RAILROAD NEWS

NO TRESPASSERS PENNSY ORDERS

May Create Barred Zones in This City Similar to Those at Altoona

In line with action of the police department at Altoona, it is probable that orders will be shortly issued providing for barred zones on Pennsylvania railroad property in this city and vicinity. Referring to the Altoona restrictions Paul L. Barclay, captain of police of the Philadelphia division, said:

"A long time ago restrictions were placed on outsiders who cannot visit Pennsylvania Railroad property without authority. Everybody who asks permission to visit the local shops and yards are given close examination. While the work here is not as important as that at Altoona, local conditions require close watching, and everything possible is being done to keep suspicious outsiders from getting on railroad property.

Officers Are Active

"We have a goodly number of officers on duty day and night, and trespassers have been very few. The yards are given special attention at night and all empty boxcars examined hourly. Officers are on the move at all times. Watchmen at the gates prevent any person from getting inside unless they have permission.

"As I said, there may not be any special reason just now to create a barred zone in this city and at Enola and Marysville, but I believe it would be a good thing if restrictions would be made stronger. I think the Bethlehem Steel Company has the right idea in tagging all employes. There should be some means for recognizing employes at a glance."

Wage Commission Ready For Hearing on Wages

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Railroad Wage Commission has sent invitations to heads of all railroad labor organizations, including the four brotherhoods and representatives of unorganized labor, to attend a conference here Friday to work out procedure in an extensive investigation into railway labor conditions. Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executives advisory committee, will represent the managements at the hearing.

The first hearings of labor leaders will be held Monday and chiefs of the four brotherhoods probably will be heard first.

Motive Power Men Have Big Dedication Program

At the rooms of the Pennsylvania Railroad Motive Power Athletic Association to-night an interesting program will be observed. The "M. P." boys recently won a player-piano in a contest and the dedication will take place to-night. The entertainment committee promises a jolly time.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. E. E. Snyder, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. There will be music by the Enola quartet and an orchestra made up of railroad men. Address will be made by J. K. Johnston, superintendent of the Philadelphia Division; E. W. Smith, master mechanic, and Captain George F. Lamb. Following an interesting program with patriotic features there will be a dance.

Friendship Club Members to Hear Important Talks

At Eagles' Hall, Sixth and Cumberland streets, to-night, members of the Friendship and Co-operative Club For Railroad Men will hear timely talks by officials and members. This is the first meeting since the big war rush has been on, and trainmen will have many interesting things to tell. Things likely to happen in the future will be discussed. Reports will be presented and a number of new members admitted.

P.R.R.Y.M.C.A. Water Supply Running Short

At the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. water is being used for drinking purposes only. The swimming pool, bath tubs and shower baths have been closed until further notice. Other activities at this institution will continue.

To-morrow at noon the weekly illustrated talk to railroad men will be given from 12.20 to 12.50 o'clock. In the evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock school boys and girls will meet, and from 7.30 to 8.15 there will be Bible study.

Railroad Notes

Paul L. Barclay, captain of police, of the Philadelphia Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, was in Philadelphia to-day.

The Gospel crew of the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. will go to East Petersburg, Lancaster, Sunday. Three special services will be held in the Evangelical Church at that place and will be in charge of the local crew.

W. Glenn Myers, clerk in the office of J. K. Johnston, superintendent of the Philadelphia Division, who was suffering with a severe cold, has returned to duty.

Trains on the Pennsy are reported to-day as picking up on schedules. The wreck at Philadelphia yesterday broke up the Philadelphia Division schedules and trains were running from one to two hours late up to noon to-day. Those from the west are gradually coming back to normal condition.

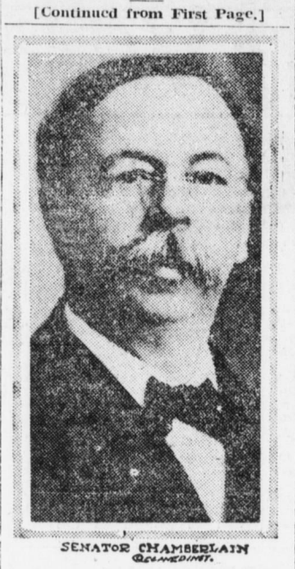
Carlisle to Learn of Altoona's City Manager

H. E. Bodine, manager of the Altoona Chamber of Commerce, will speak in Mentzer hall, Carlisle, tomorrow at noon on "How Altoona Won the Fight For the Commissioner-Manager Plan of Government." The address will be given in connection with a noonday luncheon of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce. Reservations will be received until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Altoona was the first city in the state to take up the possibility of the commission-manager form of government, and after investigating and finding that it could be carried out under the present Clark act for third-class cities, the Altoona Chamber of Commerce was brought into the campaign with the result that at the last election the citizens of Altoona endorsed the plan, voting for men for Council who had agreed to carry it into effect.

PRESIDENT DOES NOT KNOW TRUTH

[Continued from First Page.]



SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

fire and declaring that the President does not know the truth.

Senator Chamberlain declared he would show that the deaths of the hundreds and thousands of men at cantonments and camps were due to the War Department and "that all epidemics could have been prevented if the War Department had been effective."

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee rose to a question of personal privilege in the Senate to-day and replied to President Wilson's recent statement charging that the Senator in a speech at New York advocating government war reorganization and declaring inefficiency existed in all branches of the government, had made "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

No Personal Feeling

Senator Chamberlain said the President had attacked both his veracity and integrity, heretofore unchallenged, but that in replying he did so without any personal feeling against the President.

"For twenty-four years," Senator Chamberlain said "I have served the public in my state to the best of my ability and in all that time I have never had my veracity called in question nor my integrity impeached, and I have passed through some bitter campaigns. It is, therefore with some feeling of humiliation and also sadness that I rise to a question of personal privilege when my veracity has been called in question, not by an ordinary citizen, not by one of my colleagues, but by a very distinguished gentleman, who has the love and admiration of the people and who by their suffrage occupies the highest place in the gift of the people, and I may say the highest of any man in the world.

Involve Country's Future

"These personal charges against me amount to nothing to the American people but affect policies which may involve the future of this country, if not the entire world."

Senator Chamberlain said he assumed responsibility for his speech before the National Security League in New York. He had read to the Senate a verbatim report of it.

Upon his return to Washington, Senator Chamberlain said, he received a letter from President Wilson containing a quotation taken from the New York World and asking if the question was correct. The President wrote that he did not like to comment on the statements until he knew positively that the Senator and actualy made them.

Asked Wilson to Read Speech

The letter was received too late for a reply Sunday, Senator Chamberlain continued, but in a letter sent to the White House the following day he replied that he had been quoted substantially correctly in the World, but asked the President to read the entire speech as printed in The Times instead of only part of it.

Senator Chamberlain's letter added that he was discussing only the policy "or lack of policy" of the military establishment. After stating his experience in the Military Affairs Committee and testimony in the committee's investigations, the Senator's letter continued:

"I believe I know something about the deficiencies in the military establishments, deficiencies which are clearly recognized and proven * * * in a system that ought to be remodeled for the proper prosecution of the war * * * and have these disjointed and unco-ordinated defects weeded out."

In his letter the Senator also offered to go over the whole situation with the President, but said he received no reply and on the following day the President's statement criticising him was published.

The President's statement and Senator Chamberlain's reply then were read to the Senate, and the Oregon Senator observed.

"I do not know if any reply to my letter was necessary. I assume that statement is the answer."

"The statement of the President challenges me, of course, for proof of the statement in the New York Times, to which statement I adhere and repeat before this body.

"The people of this country may not see this as I do but as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, as an American citizen and a member of this distinguished body, I felt that I should say the things that are in me and if I succeed in making a rift in the clouds through which the American people see I will feel my efforts have not been in vain."

Senator Chamberlain repeated he had not distorted the truth in his speech made in New York, but that owing to the great rush of business due to the war the President has probably not been able to ascertain the truth and does not know the truth. From the lips of those closest to the President, the Chief Executive cannot learn the truth, not because his advisers desire to mislead him, but because they are situated in the same position as he is.

"France, bled white," he continued "is furnishing America to-day and the troops going abroad with heavy ordnance, machine guns and airplanes. If we relied on the ordnance department in this emergency (and this is a war of artillery), the war would be completed before we ever got enough to the front."

It was improper, he said, to give details of American purchases of ordnance from the allies, but referred Senators to the confidential testimony before the committee by Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance.

"If the administration had wanted to be fair to the American people," he shouted, "why didn't the distinguished Secretary of War, and I have the highest regard for him, let the people know, so that the people could assist in getting ready for this terrible calamity that confronts not only America, but the whole world?"

Senator Chamberlain charged that the ordnance bureau failed in 1916 to prepare for war when it seemed certain.

"This isn't a question of personalities," he said. "This is not a question between the President and myself. It's a question of America and every man ought to make it his whole purpose to see that America is saved." He denounced the cry that investigation gives information to the enemy.

"Germany knows more about America to-day than the men connected with the departments," Senator Chamberlain declared. "If the government would be frank with the people, then we could rely upon the people to rally to the support of the President and to the prosecution of the war," he added.

After criticising delays in the selection of gun types, he said:

Should Know Facts

"Why shouldn't America know these things?" Some people in the West, he said, believe America has all its needs.

"If they only knew the actual conditions," he continued, "they would give their lives, their all, to protect America. Casual reading of the Secretary of War's statement gives the impression that we had everything. But when we get the testimony of the men on the ground, different information is obtained."

True of Every Camp

Citing the testimony of an Army officer from Camp Bowie, Texas, who declared there was not a single trench mortar there, and that other necessary equipment was lacking, Senator Chamberlain declared:

"That is true of every camp in the United States."

Turning to the Quartermaster General's Department, Senator Chamberlain declared that from Secretary Baker's general statement the country would believe that "everything was lovely and the goose hung high, so far as clothing is concerned."

"But when you talk to the men that command these boys you find it isn't there," he continued.

"On a per capita basis it is there, but when it comes to effective distribution they simply haven't got the clothing.

Senator Chamberlain said he proposed to show by Secretary Baker's own testimony that the Secretary did not know of actual clothing conditions.

"That's why I say," he continued, "that the President didn't know the truth. And I did. He must have gotten his facts from the Secretary, who in turn got them from somebody else, and somebody must have lied. And that's why I say the President has not been given the truth."

Advancing to the center of the aisle, Senator Chamberlain shouted:

"I feel it my duty to my country and my conscience to tell the truth. I have no fear of God, man or the devil when my conscience prompts. And no man in this country can keep me from telling the truth. The only fear I have is that this discussion may have a bad effect on the country. But if the conditions exist they ought to be corrected and quickly. Great Britain found the same conditions and corrected them, quickly. So did France."

Senator Chamberlain passed around among Senators photographs of wooden machine guns, rifles and heavy ordnance use at cantonments and asked Senators to study them carefully.

"They ore of some use," he explained, "in training men. But if I had a boy training for the battlefield I would want him to have his training with nothing else than a wooden cannon."

Allies Saw Mistake

England and France, he said, saw the mistake of having army men control the ordnance department.

"You must go to men who have done these things to get results," he said, "and Congress should face this without fear of any man, but with due regard for the distinguished commander-in-chief."

The commander at Camp Sherman, Ohio, told him there was a shortage of 7,000 overcoats there. He referred that statement to Secretary Baker.

"In his usual placid way, he said, 'that's not true,'" remarked the Senator.

Senator Chamberlain then read from a leter from Secretary Baker, saying a later report showed 7,000 overcoats were neded at Camp Sherman, but that they "were in course of shipment."

"That's the way ever since the war started,—'in course' but not getting there," he shouted.

"Then placing in the record a chart submitted to the Military Committee by Secretary Baker, showing shortages of material at all camps varying from one to ninety per cent., Mr. Chamberlain declared he wished that condition to become known to the people.

"I want it shown whether I distorted the truth when I said the military system had broken down," said he.

Reading from the table to show shortages of overcoats running as high as 75 per cent., the Senator reminded the Senate the troops were "in the midst of winter."

War Department Responsible

"I am going to show that these hundreds and thousands of men dying in the cantonments are due to the war department," he declared. "This information comes right from the men who are on the ground. They kno wwhat they are talking about. I didn't intend to do this, but in view of the situation that confronts me and involves my integrity, I feel it is my duty to the country.

"I am going to call attention to the statement of Surgeon General Gorgas that nearly all epidemics could have been prevented if the War Department had been effective."

Senator Chamberlain referred to the warnings given by Major General Greble, commander at Camp Bowie, Texas, last summer against overcrowding men in tents.

Packed Like Sardines

Men at Camp Bowie, the Senator declared, were "packed together like sardines," and despite frequent warnings disastrous epidemics broke out in December with 8,000 men passing through the hospitals.

"Men died," he asserted, "without proper nursing because of inefficiencies of the system. All the cantonments are areteries of information and I hope to God that every young man will write his father or mother and tell them just what the conditions are, not to stay patriotism, but to stimulate those in authority to do their duty."

Report Shows Overcrowding

General Gorgas' report, he continued showed overcrowding in virtually every camp, and he asserted that the Surgeon General, of eminent reputation, had not been consulted regarding cantonment localities.

Senator Chamberlain read published reports of camp conditions, shoying lack of winter clothing, overcrowding and prevalence of the measles, and interrupted to refer to Secretary Baker's statement to the committee that "everything was all right at these cantonments."

Senator Chamberlain said if Surgeon General Gorgas' recommendations for greater space had been observed, disease at least would have been reduced.

"If these are the conditions existing with soldiers in their home country, what must be the fate of the boys sent to Europe to meet the dangerous and treacherous conditions of warfare," he said.

Senator Chamberlain read a letter showing that camp authorities failed to notify a family of the death of a soldier and that the body came home wrapped only in a sheet.

Letters Would Shock Congress

"If I were to print all the letters I get along this line," he continued, "they would shock not only Congress but the American conscience. I do it only to show the country that there is inefficiency and I'm going to do it if it costs me my political life. Let the American mothers know and they will see to it that public servants either do their duty or retire from public life in disgrace.

"I want to arouse the country and every mother and father to write to the President of the United States and appeal not in a spirit of revenge, but in order that the example of a beloved son, brother or a husband may arouse the country to save the lives of our soldiers."

The Chamberlain re-organization bill, on motion of Senator Hitchcock, was referred to the military committee without objection.

Because leaders desired to prevent further debate, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Roosevelt Accepted Head of G. O. P.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Republicans have a leader and he is Theodore Roosevelt. Two days of conference between Colonel Roosevelt and important leaders in Congress have, in the opinion of observers, served to demonstrate this beyond serious question. It is the one outstanding feature in the interesting situation that has been brought about by the extraordinary developments of the last few days.

If the enthusiastic comments of some of the men who have attended these conferences, men who fought Colonel Roosevelt in the past, are any criterion, Colonel Roosevelt's counsel in the critical days the country appears to be facing is to be a controlling one with the Republicans in Congress, and his voice is to be more potent than at any time since the split occurred six years ago. With remarkable unanimity these leaders, from what was said to-day, appear to have accepted Colonel Roosevelt's guidance and party plans are being shaped accordingly.

78 Men Entombed When Explosion Drives Cage to Surface and Wrecks Mine

By Associated Press

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 24.—Seventy-eight men, alive or dead, are entombed in the Allan shafts near New Glasgow, where a terrific explosion occurred late yesterday afternoon. Out of the ninety-eight men believed to have been in the mine, only nine escaped from a higher level. Eleven bodies have been recovered. Little hope is entertained that any of the seventy-eight men will be rescued alive.

The nine who were rescued were on the 100-foot level and did not hear the explosion, but, warned by smoke, they ran for the cage. Joseph Lahey, a Belgian boy who was found at the bottom of the shaft, was kept alive by a pulmotor but died soon after being brought to the surface.

The violence of the explosion blew the cage up the huge shaft and drove mine timbers 200 feet along the levels.

Deaths and Funerals

MRS. CATHERINE C. HINEY

Funeral services for Mrs. Catherine C. Hiney, 97, 2237 Logan street, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of her son, Charles Hiney, 2237 Logan street. Burial will be made at Shamokin Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Hiney died Monday evening from injuries sustained when she fell down a flight of stairs. Besides her her Charles, Mrs. Hiney is survived by two other sons, Eli, of Charlestown, W. Va., and George, of Erie, and two daughters, Mrs. William Luke, of Philadelphia, and Miss Annie Hiney, of Bloomsburg, N. J. She is also survived by thirty-two grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

MRS. REBECCA TROSTLE

Mrs. Rebecca Trostle, 76, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Fry, 639 Camp street. Funeral services will be held Friday evening at 7.30 o'clock from the home of her daughter, the Rev. A. M. Stamets officiating. The body will be taken to Eschol for burial Saturday morning, by Hoover and Son. She is survived by three daughters. She was long a resident of Perry county.

PAUL E. RIMER

Paul Eugene Rimer, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Rimer, 2239 Penn street, died yesterday. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock and private burial will be in the Shoop's Church Cemetery.

CHARLES H. WOOD

Funeral services for Charles H. Wood, 606 Race street, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, Dr. G. Edward Hawes, pastor of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, officiating. He died at his home Tuesday morning after a long illness. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Malta.

HENRY SWIMMER

Henry Swimmer, former Harrisburg Telegraph agent at Lewistown, Pa., and who has been a newsboy well known at the Pennsylvania railroad station entrance, died yesterday. Last summer he accepted a position with Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Works, where he injured his leg, bloodpoisoning setting in, which resulted in the amputation. After going through that ordeal and recovering nicely he contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia, causing his death. Funeral services were held at his home, 906 Cowden street, under the auspices of Independent Order of Brith Sholom. Burial at Progress, 2:30 this afternoon.

MRS. BERTIE BANKS

Mrs. Bertie Banks, 37, died at 4.30 o'clock this morning, at her home, 648 Primrose street. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2.30 from her late residence, the Rev. Mr. Ray officiating. Burial will be in the Lincoln Cemetery. She is survived by her mother, a brother and her husband.

TONE IRREGULAR AT THE OPENING

Uncertainty Regarding Impending Domestic and Foreign Developments Influences Early Trading; Changes Limited; Liberty Bonds Eased

NEW YORK STOCKS

Chandler Brothers and Company, members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges — 3 North Market street, Harrisburg; 1338 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; 34 Pine street, New York — furnish the following quotations:

	Open.	Close.
Allis Chalmers	18⅞	18⅞
American Beet Sugar	76½	77⅝
American Can	36¼	36¼
American Car and Fdy	70½	70½
American Locomotive	55	55¼
American Smelting	81¾	82¼
American Sugar	106½	106½
Anaconda	60¼	60⅞
Atchison	82⅞	82½
Baldwin Locomotive	58½	59⅞
Baltimore and Ohio	49½	49¼
Bethlehem Steel (B)	73⅛	74⅛
Butte Copper	19	18
Canadian Pacific	138½	139
Central Leather	65½	65¼
Chesapeake and Ohio	51¾	51¾
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	41⅛	41¼
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	19¼	19¼
Chino Con. Copper	42	42
Corn Products	31⅞	32½
Crucible Steel	53¾	54
Distilling Securities	37⅝	37⅝
Erie	14¼	14¼
General Motors	112½	113
Goodrich, B. F.	41	41
Great Northern pfd.	88	88
Great Northern Ore subs	26⅜	26¾
Inspiration Copper	44	43¾
International Paper	27¾	27¾
Lackawanna Steel	75	75
eLhigh Valley	56¼	56¼
Merc. Marine Ctfs.	22	23½
Merc. Marine Ctfs. pfd.	89¼	89½
Mexican Petroleum	90	90¼
Miami Copper	31⅜	31⅜
Midvale Steel	43¾	44
New York Central	68¾	69
N. Y., N. H. and H.	27½	28
N. Y., O. and W.	18¼	18¼
Northern Pacific	81¾	82
Pennsylvania R. R.	45½	45⅝
Pittsburgh Coal	45	45
Railway Steel Spring	49	49¼
Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞
Reading Railway	72	72⅝
Republic Iron and Steel	73½	74
Southern Pacific	80⅞	81
Southern Railway	21¾	22⅛
Studebaker	48	48½
Union Pacific	111	111½
U. S. I. Alcohol	119	118¼
U. S. Rubber	55¼	56
U. S. Steel	89¾	90⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	109⅛	109½
Westinghouse Mfg.	39¾	39½
Willys-Overland	17	17

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 24. — Wheat — Steady; No. 1, red, $2.27; No. 1, soft, red, $2.25; No. 2, red, $2.24; No. 2, soft, red, $2.22; No. 3, red, $2.21; No. 3, soft, red, $2.10; No. 4, red, $2.17; No. 4, soft, red, $2.15.

Corn — Market nominal; No. 2, yellow, $2.35@2.40; No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5, yellow, nominal.

Oats — Scarce and nominal; No. 2, white, 96@97c; No. 3, white, 95@96c.

Bran — The market is steady; soft winter, per ton, $46.50@47.00; spring, per ton, $44.00@45.00.

Butter — The market is unchanged; western, creamery, extras, 53c; near-by prints, fancy, 57c.

Eggs—Market lower; Pennsylvania, and other nearby firsts, free cases, $20.70 per case; do., current receipts, free cases, $20.10 per case; western, extra, firsts, free cases, $20.70 per case; do., firsts, free cases, $20.10 per case; fancy, selected, packed, 75@77c per dozen.

Cheese—Market higher; New York, full creams, 23@26c.

Live Poultry—The market is firm; fowls, 27@30c; roosters, 20@21c; young roosters, 24@25c; spring chickens, 26@29c; ducks, Peking, 28@30c; do., Indian Runner, 26@28c; turkeys, 26@28c; geese, nearby, 25@28c.

Dressed Poultry — Market firm with a good demand; turkeys, nearby, choice to fancy, 37@38c; do., fair to good, 32@36c; do., old, 31@36c; do., western, choice to fancy, 36@37c; do., fair to good, 32@35c; do., old toms, 31@32c; do., old, common, 25@27c; fowls, fancy, 31½@32½c; good to choice, 29½@30½c; do., small sizes, 23@24c; old roosters, 23c; broiling chickens, nearby, 33@42c; do., western, 33@35c; roasting chickens, 26@30c; ducks, nearby, 25@30c; do., western, 24@29c; geese, nearby, 25@27c; do., western, 23@25c.

Tallow — Steady; city prime in tierces, 17c; special loose, 17½c; prime country, 16½c; dark, 15½@16c; edible, in tierces, 18½@19½c.

Potatoes — Market firm; New Jersey, No. 1, per basket, 75@90c (53 lbs.); New Jersey, No. 2, per basket, 40@60c; New Jersey, per 100 lbs., $1.80@2.20; Pennsylvania, per 100 lbs., $2.25@3.00; New York, per 100 lbs., $2.50@2.50; western, per 100 lbs., $2.25@2.50.

Refined Sugars — Firm, but quiet, powdered, 8.45c; fine granulated, 7.45@8.35c.

Flour — The market is steady with a good demand; winter straight, $10.10@10.25; Kansas, clear, $9.75@10.00; do., patents, $11.00@11.50; spring, firsts, clear, spot, $10.45@10.60; spring firsts, clear, mill shipment, $9.75@10.00; spring bakers, patent, spot, $1.40@11.60; spring, patent, mill shipment, $10.65@11.05; spring family brands, spot, $11.00@11.25.

Hay — Firm, good demand; timothy (according to location); No. 1, large bales, $28.50@29.00; No. 1, small bales, $28.50@29.00; No. 2, $27.00@28.00; No. 3, $24.00@25.00; samples, $19.00@21.00; no grade, $15.00@17.00.

Clover mixed—Light, mixed, $27.00@28.00; No. 1, $25.50@26.50; No. 2, $22.50@23.50.

CHICAGO CATTLE

By Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 24. — Cattle — Receipts, 14,000; steady. Native beef steers, $8.50@13.90; stockers and feeders, $7.10@10.90; cows and heifers, $6.10@11.85; calves, $9.25@16.50.

Sheep — Receipts, 14,000; steady. Wethers, $9.70@13.25; lambs, $14.50@17.75.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Board of Trade closing:

Corn—March, 1.26⅛; May, 1.24⅝.
Oats—March, 80⅜; May, 77¾.
Pork—January, 47.22; May, 45.97.
Lard—January, 24.62; May, 24.92.
Ribs—January, 23.87; May, 24.37.

OLD HOME TOWN HAILS LUFBERY

Wallingford, Conn., Plans a Royal Welcome to Aviator Who Visited Widely

New York, Jan. 11.—The recent account of the narrow escape of Major Gervais Raoul Lufbery, premier ace of the Lafayette Escadrille, when he landed uninjured after his engine had been put out of commission and his plane riddled with bullets in a fight with four German fliers, adds another chapter to the already illustrious career of one of America's greatest aviators. Time after time since the beginning of the war Major Lufbery has fought successfully against superior numbers and he is now credited with bringing down fifteen enemy airplanes officially, and a number of his victims who fell within their own lines have not been counted in the total.

As a reward for his extreme daring he now wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the French military medal, the Cross of War and the British military medal.

And the little town of Wallingford, Conn., hitherto unknown in the geography of war events, is planning a royal welcome to Major Lufbery when he returns from Paris, for, in a letter to his father recently, he promised to return in a few weeks for a visit.

Wallingford is not only proud of the aviator because he placed its name on the map, but because he has acknowledged it as his home town, the one place in all his globe trotting career which he has called by that name. It was in this little town he learned his first trade, that of a metal artificer. He stuck to this trade for two years, "the longest time he's ever spent at any one work or business," as his father remarked.

Was Born in France

Young Lufbery speaks with a decided French accent, although his father is English. This is accounted for in the fact that "Gerve" was born in France. His mother is of the French peasant class. The father will not state definitely where the lad was born, as it seems the now famous aviator evaded military duty and he fears he may be called by the head of the little municipality.

Lufbery left home at 17 and started for Paris. One day in the French capital was enough for him and he set out for the rural districts. He joined a chum, who induced him to make the trip to Algiers. For almost a year he remained in Algiers, then left for Tunis, later for Egypt, thence to Constantinople and Rumania and finally to Fulda, Germany, where he worked in a brewery. Thence he embarked to South Africa on a German steamship.

The family in the little Connecticut town heard nothing from him after he left Germany until finally he showed up at home. He stayed here for two years, working at making casket trimmings. This work lacked the spice of adventure he was used to and he started for Cuba, but at New Orleans he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to the Philippines. After eighteen months' service he was discharged and he struck out for China and Japan. Letters to his father showed him a little later to be in Constantinople, where he was working in a restaurant.

Constantinople had little charms for him and when next heard from he was in Indo-China, learning to fly, under the tutelage of Maurice Pourpe. Pourpe went back to Paris at the beginning of the war and enlisted in the Lafayette Escadrille. He was killed a short time later and Lufbery, wishing to avenge the death of his friend, joined the Escadrille.

Rose From Private to Major

He started in the service as a private. He was made a corporal a short time later. On account of his skill in handling a machine he was made a sergeant. After a few successful fights with enemy airplanes he was advanced to the rank of a lieutenant. Later he was advanced to the rank of captain and just recently he was commissioned a major along with Libby, Thaw and Hall, other aces of the Escadrille, when the unit went from the French to the American service.

MAYOR ISSUES "DON'TS" LIST TO PREVENT WATER FAMINE

Mayor Keister to-day issued a number of "don'ts" to co-operate in the water conservation.

Don'ts for manufacturers, hotels and large buildings:

Don't set automatic toilet flushing systems to operate less frequently than one hour intervals.

Don't let employes wash in running water. See that waste bowls are provided with stoppers and that they are used.

Don't operate continuous flow drinking fountains.

Don't encourage letting faucet run freely. Fill the drinking glass. Provide ice if necessary to cool drinking water.

Don't let steam radiators blow off steam. Close vents and save water and coal.

Don't tolerate leaky boiler blow-off valves. If blowoff pipe is hot, have valves repaired. Save water and coal.

Don't flush or wet ashes in furnace room more than absolutely necessary.

Don't tolerate leaking closet bowls or faucets.

Don't flush floors with stream of water.

Don't let water run to prevent freezing. A one-eighth inch dripping stream wastes sixty gallons every hour. Close the shutoff and drain the pipes.

Don't use small water motors.

"Don't's" For Residents

Don't let the faucet run before filling your drinking glass. Drink the half-pint and save the gallons.

Don't wash your hands in running water without placing the stopper in the washbowl.

Don't open the faucet and run off the hot water when steam begins to pound in the hot water boiler. Close the heater drafts and slow down the fire.

Don't flush out rust and sediment from your hot water tanks until the crisis is over.

Don't let faucets run to prevent freezing. A ⅛-inch dripping stream wastes sixty gallons every hour. Close the shutoff and let water drain out of the system, if necessary.

Don't tie down closet flushing knob at night to clean out the plumbing; use disinfectants.

Don't tolerate leaking closet bowls or faucets. If you cannot secure a plumber, call the Water Department.

Don't wash few articles in large tub. Use a small pan or bowl.

Don't let steam radiators blow off steam. Save water and coal by keeping vents closed.

Don't use small water motors.

Flour Mills Begin Manufacture of New Mixed Bread Product

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—George C. Shane, vice-president of a corporation which operates a large flour mill in this city and ten others in Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin, announced to-day that his company has decided to begin supplying at once a mixture of flour made of combinations of wheat and barley, wheat and rye and wheat and corn in about the propotions required to maintain a uniform mixture until the next harvest in July and August.

"We realize there will not be enough wheat flour to last the country until next harvest time," said Mr. Shane. "Rather than grind all the wheat flour now and later have to depend on substitutes entirely, we have decided to begin at once furnishing these mixtures."

Opposition is Heard When Burleson's Name Is Submitted to Senate

By Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 24.—President Wilson to-day sent to the Senate a renomination of Postmaster General Burleson.

This action was taken because of a law which stipulates that the Postmaster General shall not hold after the end of the term for which he was appointed. None of the other members has been renominated but it is contended that it is not necessary.

The unusual situation was brought about by a recent agitation contending that all holdover members of the Cabinet were in office legally. Except in the cast of the Postmaster General he administration contends no renomination is necessary.

The Senate immediately went into Burleson's renomination. There were rumblings of opposition.

Bryan Comes to Support of President Wilson

By Associated Press

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, came to the support of President Wilson here to-day, when he gave out a formal statement declaring that he believes a ministry of munitions is absolutely unnecessary. The Commoner gave out his statement at the Union station while his train east stopped to change engines.

Would Refuse Kaiser Recognition as Lutheran

York, Pa., Jan. 24.—After two hours' discussion yesterday at the conference of the Lutheran board of home missions and church extension it was decided to disown Wilhelm I, ruler of Germany, as a member of the denomination.

During the discussion the Kaiser was shoved from one denomination to another, in rapid succession, and the Lutheran clergymen finally classed him vaguely as a "Protestant."

TO PLAN OLD AGE PENSIONS

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, announced to-day that the committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up a proposed bill covering old age pensions will meet on Tuesday next in the City Hall at Philadelphia.

DR. BLAISDELL TO SPEAK

Dr. Thomas C. Blaisdell, dean of the College of Liberti Arts, of State College, will lecture before the men's mass meeting in Fahnestock Hall, Sunday afternoon. His subject will be "Kultur and Culture," a timely and eloquent address. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Central Y. M. C. A.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Stocks closed firm.

General Asphalt	14
General Asphalt, Pfd.	49
Lake Superior Corporation	12¾
Lehigh Navigation	61
Lehigh Valley	56
Pennsylvania Railroad	45⅝
Philadelphia Electric	25½
Philadelphia Company	25
Philadelphia Co., Pfd.	Bid 25
Phila. Rapid Transit	Ex-div. 27¾
Reading	72½
Storage Battery	49½
Union Traction	41
United Gas Improvement	70½
United States Steel	90⅝
York Railways	8
York Railways, Pfd.	29

DANGER OF COAL FAMINE HELD UP, MR. HICKOK SAYS

Situation Here Is Better Than It Was One Week Ago

The coal shortage was declared by Ross A. Hickok, fuel administrator, this morning, to be slightly better than last week, although the shipments of anthracite coal into the city yesterday were disappointing to the fuel administrator. Twelve cars of anthracite, or about 640 tons, arrived over the Pennsylvania lines yesterday. About eighteen cars of bituminous coal arrived at the same time, Mr. Hickok said.

It was announced this morning that the Reading Coal and Iron Company had discovered Harrisburg again. Six cars of anthracite were sent to dealers in the Hill district yesterday. These few cars, dealers declared, will be swallowed up before the day is over in hundreds of orders already taken.

While eighteen cars of anthracite a day is not enough to prevent considerable discomfort in the city, danger of a real fuel famine has passed for the time, dealers say. Their offices are still besieged by more orders for coal than they can possibly care for, and there is still suffering in some portions of the city. Mr. Hickok said this morning, that while he had made the announcement yesterday that the situation was better, still conditions were by no means normal, and the shortage will continue for awhile.

Up to the Reading

Mr. Hickok said this morning that the shipments over the Pennsylvania during the last few days have represented a fair tonnage and will prevent acute suffering. If the Reading Coal and Iron Company furnishes a dozen cars a day, Hill dealers will be taken care of, and danger of a famine will be passed.

The Fuel Investigating Bureau, at the Chamber of Commerce office, is the barometer of the coal situation in Harrisbur. With the arrival of better coal shipments the last three days than has been received in the past, the number of calls received at that office has been only half as many as previously. Only fifteen were received until noon to-day. During the worst part of the shortage, as high as 400 were received in a day.

Opinions among officials of large Harrisburg utilities companies in the city, regarding the benefit, derived from the five-day closing order differed to-day. It was said at the Central Iron and Steel Company that the end of the five days did not find them any better supplied with coal than before. They received a few cars of bituminous, they said, but not any more than was consumed in their blast furnaces and in keeping their pipes hot.

C. M. Kaltwasser, general manager of the Harrisburg Light and Power Company, said that his heating plant did not receive any large amount of fuel diverted during the five-day period. The situation at the power plant is improved, he said.

It is understood that an amount of bituminous coal was diverted from original consignees for the benefit of the Harrisburg Railways Company, to relieve their shortage of bituminous.

LEHIGH AGENT DEAD

By Associated Press

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Freedom Nash Ulrick, Philadelphia district agent for the Lehigh Coal and Navagation Company, and a widely known official of the coal mining industry died yesterday at his home in Germantown after two days' illness. He was 47 years old. Funeral services for Mr. Ulrick who is survived by his widow, will be held to-morrow afternoon.

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