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"Bull" Durham is the mildest of all tobaccos. It has a unique aroma and a distinctive mellow-sweet flavor that no other tobacco can give you.

Made of the famous "bright" Virginia-North Carolina leaf, "Bull" Durham has been the great American smoke for three generations. You "roll your own" with "Bull" Durham and enjoy a real smoke.

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THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## WILSON MAKES INITIAL MOVES TOWARD WAR

### 32,000 National Guardsmen Called Into Service

### REORGANIZATION OF ARMY

Under Emergency Clause President Authorizes Raising Enlistments to Navy to 87,000 Men—General Wood Transferred From New York to Southern Army District—Preparations For Hostilities Rushed.

With the expected declaration by congress of a state of war with Germany next week, President Wilson issued his first public military orders for the defense of the nation. He called into the federal service national guardsmen in eastern seaboard states, comprising approximately 32,000 men, for local policing purposes.

He reorganized the army departments and in a general shake-up of seaboard commands transferred General Leonard Wood, recognized as the ablest officer and tactician in the army, from New York to Charleston, S. C.

He increased the enlisted strength of the navy to the legal maximum of 87,000 men and instructed Secretary of the Navy Daniels to invoke emergency measures to recruit the 27,000 men the navy now lacks of war strength.

In taking this last step the president recognized officially for the first time the imminence of war. He acted under the provision of the navy laws that "the president is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized strength of the navy to be 87,000 men."

Division of the United States into six, instead of the existing four military departments, was announced by the war department. The two new departments are the northeastern, comprising the New England states and the southeastern, comprising the states in the old south.

Major General Leonard Wood is transferred from command of the department of the east to the new southeastern department; Major General J. Franklin Bell from the western department to the eastern department; Major General Clarence R. Edwards from the central zone to the northeastern department; Major General Barry of the central department, and Major General Pershing of the southern department remain in their commands.

Calling into the federal service of fourteen regiments of the national guard for police protection purposes was announced by the war department. Here follows a list of regiments ordered out, among them the following:

**Pennsylvania**—First, Third and Thirtieth regiments.  
**Ohio**—Third and Sixth Infantry.  
President Wilson, in an executive order, authorized the immediate increase of the United States marine corps to 17,000. Accompanying the authorization, the president issued an appeal to the press of the country to awaken interest in recruiting and declared that "over 4,000 more men are needed in the marine corps and need now." The present strength of the marine corps is 14,000 men and 900 officers.

Washington is guarded by three troops of the Second cavalry from Fort Myer, numbering 11 officers and 200 men; three companies of United States marines, 11 officers and 450 men, and the First battalion, negro, of the District of Columbia, national guard, 14 officers and 396 men, to say nothing of the police force, 1,000 strong, members of which were equipped with rifles and ammunition.

Under orders from General Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the east, the cavalry troops are temporarily detailed to protect the city water supply and guard the highway, railroad and aqueduct bridges. They will be relieved later by the men of the national guard. The marines are guarding the Washington navy yard, the Indian Head proving grounds and powder plant and marine barracks.

That a call for volunteers will be urged by the president when congress meets has not been definitely established. It is known, however, that officials of the war department are proceeding on that assumption. Suggestions were made, however, that much would depend on the patriotic response for enlistments to bring the regular army and national guard up to full fighting strength. If there is a liberal response to the colors in advance of a declaration by congress that war with Germany exists, the call for a volunteer army may be delayed.

State troops now ordered into the service, according to the war department's official announcement, will be utilized for "general purposes of police protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and transportation."

President Wilson has ordered the withdrawal of the American relief commission from Belgium. The work will be turned over to Dutch military officials. Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, will go to Havre, France.

### NEW YORK PASTOR TO GET BIG SALARY

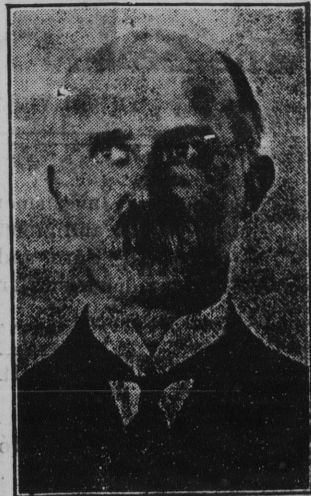


Photo by American Press Association. REV. DR. J. H. JOWETT.

Dr. Jowett is likely to become the highest salaried pastor in the United States. Since London has been trying to have him return there his congregation in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, are ready to give him \$18,000 a year salary, with a six months' vacation every year, if he will stay here.

### EX-HARVARD PRESIDENT ACTIVE AT EIGHTY-THREE

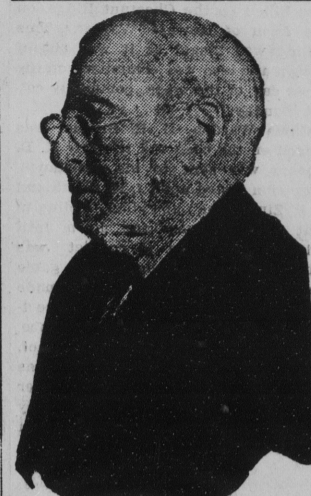


Photo by American Press Association. DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, observed his eighty-third birthday anniversary recently. He is still actively at work and keenly interested in affairs. In one respect Dr. Eliot has changed a habit of years. He has given up his morning bicycle ride, which for a long time he was accustomed to take with Mrs. Eliot.

### KEYSTONE PARAGRAPHS

In compliance with orders to stimulate recruiting in every way throughout the Pittsburgh district in expectation of a declaration of war by the United States, a strong effort to get in touch with all veteran and patriotic organizations and citizens interested in preparedness is being made by Colonel T. W. Griffith, in charge of recruiting for the army in western Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant J. B. Oldendorf, district recruiting officer for the navy.

Sportsmen of Pennsylvania will no longer be permitted to hunt quail and the present delicacy will no longer grace the tables of lovers of game if the legislature acts favorably on a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Stewart. The measure takes quail off the game list and makes it a song bird. The bill prohibits the killing, wounding or trapping of quail any time during the year and fixes a fine of from \$5 to \$25 for violation.

Addressing his class in Washington and Jefferson college, Professor Adolph Schmitz, teacher of German and literature in the Washington institution for twenty-five years, and until recently one of the strongest German sympathizers in that section, urged Washington and Jefferson students to support President Wilson and stand back of the country.

Beginning April 1, the 500 motemen and conductors employed by the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light company will automatically receive an increase of from 1 1/2 to 2 cents an hour, according to the length of the time they have been in the service of the company. About one hundred men are affected in New Castle.

One man was killed and another injured when the plant of the Pittsburgh Coal Products company in South Monaca was destroyed by fire. Theodore Heuring, aged forty-five, of Rochester was crushed to death under a falling wall when he went to assist volunteer firemen. The loss is estimated at between \$75,000 and \$90,000.

Simon C. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, dropped dead on a passenger train while on the way to his home on the main line. The remains were taken from the train at Philadelphia. Mr. Long was born near Harrisburg in 1857, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1881.

Rioting between 300 strikers of the Franklin Sugar Refining company in Philadelphia and an equal number of negro strikebreakers assumed serious proportions. One man and one woman were shot and seriously wounded, another man was beaten unconscious, and at least a dozen other received bad bruises.

Three hundred original American-Indian boy students at Carlisle industrial school, are trained and ready to fight for the white man who wrested from them the land Columbus discovered. Trained, drilled and equipped by army officers, these 300 redskins are ready to answer the nation's call.

A half million pounds of beef, held in cold storage in Philadelphia longer than the legal four months, were tagged by the inspectors of the state dairy and food department. Under the law the beef cannot be sold in Pennsylvania and the owners, to hold it, must ship it outside of the state.

The body of a man identified as that of Morris McDonald of Harrisburg, by a fellow employee of the munitions plant, was taken from the bay in Erie, where it had been for two months, probably under the ice. The man's satchel was found in the street by the police two months ago.

Deputy Attorney General Horace W. Davis of Sharon announced that he will tender his resignation immediately to Attorney General Brown and Governor Brumbaugh. He has accepted a position in New York city which will require his residence in that state, he said.

About 4,000 telegraphers and train dispatchers on twenty-seven divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad lines east of Pittsburgh have been given an increase in wages amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000.

Bounties for noxious animals paid by the state of Pennsylvania during the nine months ending Feb. 28, 1917, totaled \$51,323. This is only \$5,000 less than during the whole year ending May 31, 1916.

William J. Adenhart, aged fifty, died on route to a hospital in Conellsville from injuries sustained when he was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Dunbar, where he lived. His skull was fractured.

The liquor forces of Beaver county received their heaviest blow when Judge George A. Baldwin in a sweeping decision refused forty-one out of forty-seven applicants for license.

The Carnegie Institute of Technology of Pittsburgh has placed at the disposal of the president the equipment and services of that school in the present crisis.

The brains, equipment and plant of the Pennsylvania State college have been placed at the disposal of the government military authorities.

Members of the Pittsburgh Stock exchange are enrolling themselves as members of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross.

## FLEET OF BIG U-BOATS READY

### Largest Type of Submarines to Make Dash to U. S.

### GERMANY IS BUILDING MANY

Kaiser Has Devoted All Ship Construction to Small Boats, It is Said. More Than 200 Ready.

Germany has 200 submarines capable of crossing the Atlantic, according to reports which have reached the navy department. Germany has laid down no new capital ships or destroyers since the outbreak of the war, confining new construction entirely to submarines.

Battleships and battle cruisers in course of construction at the outbreak of the war, Aug. 1, 1914, have been completed, or have destroyers. Active U-boat this, Germany's naval construction continues have devoted their efforts to turning out large numbers of submarines and to improvements in submarine craft.

These officers show that Germany probably has 200 submarines of 1,000 tons each. These are the new type of submarine fighters developed since the outbreak of the war, and capable of a wide radius of action and a larger measure of speed than any submarine devised by any other nation.

The latest German submarines have considerably thicker skins than earlier types and are said to be able to take considerable punishment from light guns, especially in clashes with armed merchant craft. The understanding is that the German admiralty has largely standardized submarine construction and is now able to turn out even the largest under-water craft in large numbers and in a relatively short time.

In view of the feverish activity of the German admiralty in turning out submarines, naval experts are not inclined to belittle the task before the United States and the allies in ridding the high seas of the under-water menace.

If Germany is able to turn out large and powerful submarines in large numbers, and keep them coming steadily, the task will prove anything but an easy one.

The fact that the tonnage destroyed since Feb. 1 has been far below the figure set by Berlin has encouraged the belief in allied countries that Germany has already passed her maximum in utilizing the submarine to "starve" England and the nations fighting with that country.

American naval officers are not inclined to take this view. They are confident the submarine problem will be solved, but will not be surprised if it requires a long time, unless Germany meanwhile determines to throw up the sponge and approach peace negotiations in such a way that allies can accept without loss of national dignity and prestige.

### LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, March 27.

Butter—Prints, 44@44 1/2; tubs, 43@43 1/2. Eggs—Fresh, 31c.  
Cattle—Prime, \$11.50@12; good, \$10.50@11.25; tidy butchers, \$10@10.50; fair, \$9@9.75; common, \$7.50@8.50; heifers, \$7@10.50; common to good fat bulls, \$6@10; common to good fat cows, \$4.75@9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$40@85.  
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$11.75@12; good mixed, \$10.50@11.50; fair mixed, \$9.50@10.25; culls and common, \$5@7; lambs, \$13@15.50; spring lambs, \$15@18; veal calves, \$12@15.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6@11.  
Hogs—Prime heavy, \$15.15@15.25; heavy mixed, \$14.50@15.10; mediums, \$14.00@15; heavy Yorkers, \$14.50@14.90; light Yorkers, \$13@13.75; pigs, \$11.50@11.75; roughs, \$13@14; stags, \$11@11.75.

Cleveland, March 27.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, 1,100 pounds and upward, \$10.50@11.25; choice fat steers, 1,000 pounds and upward, \$9.50@10.25; good to choice butcher steers, \$9@9.50; fair to good light steers, \$7.50@7.75; choice heifer, \$9.25@9.50; light heifers, \$7.25@9.25; good to choice butcher bulls, \$5@9; heifers, \$4.75@7.50; good to choice cows, \$7.00@9; fair to good cows, \$5@8; common cows, \$4.50@5.  
Calves—Choice, \$14.50@14.75; fair to good, \$14@14.50; heavy and common, \$7@13.  
Hogs—Choice heavies, \$15@15.25; mixed, \$15@15.15; Yorkers, \$15@15.15; pigs, \$13; roughs, \$13.75; stags, \$12.25.  
Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, \$11.75@12; fair to good, \$13.50@14; culls and common, \$9@12; good to choice wethers, \$10.50@11.50; good to choice ewes, \$10.10@11; mixed ewes and wethers, \$10.50@11; culls, \$7.50@9.

Chicago, March 27.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$14.46@15.10; good heavy, \$14.80@15.05; rough heavy, \$14.40@14.60; light, \$14.10@14.85; pigs, \$10.50@14.  
Cattle—Beefers, \$9.15@12.55; cows and heifers, \$5.50@10.60; stockers and feeders, \$7@9.25; Texans, \$9.50@10.80; calves, \$10.50@14.75.  
Sheep—Native, \$11.15@12.35; western, \$11.90@12.65; lambs, \$12.75@14.90; western, \$13@15.20.  
Wheat—May, \$1.90. Corn—May, \$1.15. Oats—May, 60 1/2c.

For the Salad Course. Have "ships of the desert" for your next salad course.

Out of crisp lettuce leaves to the number you expect to serve. In the center of each leaf arrange a square of the more compact lettuce from the center of the head and surround it with stoned dates. Lay a slice of cream cheese on top and sprinkle with paprika. Serve with French dressing.

Arrange all the "ships" on a large plate and garnish with celery, parsley or lettuce leaves.

Only Wanted the Chance. Emperor—I do not care to hear your proposition, sir. Everything that is submitted must first be put through the prime minister. Subject—Nothing would please me better. I wanted to show you the new bayonet which I have invented for army use.—London Answers

### A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

Although the German retreat in the western zone of war is almost ended and the Kaiser's armies are resisting violently at many points along its new "Hindenburg line," the allied armies are making strong attacks. At La Fere the French have taken two forts of the new defense system. If La Fere falls the whole "Hindenburg line" would be threatened.

The French operating northeast of the St. Quentin canal have pushed back the Germans between one and one-quarter and two and one-half miles, and also have gained additional ground on the heights northeast of Tergier, overlooking the Oise valley, according to the French official communication. Two German attacks near Thil, northwest of Rheims, were repulsed.

For the last twenty-four hours the weather on the front in France has been of the worst possible wintry type with the result that field operations have been brought almost to a standstill. Reuters correspondent at British headquarters wires that more definite resistance is being offered by the German rearguards, as they are pressed back by the British advanced troops.

Thus far about 10,000 inhabitants have been left behind by the Germans during the retreat, mostly elderly or very young persons. Reuters correspondent reports that all the women between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five are being sent to the fortress at Meuseberg, as the Germans say that if they were left behind they would make nuisances for the French, and so they are keeping them to make nuisances for themselves.

In the sinking of the French battleship Danton in the Mediterranean on March 19, says a statement from the French admiralty, 286 men were drowned. The Danton was torpedoed by a hostile submarine.

### AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED

Standard Oil Tanker Sent Down—20 of Her Crew Drowned.  
Consul Mahin at Amsterdam cabled the state department that the American steamer Healdton, sunk by a submarine off Terschelling, Holland, was torpedoed without warning and that twenty of the crew were drowned. The consul's dispatch follows:

"Standard Oil ship Healdton, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, cargo oil, torpedoed without warning 8:15 evening of 21st, twenty-five miles north of Terschelling, Holland, twenty of crew drowned. On died of injuries. Others taken to north of Holland. Submarine seen after torpedoing."

### NO MORE GUARDS JUST NOW

Tri-State Military Organizations Not to Be Called at Present.  
The Eighteenth Pennsylvania and other western Pennsylvania, West Virginia or Ohio national guard units are not to be ordered into the federal service for some time, if at all, according to Brigadier General Mann, chief of the militia affairs division of the war department.

When General Mann was asked about these regiments the reply was that those already ordered to report were all that would be called for the present.

### NEW BARRED ZONE

Arctic Ocean to Be Closed by German Submarines.  
Germany has instituted a blockade of the Arctic ocean between Norway and Spitzbergen.

The new blockade is manifestly aimed to prevent shipments to the Russian port Archangel, which will be free of ice within a few months and which has always been a large center of import for Russia.

### HIGHER RATES ASKED

Leading Railroads File Petition With Interstate Commerce Commission.  
The country's largest railroads filed a petition with the interstate commerce commission asking that they be permitted to increase their rates generally, except on coal, coke and ore, and that the new tariffs be permitted to become effective in thirty days instead of being suspended for investigation.

Only presidents of eastern roads signed the petition, but similar action will be taken by more than a score of western lines.

"Nothing is more essential to the welfare of the nation," said the statement, "than that the railroads should be in a position to respond to the fullest demands made upon them either by the general commerce of the country or in connection with the subject of national defense."

The petition, in behalf of the carriers in official classification territory—north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi—was signed by the presidents of the Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, New Haven, Boston and Maine, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Western Maryland and New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

### RAIDER MOEWE IN PORT

Kaiser's Commerce Destroyer Sunk Twenty-seven Vessels.  
"The German auxiliary cruiser Moewe returned to her home port of the Atlantic ocean," declared a statement issued by the official German press bureau.

"She remained in the Atlantic for several months under the command of Burgrave and Count Hohna Schlotdieu. The ship captured twenty-two steamers and five sailing ships, with a total of 123,100 gross tons."

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