was an excellent fighting officer and a patriot, but wholly innocent of politics.

Vasilenko, the new Premier, is a cadet, a Federalist and a Russian patriot, entirely opposed to the permanent separation of the Ukraine from Russia. I spent an evening with him at his house in Kiev early in December. He is a gentle, amiable man in the late fifties, with a gray beard, a slight stoop, a quavering voice and the general appearance of a typical Russian "intelligent" of the old school.

Vasilenko did not strike me as possessing the qualities of a leader. I should imagine he was chosen as premier because of his conciliatory manner and breadth of view, which made him a useful mediator between the various groups; but the fact that the groups with which Vasilenko is most closely connected, the cadets and Ukrainian Federalists, have consented under the circumstances to form a government is very significant.

The groups are moderate in their national aspirations. They are firmly convinced of the necessity of union with Russia and in internal politics they are radicals and as such should in the long run command the support of the peasant proprietors, who form the bulk of the population of the Ukraine, and it is hardly in the nature of things that they sympathize permanently with extreme socialist schemes of the government that was deposed last week.

An Instructive Situation

If these groups decided under German occupation to form a government, it certainly was not with the object of furthering German schemes, but with the idea of undertaking a patriotic duty to reduce suffering, restore order and save what can be saved for the future.

The situation is very instructive for the Allies. The cadets have been the most consistently pro-Ally party in Russia. Shortly before I left Petrograd a few weeks ago, when the German troops were expected there, the cadet central committee indignantly rejected the suggestion that they should form a government under German protection. The cadets and the groups akin to them hate the Germans with an intense hatred and were hoping against hope that the Allies would give a sign, would declare a policy in regard to Russia that would give all patriotic Russians an opportunity to rally in support of the Allied cause.

But if the Allies wait until the Germans gain firm control over European Russia, will the Russian patriots continue to refuse to participate in the internal organization of Russia out of platonic affection for the Allies? Time passes. The changes in the Ukraine are by no means encouraging for the Germans, but at the same time they suggest a warning to the Allies.

Amsterdam, May 7.—It would appear from an account of events leading up to the assumption of power by General Skoropauski as hetman that the government instituted in the Ukraine in succession to the Rada Government is a virtual dictatorship by this descendant of an old hetman of the Cossack republic. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung describes the scene as follows:

"The entire comedy was staged on April 29 at Kiev, in the congress of Ukrainian peasants, who expressed their desire for a dictatorship. At this moment Skoropauski, attired in a Circassian uniform, entered a box in the hall, amid great enthusiasm. The general then walked to the stage, where, bowing his acknowledgment of the loud applause, he proclaimed himself hetman of the Ukraine in these words:

"'Only a strong government can help us. I shall rely upon your oath.'

"General Skoropauski afterward issued this manifesto:

"'The Ukrainian State arose, thanks to the powerful help of the Central Powers, which, loyal to their promises, will continue to fight for the security of the Ukraine.'

"The manifesto also dismissed all the ministers and re-established the right to private property."

UKRAINIA ALIENATED BY TEUTON METHODS

By ARTHUR RANSOME

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Moscow, May 7.

The Rada in Ukraine, that has been ousted found itself losing the support even of the better bourgeoisie. The anti-German feeling in Ukraine showed itself in the difficulties of collecting grain (even now Austria is unable to raise the bread allowance), in a thousand exploits of small bands of revolutionaries who sometimes were able even to seize and make away with whole trains of food already on the way to Germany, in an endless series of sporadic peasant risings, which made it unsafe for the Germans to move except in considerable companies, and in arrests by various associations of persons prominent in helping the Germans.

On April 26 General Eichhorn issued an order forbidding meetings, threatening the newspapers and promising offenders the justice of German courtmartial. This was too much, even for the subservient Rada, who was not consulted. April 28, during a sitting of the Rada after a stormy discussion of the incident, it was found that the Germans had surrounded the building and that nobody was allowed to leave it. A German lieutenant walked up to the Praesidium. German troops filed into the hall. The lieutenant shouted "Hands up" and "Sit still!" Then he called the names of certain ministers.

One answered and was immediately arrested. Reports agree that he was the War Minister, and was accused of being concerned in peasant risings.

A conference of landowners and rich peasants sitting in Kiev was summoned by a conservative peasant, Kovalenko, a member of the first Duma. This conference declared its sittings permanent, and turned out those of its elements with Left sympathies, who were instantly arrested by the Germans. This body is definitely reactionary. It is likely to meet even more hostility than the Rada among the poorer peasantry, and the working classes of the towns are necessarily against it.

The net result of all this is to confirm the anti-Germanism of the bulk of the Ukrainian population, and to insure that the population will look not to its own bourgeoisie for salvation, but to Russia. The Germans have camped in a hornet's net, and the more they seize the bigger will be the area of revolutionary discontent within Germany's military frontiers; the more troops they will have to use, the more unpopular they will become and the more certain the eventual unity of the Russian Ukrainian democracies.

UKRAINE CAN SUPPLY NO RATION INCREASE

Washington, May 7.

The food situation in Germany is more critical than it has been at any time.

If Germany seizes the grain supply of the Ukraine, the bread situation will continue as at present; otherwise conditions will go from the present bad to decidedly worse.

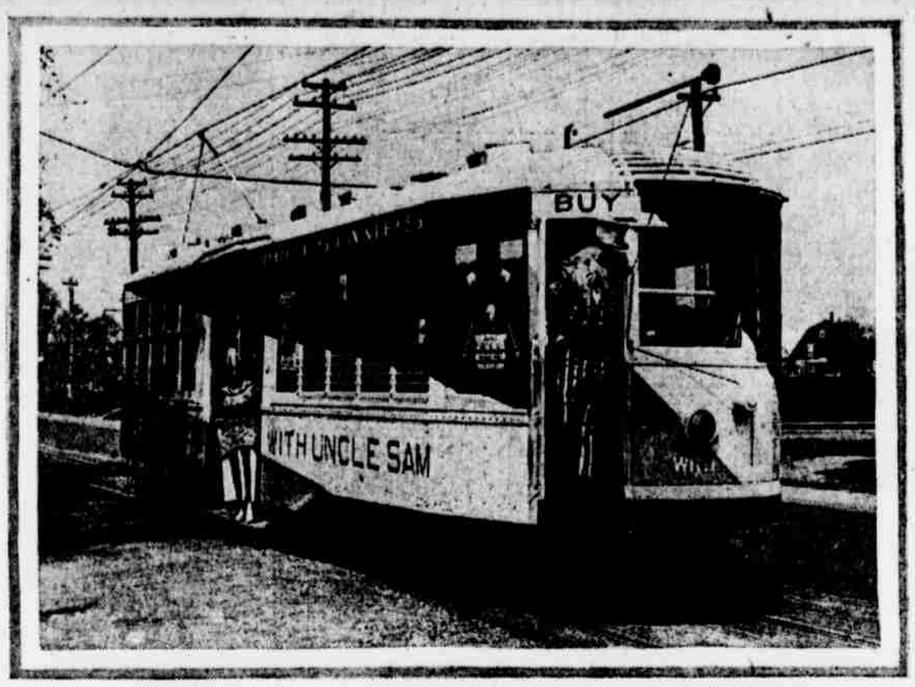
The seizure of the grain supply, the nutritional commission of the Reichstag admits, will not result in the increasing of rations.

These were the outstanding features of a dispatch received today by the State Department from an authoritative source, which was not revealed.

The dispatch said that the question of another reduction of meat rations in Germany is being considered. At present the allowance is 200 grams a week, and the contemplated reductions would be to 150 grams, or less than a quarter of a pound.

The Nutritional Minister was reported to have made it plain that the seizure of the grain of the Ukraine would not result in larger rations; but, to the contrary, would permit a continuation only of conditions as they now exist.

THRIFT STAMP CAMPAIGN SPEEDED UP AGAIN



International Film Service.

Now that the third Liberty Loan drive has ended in a blaze of glory, public attention is turned to the smaller but equally essential bonds, commonly known as thrift stamps. Over in New York a trolley car has been fitted out with thrift stamp slogans, with Uncle Sam and Miss Liberty as a crew. Its appearance on the streets of New York is calculated to speed up the thrift stamp campaign

Casualties Among American Troops

Washington, May 7.

One of the smallest casualty lists reported in several days was announced by the War Department today, only forty-one names being carried. Four men were killed in action, two died of wounds and one is missing in action. Five died of disease and one from other causes. Fifteen were severely wounded and thirteen slightly wounded.

Killed in Action

HERMAN BJORMHANG, corporal, Tofte, Minn.
OSCAR C. GRIFFITH, private, Gadsden, Ala.
MARCUS JONES, private, Minneapolis, Minn.
JULIUS F. MULLER, private, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

Died of Disease

EDMOND J. LAPORTE, lieutenant, Plainfield, N. J.
JAMES P. WHALEN, Jr., corporal; Mrs. Alice D. Whalen, Hartford, Conn.
CLAUDE HENDERSON, private, Hanna, Okla.
ANDY MARTIN LANG, private, Racine, Wis.
JOHN PEET, private, Holly Grove, La.

Died of Wounds

WILLIS BOOTHE, private, Hanson, Okla.
GIOVANNI CAVALLARI, private; Giacomo Formaggani, Torrington, Conn.

Died of Other Causes

MALCOLM CULLOM, private, Naborton, La.

Wounded Severely

CLARENCE A. BAUGHER, sergeant, Elkton, Va.
ORLANDO L. GRAHAM, corporal, Avon, Mass.
JAMES P. CUTTER, cook; Mrs. Mary Cutter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSEPH SCHUBERT, horseshoer, Ford City, Pa.
HOMAR B. JENKINS, private, Stanley, Va.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, private; Mrs. R. I. Kennedy, Portland, Ore.
JOHN E. MAXFIELD, private; Mrs. Lillie Maxfield, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HENRY MONACO, private; Alexander Monaco, New Rochelle, N. Y.
JACK W. O'CONNOR, private, Ross Cal.
CLARENCE ODELL, private; Mrs. Ella Odell, Spokane, Wash.
JOHN I. POTTER, private, Orient, N. Y.
THOMAS RODVANSKI, private; Frank Jauseke, Chicago, Ill.
LESLIE SEXTON, private, Huntsville, Tenn.
GEORGE C. UNDUTCH, private; Joseph Undutch, Baltimore.
MAURICE WALTERS, private; Mrs. Christina Walters, Detroit.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY

GEORGE R. KARDASENIC, corporal, Auburn, Pa.
EDGAR L. BUCHEN, musician, Decatur, Ill.
HARRY J. ROBINSON, cook, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Boston.
HERBERT A. CLARK, private, Sacramento, Calif.
CARLTON S. COONS, private, Elk Grove, Calif.
RAYMOND E. GWYNNE, private, Mentor, Ky.
BRITTON O. HARRISON, private, Greeneville, Tenn.
ADOLPH HIRSCH, private, Mrs. Minnie Hirsch, New York City.
CARL P. HOFFMAN, private, Oregon City, Ore.
CLARENCE C. KELLOGG, private, Decatur, Ill.
PATRICK J. LUBY, private; John McGlynn, 161 Washington avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.
ALEXANDER McTEAR, private, Wollaston, Mass.
WILLIAM J. PINKSTON, private, Christiana, Tenn.

Missing in Action

LOUIS R. ZIEGRA, private, Deep River, Conn.

AUSTRIAN CREWS IN TURMOIL

Utmost Severity Employed to Suppress Disturbances

Paris, May 7.—A dispatch from Zurich to the Echo de Paris says that there has been most serious trouble among crews of the Austrian navy. Among the men are Slavs and Italians.

The disturbances were suppressed with the utmost severity. Numerous changes in the high command followed.

Measures have been taken to increase the percentage of the German crews of the vessels.

HAVE 18,000,000 BONDS

McAdoo Expects $4,000,000,000 Total, as Printers Work Overtime

Washington, May 7.—Extra shifts of printers were set to work by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and it is planned to deliver all third Liberty bonds purchased within two weeks. About 18,000,000 bonds already have been printed and more than 10,000,000 have been distributed throughout the country by the Treasury.

Secretary McAdoo formally announced that, in accordance with the right reserved when he opened the third loan, he would make allotments of all subscriptions in full.

The total of subscriptions tabulated by the Treasury last night was nearly $3,500,000,000 and nearly a half billion more probably will be reported before the total is announced some time after next Monday.

HANG UP BOND SLACKER

Scrantonians Show Displeasure for Neighbor in Forcible Manner

Scranton, Pa., May 7.—Barney Walukus, aged thirty-three years, was tied hand and foot and left dangling from a thirty-foot telegraph pole in Dursya for several hours today. His neighbors thought this the best way to show their displeasure at Barney's refusal to buy a Liberty Bond; also for his making insulting remarks concerning the Red Cross. Walukus was badly frightened when friends finally brought him back to earth. He is the only employe on the Jefferson division of the Erie Railroad who refused to buy a bond.

SHIP INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Senate Committee Directs Probe of Submarine Corporation

Washington, May 7.—Investigation into the affairs of the Submarine Boat Corporation, Newark, N. J., now engaged in Government work, was ordered today by the Senate Commerce Committee. Hearings will open tomorrow morning.

The probe is a continuation of the general investigation into shipbuilding undertaken by the committee at the time of the Hog Island disclosures.

Cumberland Bible Society Meets

Carlisle, May 7.—Meeting in annual session, the Cumberland County Bible Society decided to put renewed effort in activity for a greater use of Bibles and Testaments, and to obtain the services of a special official to supervise education and distribution.

FRENCH LOOK TO U. S. TO KEEP ALLIES UNITED

Believe America, Firm for Victory, Will Strengthen Will to Win

KAISER SEEKS DISUNION

By CHARLES H. GRASTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, May 7.

During the lull in the great battle there has been much discussion in Paris of other factors second only in importance to men and guns. It is agreed that the Germans launched their offensive with a double objective. They hoped to break through. Failing that, they thought that the pressure of their onslaught would be great enough to find a weak spot in the Entente alliance and bring about its disintegration. In connection with the Hindenburg offensive the Germans started undermining movements of all kinds behind the lines, and one never knows when he is spreading German propaganda in repeating what he hears.

The impression prevails here that the Allies have stood the early shocks of battle satisfactorily, and that they should now be on guard against influences calculated to produce division among them. Germany has always reckoned their divisibility as one of her elements of strength, believing that if she could hold long enough the Entente alliance would be loosened by inherent separatist tendencies.

America Set Example

Paris takes the view that America early set the example of maintaining the principle of union when she stripped her navy of destroyers and dispatched them to Europe to fight the U-boats. It was urged then by some persons that Washington was making a big blunder in leaving New York and other seaboard cities unprotected against a German attack.

Later Germany attempted to divert the movement of American destroyers from Europe by spreading reports that German submarines would be sent to American waters. Such arguments appeal strongly to the parochial national spirit, but America refused to be fooled, and her solid destroyer strength became the backbone of the anti-submarine organization.

America's detachment from European relations and her consequent part of impartiality are the basis of the optimism now prevailing in France. The largest single element of this hopefulness is the unity achieved under Foch. If the Allies had a higgledepiggeldy management under three separate commands, French opinion, which is coldly mathematical and analytical, would take an opposite course.

Expect Us to Hold Allies in Line

French commentators, however, recognize the inevitable drift toward separatism, and it is only their faith in America's disinterestedness and horse sense that produces such confidence here. They believe that we are out to win and are not going to sacrifice success to sentimentalism, and that, being of that mind ourselves, we will see to it that our partners do not yield to the temptations which we resist.

To bring the discussion from the abstract to the concrete it is thought here that the Germans have been surprised at the Allies getting together and staying together on the question of Foch's command. They had hoped to have their battle won for them by allied dissensions, and going up against a great General clothed with full powers is not at all to their taste. As measures have been taken from time to time to enable Foch to handle all allied material and plan ahead into the summer months the Kaiser has shown an increasing reluctance to "hog" all the credit for the western offensive.

A Frenchman said to me today:

"France might have claimed the generalship on other grounds, but the selection of Foch was so clearly marked out by fitness that there was no getting away from it. The Allies were supremely fortunate to have such a man directly in the line of promotion and with the threads of management already in his hands. In France, where we apply military terms to all our thoughts of the war, we regard the Allied victory as turning on the quality of support given Foch by the Allied powers.

Depend on America for Unity

"Among European nations questions are rooted deep in centuries-old relationships which do not arise between them and America. We, therefore, depend on America to hold us all to those principles of military unity which our generalissimo represents and symbolizes. President Wilson helped put him there.

"The President, Secretary Baker, and Generals Pershing and Bliss have given him the strongest possible indorsement and support, and American man-power has been guaranteed him to administer the finishing stroke to the enemy."

UNA VITTORIA AEREA SUL GOLFO DI TRIESTE

Gli Aviatori Italiani Abbattono Tre Idroplani Austriaci Tornado Incolumi

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT No. 341
Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President,
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Roma, 7 maggio

Un comunicato ufficiale, pubblicato stamane dal Ministero della Guerra in Roma, annunzia una brillante azione compiuta sabato dagli aviatori italiani. Dal detto comunicato si rileva che una squadriglia di velivoli italiani effettuo' una incursione sul Golfo di Trieste, ove giunta fu affrontata dagli aviatori teutonici. Gli italiani accettarono combattimento e con abile manovra attaccarono le macchine avversarie riuscendo ad abbattere tre idroplani austriaci.

Tutte le macchine italiane tornarono incolumi alla loro base.

Notizie giunte dalla fronte di battaglia recano che i duelli di artiglieria continuano con alquanta violenza lungo tutte le linee, particolarmente sulla fronte del Trentino, sulle linee dell'altipiano di Asiago ed in generale tra il Brenta ed il Piave.

Una grande attivita' e' spiegata dalla pattuglie e dai riparti d'incursione italiani lungo le linee delle montagne e gli inglesi sono pure attivissimi nel settore di Asiago.

Varii scontri si sono verificati tra pattuglie e gli italiani riuscirono sempre a disperdere il nemico infliggendogli perdite e catturando prigionieri.

Un dispaccio da Londra annunzia che, secondo telegrammi cola' giunti, nei distretti sloveni in Austria una seria inquietudine aumenta giornalmente con grande rapidita'. Un sanguinoso conflitto e' avvenuto tra tedeschi e sloveni presso la stazione ferroviaria Windisch-Graetz, e ad esso parteciparono anche le donne slovene fortemente infuriate. Numerosi feriti, durante la mischia, furono ricoverati in un ospedale.

Altri conflitti tra tedeschi e sloveni sono avvenuti a St. Jean. Varie riunioni furono convocate dai deputati sloveni, allo scopo di propagare tra il popolo il sentimento in favore della separazione dall'Austria ed anche per aumentare il sentimento ostille contro i tedeschi. Gli oratori sollecitarono gli sloveni a liberarsi dal giogo tedesco, ed il presidente del Club Jugo-Slavo disse che tutti doveano combattere per la costituzione di uno Stato Jugo-Slavo indipendente.

Il Vice-Ammiraglio Thaon di Revel ha visitato Mr. M. Harvey Carroll, Console per gli Stati Uniti a Venezia, e gli ha espresso i sensi di gratitudine del popolo Italiano per l'opera prodigiosa spiegata dalla Croce Rossa Americana in Italia e specialmente a pro della popolazione di Venezia e del [illegible] terre italiane dal nemico.

LA BANCA FIGLI D'IT[illegible] PER IL LIBERTY L[illegible]

L'interessamento che gli italiani [illegible] Philadelphia hanno preso per il Li[illegible] Loan e' stata una delle gra[illegible] caratteristiche nella recente camp[illegible] in questa citta'.

Una notevole parte del lavoro e' d[illegible] to anche alla Sons Italy State Be[illegible] Philadelphia con sede propria al ca[illegible] della settima strada a Christian St[illegible]

Il "Third Federal Reserve Dis[illegible] quoto' la banca dei Figli d'Italia [illegible] la somma di $50,000, da raccogliersi [illegible] il Terzo Prestito della Liberta', e [illegible] ufficiali ed i direttori non furono [illegible] tenti di coprire la predetta quota [illegible] diedero a lavorare alacremente [illegible] maniera tale che alla mezzanotte [illegible] sabato la Banca aveva ricevuto 4[illegible] sottoscrizioni per l'ammontare di $[illegible] 000.

Mr. Roberto Lombardi, presiden[illegible] della Banca e vice-charmain della It[illegible] ian Division per il Liberty Loan, [illegible] soltanto pronunzio' varii discorsi [illegible] diversi comizi che si ebbero nella Colo[illegible] Italiana a pro del Prestito della Liber[illegible] ma presentemente assiste a raccogli[illegible] le sottoscrizioni negli uffici della Ba[illegible]

Si crede che, con addizionali sot[illegible] scrizioni che giornalmente continu[illegible] ad arrivare, il totale definitivo de[illegible] sottoscrizioni pervenute alla Banca [illegible] Figli D'Italia raggiunga la cifra d[illegible] $350,000.

Not Taken as Slackers

Chester, Pa., May 7. — Edward Mc-Namara and R. S. Muggridge, actors, who were arrested at a Chester theatre, charged with evading the draft, were exonerated in Philadelphia and discharged. By an error, the name of Ray King, manager of the show, was confounded with that of one of the defendants. Mr. King had no connection with the case.

Pineapples fresh from the plants—not from cans—have all the juice and flavor.

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A Special Sale of
Women's "Bontell" Jersey Suits

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22.50
Were Up to 39.50

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1115 Chestnut Street
Opposite Keith's Theatre
Greatest Value of the Season!
Trimmed Hats

Reduced From Our Own Stocks
$2.50
Former Prices Ranged From $5.00 to $12.50
165 Exclusive Creations
82 Hats—Formerly Priced $5.00
40 Hats—Formerly Priced $7.50
32 Hats—Formerly Priced $10.00
11 Hats—Formerly Priced $12.50
$2.50
A drastic reduction in price like this is most unusual—especially on creations that are bright and new and of Mawson & DeMany individuality.
Surely a greater saving on mid-summer millinery has

Baby Cariole
Ideal combination Crib, Play Pen and Bassinette. Makes baby safe indoors or outdoors. Nap time or night time. Protects from flies, dirt and injury. Moves without effort from room to room wherever mother's work or pleasure takes her; without disturbing the child. Saves unnecessary handling of baby, promotes health. Saves mothers foot steps and worry.
White enameled frame, steeped silver screen sides. Best quality Springs and Mattress. Rubber-tired wheels. Folds instantly to carry anywhere.
White Enamel
Carioles
Cribs
Bassinettes
Bath Tubs
Dressers
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