ELOPEMENT AT MEADE EXCITES PIGEON SQUAD

Haywood Deserts With Princess—Feathered Messengers of Signal Corps

BARRACKS OPEN TODAY

Carriers Trained for National Army Dispatch Work in the Trenches

By a Staff Correspondent

Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., April 16.—"Well, he's gone and I'm not a bit surprised either, but the cuss has induced the Princess to go with him," said John J. Sharkey, of Sixty-first street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, to a bunch of buskies of the 304th Field Signal Battalion.

There was a hasty conference, and Albert B. Brown, who, before making his debut in the National Army lived at 1711 Tatton street, came across with the suggestion that the military police should be notified.

"Military police nothing," piped Sharkey. "Bill Haywood is a foxy guy. If we ever get that boy back in camp we gave some ferrets. But I know he would do it. Started a row the first day in the barracks. First went on a hunger strike, refused to drink and finally bit on the idea of talking all night so that the buskies could not sleep."

The scribes gathered around, and naturally they thought that a soldier had deserted. How he could get away with anything that resembled a princess was beyond their comprehension, but one of them thought that with the aid of publicity, the Secret Service and a few law and order society one soldier named Bill Haywood and his consort could be rounded up.

"Just talking about the pigeons," chimed John Aired, of Cheltenham, explaining it all. "Had seventy-five birds this morning, but just after breakfast Bill Haywood, an I. W. W. member of the company, ducked the camp and took the Princess with him. She was very susceptible to flattery and, like many of her sex, fell for a big bully."

This information eased the minds of the scribes and gave Little Penn its biggest yarn of the day. Incidentally, a carrier pigeon listed in the National Army as a part and parcel of the 304th Field Signal Battalion, was recorded as a deserter. To snare the parents of the Princess, she was listed as absent without leave.

Strange as this may read, it is all true, for the pigeons are actual members of the army and housed in a barracks that was constructed with the same care and skill as that employed in the rambling pine buildings that the bugles call home.

For two weeks the flock has been getting along quite comfortably and taking to the service like young ducklings to water. They are young and had come from the best pigeon families in Maryland and Pennsylvania. To get the birds acquainted with the camp, Lieutenant George H. Foster, who is in charge of the birds, ordered the barracks opened today.

The pigeons enjoyed the relief that the open doors afforded, but Bill Haywood "ducked" and so did the Princess. Every effort has been made to round them up, but little hope is entertained that they will be apprehended. Sharkey, Brown, Aird; John W. Nonemaker, of Lansdale; Frank Sullivan, of Scranton, and Claude Newer, of Chicago, are detailed to train the flock.

"We are bothered," said Sullivan, "with a terrible bunch of aliens. I mean disloyal pigeons, who live in the woods like nomads. Probably there is a strain of bad blood in Bill Haywood and he joined the family of rovers."

The pigeons, according to Lieutenant Foster, will be used to carry messages from the front-line trenches to division headquarters.

"Trained pigeons," said the lieutenant, "have been known to fly 500 miles, but that is an exceptional flight. The system is quite simple, for all that is necessary is to carry a bird to the trenches and when you have a message to send back to headquarters, just tie it on to the carrier and the pigeon flies home."

The pigeons are fed twice a day and are given plentiful rations of Kaffir corn, Canadian peas, Argentine corn and many delicacies. Taps are sounded at 5:30, but up to date the Little Penn pigeons have had slight regard for rules and regulations.

When the birds are trained Lieutenant Foster will carry two or three to Washington and request President Wilson to employ the carriers to carry a message to General Kuhn.

Dan Cupid has caught his first nurse. Announcement was made today at the base hospital that Miss Rosina Tinsley, a nurse in that institution, and Lieutenant Fred Wrighton were married in Washington Sunday. Miss Tinsley is from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the doctor from Missouri. They met at the base hospital a few months ago and Cupid lost no time in arranging a wedding. Lieutenant Wrighton expects to leave for overseas service in a few weeks.

The 315th Infantry, "Philadelphia's Own," is in camp at the rifle range and will remain there until Thursday night. Rapid-fire practice begins this morning and high scores are expected by Colonel Rozenbaum. These boys were scheduled to engage in that work yesterday but several companies had to complete their work at slow fire, so the range was not available for rapid-fire work.

Captain Charles Lenihan and Lieutenants William D. Langhorne and Holt W. Page, of the 315th, were transferred today to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Captains Edward T. Kelly and Herbert Reed, of the 314th Infantry, and Captain William V. Killian and T. X. Parsons, of the 316th Infantry, all Pennsylvania units, were sent to the same camp.

First Lieutenant Walter F. Hayes, of the 315th Infantry, is relieved of field work and given an assignment as director of the automatic arms department, infantry school of arms.

The following men have been transferred from the 154th Depot Brigade to the military police: Clarence Duffenbach, Walter Duffenbach, Roy L. Mumford, Daniel Roberts, Ernest Hudson, Lewis Murray, Theodore N. Hanson, Joseph A. Snyder and William J. Vocks.

MORE FIELD GLASSES ASKED FOR MARINERS

U. S. Hydrographic Office Makes New Appeal—Opera Glasses Not Accepted

A fresh plea for binoculars and spyglasses for the navy has been sent out through the Philadelphia branch of the Hydrographic Office. Many patriotic citizens have donated their glasses for the use of our fighting mariners, but many more are needed.

Opera glasses, because of their weak power, are of no use, but field or marine glasses of any form are acceptable. They should be sent to the Branch Hydrographic Office, United States Navy, Bourse Building. There they will be received and forwarded to the Navy Department without expense and without the necessity of packing to the donor.

FURTHER GERMAN INTRIGUES BARED BY BOLD MADRID PAPER

Populace Stands Aghast at Efforts to Excite Dangerous and Unruly Forces Against Peace and Well-Being of Alfonso's Kingdom

Madrid, April 16.

NOW that the truth, ample, undeniable and even admitted by the parties who are indicted, is given out, the story of one feature or section of the German intrigues in Spain, the effort to excite the most dangerous and unruly forces against the peace and well-being of the country, conducted by the ambassador himself of Germany at Madrid, the Prince de Ratibor, himself also in connivance with a well-known anarchist, Miguel Pascual, ranks as one of the most remarkable chapters in the amazing history of German plottings in neutral and enemy States.

Much as it has known of the German ways of transacting its nefarious national business in Spain for a long time past, little secret being made of much of it, while many of its features have been arrogantly and openly exhibited, the populace stands aghast at the revelations that have been made by the new vigorous and independent newspaper, El Sol.

Some time ago, El Liberal, during a period of great daring and enterprise, published some remarkable discoveries that it had made concerning German arrangements on the Spanish coast and in the interior, but since then little has been said. Now when El Sol comes forward with its revelations and prints the facsimile of a letter from the German embassy to a notorious Spanish anarchist, together with some of the frank confessions of the latter, the Government, timorous of the consequences, swoops down upon the offices of the newspaper in the Larra and seizes every copy containing this three-page article of exposure.

But this was not all. The most aristocratic and conservative newspaper in Madrid, La Epoca, which is ever most minutely careful and tactful in its reference to the foreign Powers and their association with Spain, felt it to be its duty to make a long extract from the article in El Sol, and accompanied it by a brief editorial note in which it was stated that "all this is of such importance that the Government must pay attention to it."

The issue containing the comments and the extract from El Sol was, however, scarcely before the eyes of the people than the public authorities came down upon the offices in the Libertad and confiscated all the remaining copies.

In the meantime the idea is freely mooted that the seizure of the copies of El Sol and La Epoca was carried out upon the demand of the German ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor. Other newspapers which ventured to reproduce the statements of El Sol were likewise seized.

The ambassador has written to El Sol admitting that the letter published in facsimile in that newspaper, dated from the German embassy and signed von Stohrer, the first secretary of the embassy, is authentic, an admission which is regarded as being so unnecessary as to be humorous, but denying responsibility for Pascual's anarchist propaganda and declaring that the embassy ceased all association with Pascual when it became aware of his real character. It must be remembered that the letter which formed the basis of the investigations was written on the official embassy notepaper, dated October 11, 1916, typewritten in italic characters corresponding to other letters emanating from the embassy, addressed to Senor Don Miguel Pascual, Alfonso VI, 6, Madrid, and may be translated as follows:

Dear Sir—Referring to the conversation that took place between us a few days ago, I have the pleasure to inform you that the ambassador is disposed to refund to you the amount expended on the printing of your leaflet. I beg, therefore, that you will let me know the amount, which, if I remember rightly, you informed me came to 100 pesetas.

The letter concludes with the usual Spanish formalities of courtesy, including the initials, "Q. B. S. M.," denoting the words, Que Besa Sus Manos ("Who kisses your hands"), which, however formal, are at least peculiar in a note from the first secretary of the embassy to an anarchist, and is signed with a flourishing signature, "Stohrer."

Two members of the Cabinet, according to El Sol, have known something of what is now revealed for some time past, and the newspaper says that it would have placed the whole of the facts at the disposal of the Government but for its fear that the documentary and secret part of them would then fall into the possession of interested parties whose power is manifested throughout Spain, this being a plain reference to the pro-German elements in the Cabinet.

M'CLELLAN OFFICERS BACK TO COMMANDS

Some Changes Mark Jerseymen's Return From Officers' School

Headquarters Blue and Gray Division, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., April 16.—Virtually all of the New Jersey officers have returned from the field officers' school at Fort Sam Houston and the official status of the Blue and Gray regiments is getting back to its old adjustment again. Colonel William Perry is back with the 116th Infantry. Lieutenant Colonel Milton A. Reckord is in the saddle again at the 115th, the Maryland regiment. Colonel Frank Watson, who was put in command there several months ago, is still there and may remain as the regimental commander, since Colonel Charles A. Little has been retired.

Over in the Fifty-seventh Brigade there have been some shifts. Lieutenant Colonel Wilmer A. Cadmus, who was formerly with the 114th Infantry, has been assigned to the 113th, and Lieutenant Colonel George M. M. Buttle, of the latter unit, has been sent to the 114th in Cadmus's place. Colonel Thomas D. Landon, of the 114th, and Colonel Harry Jones, of the 113th, are both back, Colonel Jones already being back in command of his regiment.

Captain Conrad Johnson, who has been on duty at the third officers' training camp, has been assigned permanently to the 114th Infantry Regiment, where he will command a company.

Two promotions of first lieutenants to be captains have been made in the medical corps. Those advanced are Lieutenant William J. Whalen, of the 112th Heavy Field Artillery, formerly of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry, and Lieutenant Caldwell Woodruff, of Maryland, at present with the first sanitary squad.

Corporal Romy L. Chatain, of Company C, 101th Field Signal Battalion, has been promoted to be a sergeant and detailed to duty as an interpreter with the general staff section of the headquarters detachment.

Private W. F. Russell, of Battery D, 110th Field Artillery, has also been detailed for special duty at the division headquarters, where he is in the office of the division adjutant.

Cook Harold Becker, of the 114th Infantry, has been transferred to the enlisted ordnance corps.

Private Charles A. Dolan, Company B, 104th Engineers, has been transferred to the medical department and assigned to duty with the sanitary detachment of the 104th Engineers.

INDIANS AND COWBOYS IN CAMP AT ALLENTOWN

Mountaineers and Miners From West Form Picturesque Additions to Ambulance Corps

Allentown, Pa., April 16.—Apache Indians from Arizona, mountaineers from West Virginia, cowboys from New Mexico, and miners from Colorado and Montana, form the latest picturesque additions to the United States Ambulance camp on the Allentown Fair Grounds. The latest arrivals, the West Virginians, said that until they had started for Allentown they never had seen a railroad train.

The 400 newcomers are being equipped and drilled. Some of the Indians and New Mexicans cannot speak or understand English, and interpreters translate the commands of the drill sergeants.

The New Mexicans, fine fellows physically, call themselves Spanish-Americans, and are intensely patriotic. They say they are descended from the purest Spanish strains. At home they were ranchers. Although most of them lived within a few miles of the Mexican border, the majority say they never were in Mexico.

They assert they are United States Americans and inquirers are soon convinced of their sincerity. They do not know to what branches of the service they will be sent, but hope it will be the cavalry, for they are riders and know how to shoot with pistol and rifle.

Judge John M. Patterson, of Common Pleas Court, No. 1, Philadelphia, is a guest at the camp, where he was the Y. M. C. A. speaker on Sunday.

LEWISTOWN GIRL CALLED

Daughter of the Late General McCoy to Go to France With Red Cross

Lewistown, Pa., April 16.—Miss Hannah McCoy has been ordered to France for Red Cross work with the American forces. Miss McCoy is a daughter of the late General Thomas F. McCoy, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

She has a brother, Frank F. McCoy, who as a young lieutenant in the Tenth Colored Cavalry fought with Roosevelt and was wounded in Cuba, and as a colonel is now on General Pershing's staff in France. Miss McCoy has been deeply interested in Red Cross work since the war began.

U. S. LABOR SOLIDLY LOYAL, SAYS BRITON

Appleton, of English Mission, Asserts It Is Augury of Big Triumph

FEDERATION "INSPIRES"

America Seen Consecrating All Resources to Wipe Out Autocracy

New York, April 16.

The British labor mission which has been touring the United States has departed for England.

In a statement given out after their departure through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Walter A. Appleton, spokesman for the British labor leaders, asserted "American labor is loyal to the core." Mr. Appleton said that the patriotic course of the American Federation of Labor has been "an inspiration" to himself and colleagues. The determination to win and the spirit of sacrifice manifest on all sides "is an augury of a great triumph for the forces of democracy."

Joshua Butterworth, William L. Moses and Charles Duncan were the other members of the mission.

"At first," Mr. Appleton's statement read, "the differences in comfort and social well-being—the brightly lighted streets, the plentiful supplies of food, the laughing, carefree happiness of the people—all provided contrasts that were too sharp for my nerves. Each day, however, brought me nearer the real heart of America, each day made it easier to realize the fact that all the vivacious force, all this plenitude of material and intellectual resource, was to be used without stint and ungrudgingly in the fight which democracy is waging against autocracy.

"The immense area of America, the extent and character of its agricultural, its mineral and its industrial wealth have profoundly impressed me, but what has sunk most deeply into my very soul is the absolutely unselfish devotion with which America is consecrating all her resources to Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia and Rumania and to my own dear country.

"Some Americans have criticized the departmental committees, others have feared that America might be too late, but no soul has ever spoken of 'cost,' as it was a matter that America had no time to discuss. America has given to me personally affectionate regard; to my country and to the Allies she has given of her man-power and of her boundless wealth with an abandon and a generosity which brings tears to my eyes when I think of it, and if it is true that 'the Lord loves a cheerful giver,' then indeed the Lord must love America.

"I am personally charged by Samuel Gompers to convey to the British people and Government, and particularly to David Lloyd George, the assurance that the American Federation of Labor and all who are directly and indirectly associated with it are wholeheartedly behind President Wilson and that they will back all the efforts of the United States Government to force a peace which shall destroy for all time the efforts of German militarism to enthrall democracy.

"We carry from America renewed confidence and inspiration. Our sixty days among her people have shown us beyond any manner of doubt her capacity, her sincerity and her determination. She has already started to write upon the walls of Potsdam's palace the fateful 'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.'"

P. R. R. AIDS IN P. & R. CRASH

Government Sends Wrecking Crews From One Road to Another

Lebanon, Pa., April 16.—Fourteen freight cars were piled up at Prescott station, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, four miles east of here, on the Harrisburg division of that road. It will require several days to clear away the debris.

On Government orders, a Pennsylvania Railroad wrecking crew was sent here to aid the Reading crews in clearing the tracks. In five hours one track was opened to traffic. A broken rail is said to have caused the trouble.

CITY EVANGELIST SUES HEAD OF UNIVERSITY

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, Defendant in Libel Action Brought by Philadelphian

Syracuse, N. Y., April 16.—The Rev. Leander W. Munhall, of Philadelphia, has sued Dr. James Roscoe Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, for $5000 for alleged libel according to a complaint filed in Federal Court at Utica yesterday through Attorneys Tracy, Chapman & Tracy, of Syracuse.

It is alleged that Doctor Day was the author of an article in Zion's Herald, published in Boston, April 19, 1916, in which he said "'Billy' Sunday is medium in size, wiry, sinewy, with great nerve energy. He has not the remarkable English of Gypsy Smith, nor the cultured style of a Chapman, nor does he ever descend to the blackguardism and promiscuous slanders and ignorance of a Munhall."

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Underwood	George Hossfeld	135

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Underwood	Clarence Bills	127

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Underwood	Minnie Regelmeyer	92
Underwood	Jacob Marti	91

* * *

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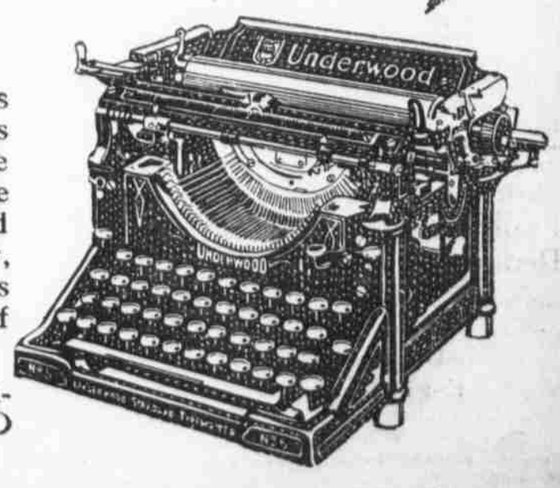

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