FRIGHT AIDS GRIP, SAYS PHYSICIAN

No Cause for So Much Alarm, Medical Man Contends

DEATH RATIO TOO HIGH

Declares Mortality Compared With Accurate Number of Cases Is Low

The actual mortality rate from influenza is only about one-half of 1 per cent, according to Dr. John W. Croskey, president of the West Philadelphia Medical Association, who, with other physicians of that locality, has begun an "anti-scare" campaign directed against the growing alarm caused by the epidemic.

Doctor Croskey, who is visiting surgeon at the Philadelphia General Hospital, declared today there is little cause for the widespread alarm existing in this city.

"Auto-suggestion has much to do with the present state of mind of the people of Philadelphia," he said. "While I don't say that auto-suggestion will cause influenza, or pneumonia, the power of auto-suggestion is pretty well established. It makes people of low vitality especially liable to disease.

Not Proper Death Percentage

"Physicians, overburdened with calls from influenza patients, are absolutely unable to report every case coming to their attention. What does that signify? It means that the reported cases are far below the actual number of cases, and then people, taking the reported death rate, compare it with the total of reported cases and jump to the conclusion that the disease is very deadly.

"Just the opposite is the truth. There are, I believe, thousands of unreported cases in this city. Compare those thousands with the reported death rate and it will be found, I am sure, that the actual mortality from influenza approximates one-half of 1 per cent.

"Taking every precaution of course is the wise thing to do. Doctor Krusen acted wisely in closing theatres, saloons and other places of public assemblage. But the public should be educated to the fact that the disease is not as deadly as many believe it to be.

"Terror Is Big Ally"

"Terror is a big ally of the influenza bacillus and if the public state of mind can be steered out of the channel of fright, a long long step will have been taken to conquer the epidemic."

Doctor Croskey's views were upheld by Dr. J. R. Brown, 4200 Chestnut street; Dr. William E. Hughes, 3945 Chestnut street, and other members of the West Philadelphia Medical Association.

Accurate figures are impossible because overworked physicians, making their rounds day and night, are unable to report every case under treatment.

The death report made yesterday showed that 171 persons succumbed to influenza in the preceding twenty-four hours, an increase of thirty-two deaths over Thursday. The duration of the ban laid on theatres, saloons, liquor establishments and every other place where the public was likely to gather, except stores and restaurants, will be determined, Doctor Krusen declared, by the number of deaths. When this city's death rate falls to the rate normal for this time of the year, the ban will be lifted, "and not before then," asserted the Director of Health and Charities with much emphasis.

Camden Saloons Closed

The Camden Board of Health last night closed all of Camden's 125 saloons. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths and new cases reported in Camden yesterday.

Drafted druggists who are stationed at nearby camps will be given furloughs and allowed to come to this city to help druggists overwhelmed with prescriptions. Word to that effect has been received from Washington by J. H. Barlow, secretary of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association.

Many industries here are affected by the epidemic. It is believed the disease will reach its peak by Monday at Cramp's shipyards. About 20 per cent of the force of Baldwin Locomotive Works are affected.

Postpone Conference

The epidemic has postponed a three-day conference of women in industry which was to have been held in the Bellevue-Stratford next Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The nurse situation here is acute. Calls for nurses in this city have been going unanswered for three days. Every nurses' directory here is being stormed with calls but the nurses are all engaged.

The two emergency hospitals established by Director Krusen, are at the Home for Indigent Poor, Holmesburg, known as Emergency Hospital No. 1, and the Methodist Temple, Fifth street above Spring Garden, designated Emergency Hospital No. 2.

One exception, that of business colleges, has been made to the general order closing schools in this city. The University of Pennsylvania and other institutions that are headquarters of the student army training corps were not affected by the closing edict.

Twenty students at the dental school of the University of Pennsylvania are believed to be affected with the disease. The dental school has been closed. Two fraternity houses are used to isolate the suspected cases, which are under the care of nurses of the University Hospital. There are eight cases of students in the hospital, and two are believed to be serious.

At Camp Meade yesterday thirty-three soldiers died of influenza, bringing the total deaths there up to 131. Six soldiers died at the base hospital at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

GRIP "LID" IN BOSTON; 175,000 CASES IN STATE

Boston, Oct. 5.—The Boston Board of Health in an effort to stop the spread of influenza issued an order last night closing from midnight Sunday until further notice all saloons, bowling alleys, pool rooms, billiard halls, slot machine parlors, soda fountains and auction rooms.

Governor McCall and the State emergency public health committee made a public request that church services be temporarily abandoned.

The death rate in Boston continues high. Reports for the last twenty-four hours showed 154 deaths from influenza and twenty-nine from pneumonia.

The epidemic is spreading rapidly in the western part of the State, but is being held in check in the eastern portion.

MEDICAL AID FOR GLOUCESTER

Washington Sends Physicians and Nurses for Grip Fight

The surgeon general's department today sent a squad of physicians and nurses from Washington to Gloucester to fight the influenza epidemic. More than 400 new cases have developed. Nine deaths from influenza occurred there during the night.

The public health service physicians and nurses are expected to arrive in Gloucester during the day.

Two of the deaths last night occurred in the temporary hospital established in the Gloucester fire headquarters. One was that of Edwin Scott, superintendent of the Second M. E. Sunday School. All Gloucester saloons have been closed.

The naval aviation headquarters at Gloucester reported fifty additional cases. Many workers at the New York shipyards and the Pusey & Jones shipyards are out.

There was a double funeral in Gloucester this morning. John M. Ryan, 846 Cumberland street, died Monday night from influenza, and his wife, Ellen, died Wednesday. Caskets for the two bodies did not arrive until two hours before the time set for the funeral.

GRIP HITS HOG ISLAND

Production Cut One-third by Epidemic, Schwab Says

Hog Island now has on hand its largest supply of steel. But production capacity at the big shipyard has been cut approximately one-third by the influenza epidemic, according to Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Reports showed no diminution in the virulence of the epidemic in its sweep through the great shipbuilding yards, including those at Chester as well as Hog Island. Yet it has not been necessary thus far to curtail work or close any department, and Mr. Schwab expressed complete confidence that as soon as the epidemic had spent itself the patriotism and co-operative spirit of thousands of workmen would show itself in increased efforts to wipe out the tonnage deficit which now exists.

DIE OF GRIP, LACKING DOCTOR

Coroner's Records Indicate Many Influenza Victims Unattended

That many persons have died of influenza or pneumonia without medical attendance is indicated by the record on the Coroner's blotter, which shows the unusual large number of seventy-one deaths since September 30.

These are cases of deaths by notices or in which no physician was in attendance. Many of the latter class are believed to have resulted from pneumonia supervening on influenza.

The Coroner's records by days are: September 30, 6; October 1, 29; October 2, 14; October 3, 11, and October 4, 19.

Few Grip Cases in Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, Oct. 5.—The superintendent of schools has announced that plans for opening the annual evening term next Monday have been abandoned. The night classes will not be started until after the State Health Department closing edict is declared off.

Mayor E. V. Babcock, speaking of Doctor Royer's closing order, said: "We have had our orders from the State Health Commissioner. While I believe that in view of the conditions here the order is too drastic, we propose to obey the command and enforce it to the letter."

Forty Deaths in Rhode Island

Providence, R. I., Oct. 5.—To combat the spread of Spanish influenza the board of aldermen ordered the closing of all public and parochial schools, theatres, moving picture houses, public dance halls, and prohibited public meetings for religious services, except that the churches may hold their regular weekly service one day of each week. Forty deaths and 2460 cases were reported in the State yesterday.

The revival services being conducted here by the Rev. William Sunday will be canceled, although, like the churches, the tabernacle will be allowed to hold Sunday services.

VICTIMS OF INFLUENZA SORROWFULLY BURIED

Friends at Funeral of Man and Wife and E. F. Bennis, Jr.

A group of sorrowful friends and relatives gathered at 1910 East Lehigh avenue today to attend the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Banholzer, victims of the influenza epidemic.

Mr. Banholzer, twenty-eight years old, died last Sunday afternoon. His funeral was set for Tuesday afternoon, but early that morning his young wife, who had contracted the disease while nursing him, died. The double funeral was held today at the Banholzer home. The Rev. J. C. McLaughlin, owing to the order closing all churches, celebrated mass in the home. A fourteen-months-old son survives the young couple.

At 641 East Chelten avenu, a squad of sailors said farwell to Edward F. Bennis, Jr., an influenza victim who died at the Wissahickon Naval Station, last Monday. Comrades at the Cape May station and Philadelphia Navy Yard sent floral tributes. One that was sent by Cape May sailors represented a ship.

Interment was in the Holy Sepulcher cemetery. The squad of bluejackets under command of Gunner's Mate James W. McKnight fired a farewell volley over the grave.

Grip Breaks Record of Deaths in City

Continued from Page One

hospitals jammed and new cases developing hourly, is straining every effort today in its battle, in common with many cities and camps, against influenza.

With all schools, churches, places of amusement and liquor establishments closed, it is believed that the disease, unaided by large public gatherings, will begin to wane from today onward.

Fifty thousand gauze masks have been received here for physicians, nurses and others fighting the epidemic.

Two emergency hospitals have been opened to provide beds for many now turned away from the regular hospitals.

All saloons closed at 7 o'clock last night after last-minute scenes that rivaled those in cities where prohibition laws were about to go into effect. But the saloon men are not accepting the closing order with good grace.

Saloon Men to Protest

A committee of protest has been formed by the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. The committee will call today on Dr. B. Franklin Royer, acting State commissioner of health at Harrisburg, and present to him "facts which may have escaped his notice."

One of these facts, according to Neil Bonner, president of the retailers' association, is the prime necessity for liquor among influenza patients.

"With all the saloons closed," declared Mr. Bonner today, "drug stores in this city will have to add bartenders to their regular staffs. Sick people are entitled to whisky and I advised retailers yesterday to sell half-pint flasks to any one who convinced the retailer the liquor was needed for a sick person. Of course the sales had to be made before 7 o'clock last night. Colonel Hatch couldn't object to that.

Hints Druggists Profiteer

"As the situation now is, what is to prevent druggists from profiteering with liquor. They are getting hundreds of prescriptions calling for spirits of turpentine and they charge fifty cents or a dollar for one or two ounces of it. Why during the epidemic of 1889, whisky and medicine was the principal remedy for influenza.

"Influenza cases in this city are estimated between 30,000 and 50,000.

EDDYSTONE SHORT 1,000,000 RIFLES

Lack of Housing Delays Program at Great Plant

NEEDS 1000 MORE MEN

Major Garrett, Assistant Manager, Tells House Committee of Scarcity of Workers

Experts Tell How Lack of Housing Delays War

"Living conditions at Eddystone, near Philadelphia, are so frightful that we are 1,000,000 rifles behind at what is the largest rifle plant in the entire world."—*Major Hayden Aymes, chief of the small arms division of the War Department.*

"War material must be delivered to the American forces in full measure by next spring and must be kept at the highest rate of production next summer. To effect this the country must be kept running at full capacity by the end of this winter; $194,607,000 is urgently needed as a minimum lump sum to provide war workers with adequate and proper housing facilities."—*Otto M. Eidlitz, director of the bureau of housing of the Department of Labor.*

"We cannot get labor without housing, and the right kind of housing."—*Richard S. Childs, War Department housing expert.*

"Our plant has the capacity to turn out more rifles than any other rifle plant in the world, but we simply cannot speed up our production because we cannot get enough workers and cannot hold them when we get them, because of inadequate housing conditions."—*W. A. Garrett, assistant general manager of the Eddystone rifle plant.*

The Eddystone rifle plant, largest in the world, is 1,000,000 rifles behind its program because of the lack of housing for war workers.

These figures were made public today as the testimony of Major W. A. Garrett, assistant manager of the Eddystone plant, and Major Hayden Aymes, chief of the small arms division of the War Department, given a week ago before the House Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, in Washington.

In making public their testimony, Chairman Clark, of the committee, announced that next Tuesday he would report to the House a bill embodying estimates aggregating $194,607,000 for housing for the next six months.

Major Garrett said today that the Eddystone plant had been unable to hold its workers because they could get good housing facilities by working for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and that they were leaving the rifle plant to work in the shipyards.

Nation's Principal Plant

"This is our principal rifle plant," Major Aymes informed the committee in speaking of the Eddystone plant. "There we are producing five thousand rifles a day whereas we should be producing 5500 a day. There we are short 1000 men owing to the living or housing conditions. This doesn't mean that anybody has to go without a rifle, for we contemplate overtaking our entire rifle program in the spring of 1919, but we ought to have 1,000,000 more rifles than we have got."

Major Aymes said that at Eddystone the present output of the principal type of cartridges was far below what the cartridge plant there was provided for simply because the housing conditions were so bad that workmen refused to remain. He estimated that houses were needed at Eddystone for 2100 persons.

"Those living there now are living in a very disadvantageous manner," he added. "We have exhausted all present resources to get them proper housing conditions. We are losing 1000 workers a month because of the conditions existing there."

Inadequate Facilities

Otto M. Eidlitz, director of the bureau of housing of the Department of Labor, told Clark's committee that adequate and proper facilities for those engaged in such manufacturing must be completed and ready for occupancy six months from now, whether they be temporary or permanent. He estimated the $194,697,000 asked for as the "minimum lump sum" urgently needed to provide war workers with housing commensurate with the American war program.

Major Garrett not only corroborated what Major Ames said, but declared: "Our plant has the capacity to turn out more rifles than any other rifle plant in the world, but we simply cannot speed up our production because we cannot get enough workers and cannot hold them when we get them, because of inadequate housing conditions not only in Eddystone, but in Chester and Philadelphia, which cities are near Eddystone."

"When our workers first come," Major Garrett said, "they come alone. When they bring their wives and families there is no place for them to live, and so they leave. We lost 60 per cent in that way."

Major William P. Jeffrey, of the plant section of the War Department, said that the "capacity of the country's rifle plants will have to be speeded up or new plants must be built; housing simply must be provided for if we are to get adequate rifle production and save the enormous cost of construction of new plants."

PEACE SESSION AT VERSAILLES

French Want Meeting Where German Empire Got Start

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Oct. 5.—The Austrian request for the use of one of the Hague palaces for a peace conference has caused much amusement in Paris, where the very idea that the Congress which will settle Germany's future status in the world can be held in any neutral country is scouted by all classes.

One of the dearest wishes of the French nation is that the peace Congress shall take place at Versailles, where, in 1871, in the salons of the French kings, the insolent empire of the Kaiser was founded and where, as Louis Forest expresses it in the Matin this morning, "it is only symbolically fitting that the German empire should come to its end." As Forest recognizes, "it is no doubt premature to think of these details, but it is never permature to lay out one's program and know what one wants."

ON PHILADELPHIA'S ROLL OF HONOR

STEPHEN W. STEEL, Wounded··· LEROY DUGAN, Wounded··· STEPHEN FAUST, Wounded··· Lieut. FRANK LYNCH, Gassed & Wounded···

REVEILLE AT DIX NOW AN HOUR LATER

Winter Schedule in Effect. Camp Hears From 59th Pioneers in England

Camp Dix, Oct. 5.

Reveille sounds sweeter to the men these mornings, for it is blown an hour later. The winter schedule has gone into effect and the men do not have to arise until 6:45 and have breakfast at 7:15. Dinner and supper are at the usual hours and taps sound at 10 p. m. On Sundays and holidays reveille is sounded at 7:15 a. m., and in the future the stated instruction calls will be omitted on Saturday afternoons so that the men will have more time for recreation.

From an officer, who has just returned from England it has been learned that the Fifty-ninth Pioneers, Delaware unit, who completed their training here after coming up from Anniston, and left Dix a few months ago, arrived in England on their way to the battlefronts. He reported that the men were all well and in high spirits.

Among the brigadier generals nominated by President Wilson to be advanced to major generals during the period of the war appears the name of Brigadier General Mark L. Hersey, who commanded a brigade in the Seventy-eighth Division and went overseas with that unit last spring.

Eighteen lieutenants of the medical corps have reported here at the direction of the War Department and have been assigned to the base hospital for temporary duty.

Sixteen track meets are being held this afternoon in various parts of the camp under the direction of the officers of the 811th Regiment and the different battalions of the depot brigade.

Announcement has been made to unit commanders that no more applications are to be received for the signal corps officers' training school. No new school will be started until about January.

Promoted from adjutant of the 153d Depot Brigade to the rank of lieutenant colonel, Major J. L. Benedict, F. A., has been ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., reporting to the director of operations in the chief of staff's office.

MISFITTING UNIFORM BANISHED AT MEADE

New Equipment System Arrays Rookie Like Real Soldier in Few Minutes

Special Dispatch to the Evening Public Ledger

Camp Meade, Md., Oct. 5.

Every man who enters this cantonment in the future as a member of the United States army will be fitted out like a real soldier within a few hours after his arrival. His hat, shoes, leggings, breeches and blouse will fit him to a nicety. The finest tailored suit which he used to sport at home will have nothing on his suit of khaki and olive-drab which will be issued to him at this cantonment.

There has been inaugurated by the quartermaster general's department at this cantonment a system of uniforming and equipping the men that is the last word in efficiency, saving of time, worry, money and labor.

A demonstration of this system was given here today when several hundred rookies were sent to the equipping headquarters and uniformed as soldiers. These men went in the door on one side of a big warehouse as plain civilians. They came out on the other side within a few minutes arrayed as soldiers.

As soon as the rookies entered the warehouse they were handed barracks bags, in which they were told to place their civilian clothes. In this bag they found a bar of soap, a towel, comb, hairbrush and toothbrush. When the rookie had stripped he was told to mount a stand where his foot measurements were taken. Then he was placed upon another stand and his bodily measurements and his head measurements taken. The records of these measurements were sent along to soldiers who had charge of distribution of the various articles of wearing apparel.

The newcomer first got his new underclothes, then his breeches, his shirts, blouses, leggings, shoes and hats, all in order. Every article handed out to the soldier was strictly according to his measurements.

Before he left the warehouse the rookie had to prove that every article he had received fitted him perfectly. Next he signed a receipt. Then he was passed out a finished product. A moving picture man from the signal corps took a picture of the rookie going in the warehouse a civilian and leaving the warehouse a soldier.

OLD THIRD REGIMENT OF YANKS ARE CALLED THE FIGHTING DEVILS

Continued from Page One

section shortly after the United States declared war on Germany and earned his commission in the fall of last year. He had been in France for nearly eleven months and had seen much active service. An official telegram from the War Department informed his family of his gallant death.

PRIVATE PRESTON WRIGHT was killed in action September 2, according to official notification from the War Department, received today by his brother, Raymond D. D. Wright, of East Walnut lane, Germantown. Private Wright lived in Germantown until three years ago, when he moved to Portland, Ore.

Private Wright was the son of Lieutenant Commander R. K. Wright, now on duty in the United States navy. He was twenty-four years old.

He was born and reared in Philadelphia, and attended Chestnut Hill Academy and the Germantown High School. He enlisted in Portland, Ore., and went to France last November with the Sunset Division.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT H. GAMBLE, killed in action, was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert G. Gamble, of Haverford, and was a noted all-round athlete. He was a fine hockey player, was a star at soccer football, and one of the best cricket players on the Main Line. He was a member of the Merion Cricket Club.

Lieutenant Gamble was educated at the Haverford School, Andover Academy and Yale University. He earned his commission as second lieutenant of infantry at the Fort Oglethorpe training camp in the summer of 1917 and had been in France since April of this year with Eleventh United States Infantry.

LIEUTENANT FRANK L. LYNCH, officially reported wounded, was first gassed, then wounded by shrapnel, according to a letter received by his family, who live at 2305 Catharine street. "I turned black all over and lost my voice for five days," he said, "after the gas got me. I stuck it out until I couldn't give orders any more, then went to the rear.

"Philadelphia should be proud of the good old Third Regiment (now the 110th Infantry). Those boys fought like devils. My captain was down and I was in command until I had to give up. I tried to get my boys to take cover and save them as much as possible, but the hard-headed chumps kept rushing the hoches until they actually got in the way of our own guns. Our artillery had to stop for a while until things were straightened out for fear of killing my men, for the doughboys were so mixed up with the Dutchmen the shells would have hit both.

Nothing can stop a bunch like that when they get fighting mad, and Fritz is fast finding this out. Maybe those groundhogs of ours don't like to crawl out of their trench burrows and get to grips with Heinie."

Lieutenant Lynch joined the Third Regiment, N. G. P., nine years ago. He served through the Mexican border campaign and came back a sergeant. Afted doing guard duty through the State he was sent to Camp Hancock for final training, and was one of those picked to attend the officers' training camp at Fort Merritt. He won his commission there and went overseas in May of this year.

"I expect to be back at the front soon," he said in his last letter, "and I hope I don't run into any more of this gas. All of us would rather face bullets, bayonets or shells than mustard gas. The German morale is cracking," he added, "and most of the prisoners seem very glad to be captured." Lieutenant Lynch is married and has one child.

SERGEANT ALFRED VOLPE, prisoner, has been officially reported missing and later officially reported killed in action. Today his brother, Angelo Volpe, of 1521 McKean street, received a postal card from Sergeant Volpe, which had been sent by way of Geneva, Switzerland, stating that he was in a German prison camp, but was getting along as well as could be expected. The name of the camp where Sergeant Volpe is confined is not stated on the postcard.

Sergeant Volpe was drafted in October of 1917 and sent first to Camp Meade, then to Camp Greene, N. C., where he was transferred to the 28th Infantry. He proved quick in learning his duties and in mastering the manual of drill, was soon promoted to be a corporal and shortly afterward made a sergeant. His unit went to France in April of this year.

PRIVATE JAMES ELWOOD THOMPSON, wounded, has been in a base hospital since the capture of Chateau-Thierry by the American forces in July. His condition was serious, but he is reported to be improving now and to have been sent to a convalescent camp. His parents live at 2037 Bitteinhouse street.

PRIVATE STEPHEN GIRARD FAUST, wounded, was first reported missing, but a letter from a comrade, Private Edward Baker, of Fifty-second street and Haverford avenue, states that Faust is in a base hospital recovering from a severe wound. The young soldier is a member of the Sixth Infantry, having enlisted in the old Third Regiment, N. G. P., in June of 1916, and having served through the Mexican border campaign and done guard duty in the western part of the State. In his last letter he described the effective fashion in which the Americans stopped the German drive at the Marne, and adds that he came through that terrific struggle without a scratch.

SERGEANT SOL FRANKEL, officially reported missing, was a member of a New York regiment, though his home was in this city. He had been working in New York for some years and when the draft law went into effect he registered there and was one of the first to be inducted into the army. He was trained at Camp Upton and went overseas in March of this year.

The telegram from the War Department stating that he had been missing since the latter part of August reached the home of his father, Adolph Frankel, southeast corner of Seventh and Wolf streets, a week ago but was kept from the father by his nineteen-year-old daughter, Jennie. The elder Frankel has not been well for some time and she feared the effect of the news on him.

Each day he has scanned the official casualty lists in the newspapers and has sighed with relief when he failed to find his son's name on them. This morning his daughter broke the news to him and he was prostrated with grief. The fact that his boy was missing not dead, however, was pointed out to him and he was encouraged with the thought that the young soldier was probably a prisoner in Germany, and would come back to him after the war is over.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM F. GUILFOYLE officially reported today to have died of disease, was unofficially reported on September 25 as having died as a result of gas poisoning. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Guilfoyle, 4108 Baltimore avenue, are puzzled and have written to friends in France to try and learn the real fate of their son.

Captain Guilfoyle was formerly an instructor in surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and was attached to the medical corps of the 111th Infantry. Prior to the war he was a lieutenant in the medical corps of the old Sixth Regiment and was transferred to the 111th along with all the rest of the rank and file of the old Sixth at Camp Hancock last fall.

The family believe that he was gassed sometime during the July offensive as the last letter they received from him was written on July 15, the day the German drive across the Marne started.

Captain Guilfoyle was a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1905. He was unmarried and practiced medicine in West Philadelphia for a number of years. He was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa and Acca fraternities, of the Overbrook Golf Club and was also a thirty-second degree Mason.

GRIP KILLS WYNCOTE SOLDIER

Corporal Hubbard Had Journeyed 5000 Miles to Enlist

After making the long journey home from Japan to enlist in the service of his country, Corporal Charles Pitcher Hubbard, of Wyncote, Pa., attached to Company I, engineer officers' training school at Camp Humphreys, Va., died last Monday from an attack of influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He was twenty-six years old.

Corporal Hubbard left Japan last July, where he was in the service of the American Trading Company, to answer the call to the colors and joined the engineer corps in August as a private. A month later he was promoted to corporal and assigned to Camp Humphreys, Va. He was a man of fine physique, but one of the first in camp to succumb to the epidemic. He was buried with military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery.

MOTORCAR GROUP NEARLY OVER TOP

Motion Pictures and Storage Warehouses Help Set Loan Record

TIRE MEN REACH QUOTA

Automobiles and Trucks Sell $810,950 Toward Their Allotment of $1,000,000

Group three of the industrial committee on the Liberty Loan campaign, composed mainly of the automobile and allied industries, made a record for itself during the first week of the campaign, ending Friday night, with $1,878,800 of its $2,000,000 sold.

Of that sum, the automobiles and trucks had raised $810,950 of their $1,000,000 allotment, with an excellent chance of going over the top before tonight.

The tire group was the first to go over the top in the industrial group, with $124,000 to its credit as against an allotment of $100,000, and with still some of the big companies to hear from.

Accessories Group

Automobile accessories, which is a very large numerical group and difficult to cover completely, had reported in $168,000.

The moving picture division had a total of $107,000 of its $200,000 allotment.

Other industries included in group three are: Optometrists, opticians, photograph supplies, teamsters, expressmen, warehouses and undertakers, all of which were working industriously and making very creditable headway, giving every indication that group three would far exceed its allotment of $2,000,000.

During the week so the automobile group the Ford Motor Company came through with subscriptions of $120,000, in addition to $7500 from employes, and other large subscriptions from dealers in this city. Swain Hickman & Co., with its employes subscribed $20,000, and The Kelly Springfield Tire Company $40,000. Others also contributed large amounts.

Other Subscriptions

The employes of the Atwater Kent Company made the remarkable showing of $56,250 from 450 men, in addition to the company's subscription of $20,000. The Hess-Bright Company subscribed $100,000, and the employes $58,700. The Philadelphia Warehouse Company was also a big subscriber with $53,000.

The list of subscribers to $5000 and over included the following concerns:

AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

R. E. Hoffman	45,000
Stoddard-Dayton Company	30,000
Fanning Mathis Company	25,000
Overland-Harner Company	35,000
do employes	10,000
Autocar Company	200,000
Herbert Brothers	10,000
do employes	4,000
Gomer-Schwartz Company	30,000
Auto Sales Corporation	100,000
L. S. Bowers Company	15,000
The White Company	15,000
do employes	16,500
Buick Company	25,000
Roman Auto Company	20,000
Four-Wheel Company	35,000
Chevrolet Motor Company	15,000
Ford Motor Company	120,000
do employes	25,000
Hurley Motor Company	10,000
Locomobile Company	10,000
Oldsmobile Company	6,000
Studebaker Corporation	10,000
Swain-Hickman Company	26,150
do employes	3,850
Sweeten Auto Company	26,150
Alvin A. Swansen Company	7,000

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Akron Tire Company of Philadelphia	5,000
Ajax Rubber Company	5,000
Kelly-Springfield Tire Company	40,000
Swanson Tire Company	50,000
Philadelphia Motor Tire Company	5,000

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

Atwater Kent Manufacturing Company	20,000
do employes	56,250
Electric Tachometer Company	10,500
J. H. McCullough & Son	10,000
Hess-Bright Company	100,000
do employes	58,700
William & Harvey Rowland Company employes	6,400
Stewart Company	5,000
Wright Roller Bearing Company and employes	6,250

MERCHANDISE AND STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Philadelphia Warehouse Company	50,000
Thomas Warehouse Company	10,000
Pennsylvania Cold Storage Company	10,000

WAGON AND BODY BUILDERS

H. Kaiser & Co. and employes	8,400

MOTION PICTURES AND FILMS

Alhambra Theatre	5,000
Broadway Theatre	5,000
Cecelia Amusement Company	5,000
Central Market Street Company	25,000
Cross Keys Theatre	10,000
Advance Amusement Company	7,500
Peerless Exchange	5,000
Stanley Theatre	12,500
Stanley Booking Company	25,000

Many companies will swell their totals when the full returns for employes' subscriptions are turned in, these being the most difficult to secure in a limited time.

Uncle Sam Needs Overcoats

The clothing and equipage division of the quartermaster's department is now seeking overcoats for officers. Stocks already on hand among clothiers and retailers are wanted.

PRAYERS AGAINST GRIP AND FOR LOAN PROPOSED

Governor Passmore, of Third Reserve Bank, Calls on People to Offer Petitions From Homes, Since Churches Will Be Closed—Outdoor Masses

Tomorrow has been designated a day of prayer for the fourth Liberty Loan and for relief from the influenza epidemic, even though the churches of the city will be closed because of the epidemic.

E. Pusey Passmore, Governor of the Third Federal Reserve Bank, speaking for the Liberty Loan committee, has issued a call to all families to assemble in their homes between 10 and 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to offer up a petition for the success of the campaign, so greatly hampered by the epidemic.

Masses will be held tomorrow morning in front of St. Francis de Sales' Catholic Church, Forty-seventh street and Springfield avenue. The hours will be 7:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m.

The Rev. Dr. John Grant Newman, pastor of Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church, has issued an appeal to all to pray not only for relief from the epidemic and for the fourth Liberty Loan, but for speedy victory for America and her allies in Europe.

Governor Passmore's call for prayer follows:

Make tomorrow a day of prayer in the homes for the success of the fourth Liberty Loan.

The churches will not be open for services for the first time in many years.

No nation, cause or individual can afford to overlook the need of help from above, even for a single day.

Tomorrow, although deprived of the inestimable benefit of public divine worship, we can turn the occasion to the great gain of our Government by making our family services apply directly to the fight we are making under disadvantages to raise money to support our gallant boys fighting at the front.

I would suggest that each family, between the hours of 10 and 11 tomorrow morning, assemble and devote that time to united prayer for our cause.

Surely these prayers, going up simultaneously from hundreds of thousands of homes, from persons of all denominations, will reach the Throne of the Most High and secure the response we are so sorely in need of.

I especially hope that the ministers of all denominations will subscribe to this thought and urge their people to follow the course here suggested.

VENIZELOS THANKS FRANCE

Premier Expresses Gratitude of Greece for Help in Macedonia

Paris, Oct. 5.—Premier Venizelos, of Greece, has telegraphed Premier Clemenceau expressing the admiration and gratitude of Greece for the help given by the French in the recent fighting in Macedonia. The sacrifices made by the Allied soldiers, he said, attest the solidarity of the great and small nations, all hungering for liberty "which is the precious pledge of the future peace."

In reply, M. Clemenceau said he thanked regenerated and reconstituted Greece for aiding in the fine victory in the East. The Allied victory marks the beginning of an era of justice, he declared.

Grip Postpones Bible School Parade

The Daily Vacation Bible Schools' parade planned for this afternoon has been abandoned because of the influenza epidemic. The purpose of the parade was to stage a big gathering at the Liberty Statue to emphasize the importance of juvenile education in war times.

DRAFT BOARDS DENY TUCKER IS RUSSIAN CONSUL

To Test Right of Former Czar's Appointee to Issue Exemption Certificates

Draft boards here will test the right of W. R. Tucker, vice consul in Philadelphia for the Russian Government of former Czar Nicholas, to issue "certificates of Russian citizenship," upon which alleged Russian citizens, have presented claims for exemption. Mr. Tucker is also secretary of the Board of Trade. His office is in the Bourse.

Draft boards have ignored Tucker's certificates, claiming that he is no longer Russian consul and has no right to issue them. Consul Tucker, however, insists that he is conducting an official and legitimate consulate, and demands that his certificates be recognized.

He was appointed by the late Czar Nicholas many years ago, and declares he has never been officially notified of a change in the Government.

He admits having issued 3000 certificates at the rate of eighty cents each to men who have told him they were Russians.

An appeal will be made to draft officials in Washington for a ruling.

WOMEN ADVANCE IN LOAN DRIVES

John Wanamaker's Subscription of $2,500,000 Credited to Committee

"ROAD TO BERLIN" AIDS

Women Liberty Loan canvassers are at work with new vim, greatly encouraged by the $2,500,000 subscription made by John Wanamaker and his store employes. Credit for this subscription—Emergency Aid aides, of which Mrs. the largest yet given by an individual—goes to the women's committee, because it was taken by a woman worker of the Norman MacLeod is chairman.

Mr. Wanamaker's letter to Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, chairman of the women's Liberty Loan committee, informing her of the subscription, follows:

"Dear Mrs. Thomson—Miss Gretchen Clay is the friendly messenger who bears to you this letter informing you that my subscription to the fourth Liberty Loan is to go to the women's committee to be paid over through the Philadelphia National Bank in the sum of two millions of dollars for our Philadelphia store, which also subscribes $500,000 from its people, who are proud to be helpers with us, making a total of $2,500,000, all through your efficient committee. Very truly yours,

"JOHN WANAMAKER."

"Taking Town or Two Daily"

"We are advancing and taking a town or two a day on our 'road to Berlin,'" declared Mrs. Cheesman A. Herrick, chairman of the North Philadelphia district of the women's Liberty Loan committee, in commenting on the progress that has been made in the drive since the map showing the road to Berlin was placed outside the committee's headquarters.

The road is being paved with stickers bearing the names of North Philadelphia bond purchasers and is rousing much interest throughout the district.

Work on the road thus far represents a total of more than $890,000. The "road to Berlin" extends from the American headquarters behind Nancy, and, following an irregular course, takes in all the more important cities and towns till Berlin is reached.

Up till the Board of Health's ruling closing gathering places, the theatres of North Philadelphia obtained $55,000 in subscriptions. The committee in charge expects to erect booths immediately now that the theatres are closed. The North Philadelphia Catholic women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Walter A. Nash, are turning in many subscriptions and the rectors of all the Catholic churches are co-operating with the women to the limit.

French Committee Gets $10,000

In the South Philadelphia district nearly $10,000 has been contributed by the French committee, of which Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson is chairman. There are only 2000 French citizens in the district. The 500 Czecho-Slovaks in the district have bought $2100 worth of bonds so far. They are headed by Mrs. John W. France.

Among her other reports Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, chairman of the central city district, said the Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion committee, Mrs. W. S. Toner, chairman, had disposed of $5250 worth of bonds. The Episcopal Academy has obtained $38,700 in subscriptions; Girls' Friendly Society, $4700; the victory car committee, Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman, $3150. The artists on the roof of the Bellevue-Stratford have sold $450,000 worth of bonds to date. This committee is headed by Miss Eleanor T. Chandler.

SLACKER CHARGE AIMED AT WOMEN

75,000 in City Idle With Soldiers in Need, Says Mrs. Robins

FACTORIES WANT HELP

Poor Do Part, While Wives of Prosperous Men Shirk War Duty

While their brothers, fathers and sweethearts in France are calling for medical supplies, clothing and munitions with which they can crush Germany, 75,000 women in Philadelphia are deaf to the appeals. They boast of the valor and sacrifices of their dear ones in khaki, but refuse to reward the fighting men by aiding in the work of keeping up the stream of war supplies. Such a condition actually exists, and unless these women step forward and enlist for service they must be listed as slackers.

That severe indictment was drawn today by Mrs. Thomas Robins, one of the directors of the women's division, United States Employment Service, in this city.

The organization, a branch of the United States Department of Labor, has undertaken the task of mobilizing the women of Pennsylvania for war work.

"It is a task," said Mrs. Robins, "that ranks in importance to the mobilization of the army. Briefly, we are endeavoring to mobilize an army at home that will support and back up the army in the trenches. To do that the women must come forward and accept employment. They must make sacrifices, but it is their duty, for this war is just as much a woman's war as it is a man's war.

Crying Need in State

"In Pennsylvania there is a crying need for labor and a checking up of women residents of the State discloses that at least 200,000 are unemployed, and of that number 75,000 reside in Philadelphia. They are women who are married and live in comfortable homes, women who are single but fritter away their time