

LIBERTY LOAN HUGE SUCCESS

Oversubscription of 39 Per Cent.
Shown in Final Treasury Figures.

MINNEAPOLIS HEADS LIST.

Approximately 17,000,000 Persons Subscribed, Almost Twice as Many as in Second Loan and More than Four Times as Many as in First.

Washington.—America's third Liberty loan has been oversubscribed by \$1,170,019,650, the treasury department announced.

This result not only exceeds every other government loan, it proving the patriotism of the people, according to department officials, but exceeds as well the response of the people of any other nation in the war, including Germany.

Besides the material purpose of raising money to support the war, it is deemed of incalculable value in demonstrating to friend and foe alike the readiness and eagerness of the Americans at home to help those Americans at the front. Approximately 17,000,000 persons subscribed, almost twice as many as in the second loan and more than four times as many as in the first, showing an increasing interest among the people and desire to sacrifice for the American cause.

The New York district, the largest contributor, with \$1,114,930,700, more than a fourth of the total, held the bottom position on the percentage table because big business interests with headquarters in New York and banking institutions failed to subscribe heavily to the loan owing to imminence of federal tax paying time.

Records by Districts

Records by districts are as follows:

District	Quota in Millions	Raised, cent.	Per cent.
Minneapolis	105	\$180,826,350	172.0
Kansas City	130	202,301,050	156.0
St. Louis	130	199,085,900	153.0
Atlanta	90	126,953,350	151.0
Philadelphia	250	361,963,500	144.7
Dallas	80	115,395,200	144.2
Chicago	425	608,878,600	143.2
Richmond	130	185,995,950	142.0
Boston	250	354,537,250	142.0
San Francisco	210	286,557,450	136.0
Cleveland	300	404,988,200	135.0
New York	900	1,114,930,700	124.0
United States Treasury		\$17,915,150	

The subscriptions accredited to the treasury were those sent direct to Washington. Treasury officials will begin immediately to organize canvassing forces for the campaign for the next loan in the autumn.

U. S. ARMY JOINS BRITISH.

Americans to Assist in Defense of Channel Ports.

With the American Army in France. Troops of the new American army have arrived within the zone of the British forces in northern France and are now completing their training in the area occupied by the troops which are blocking the path of the Germans to the Channel ports.

Their commander already has commanded American forces in trenches on the French front. The British officers and men who are training the new force say the Americans are of the finest material and are certain to give a most excellent account of themselves when they meet the Germans.

The British troops greeted the Americans not only as comrades in arms, but as warm friends, and the work of instruction is being continued in that spirit. The American forces on arriving within the British zone were cheered to the skies by the sons of Britain, many of whom bore unmistakable signs of battle. They had not seen the Americans before, but they knew they were coming.

The Americans, on the other hand, gained all the more enthusiasm by the heartiness of the greeting which they received from their battle scarred comrades in arms. The last stages of their training before entering the line were begun almost as soon as they reached their destination.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Captain Resnati, Italy's most famous aviator, is killed in a fall at Mineola. A new airplane he was trying out "sidesteps" after a bad start and tumbles to the earth.

WASHINGTON.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, makes a full and frank apology to Congress for his slur in recent New York address.

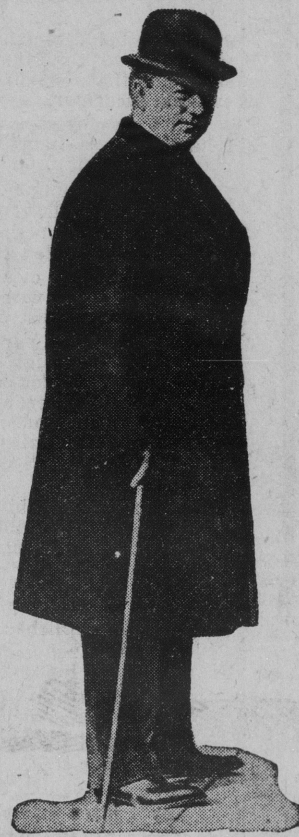
LONDON.—British press is urging allies to intervene and save Russia from complete German domination. Favors giving Japan free hand, with formidable entente representation.

CHRISTIANIA.—America's agreement to provide Norway with food has met with great popular approval and Norwegian officials declare it has saved the present cabinet and averted a disastrous food crisis.

NEW YORK.—No other nation in the world has leaped from extravagance to thrift as quickly as did the American people when this country entered the war. Myron T. Herrick declared at a luncheon of the New York Savings Banks Association. He cited the sales of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps, as well as the increased savings deposits in banks.

HENRY P. DAVISON

Says Peace by Terror Is Foe's Aim as He Slays and Maims.



Henry P. Davison, head of the Red Cross, returned from France, says the Germans have failed utterly in their efforts to break the spirit of the allies by aerial raids on unfortified cities. He says American troops have won the admiration of Europe by their dash and bravery.

ASKS SURVEY OF MEN

Senate Resolution to List and Classify All Workers.

It Is Estimated That Five Millions Are Needed in Fighting Ranks in Next Two Years.

Washington.—Initial steps for the complete industrial and military mobilization of the man power of the United States were taken in the presentation of a resolution to the senate by Senator Cummins of Iowa calling for a survey and a report of the number of men available for either military duty or industrial work incident to the war.

The resolution asks the heads of various departments of the government to supply Congress with information and statistics in this matter, on which adequate legislation may be framed.

The Iowa senator in urging adoption of the resolution suggested that the age limits to which it would apply be fixed at eighteen to forty-five. Not fewer than 5,000,000 men in the fighting ranks and trenches irrespective of the number of men employed by the military authorities in other capacities in France will be needed in the next two years, he said. To supply these it was obvious that many more men must be taken from industry.

The resolution provides that a survey of the man power of the country be made with a view of ascertaining "how many men can be withdrawn within the ensuing two years from industrial and productive occupations for military service, leaving enough workers in the fields of necessary and essential production" to meet these needs.

All needs of the military forces in the field.

All necessities of the civilian population in the United States.

All imperative needs of the allied countries fighting alongside the armies of this country.

The needs of the essential commerce of neutral and friendly nations.

TO CUT STEEL USE.

Hinted That Commercial Outlet Must Be Curtailed.

Washington.—A long conference between members of the War Industries Board and the American Iron and Steel Institute over the question of increased steel production adjourned without settlement.

Despite attempts at secrecy it was learned that in the event of a refusal of steel manufacturers to curtail the outlet to commercial users the government must operate the plants.

SENATE WANTS ALL HAWAII DRY

Passes Bill Including All Territory Outside of Honolulu.

Washington.—Hawaii is right out in the middle of a great deal of water, but it's dry territory just the same. The senate passed a bill including in prohibition territory all the Hawaiian Islands in addition to Honolulu, which is already in that category.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the national prohibition amendment, is responsible for what the senate wishes to the islands.

DEFEATS PLANS FOR WAR INQUIRY

President Names Hughes as Associate to Gregory in Investigation Into Aircraft Charges.

SAW WAR CONTROL SOUGHT.

President, in Letter to Majority Leader Martin, Declares Passage Would Constitute Vote of Want of Confidence in Administration.

Washington.—President Wilson made two decisive moves in the demand for investigations.

In a letter to Senator Martin, majority leader, the President called upon the supporters of the administration in Congress to defeat the Chamberlain resolution for a general investigation of the conduct of the war.

The President also announced the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes of New York to be an associate of Attorney General Gregory in investigating charges of dishonesty in aircraft production.

The spirit of the letter by which the appointment was accepted to aid the Democratic administration is understood to have been a source of profound gratification at the White House.

The President is determined to prevent politics from playing any part in the war inquiries, but the fight is still on, as a substitute resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain calls for an investigation of ordnance as well as aircraft production.

By a vote of 3 to 2 Senate Expenditures Committee ordered a favorable report on the Chamberlain war inquiry resolution, but added amendments to it modifying it so as to limit the Military Committee's activities to army operations. A proviso was added expressly prohibiting the committee from a general inquiry into the conduct of the war.

The President, in his letter to Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader, declared the resolution, if passed, would constitute a vote of want of confidence in the administration, and would indicate that Congress desired to take on itself the conduct of the war.

Senator Chamberlain, called before the Senate Expenditures Committee, displayed considerable feeling, and in a prepared statement issued later indicated that if the senate were to refuse to pass an amended resolution giving the Military Committee authority, he would not attempt to press the army inquiries further.

"I deem it my duty to say," the president's letter said, "that I should regard the passage of this resolution as a direct vote of want of confidence in the administration. The purpose which it undoubtedly expresses has been expressed again and again in various forms during the present session and has always seemed to originate in a rooted distrust of those who are at present in charge of the executive functions of the government. Those executive functions are very clearly understood. They have been defined both by the Constitution and by long experience, and no one can doubt where the responsibility for them lies or what the methods are by which those who are responsible can be held to their duty.

"Such activities on the part of a particular committee of the senate as this resolution would look forward to would constitute nothing less than an attempt to take over the conduct of the war, or at the least so superintend and direct and participate in the executive conduct of it as to interfere in the most serious way with the action of the constituted executive. I protest most earnestly against the adoption of any such action and shall hope that every senator who intends to support the present administration in the conduct of the war will vote against it. These are serious times, and it is absolutely necessary that the lines should be clearly drawn between friends and opponents."

PITH OF THE WAR NEWS

The Kaiser is on the west front again, apparently to direct a new attack. The Emperor has been present before several times, on each occasion witnessing a defeat.

The rapid flow of American troops to France makes it imperative for the Germans to renew their offensive soon, in the view of the British general staff. Delay enables the Germans to reform their divisions and prepare another blow.

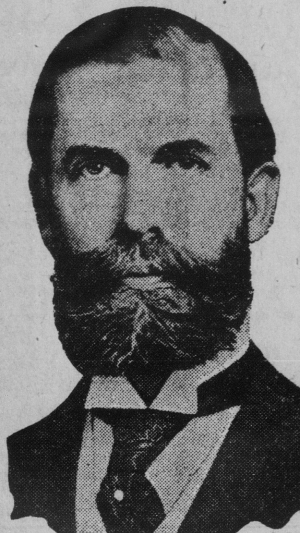
Lieut. James Pellaché of New York continued to fight after being fatally wounded in the Picardy battle and choked a German to death.

Every German advance is smashed as quickly as launched. Prisoners taken are thoroughly tamed, and indications are that the German high command is losing confidence in its ability to push an offensive through.

The aggressive has been taken by the Italians, however, and the Austro-German forces, instead of launching their long expected assault, have been compelled to fight hard to maintain the positions where they have stood since last November. General Pershing, in the first official daily communique, tells of increased artillery fire in American sectors.

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Will Probe Alleged Collapse of Airplane Program.



Charles Evans Hughes of New York, who sprang into a fame which carried him to the very portals of the White House itself as a result of his masterly and pitiless conduct of the famous insurance investigation 12 years ago, was named by President Wilson to direct the department of justice inquiry into charges of dishonesty and malversation in the production of airplanes for the army.

RUSH 1,500,000 TROOPS

America Has Promised That Number of Fighting Men.

Declares Misunderstandings About Foreign Workers Replacing French Are Cleared Up.

Paris.—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000 specialists, workers, men in the quartermaster's department, and others.

The newspaper says certain misunderstandings which had existed have been cleared up, and that under no circumstances will allied workers or soldiers replace French workers in factories. The presence of American workers on French soil will be in direct consequence of the presence of American fighters on the front.

Care for 5,000,000 U. S. Troops.

London.—American preparations on the western front are amazing in their immensity and plans are being made to care for 5,000,000 American troops, Harry E. V. Brittain, secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrims Club, told the Royal Colonial Institute. If the Germans do not give in, he added, the number of American troops will be increased to any amount necessary.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, former head of the dominions department of the colonial office, said he wondered if the Germans realized what the entry of America into the war meant. It meant, he said, not only the accession to the allied powers of many millions of fighting men and the addition of vast resources, but also the coming in of the only one among the great peoples of the world who have seen and carried through to an unmistakable issue a four years' war.

Berlin Uncasy as Americans Pour to Front.

Paris.—The steady arrival of American troops in France is causing great uneasiness in Germany.

Following the admission in the Berlin Reichstag that it is not known how many troops the Americans already have in Europe, Colonel Gaedke, the military critic of the Vorwaerts, says that Americans may yet play the most important part in the great battle.

Gaedke also admits the wonderful tenacity with which British and French troops have defended their positions.

INTERNED HUNS NEAR MUTINY.

Prisoners Incensed When Told They Will Be Moved.

Washington.—Almost a mutiny broke out among the 2,200 interned Germans at Hot Springs, N. C., when they learned of the government's plan to move them before July 1 to army posts at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Ga.

Many of the interned aliens had invested their savings in improvements on their cottages, to make them more comfortable.

ITALY ASKS U. S. TROOPS.

Would Show America Is Behind Ally, Rome Intimates.

Washington.—Italy in an informal way has made known to the United States that the presence of American troops on the Italian front is greatly to be desired. A few thousand men under the American flag, Italian officials feel, would hearten the Italian civilian population and their troops Italy desires the inspiration that would be afforded by the presence of American forces.

FRENCH SMASH ENEMY LINES

Advance Over Two Mile Front Around Loree and Take 400 Prisoners

POSITIONS ARE IMPROVED

In Thrilling Air Battle American Aviator, Maj Lufbery, Leaps From Burning Machine to His Death—Had 17 Victories to His Credit.

London.—In sharp operations around Loree, French troops made an important advance on a front of more than two miles and captured over 400 prisoners, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France.

No attempt was made to push forward to a great depth, and all objectives were gained. As a consequence there has been a decided improvement in the allied positions.

With the American Army in France.—Maj. Raoul Lufbery, who had been regarded as the best aviator in the American air service, was shot down in flames and killed Monday by a big German triplane which he was attacking. Lufbery jumped from his flaming machine when 800 yards above the ground. He had 17 victories to his credit.

The German machine which brought Lufbery down, which was armed with two machine guns with an operator for each piece, apparently escaped. Lufbery's only wound, aside from those received when he crashed to earth, was a bullet hole through the thumb. Apparently the same bullet punctured one of the gasoline tanks of his machine.

To Build 130 Boats on Lakes.

Cleveland, O.—An agreement tantamount to a contract to build 130 vessels to cost approximately \$300,000 each and totaling about \$100,000,000, was reached here between Charles M. Schwab, director general of the government's ship building program, and Great Lakes ship building companies.

President Readjusts Air Service.

Washington, D. C.—Reorganization of the army air service was completed by President Wilson as his first act under the new law permitting him to readjust government departments for the war. In an executive order he directed that the air service be wholly divorced from the signal corps, and also that the functions of producing and operating air craft of all kinds in the military service be separated. This gives full legal status and power to John D. Ryan, recently appointed director of aircraft production and chairman of the aircraft board.

Carelessness Caused Explosion.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Failure to observe the United States government's warning to manufacturers of high explosives to refrain from using sodium bicarbonate in the manufacture of T. N. T. as a neutralizer was probably responsible for the explosion at the Oakdale plant of the Aetna company last Saturday, when approximately 180 men were killed. This information was disclosed by the investigators of the catastrophe.

Shoot and Burn Negro.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Thomas Devert, a Negro, was shot to death and later his body was incinerated near Erwin by a band of men after a sensational chase in which the Negro swam a river, dragging with him the dead body of his victim, a 15-year-year old daughter of a white blacksmith.

Air Raid Does Much Damage.

London.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the last London air raid. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows: London and the metropolitan police district: Killed, men 17, women 14, children 6, total 37; injured, men 83, women 49, children 23, total 155; provinces: injured, men 2, women 3, children 1, total 6. Considerable damage to property has been reported.

British Aviators Active.

London.—During the aerial fighting Saturday, 27 German airplanes were destroyed, three were driven down out of control, and three German balloons were burned, according to the report on aerial operations issued by the war office. Twelve British machines are missing.

Charles W. Fairbanks Near Death.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, is critically ill at his home here with Bright's disease. His condition was better than for a few days past, it was reported, but physicians stated that he may not recover.

14 Men Entombed in Mine.

Charleston, W. Va.—Fourteen men are imprisoned in a mine of the Mill Creek Coal Company at Villa, behind a fire which broke out following the explosion of a gasoline engine driving a fan near the mouth of the mine. Three members of the state mine inspection force are in charge. Little hope was entertained that the men could be rescued alive, until a fan was brought to the mines and it was said this soon would begin operation and permit the rescue forces to make a more effective fight against the flames.

PLACES READY FOR DISABLED

Pennsylvania Employers Will Provide for Army and Navy Cripples

MANY SITUATIONS ARE OPEN

Short Items of Interest Gathered at the Various State Departments Touching Affairs of the People of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg.—In the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor and Industry, extensive card files, recently installed, indicate where 42,111 soldiers, sailors and marines, crippled or permanently disabled through war service, may find, in Pennsylvania, suitable employment despite their various disabilities.

Places of employment range from steel mills to dairies, from silk mills to railroads, from cigar factories to paper mills and from lumber camps to department stores.

The great number of employment openings for crippled war veterans are classified in the Bureau of Employment by industry, by locality, by occupation and by disability of workers to be employed. This classification has been made possible by the patriotic responses of Pennsylvania employers to a questionnaire sent statewide from the department of Labor and Industry early this year.

Every Pennsylvania employer who can give employment to war cripples, handicapped by various disabilities, is urged to notify, at once, the Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.

Brushing Up Their History.

The presence of French soldiers in Harrisburg recalls that the last French soldiers here was about 225 years ago. English were by no means the first white men on the banks of the Susquehanna. Years before John Harris ever saw the ford where he later established his ferry and dreamed of a city there were French traders in this section and more than once French soldiers moved up and down the river to the great annoyance of the English at Upland and Philadelphia. One of the most noted French traders, Peter Chartier, who later became active about Fort Duquesne, had a settlement on the hills near New Cumberland and French soldiers went with him to straighten out some Indians.

Conscience Fund Grows.

Some one in Harrisburg sent State Treasurer Kephart four \$1 bills with a request that they be placed in the "conscience fund." There was no explanation. This is the second payment of cash for the "conscience fund" from Harrisburg within ten days.

Dr. Royer Honored.

Dr. B. Franklin Royer, Acting Commissioner of Health, has been appointed a member of the committee on sanitary policy under war conditions, to report at the Conference of the State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America at their meeting in Washington June 5 and 6. In the same conference, in the symposium on child conservation, he will make a report on what Pennsylvania is doing in child conservation.

Seed Buckwheat in Demand.

Demands for seed buckwheat which have been pouring into the Department of Agriculture from farmers who will put out that grain in increased areas this year, have raised hopes that Pennsylvania may have the lead of the nation again as a raiser of the grain. There is a scarcity of the seed grain, and the Bureau of Markets is trying to locate a supply. Last year the state harvested 314,000 acres, the crop of 5,570,000 bushels being worth \$8,631,000.

Wheat Prospects Discouraging.

Gloomy predictions as to the wheat crop of Southeastern Pennsylvania, including Lancaster county, are made in the mid-May bulletin of the State Department of Agriculture. It is declared that some parts of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties will not have 60 per cent of the average yield for 10 years.

Trolley Fare Decision Soon.

Steps will be taken by the Public Service Commission in the very near future to determine upon the scope of its authority in complaints against increase of fare on trolley lines where the fares are governed by ordinance. This subject was argued some time ago. The trolley fare increase complaints have been increasing and are being grouped to hearing and determination.

Lighting Code Revised.

The factory lighting code of the Industrial board of the Department of Labor and Industry has been revised to insure adequate artificial lighting without glare in Pennsylvania industrial establishments.

The Groggery's Fate.

The last frame buildings in North Fourth street, in the Capitol Park Extension district were sold to E. C. Ensminger for \$21 and will be removed at once. They once contained a groggery of renown.