

IN EAST—GERMAN CONDITIONS TOLD IN EXCLUSIVE CABLES

BREAD QUOTA USES GERMANS

Complaints Follow Furnishing, Newspaper Comment Shows.

DREAM NOT REALIZED

Ukraine and Rumania Fail to Provide Cereals Expected. Harvest Still Distant

By GEORGE RENWICK

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Amsterdam, May 20.—The reduction of the bread ration in Germany calls forth a great deal of comment in the press. It is pointed out that the expectations with regard to supplies from Ukraine and Rumania are far from fulfilled. The quantity of cereals from Rumania appears to be a considerable amount, but the quality is poor, while the Berliner Tageblatt says that no more than 1852 tons have been received to date from Ukraine.

Two months ago between Germany and the new harvest, so that there are eight weeks ahead. General complaint is made that the reductions are not accompanied by an increase of the meat ration, as was done last year, and that the substitutes promised do not give full compensation.

The Berlin Vorwaerts asserts that the potato and bread rations are in such small quantities that the reduction becomes a great danger, all the more so because the physical and moral strength of the people for enduring hardships have declined, and they are less able to bear a reduction than last year or the year before.

Though some papers find relief in the fact that the potato ration is not to be reduced, Vorwaerts thinks it "incredible that the people of the great cities should go even Sunday to beg potatoes in the country and then smuggle them to their homes." Several papers assert that the profiteering has a good deal to do with the shortage.

The heated debate in Berlin is reduced from today.

A heated debate took place in the Berlin City Council on Friday regarding the potato ration. One speaker said the people had been abundantly deceived by promises, and the state of affairs was scandalous; people waited in lines all night and then got nothing, and many coal merchants had had no coal for a month.

PRISONERS FORCED TO WORK IN MINES

Cases of German Cruelty to War Captives Shown by Reports

London Times—Public Ledger Service

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Amsterdam, May 20.—Several fresh cases of German brutality toward prisoners have come to my notice. Work in German mines is widely known as one of the cruelest forms of torture practiced upon the unfortunate victims of German ferocity. Salt and coal mines are among the worst places where prisoners are forced to labor. One case reported to me is of a man reduced to a complete wreck, due to working in a mine called Kallwerk Prinz Adalbert. After two months his health was broken down, and being sick he applied to see a doctor and refused to descend into the mine until he was examined.

A German Feldwebel replied that if he did not go down he would be thrown down. The Feldwebel made him stand on the edge of the cage, placing a German soldier with fixed bayonet behind him, saying the layonet would be run through him if he persisted in refusing.

When pricked by the bayonet he screamed and did eight hours' work, and was subsequently punished for fourteen days in a cell on a diet of bread, water and soup and doing his daily eight hours' shift.

Friends Fail to Recognize Man

Eventually he broke down completely and was seen visiting a German civilian doctor. He was sent to Soltau, where the change in his appearance was such that his old friends there failed to recognize this human wreck as the fine healthy man he previously was known to be when well.

Another case is that of a Coldstream Guard forced to work in a zinc smelting factory, who, when broken down, two or three men who knew him before declared they were unable to recognize him as the same man he was being completely yellow, his back bent and he was very thin. A witness who reports this case had no hesitation in swearing that this man's death in a hospital two weeks later was due to brutal treatment to which he had been subjected.

Another case relates of the notorious Tenth army corps, under General von Haensch, of which so many edifying complaints have been made. Noncommissioned officers were taken to parade to Bohate, nineteen miles from Danabreck, where they were required to work and subjected to severe punishment for refusing to work, having to stand seven or eight hours a day at attention.

Dutch Bring Succor

Their parcels were withheld by the commandant, Feldwebel Lieutenant von Muller. The noncommissioned officers got in touch with a representative, but the commandant told them that the Dutch representative decided in favor of he would punish them for hours, standing at attention.

The Dutch representative came, and standing at attention was abolished. They were long and show various articles of their equipment from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. One day while it was raining they were made to parade outside the rain with their bedding, and it was left there until it knowingly was waterlogged. They were reduced to such a state of starvation that eventually they consented to work outside the mine to dig the ground for cultivation, the potatoes were planted.

While doing this work they received no pay. They were later put to cut potatoes. Daily the task being 34 feet by 45 feet, which subsequently was increased to 34 by 125 feet. They were reduced to such a state of starvation that they were forced to stand at attention from 1 to 6 p. m. in all weather. They were forced to do this the bitter weather of February, which meant that the commandant ordered the noncommissioned officers to complete their task.

U. S. SOLDIERS PLAY CARDS DURING LULL IN BATTLE



A quiet little game now and then is relished by the U.S. men. These American soldiers are already so accustomed to battle that they are able to play cards during a brief lull in the firing. A canvas folding cot makes an excellent table, and cigarettes and crackers make the luxury of the occasion complete.

U. S. ARMY WILL TAKE CHARGE OF OWN MAIL

Long Delays Cause War Department to Make Change

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1915, by New York Times Co.

With the American Army in France, May 20.—Results obtained by the United States Postoffice in the delivery of mail to soldiers of the American expeditionary force, which have been a course of constant complaint, have led to the taking over of the distribution and collection of American military mail in France by the War Department. To remedy conditions of the handling of mail, whereby Christmas packages are still being delivered, General Pershing has issued an order which places the handling of mail under the adjutant general.

There has been no other one thing to occasion so much dissatisfaction and discontent among American soldiers as the delay and failure to receive letters from home. I have heard the boys in the trenches say that all their spirits have left them when expected letters from home have failed to arrive. Letters frequently take four weeks between New York and forward units, and when the units are moving the time is much longer.

I received a letter yesterday from a unit twenty miles from here which was three weeks on the way. Because it takes only ten days for mail to get from New York to France, it is evident that the delay has been in the delivery of mail in France.

There has also been much complaint of lost mail. I have heard hundreds of complaints that souvenir packages sent to America never reached there. I have heard every one from generals to doughboys complain about the mail service.

Under the old plan the postoffice handled mail from America up to the division postoffice, where it was delivered by the military. Mail going to America was collected from division postoffices. Under the new plan of receiving mail will be taken over by the military when it reaches French ports, and mail going to America will be taken to the ports by the military. A statement issued says:

"Material improvement in the delivery of mail and express parcels to members of the American expeditionary force is hoped for as a result of the taking over of this service by the military authorities. Lieutenant Colonel Thornelike D. Howe has been placed in charge of the military postal express service. This department is to take over and expand on a large scale the motor dispatch service. The director of the service has been authorized to make his own regulations as to the size and weight of packages and to establish liaison with the Allied nations, as well as with the United States Postoffice."

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"When We Get Home" Kaiser's Men Warn

Amsterdam, May 20.—Letters from German soldiers, promising exciting times should suffrage reform be definitely wrecked, Count Spies, who recently in the Prussian House of Deputies, when advocating the shelving of the bill, referred to himself to be speaking in the name of those at the front, who are suffering from lack of food.

One letter says: "It is urgent importunities to say that the men in the trenches do not loathe the suffrage."

Others write: "Wait until we get home. We will see that we get our rights."

FOUR ENEMY PLANES DOWNED NEAR LONDON

Attack on Capital Attempted on Large Scale—Allies Bombard Cologne

London, May 20.

Four German airplanes were shot down last night during an attempted sky raid on a large scale against London and the southeastern coast. It is officially announced by the commandant of the home forces as follows:

"Four enemy airplanes that were raiding London and the southeastern coast were brought down. The raid was carried out on a large scale and numerous bombs were dropped. So far no details are known as to casualties and damage."

Six Allied aviators raided Cologne Saturday, dropping many bombs. Twenty-five persons were killed and forty-seven others were injured. Much damage was done in the center of Cologne, especially in the market place.

A statement issued by the War Office military when it reaches French ports, and mail going to America will be taken to the ports by the military. A statement issued says: "Material improvement in the delivery of mail and express parcels to members of the American expeditionary force is hoped for as a result of the taking over of this service by the military authorities."

PARIS STRIKE IS ENDED

Paris, May 20.—Leaders of the workers in the Paris districts and Premier Clemenceau have arrived at a complete understanding. At a meeting Saturday night at which the questions pending between the workers were discussed, the leaders promised the Premier they would leave without calling upon the munitions workers to resume work.

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CHINO-JAPANESE DEAL MEETS DISAGREEMENT

Pekin Insists on Limitation Period to Military Convention

LOAN NOT YET PAID

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1915, by New York Times Co.

Pekin, May 20.

The negotiations between China and Japan have not been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. It is understood that a hitch has occurred owing to Chinese insistence on a limited period for the military convention. The Japanese loan of \$20,000,000 has so far not been paid.

After the fall of Chang-Tai in western Hunan, the rebel threatened Chang Sha, but the remnants of the Government forces, together with reinforcements, assembled and defeated them. The rebels fled to the north, where they were expelled from that province. He has 20,000 troops. The rebel recruited from 20 China are not taken seriously.

The Government wishes to deal liberally with the southern parliamentarians, but is forced to fight the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of Peking.

Pekin, April 6 telegraph.—For several days it has been known here that Japan had addressed a further series of demands to China, but the series which characterized the twenty-one demands of 1915, and which again characterized the present demands, or objections, has not yet been submitted, but it is just possible that the terminology is not exactly accurate—has been presented to the Chinese Government, which would give the Japanese Government with authority in military and police affairs, and give them control over Chinese arsenals, dockyards, and iron mines, while according Japanese subjects rights and privileges in Mongolia.

The exact form which these demands take is not known at the present moment, but they cover a very wide field indeed. The original military agreement which it was sought to establish between the two countries has been considerably expanded. It is now understood that the Chinese expeditionary force to be sent into being in terms of the agreement to be entered into for the maintenance of the peace of the Far East is to be officered by Japanese. Moreover, a national police system for China is to be organized under the Japanese, while dockyards and arsenals are to be placed under Japanese supervision. Control of iron mines is also to be entrusted to the Japanese. Further facilities in Mongolia are also demanded.

The foregoing is thought to explain any attempt to indicate the nature and scope of the demand, or the desires of the Japanese Government in respect of China, as expressed at the present moment. It is not claimed that it is entirely correct, and details of part or all of it may be expected, but it may be accepted without hesitation that a document of serious portent to China has been submitted—not through the Washington channel, which is the recognized channel of diplomatic intercourse, but delivered personally to the President and the Premier, a procedure which recalls that adopted by Japan in 1915 when the twenty-one demands were presented and assiduously denied by the Japanese Legation and by the Japanese accredited representatives in all the great countries of the world.

Should these demands or objections be actually brought nearer by the Japanese Government, it is understood that a severe reaction of sympathy prevails in the North, which is reflected in several ways. The readiness which is felt in the new administration under the guidance of Premier Tuan Ching-shan is expected in the case of the notes of the two Government bodies, which now stand at 55, ten points higher than they were just before the capture of Yochow.

It is announced that military formations in a movable surgical unit, and to be attached to the American army. The importance of the measure can hardly be exaggerated, as the whole medical experience of the war goes to prove that mortality in the treatment of the wounded is the usual desideratum, which is admirably provided by the sanitary formations operating at the shortest possible distance behind the firing line.

Your correspondent has just visited an "autoclave," as the French call these units. Everything needed for a model operating hospital is transported on two trucks. The first contains a steam engine, which drives a dynamo for the radiocopy and electric plant and provides steam for an elaborate system of heating pipes. By an ingenious arrangement one side of the truck forms a sterilizing chamber in which six trays of instruments can be purified by superheated steam every half hour. The other truck carries radio apparatus and a portable barracks for operations, together with all appliances.

Six surgeons and doctors and thirty attendants and nurses form the staff. The former work in groups of three in shifts of eight hours each, which makes it possible to conduct operations continuously. In the recent battle of movement the unit was naturally unable to approach the line as closely as usual—on the Somme and in Champagne it was located in a big concrete dugout a few yards behind the first-line trenches—but, nevertheless, its extreme mobility permitted it to work to a point where a fixed hospital could not have reached.

Many patients were operated upon by the small staff in the four weeks from March 27 to April 29, and at first the pressure was so great that the personnel had only two or three hours sleep in three days. Many lives were saved.

For Renomination ON THE Republican Ballot Sixth District



SENATOR Owen B. Jenkins

During his term Senator Jenkins was sponsor for many remedial measures. He voted for the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Female Suffrage Referendum. Both the Child Labor law and the trolley legislation desired by the United Business Men's Association of Philadelphia had his very active support. He early advocated war preparedness. When the Germans sank the Lusitania he was the first to introduce in the Senate resolutions calling on the President to put the army, navy and coast defenses of the United States in the highest state of efficiency. Senator Jenkins was constant in attendance of Senate and committees. He had the distinction, accorded to few, of serving as Acting President pro tem. of the Senate. He wishes to be renominated, not as the agent of any class or faction, either social, political or sectarian, but, distinctly as the candidate of the people. He is pledged to the adoption of the National Prohibition Amendment and to votes for women. As an able lawyer and experienced legislator he merits popular support.

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