

PENNSYLVANIA WILL RESPOND READILY TO CALL FOR MEN BY PRESIDENT WILSON

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE CALLED FOR SERVICE AT ONCE

ADJ. GEN. THOMAS J. STEWART, N.G.P.



HE WILL DIRECT MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA GUARDSMEN.

The following orders from the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department to Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and his reply designate National Guard units which will be called into Federal Service immediately.

1. There is inclosed for your information a list of National Guard organizations pertaining to your State which are subject to be called by the President into the service of the United States in case another call is issued. The organizations now in the Federal service are included in the list, in order to provide for the case of a muster-out between now and the date of the call.

2. The mobilization and muster into the service of the United States will be under the directions of the respective department commanders. The latter will designate the points of mobilization of the troops in their respective departments, which will not necessarily be the prescribed mobilization camp sites. They will also make provision for shelter, recruitment and the formation of the recruit training battalions, in the eventuality of war.

3. Only organizations designated herein will be accepted. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted will be the maximum authorized by the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, for like organizations of the Regular Army; for coast artillery companies as provided by Circular 29, Militia Bureau, December 6, 1916, for like organizations of the Regular Army; for coast artillery companies as provided by Circular 29, Militia Bureau, December 6, 1916; for organization of signal troops, and with Tables of Organization, United States Army, will be accorded, sanitary units and detachments, as provided by Circular No. 31, Militia Bureau, December 12, 1916.

4. No individual will be accepted who has not taken the oath prescribed by Section 70 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916. Individuals who, at the date of the call, are members of the Organized Militia, and who take the prescribed oath, will be accepted and given proper credit for the Organized Militia.

5. Members of the State Administrative Staffs designated in circular letter of the Militia Bureau of December 11, 1916, will be accepted and utilized for purposes of proper camp administration and for organization, recruitment, supply and administration of reserve recruit training battalions.

6. Where recognized brigades or divisions exist in a State, and all components of such organizations are, including the troops of the National Guard now in Federal service, accepted, the headquarters and staff officers pertaining to these units in accordance with Tables of Organization, United States Army, will be accepted.

7. On receipt of the President's call the commanding officers of the following units will report for orders by telegraph to the department commander:

- Division Commander;
 - Separate Brigade Commander;
 - Regimental Commanders of regiments not forming part of an organized brigade;
 - Separate battalion and separate company commander.
- Each of the above officers in reporting will give his name, rank, address, and the designation of his command. The senior officer of each staff corps and department of the State Administrative Staff will, upon receipt of the President's call, report by telegraph to the department commander for orders, giving his name, rank, corps or department, telegraph address, and the number of officers and enlisted men of his corps or department subject to the call.

A similar report upon receipt of the President's call will be made by Property and Disbursing Officers, and by each reserve officer.

8. Enlisted members of the National Guard Reserve will be assigned to organizations of the arm or corps from which furloughed, preferably to the particular organization in which they were serving when transferred to the reserve. Reserve officers will be assigned to duty by Department Commanders. Members of the reserve may be accepted, whether or not they have been assigned as above.

9. All arms, equipments, transportation, animals and supplies of every nature belonging to the United States and pertaining to

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THE CITY'S ROLL OF HONOR

Between 350 and 400 National Guardsmen from Harrisburg in the Eighth Regiment will respond at the call to arms. These men are all experienced soldiers, having recently returned from seven months' service along the Mexican border.

Supply Company, Eighth Regiment

- Captain, Edward H. Shell.
- Lieutenant, Aubrey H. Baldwin.
- Regimental Supply Sergeant, John K. Spangler.
- Regimental Supply Sergeant, Edgar T. Burganstock.
- Regimental Supply Sergeant, Charles F. Ellinger.
- First Sergeant, John N. Schuchman.
- Stable Sergeant, Isador Brack.
- Horseshoer, Maurice P. Connors.
- Corporal, George W. Zeiders.
- Saddler, John A. Paxton.
- Cook, Daniel F. Bankes.

Waggoners—

- Leroy B. Albright, Emanuel R. Bigler.
- Edward N. Carnathan, John W. Diener.
- Charles H. Epley, Joseph C. First.
- Frederick E. Forgy, Harry J. Harris.
- Daniel A. Hetrick, Robert C. Jacobs.
- Foster Kaemmerer, Charles A. Kuhlwind.
- Arthur B. Knell, Harry Hammersla.
- John Kuhn, John C. Moyer.
- Charles G. Moyer, John A. McCune.
- Daniel J. Reese, Herbert A. Shaffer.
- John J. Stauffer, William A. Wells.
- Ross E. Wiley and Walter Wike.

Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, National Guard

- Captain, Robert D. Jenkins.
- First Lieutenant, Charles W. Thomas.
- Second Lieutenant, Leroy A. Peters.
- First Sergeant, Charles R. McCurdy.
- Mess Sergeant, Roy Haely.
- Suppy Sergeant, Charles R. Green.

Sergeants—

- John A. Rogers, Charles M. Graeff.
- Ralph E. Polleck, Philip R. Troup.
- Robert P. Seaman, Clarence A. Harman.

Corporals—

- George F. Shader, Benjamin E. Kline.
- William W. DeSilvey, Robert F. Cook.
- Carleton J. Drawbaugh, Joseph A. Enney.
- Alfred W. Frymyer, Arthur R. Fitzgerald.

Cooks—

- James H. Borbridge, Ralph W. McCord.
- Etter H. Houser.

Mechanic—William L. Ralston.

Buglers—

- Earl Hartz, William F. Geise.

Privates—1st Class—

- John H. Beshore, Charles W. Bickley.

Robert M. Dengler, Sylvester N. Fuhrman, Harry P. Gemmill, James A. Henderson, Charles R. Ingram, Charles M. Keister, Daniel W. Kinsey, Leon L. Liddick, Joseph L. McCalley, Walter R. Myers, Wilbur N. Potter, Charles W. Schaeffer, William H. J. Seiple, Francis R. Ulrich, Percy W. Walzer, Albertus W. Whittaker.

Privates—

- Edward H. Bennett, James T. Bennett, Raymond H. Bernheisel, Earle Bickley, Earl D. Bolton, Sebastian Bowers, Jay A. Bretz, Lafayette Brown, Roy C. Cable, Harry B. Chubb, Harry H. Chubb, Charles F. Dunn, Frank F. Fasick, Harold E. Foulstone, Harry J. Given, Etter N. Houser, William F. Jacobs, George L. Kennedy, Anthony R. Ludlow, Charles D. Minnick, George A. Moyer, Wilmer L. Reed, Robert P. Scharr, William G. Sheetz, Albert J. Sponsler, Fern Sprengle, Lee Warner, Earl M. Weltmer, Daniel H. Werner, William E. Wynn.

Company D, Eighth Regiment

- Captain, John T. Bretz.
- First Lieutenant, Josiah P. Wilbur.
- Second Lieutenant, James T. Long.
- First Sergeant, Clarence DeHart.
- Mess Sergeant, Robert L. Gardner.
- Supply Sergeant, Frank B. Harder.

Sergeants—

- Edward R. Murray, Harry J. Bretz.
- Edward A. Selway, Clyde H. DeHart, Alexander Bell.

Corporals—

- Glenn E. Mountz, William H. Adams.
- Guy E. Shepley, John B. Emerick.
- George F. Heckman, Charles A. Harbeld.
- Ralph W. Colburn, William A. Miller.
- Leonard G. Walden, Charles B. Ruch, Frederick J. Russell.

Privates—

- Martin R. Dieter, William F. Nye.
- Leroy W. Goudy, Harry F. Scott.
- John W. Stoll, Ralph G. Baughman.
- George H. Border, John L. Keister.
- Lawrence M. Kissinger, Edward J. Lewis.
- Jerome J. Lewis, Robert J. McCarthy.
- John W. McGowan, Jr., Alonzo R. Martin.
- John G. Miller, Paul R. Miller.
- John Platt, Lawrence F. Schreck.
- George J. Solway, Orion A. Siler.
- John R. Simpson, Roy P. Singer.
- Jacob Swanger, George W. Thorpe.
- Daniel A. Uhler, Edward F. Wilson.
- Herbert A. Wolf, Joseph Cobick.
- James J. Connors, Benjamin F. Dillman.
- Lester L. Duncan, Edwin A. Killeffer.
- Robert D. Lambert, Joseph T. McEvoy.
- Jessé Markey, Russel L. Matchett.
- Leroy H. Mayer, Leroy E. Mountz.
- Henry A. Polleck, Ernest VanLear.
- Paul Weaver, John L. Wolf.
- Howard M. Zimmerman, Harry P. Arnsberge.
- William J. Burgoon, Evans Burk.
- Charles H. Burns, Daniel E. Carmichael.
- Samuel I. Davis, Samuel Engler.
- Ellis C. Fickle, George G. Flury.
- Harry C. Funston, Edgar D. Gibson.
- Arthur J. Hall and William L. Johnson.

26,000 MEN IN DAUPHIN COUNTY CAN BE CALLED

13,835 in the City and 12,035 in County Eligible For Service

2,899 IN STEELTON Sheriff Can Deputize Men to Protect Property and Bridges

Twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and seventy men in Dauphin county, can answer a call to arms from President Wilson, if given, according to figures announced by the County Commissioners' office. There are 13,835; and in the townships of the county, 12,035.

Steelton would furnish 2,899; Middletown, 825; Susquehanna township, 1,187; Swatara township, 898; and Rush township, the smallest number, 12. Harrisburg's number listed by wards follows: First, 758; Second, 1,668; Third, 1,921; Fourth, 650; Fifth, 826; Sixth, 735; Seventh, 1,396; Eighth, 753; Ninth, 2,461; Tenth, 1,503; Eleventh, 1,363; Twelfth, 975; Thirteenth, 685. These totals include men ranging in age from 20 to 45 years, and are furnished to the State.

Men, to protect bridges, manufacturing plants and other property which might be damaged by German sympathizers, can be deputized by Sheriff W. W. Caldwell, should this eventually become necessary. It is not expected that this will be necessary, however, as the State troops would probably be called first.

State Police Force Is Recruited Up to Strength

The State police force was recruited up to strength to-day at the monthly examinations for enlistment. Twelve out of fourteen applicants were accepted and will be sent to barracks for training at once. Six men go to Greensburg, four to Butler, two to Wyoming and one to Pottsville.

The men enlisted and their assignments and military records are: Troop "A," Greensburg—Donald H. Austin, Canton, Ohio, 1910-13 "B" Fourth, U. S. Cavalry; Justin R. Bennett, Berwick, Pa., 1908-11, Eleventh Company, C. A. C.; Rodney L. Brink, Towanda, Pa., 1911-14, "B" Eleventh Cavalry, corporal; Jacob C. Mauk, Woodlawn, Pa.; Adam C. Pesavento, Wilke-Barre, Pa.; Hildo L. Russo, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1912-16 U. S. navy. Troop "B," Wyoming—Frank J. Blatz, Glen Falls, N. Y., 1910-13 "A" Thirteenth, U. S. Cavalry; Joseph A. Brown, Ardmore, Pa., 1912-15 Troop "L," Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Troop "D," Butler—William Abel, Philadelphia, 1912-15 "D" Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Joseph E. Guzman, Plymouth, Pa.; Christopher J. Menton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John A. Vozarik, Plymouth, Pa.

Wars of the U. S.

War of the Revolution	1775-1783
Northwestern Indian Wars	1790-1795
War with France	1798-1800
War with Tripoli	1801-1805
Greek Indian War	1813-1814
War of 1812	1812-1815
Seminole Indian War	1817-1818
Black Hawk Indian War	1831-1832
Cherokee disturbance	1836-1837
Creek Indian War	1836-1837
Florida Indian War	1835-1843
Aroostook disturbance	1836-1839
War with Mexico	1846-1848
Apache, Navajo and Utah Indian War	1849-1855
Seminole Indian War	1856-1858
War between the States	1861-1865
War with Spain	Apr.-Dec. 1898
Philippine insurrection	1899-1900
War with Germany	1917-

GUARDSMEN ARE COMING HERE TO PROTECT BRIDGES

Reports reached Harrisburg to-day that Company M, of Third Regiment National Guard, would arrive here to-day to guard the railroad bridges. It is said the soldiers will be placed on duty at Rockville, and on the Cumberland Valley railroad bridge.

While Captain of Police Paul L. Barclay, of the Philadelphia division, Pennsylvania railroad, admitted that soldiers would be assigned to duty on all bridges, he was not in a position to say what companies would be placed on duty in Harrisburg and vicinity. Captain Barclay said it would require more than a regiment to take care of the Philadelphia division property.

In addition to the soldiers there will be 250 special railroad officers on guard at shops, stations and railroad terminals. Of this number 115 will be regular men now on duty. The new men are being detailed from shop employes, clerical forces and other departments. The men will be selected according to their ability. Lucknow shops will furnish 50 men.

The men will be assigned to special duty between Marysville and Fifty-second street, Philadelphia. They will be provided with quarters. Where it is possible the shops will be used as barracks. At some points commissary and sleeping cars will be located. The cots and equipment provided sometime ago when a strike was feared will be used in the barracks and at stations.

In addition to this extra police force a regiment of soldiers will be assigned to duty on the Philadelphia division. Reports to-day said the First regiment would be sent as guards for Pennsylvania railroad property. This is not official. Captain Barclay was of the opinion that soldiers outside of Pennsylvania would do guard duty here.

BRIDGE GUARD EXCHANGES SHOTS WITH THREE MEN

Early this morning one of the watchmen on the Cumberland Valley bridge was shot at by three men whom he had accosted for loitering under the bridge at Island Park. The guard exchanged shots with them and sent for a detachment of police who scoured the island but could discover no one. The guard noticed three men loitering and acting suspiciously near the base of one of the piers. He accosted them and demanded to know their business. The reply was a single shot out of the dark that sent a bullet flying perilously close to his head. The guard immediately opened fire on the already fleeing men but was unable to stop them.

He then hurried to the tower and phoned for aid. Another man was sent to his assistance and an appeal made to the local police department. A special detachment of police and plainclothes men were sent to investigate the case but could discover no one.

It is believed that the men landed in a boat and made good their escape by the same method. No suspicious-looking men were noticed passing the tollgates at either end of the bridge.

A special detachment of the railroad police are investigating the case to-day. The bridge has been guarded night and day for some weeks. Armed guards will be increased to prevent a recurrence of last night's shooting bout. As one of the guards said to-day, "the next time some one tries a similar stunt we will have some tangible evidence, living or dead for you to work on."

CRIES FOR PEACE AND WAR RESOUND IN WASHINGTON

Washington, April 2.—Pacifists and anti-pacifist pilgrims besieged official Washington to-day in an eleventh hour effort to influence Congress toward their respective views of impending war with Germany. Street parading was denied both by police orders, but the program of each called for unorganized sidewalk processions to the capitol, where Senators and Representatives might be canvassed for their peace or war ideas.

Simultaneously thousands of telegrams from all parts of the country poured in upon the Capitol and White House either praying for peace or urging drastic action to uphold American rights and honor.

Flags floated from nearly every window in downtown Washington, from houses in the residential sections and all automobiles carried red, white and blue banners. Men and women wore flags on their coats and children carried them to school. The day was marked by a show of patriotic fervor seldom equaled in Washington, even on Independence Day.

Pacifists Meet

Most pacifists came here from New York and other cities under the direction of the Emergency Peace Federation. They arranged a meeting this afternoon to act on resolutions and petitions and a mass meeting for tonight. The anti-pacifists, calling themselves "pilgrims of patriotism," came from a number of Eastern cities, marshalled by a New York citizen's committee to neutralize the effect of the anti-war forces.

The delegations of pacifists assembled at headquarters of the Emergency Peace Federation and were furnished with white arm bands bearing in large black letters the inscription "Keep Out of War." They were supplied also with cards to admit them to the business and mass meetings and the city addresses of their Senators and Representatives. The delegates were instructed to spend the morning calling upon their legislative representatives and urging them to take no action that would lead to hostilities.

Militants Active

Anti-pacifists said they too would be at the Capitol whenever the pacifists planned to be there. They had instructions similar to those of the pacifists and long before the time set for the opening of Congress the telephone bells of Senators and Representatives in their homes and at their offices were tinkling with calls from both factions.

Louis P. Lockner was directing the activities of the pacifists. "If we should fail to prevent war," he said, "we will continue to work for peace just as certain people on land have done all during this war in Europe."

David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University and one of the leading pacifists, made an effort to see President Wilson this morning but the President was busy.

About 1,000 of the pacifists assembled on the steps of the main entrance at the Capitol and became so active that squads of police drove them to the broad plaza while small delegations of the pilgrims jeered and hooted. The pacifists shouted replies and there was no mistaking foreign accents in the words of some of the shouters. There were a few clashes between the two parties but nothing in the nature of serious fighting or disorder.

Pacifists Are Uruly

Some of those in the crowd persisted in breaking through the police lines and mounting the steps. Police reserves were called and the pacifists were forced back a considerable distance on the plaza. Then some of them began to leave. One or two were seen to remove their arm bands and "we want peace—Pennsylvania" sashes and stuff them in their pockets before departing. Four or five hundred, however, remained. The police in the Capitol grounds kept all persons wearing pacifist insignia on the move.

Delegations of pacifists held "war protest" meetings in their respective senator's offices.

One such delegation was rebuked by Senator Wadsworth when one of several speakers said America had been a "false friend" to Germany. "That's calling my country a pretty harsh name; I don't care to hear any more of it," said Wadsworth in terminating the interview. Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, indignant over arguments of an Ohio pacifist delegation visiting him, told them: "You are the best allies the Kaiser has."

CAPTAIN EDWARD H. SCHELL AND MEMBERS OF SUPPLY COMPANY, EIGHTH REGT.

