# WAR REDEDICATES U. S., SAYS WILSON

## Tells Confederate Veterans Nation Is United to Fight for Mankind.

## HIS WORDS APPLAUDED

## Calls Registration a Signal to World to Beware of Insults.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Veterans and visitors in Washington by the thousands for the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans joined to-day in giving President Wilson a great ovation when he welcomed the soldiers of Dixie to the capital and told them that the country was beginning to understand that one of the purposes of Providence in keeping the nation united was to meet the opportunity now before America to fight for liberty and mankind.

The President's declaration that the day was one of gladness because of the sacred memories and of a rededication of a united country to those principles which have made America great among the nations of the earth was greeted by the veterans with a rousing demonstration, in which the "rebel yell" made itself heard.

**Must Be Ready to Serve.**

"There is not a man of us who must not hold himself ready to serve the Government under which he lives," the President told the veterans. "There comes a time when a nation must sacrifice everything to the principles which it professes. I am thankful for the privilege of self-sacrifice which lends dignity to the human spirit. This is a happy day, a day of noble memory, a day of dedication and a day of the renewal of that spirit that has made America great among the nations of the world."

The President said he felt there was some significance in the coincidence that at the moment he was welcoming the former host of the Confederacy to the capital they sought to destroy millions of young men were registering themselves for service to keep the world free. "These solemn lines of young men going to-day all over the Union to the places of registration," said he, "ought to be a signal to the world, to those who dare flout the dignity and honor and rights of the United States, that all her manhood will flock to that standard under which we all delight to serve, and that he who challenges the rights and principles of the United States challenges the united strength and devotion of a nation.

**Must Prove Our Greatness.**

"We have prospered with a sort of heedless and irresponsible prosperity. Now we are going to lay all our wealth if necessary and spend all our blood if need be to show that we were not accumulating that wealth selfishly but were accumulating it for the service of mankind.

"Men all over the world have thought of the United States as a trading and money getting people, whereas we who have lived at home know the ideals with which the hearts of this people have thrilled; we know the sober convictions which have lain at the basis of our life all the time, and we know the power and devotion which can be spent for the service of those ideals that we have treasured. We have been allowed to become strong in the providence of God that our strength might be used to prove not our selfishness but our greatness, and if there is any ground for thankfulness in a day like this I am thankful for the privilege of self-sacrifice, which is the only privilege that leads dignity to the human spirit."

Patriotism was the keynote of the opening session of the reunion, held for the first time north of the Mason and Dixon line. The presentation of a United States flag to Gen. George P. Harrison, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederates, by Col. Andrew Cowan of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the signal for a demonstration. The Stars and Stripes were hung side by side with the Stars and Bars behind the presiding officer and will remain there throughout the reunion.

**Sees Nation Reunited.**

"For four years," said Gen. Harrison, "I learned to love another flag, the Stars and Bars, which you have truly said was borne with honor through the war and furled with honor at the end. And so long as red blood flows in our veins we will cherish its heroic and tender memories. That you should honor us for that proves that you, too, have a soldier's heart. Now that the war of sections has ended and our country is again united my love for Old Glory has returned, and we who wore the gray now stand side by side with you who wore the blue in fighting for liberty and human rights whenever and wherever our country calls."

Col. Robert E. Lee, grandson of the South's war leader, declared in his address that the sons of the men of the North and South would emulate the example of their fathers and serve their country in any capacity in which they are called.

The number of veterans here is estimated at almost 7,000. Tents provided for them on the Union Station Plaza could not accommodate all of the late comers and homes had to be sought for them.

**Confederate Addresses Senate.**

For the first time in the history of the Senate a soldier of the Confederacy stood on its floor in the uniform of his rank and addressed that body. Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, who fought for four years of the civil war as a private in the ranks of an Alabama regiment, attired in the gray jacket with its collar of yellow and its buttons of shining brass, made a remarkable picture as he moved that the Senate in honor of the presence in Washington of the United Confederate Veterans who had come here to pledge their faith and fealty to the nation adjourn for the period of the reunion. The Senator's plea was promptly heeded by the Senate, which voted at once to take a recess until Friday, June 8, the entire period of the encampment. The Senator said:

"To-day the shattered remnants of the armies of Lee and Jackson, Johnson and Bragg and of the navies of the Confederacy are in Washington and on Thursday will march with their sons down Pennsylvania avenue in review before the President of the United States.

"A little more than half a century ago these same men in arms were hammering at the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the national Government. Thursday, marching with broken body and faltering step, on a mission of peace and love, not of hatred and bloodshed, but in a spirit of resolute reconciliation and absolute loyalty to our flag, they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble union of the United States.

"I am grateful that God has spared me to see this day when my old comrades in arms of the Confederacy are here in the capital of that nation, which for four years they struggled desperately to destroy, but which now, one and all, this great republic, are more than anxious to preserve."

## Three University Football Captains in Naval Reserves.

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Picture shows, left to right, C. R. Black of Yale 1916 eleven, F. T. Hogg of Princeton 1916 team and Charles Barrett of Cornell 1915 eleven. They are serving their country at the Newport training station.

# ONE PER CENT. TAX ON MOTORS URGED

## La Follette Would Base Levy on Retail Prices of Cars.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—An amendment offered to-day by Senator La Follette providing a tax of 1 per cent. on all automobiles based upon the retail price in lieu of the provision adopted last week for taxing motor driven vehicles on a schedule of rates ranging from $2.50 per annum on motorcycles to $25 per annum on cars valued at from $3,000 upward received serious consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, with indications that it might be adopted.

Senator La Follette told the committee that under his plan the revenue to be derived would be practically the equivalent of the collectible tax from the motor owners of the country under the graduated scale scheme, and further that under it the burden would fall on the motor car owner in a definite ratio to his own ability to pay for an article which had become a necessity used intermittently as a luxury.

Under the terms of the amendment offered by La Follette the tax would be graduated in accordance with the age of the car. A deduction of 10 per cent. of the tax would be made for each year of use of the automobiles up to the fifth year of such use.

This means that the owners of cars costing only $350 to $500 would pay for new cars only from $3.50 to $5 per annum in taxes, whereas the owner of a new $6,000 car would pay into the Treasury $60 instead of the maximum imposed under the original Senate provision of only $25.

**Protests Are Received.**

The La Follette amendment was based on the flood of letters of protest which have flowed in upon the committee members from all over the land, from owners of lower priced cars who declared that the motor vehicle tax was inequitable in that it taxes low priced cars from 1 to 2 per cent. of their cost price, whereas to the owners of the luxurious limousines and high powered racers ranging in value from $5,000 to $15,000, the maximum tax of $25 per annum would be only a tiny fraction of the rate as applied to the poor man's cars.

One of the first changes made to-day in the bill was to make the tax upon cigars and cigarettes to become operative within ten days from the approval of the revenue law instead of thirty days thereafter as originally proposed. It also was decided to exempt from taxes on cigarette papers all packages of fewer than twenty-five sheets, the size of free packages generally distributed with tobacco.

**Tax on Beer Stands.**

Revenues of $151,000,000 from liquors, including beer, and about $68,000,000 from tobacco products estimated from the House rates are expected to show only slight reduction by the committee's revision, despite its decision to place prohibitive taxes upon grain used in distilling whiskey and other spirits. Doubled taxes on beer were not changed.

Taxation of newspapers, magazines and other publications also was reopened to-day when several members of the committee informally received a delegation of Pittsburg newspaper publishers, headed by former Senator Oliver, who urged adoption of the House zone plan providing for increase of second class postage rates. The committee took under advisement the arguments made by the Pittsburg publishers against the proposed substitute tax of 2 per cent. upon publishers' advertising receipts. The Pittsburg representatives preferred the zone system postage increase condemned at previous hearings by representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and other representatives of many classes of publications.

It also was agreed to exempt the railroad or water transportation tax on circus, carnival and other amusement companies which operate with their own rolling stock. This exemption was in response to representations that such amusement concerns reached by the amusement tax would be put out of business by the general transportation tax.

Another amendment was written into the transportation tax schedule providing that the transportation tax should not apply to passenger or freight transported for the service of the United States or for any State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

# EVACUATION FRENCH SOLE PEACE TERMS

## Liberation of All Occupied Ground, Including Alsace and Lorraine.

PARIS, June 5.—The Government of Premier Ribot has emerged from the campaign of rumor and criticism which has been going on for a fortnight stronger than at any time since it came into power, according to the judgment of experienced Parliamentary observers upon the decisive vote in the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies last night on the peace conditions resolution. The *Temps* and many other newspapers consider the Ministry as now having sufficient authority and prestige in the country's eyes to enable it to govern strongly.

"Having disentangled itself energetically from revolutionary and pacifist undertakings," says the *Temps*, "the Government rules with the confidence of the country and can negotiate henceforth with the world, whether with Allies, friends or neutrals, through official channels, which alone are the right channels."

By a vote of 453 to 55 the Deputies adopted a resolution declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions. The resolution, which was accepted by the Government, also favors the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

**Text of Resolution.**

Four resolutions had been submitted. One was drawn up by Deputies Klotz, Charles and Dumont, representing the opinion of the majority group; the other three were presented by different sections of the Socialists. The first resolution, which was accepted by the Government, read:

"The Chamber of Deputies, the direct expression of the sovereignty of the French people, salutes the Russian and other allied democracies and indorses the unanimous protest which the representatives of Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France against their will, have made to the National Assembly. It declares that it expects from the war imposed upon Europe by the aggression of imperialist Germany the return of Alsace-Lorraine to the mother country, together with liberation of invaded territories and just reparation for damage.

"Far removed from all thoughts of conquest and enslavement, it expects that the efforts of the armies of the republic and her allies will secure, once Prussian militarism is destroyed, durable guarantees for peace and independence for peoples great and small in a league of nations such as has already been foreshadowed.

"Confident that the Government will bring this about by the coordinated military and diplomatic action of all the Allies and rejecting all amendments, the Chamber passes to the order of the day."

**Premier Ribot's Speech.**

Speaking to the resolution Premier Ribot said:

"The Government asks you to vote for the Dumont-Klotz resolution. The long debate, now drawing to an end, has shown with what spirit of sincerity and patriotism the Chamber is animated. This resolution affirms our national sovereignty. It declares that in a democracy like ours there can be no secret diplomacy. None can or wants to finesse with the national sovereignty. None has entertained such thoughts.

"French policy is the policy of frankness and clearness. When the hour for supreme decisions strikes it will be for representatives of the country to determine the conditions of peace. We wish to bring about the triumph of the rights of the peoples and the ideas of justice and liberty. Do not let us be deceived by formulæ whose makers hide themselves and who wish to spread the conviction that we seek conquest. We ask only that what is ours be returned to us. We demand that the provinces which never ceased to be French be restored to us.

"The resolution which the Government asks you to adopt demands a reparation, which none can contest, for appalling damages. The universal conscience will ratify these pretensions.

"Appealing to what has been said by the President of the great Republic of the United States we wish to establish in stable fashion justice and right for all nations, guarantees for to-morrow, for our children against the renaissance of barbarity. If we fall back into our old differences the danger might be great, but France united cannot be vanquished. I ask you in the name of the Government, in the name of France, that your vote be unanimous."

# GOMPERS FIGHTS USE OF TROOPS IN STRIKE

## Protests Soldier Guards at Newark Plant—Fears Effect on Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Correspondence between President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of Labor Wilson shows that Mr. Gompers protested strongly against the use of troops as guards for strike breakers at the plant of Edward Maher & Sons, Newark. His argument was that there had been no violence in connection with the strike, which has been in progress since August 30, 1916.

Calling attention to the employment of a corporal and six privates of the New Jersey Guard in Federal service, Mr. Gompers said the soldiers were clearly there for the purpose of intimidating and that their continued presence there, in the absence of violence, would engender among the working people hostility against the military.

The matter was called to the attention of Mr. Gompers by the business agent of the moulders local, who said the plant had been picketed by three men since the strike was called. There had been no objection to these pickets and no violence or disorder had resulted, declared the business agent. However, about May 23 a corporal and squad of soldiers drove off the pickets and mounted guard over the plant during work hours. The firm, according to the labor man, is engaged in Government work on one sub-contract and the declaration of war has brough about no new war contracts.

After ascertaining from Gov. Edge of New Jersey that the troops in question were in Federal service and had been posted under directions from the Department of the East Mr. Gompers wrote Secretary Baker under date of June 1 reaffirming the position of organized labor that strike duty belonged to the police and saying:

"When the military is used to perform work that properly comes under the jurisdiction of the police and the working people are deprived by force of their rights there is inevitably engendered among them hostility toward the military." Continuing he said: "Clearly, then, the effect of using soldiers for guards can be nothing else except intimidation."

Mr. Gompers spoke of the need to "mobilize the good will of the country in order that effective resistance may be made to foreign enemies. "In order to insure uninterrupted output of necessary supplies," he concluded, "there must be accorded to workers opportunity to settle difficulties with employers."

This letter was turned over to Secretary Wilson, who wrote Mr. Gompers that he had taken the matter up with Secretary Baker "with a view to protecting the rights of all parties concerned."

## *OSTEND BOMBARDED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS*

### *Many Shots Fired With Good Results—Fleet Unhurt.*

LONDON, June 5.—The German naval base at Ostend, on the Belgian coast, has been bombarded by British warships, the Admiralty announces. The British forces were undamaged. The Admiralty announcement says:

"The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that the enemy naval base and workshops at Ostend were heavily bombarded in the early hours this morning. A large number of rounds were fired with good results. The enemy shore batteries returned our fire, but our bombarding forces suffered no damage."

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Flushing says that according to a frontier correspondent the bombardment of Zeebrugge last night was the most formidable since the war began. It was carried out by the fleet with heavy guns and lasted for 100 minutes.

"The damage must have been severe," says the despatch, "for the explosions were heard continuously until 8 o'clock this morning. Several fires were seen. The German batteries replied forcibly, but owing to the mist found it difficult to locate the positions of the British ships, and it is not believed they got a single hit."

**Boy Playing With Rifle Killed.**

While playing with an old rifle yesterday, Victor, the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Zimmerman of Elizabeth, N. J., was shot and killed by his little chum, Harold, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Zimmerman. The families are not related.

# DRYS DISCONTENTED WITH SENATE STEP

## Prohibitive Taxes on Distilling of Liquors Regarded as Not Radical Enough.

## SATISFY THE MODERATES

## Belief Is That if Proposal Is Enacted It Will Become Permanent Law.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Some discontent in the ranks of the radical prohibitionists has followed yesterday's action of the Senate Committee on Finance incorporating in the revenue bill prohibitive taxes on distilled liquors and forbidding their importation while beer, ales and wines are left to hold their place in the commerce of the nation, only suffering a material increase in taxation.

The propagandism of the more radical prohibitionists has for years been directed toward the destruction of the entire traffic in alcoholic beverages. But here and there some of the more moderate prohibitionists have directed public attention to the fact that only in nations where the abuse of whiskey and kindred beverages was evident has intemperance ever been the cause for serious action by the State.

Under the terms of the revenue bill the tax of $20 a bushel on grain used in the manufacture of whiskey and other ardent spirits and of $5 a gallon on molasses and syrups used in the manufacture of rum may become a permanent law for the United States. Once written into the statutes, this particular piece of wartime legislation may stand permanently. It is probable that when the time comes to repeal the war revenue law this particular section may be omitted from the act of repeal.

Regarding the situation as developed during the past twenty-four hours Representative William Schley Howard of Georgia, one of the group of legislators who have been consistent foes of the liquor traffic for many months, said to-night:

"However reluctantly we may accept the judgment of the Senate Committee on Finance in writing a proviso which destroys the manufacture of whiskey and yet permits the manufacture of milder intoxicants to continue, we must accept with some satisfaction this single step in the right direction. Even if more radical legislation fails to follow it with that expedition which all adherents of the cause of prohibition hope to witness, nevertheless the elimination of whiskey, which would follow in the course of a very few years the stoppage of its manufacture and importation, will do vast good."

Under the bill as it now stands before the Senate committee, and still subject to revision and further restrictive changes, the whiskey in bond in the United States, estimated at 300,000,000 gallons, may still be sold. It is estimated that the supply will last not less than two and a half or three years. The tax on this liquor will be $2.20 a gallon, instead of $1.10 as under the present law.

## *JOLIET PRISON RIOT QUELLED BY STORM*

### *Rain Subdues 1,600 Convicts After Bayonets Fail.*

JOLIET, Ill., June 5.—After one prisoner had been killed, eight severely injured and several others hurt to-day during three riotous outbreaks at the State Prison by 1,600 convicts, a rainstorm drove the last 200 of the mutineers to the cell house, although they had stubbornly refused to move before the bayonets of National Guardsmen who quelled the outbreak. Fires set within the prison buildings caused a loss of $200,000.

The first disorder came at breakfast, when 900 convicts showed displeasure over an order issued by Warden Bowen that hereafter prisoners could receive no visitors except relatives. Shouting disapproval, the men began throwing tableware and breaking furniture and driving the guards to cover. The second outburst followed the setting of a fire in the chair factory, about three hours later. The prison fire department was attacked and driven back by convicts when an attempt was made to extinguish the blaze.

The Warden then asked for State troops, but by the time they arrived fires had been set in several places, threatening the entire prison. The prisoners became so threatening that Capt. Hamlet C. Ridgway ordered his soldiers to drive them back with fixed bayonets while the fire department fought the flames. A few minutes later rain began to fall in torrents on the prisoners and they surrendered to gain shelter from the elements. In all 1,600 convicts are locked up to-night as participators in the riots.

*Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, Says:*

**EVERY WOMAN EVERY MOTHER EVERY DAUGHTER NEEDS IRON AT TIMES**

**To put strength into her nerves and color into her cheeks.**

F. King, M.D.

There can be no beautiful, healthy rosy-cheeked women without iron. The trouble in the past has been that when women needed iron they generally took ordinary metallic iron, which often corroded the stomach and did far more harm than good. Today doctors prescribe organic iron—Nuxated Iron. This particular form of iron is easily assimilated, does not blacken nor injure the teeth nor upset the stomach. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, irritable, careworn, haggard looking women 100 per cent. in two weeks' time in many instances. I have used it in my own practice with most surprising results.—Ferdinand King, M. D.

**NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended above by Dr. Ferdinand King can be obtained from any good druggist with an absolute guarantee of success or money refunded. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists.**

# WOMEN BOO PINCHOT FOR ATTACK ON LOAN

## They Cry "Shame!" at City Club When He Attacks Rich as Slackers.

## VANDERLIP FOR ECONOMY

## Asks That New Dresses Wait Until the Great Crisis Is Determined.

The Women's City Club, which is made up of some wealthy women and some poor ones, provided entertainment for both at a dinner held last night at the Park Avenue Hotel to discuss the financing of the war. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, extolled the Liberty Loan as something in which every American should share, and urged the women to cancel orders at the dressmaker's and milliner's to buy bonds. Amos Pinchot quoted Gladstone to the effect that such a loan was a "deception on the people," and affirmed that "the 2 per cent. of the population who own 60 per cent. of the wealth should finance the war."

The wealthy women among the diners applauded Mr. Vanderlip and groaned at Mr. Pinchot. The poor reversed this proceeding, and a merry time was had by all. Perhaps the feeling reached its highest pitch when Mr. Pinchot accused the rich of being slackers.

**Women Cry "Shame!"**

"I consider myself a rich man," he said. "Well, I went to the Spanish-American war, but I find most of the men in the groups I move among didn't go. I tell you the poor, who will fight this war, who are the backbone of it, should not be expected to bear the burden of the financing. The rich don't go to the front——"

"Oh, ho, they do, they do! Shame!" cried fashionably dressed women at the tables. Mr. Pinchot amended this by saying that most wealthy men were too old to go, and that some did send their sons, but continued:

"We all know the tale of the increased cost of living and how the poor are feeling the pinch. This situation is as serious as the war itself. Now conscription is naturally unpopular——"

"It isn't! It isn't!" cried many of the women. Others booed, but the speaker kept on.

"If we are going to make this war popular we must put democracy into our economics. There are people who have made their billions out of the war, and the people who are pinched by poverty know this, and they know that it is only just that those who have fattened on the war should do the most toward financing. The man who has an income of $100,000 and is not willing to give $20,000 is no patriot. I do not believe it is wise to mortgage the future of the people by enormous bond issues."

**Vanderlip is Pessimistic.**

Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Vanderlip were at issue several times regarding the figures of the proposed income tax. Mr. Vanderlip, who spoke first, was rather pessimistic as to the chances of defeating Germany, at least for a long time. If America, said he, had only been prepared—if she had been fitted out with adequate airships, say—the war could be won in ninety days. Not having many airships or any other ships, with Russia wavering on the verge of a separate peace, with Great Britain able to raise only crops enough to feed her people ninety days, the outlook was rather blue and called for the united efforts of the American people.

After explaining the Liberty Loan he urged the women to use great economy in living, to buy nothing they did not absolutely need.

"Do not fear to put people out of employment," he said. "The dressmaker you cease to employ will find work that is more necessary to the country. You will not release labor to idleness, but to greater and more needed service. For instance, I heard that a department store had discharged several hundred women. Well, the National City Bank wants to hire 250 women and is finding great difficulty in getting them. There is work for all. There must be a period of readjustment, painful, it is true, but the hardship will be of readjustment and not of unemployment.

"We are facing a great war between America and Germany. If it is not fought in Europe it will be fought in America. And that battle will be decisive. The most important thing now is to finance the war. While the Liberty bonds are bound to increase in value, while they can never go below par, it seems petty indeed in the face of the crisis to talk about per cents."

**SAFEST and STRONGEST**
Our
**GUARANTEED MORTGAGES**
No Loans made on vacant land, factories, theatres, or other special risks.

**LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.**
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty St., N.Y. 184 Montague St., Blkn.

# ADVERTISING TO AID U. S. IN WINNING WAR

## London Publisher Tells How It Raised 3,000,000 Men and Big Loans.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The part which advertising men of the United States may play in the war was discussed at the meeting to-day of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. The delegates were told of the importance of advertising in the working out of the war policies of Great Britain and Canada. J. Murray Allison, formerly advertising manager of the London *Times* and now publisher of *Land and Water*, tabulated what advertising had done for England, as follows:

"It raised 3,000,000 fighting men under the voluntary system; raised billions of dollars in loans floated in England; raised millions in private donations for the various war charities, the majority of which were run by advertising men; discovered to the authorities over 1,000,000 men whose trades and knowledge of trades made them skilled munition workers, and persuaded over 1,000,000 women to offer their country the labor of their hands to release the male workers for other duties.

"Advertising," said Mr. Allison, "taught the people of Great Britain to work harder and produce more, to give up their useless luxuries when it was necessary to consume less petrol, less rubber. It was not always easy to persuade the various departments of Government to allow us to aid them, but after the experience on the second war loan there was no need for us to have to persuade the authorities as to the value of advertising."

The Associated Advertising Clubs this afternoon adopted a resolution calling on President Wilson as Commander in Chief of American industry to do his utmost to prevent the curtailment of business conventions.

# FOOD COST UNITES 26 ORGANIZATIONS

## Citywide Association Is Discussed by G. W. Perkins and School Heads.

Members of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee and the Board of Education conferred yesterday afternoon at George W. Perkins's office, 71 Broadway, with representatives of twenty-six organizations, including social, charitable, communal and political bodies, considering a project to form a citywide organization to carry on the work of war time food conservation. Mr. Perkins, who presided, said after the session that the plans thus far agreed on are tentative and nothing definite could be announced until this a week or so.

It is the object of the promoters to carry the food conservation propaganda into all parts of the city and teach greater economy in the use of food. It is proposed that an educational campaign shall be carried on through the schools and social centres. Many public school buildings probably will be kept open all summer for this purpose.

Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company voted yesterday afternoon to give the company's employees two special payments during the year in an effort to help lessen the strain of the high cost of living. The payments will be similar to the extra compensation distributed by the Western Union to its men and women on December 1, 1916, because of the unusual economic conditions that then existed and which the directors decided still prevail. Every regular employee, excepting the president, who shall have been continuously in the service since January 2 and July 2, 1917, respectively, with the exception of such cable employees as have received special payments during the year, will receive the two single payments which are to be made as soon as practicable after July 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918. The payments will be based on the compensation of the employees received during the months of June and December.

The directors' resolution provided that the distributions shall be made as follows:

"All messengers at independent offices, a flat sum of $25; employees receiving less than $1,200, 8 per cent. of annual wage; employees receiving from $1,200 to $1,999.99 per annum, both inclusive, 6 per cent. of annual wage with a minimum of $100; employees receiving $2,000 and more inclusive, 4 per cent. of annual wage, with a minimum of $120. One-half of special payments allowed for the year as specified to be made as of June 30 and December 31."

The directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. payable on and after July 16 to stockholders of record on June 20.

## FOOD HOLIDAY IN NORWAY.

### Country to Make Demonstration for Lower Prices.

CHRISTIANIA, June 5.—"The *Tegn* says that a food demonstration will be held on Wednesday throughout Norway. The day will be made a holiday, street cars will [illegible] shops and restaurants closed [illegible] published and only one [illegible] as usual.

The idea of the demonstration is to obtain a grant of 150,000,000 [illegible] the purpose of lowering food prices. The organizers also want prices to be fixed, the strictest neutrality guard and the [illegible] of the proposed new extraordinary grant.

**PAIGE**

*The Most Beautiful Car in America*

THIS is the year of all years when it will pay you to place an order for your Paige, *just as early as possible.*

In the first place, there is every indication that the "sold out" condition of last year will be repeated.

Thousands of people have been watching the performance of this great car—studying the experience of owners—convincing themselves that Paige is actually first choice in the field of light sixes.

Then, too, you will undoubtedly be obliged to pay *more* for your Paige if you wait too long.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the costs of all manufacturing materials and labor have increased tremendously during the past year—and quotations are still climbing.

We have, of course, protected ourselves by early purchase. But our present supplies cannot last indefinitely and, in the face of a steadily advancing market, we shall be obliged to increase list prices proportionately.

So—for your own protection—now is the time to act. Don't wait until it is too late. Don't place yourself in a position where it will be necessary to compromise on a "second best."

See the Paige dealer today.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stratford | "Six-51" | seven-passenger | $1495 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Fairfield | "Six-46" | seven-passenger | $1575 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Linwood | "Six-39" | five-passenger | $1175 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Brooklands | "Six-51" | four-passenger | $1695 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Dartmoor | "Six-39" | 2 or 3-passenger | $1175 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Limousine | "Six-51" | seven-passenger | $2750 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Sedan | "Six-51" | seven-passenger | $2300 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Sedan | "Six-39" | five-passenger | $1775 | f. o. b. Detroit |
| Town Car | "Six-51" | seven-passenger | $2750 | f. o. b. Detroit |

**Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan**

**PAIGE-DETROIT CO. OF NEW YORK, INC.**

**1886 Broadway, Phone Columbus 6720.**

L. A. D. Motors Corporation, 1491 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx Motor Car Co., 850 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Paige-Detroit Co. of Newark, 524-526 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.