# ATLANTIC CITY MEN FIGHT JITNEY LAW

## Hotel Owners and Business Proprietors Rally to Railway's Support

## ASK NUMBER ON LIGHT

### Suggest Doubling Up on Tracks to Give Resort Better Service

**Atlantic City, April 18.**

Big hotel owners and business men have jumped into the fray over the proposed resumption of jitney service on Atlantic avenue, taking the side of the bankrupt Atlantic City and Shore Railway, which still is under receivership as a result of former jitney competition which cost the company more than $80,000 in one year.

Transportation committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hotelmen's Association in joint session adopted resolutions to be presented to the City Commission at today's hearing on the jitney bill, protesting against reopening the city's main business thoroughfare to nickel motors and urging rigid regulation of jitney service elsewhere in the city.

Business men's recommendations include the painting of the rate of fare and the route of jitneys upon the side of each conveyance and the placing of the license number upon the headlights for the protection of visitors, whom it is asserted have been victimized by unconscionable drivers. Some of the latter are alleged to have transformed their cars from jitneys to taxicabs by the simple process of changing the sign, automatically jumping their tariffs about 20 per cent.

The transportation committees urged also that the present duplication of service between Atlantic City and Pleasantville by the Atlantic City and Shore and the Atlantic City and Suburban Line, both of which are under the same management, be abandoned by running the Suburban's cars over the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad to Pleasantville. It is asserted that this arrangement would obviate any necessity for an advance of rates, for which the two lines now are appealing to the State Utility Board. The hearing is scheduled for April 30 in Trenton.

S. Cameron Hinkle, counsel for the Atlantic City Jitney Association, in a counterreply to the contention that a return of jitney competition on Atlantic avenue will wreck the Atlantic City and Shore Railway hopelessly, said that he knows capitalists who are willing to take over the shore trolley franchises on thirty days' notice and operate the line profitably in competition with 100 jitneys, the limit prescribed in the bill before the City Commission.

Mr. Hinkle made the condition that the trolley line would have to be taken over at a fair apprisal.

# TRY SOCIALIST EDITORS ON CHARGE OF SEDITION

### Editorials in the Masses Put in Evidence Before Federal Court

**New York, April 18.**—At the trial of Max Eastman, former editor of The Masses, and four associates, excerpts from issues of the magazine in which conscription was assailed as "an act of tyranny" and resistance of the draft was counseled, were read into the record. The defendants are charged with conspiracy to obstruct the draft law.

Much of the afternoon session of the trial was occupied in argument of a motion by counsel for the defense for dismissal of the charges against the Masses Publishing Company, which was also indicted. It was contended that a corporation could not be indicted under the law on such charges, but the Court denied the motion.

When copies of the June and July, 1917, issues of the magazine were offered in evidence, Eastman's attorneys challenged their admissibility on the ground that they had been printed and distributed to subscribers prior to the enactment of the espionage act which penalized the publication of seditious matter such as the Government maintains the issues contained.

They were admitted by the Court, Assistant District Attorney Barnes then presented evidence tending to show that after passage of the espionage act on June 15 last year copies of the June and July issues were mailed to subscribers.

Among the passages from editorials and contributions contained in these issues which were read to the jury were the following:

"It is not a war for democracy. It did not originate in a dispute about democracy and it is unlikely to terminate in a democratic settlement."

# HANCOCK DESERTERS GET TEN YEARS

### Two Philadelphians Receive Record Sentence—Preferred Jail to War

**Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., April 18.**—Found guilty of desertion by the general court-martial of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment at Camp Hancock, Privates Joseph Fahey and Harry Freedman, of that unit, have been sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Fahey was a member of Company C and Freedman a member of Company F. Both enlisted in the National Guard at Philadelphia.

These sentences are the most severe that have been pronounced upon a member of the Keystone Division. In addition to their term in prison these men are made to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due.

In the case of Fahey it is alleged he deserted his company here on the 12th of December, 1917. He surrendered himself to the authorities at Philadelphia on January 27 and was returned to Camp Hancock. Freedman deserted his company on November 8 and was arrested at Hancock on February 9.

He is said to have enlisted in the navy after deserting from this division, later leaving the navy an dreturning to Hancock. In approving the findings of the court-martial the commanding general said:

"The soldier who deserted, then enlister leaving the navy and returning to this camp to be arrested, all within eight days, is suspected of deliberate design to escape the hazard of service by supplying a character of evidence which could not fail to convict. While the sentence may enable the soldier to accomplish his purpose, it is sufficiently lengthy to afford him an opportunity to regret his course."

### Newville Wins Honor Flag

**Carlisle, Pa., April 18.**—Newville was the first place in Cumberland County to win an honor flag of the third Liberty Loan. With a quota of $16,000, [illegible] in the South Ward there [illegible] $16,400 from sixty of the [illegible] and were awarded the [illegible] It is expected that the Fort [illegible] will be awarded a flag [illegible] county in the [illegible]

# DRYS IN CELEBRATION

### Jersey W. C. T. U. Cheered Up by Local Option Victories

**Swedesboro, N. J., April 18.**—White Ribboners had occasion for the greatest jubilation in the history of the Gloucester County Woman's Christian Temperance Union at their spring institute here today in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when recent dry victories in this region were celebrated. Harrison township and the borough of Woodstown voted dry yesterday, and Glassboro and Salem voted out liquor a week ago.

Local option elections are scheduled as follows: April 30, boroughs of Clayton and Swedesboro and Logan township; May 7, city of Woodbury and borough of Paulsboro; May 25, Mantua township; June 11, Franklin township.

# U. S. SOLDIERS SPEAK "AMERICAN FRENCH"

### Boys in Khaki Make "Incoherent Noises," According to the Natives

**Washington, April 18.**

"American French" is what they speak.

"They" means our American soldiers overseas. The people of France have given this new name to the weird and incoherent noises the boys in khaki make, under the impression that they are using the best of Parisian "parley." All the same, our soldiers usually manage to get what they want.

How the American soldiers are learning to speak French, the mistakes they make and the dilemmas their ignorance of the language leads them into are amusingly told in the following extracts from letters written by a Young Men's Christian Association worker overseas:

"It is amusing to see our troops trying to converse with the townspeople. One of the officers told me that in a letter he censored one of the men wrote to his girl, 'We're picking up French very rapidly. We've already learned that "Wee, wee" means "We haven't any more."'

**Finds Out About His Pants**

"One afternoon down in the village one of the men came up to me and said, 'You speak French, don't you?' I replied that I could speak it just a little. Then he said, 'I wish you'd help me out. There's a Frenchwoman over there that's got my pants, and I can't seem to make her understand that I've got to have 'em for inspection this afternoon.' I asked, 'What's she doing with your pants?' and found that she'd just been washing them for him. I went over with him, and got off a hesitating 'Oui est ses pantalon?' There ensued a perfect torrent of words, none of which meant anything to me. So I tried out my idea of 'When will he get them?' in French. She evidently had caught on to the idea that her French didn't convey anything to us, so she went through vigorous motions, illustrating washing and then pointed to the sky. Thereupon the soldier said, 'Oh, I get her now. She means she's washed them and can't get them dry till the sun comes out. 'Much obliged. Nothing doing today.' I asked what he'd do about inspection, and he said he guessed he'd try to borrow a pair.

"A good deal of this sort of thing reminded me of the drawing of Captain Bairnsfather, the British officer, who has done such great work drawing cartoons, I find, along the British front. He has one picture of a placid Tommy gazing at a French porter, attired in the customary long smock. The Tommy—called Alf—has asked a simple question, to which the porter has replied with a five-minute oration in French. And the Tommy says, 'That's all right. Now how does the chorus go?'

**Talk French Enough to Get Eats**

"I had a room in the village with some people who sold cakes and fruit to our men, and one afternoon I met a young enlisted man in the hall. He had a bag of plums under his arm and some money in his hand, and I stopped, thinking I might have to help him out with my pigeon French. 'Oh, I can get along all right,' he said. 'I can talk enough to get something to eat.'

"Then he turned to the girl, and said in regular Broadway English, 'Say, got any gingerbread?' to which she answered, 'Ah, out.' 'Well, trot some out, will you?' As she darted into the kitchen for the gingerbread, I went on upstairs, lost in admiration of his modern French.

"There is a story going the rounds of a sign in a Paris restaurant, 'Wanted, American waiters who can speak French.' Some one asked the proprietor why he didn't get French waiters if he wanted French spoken. He replied, 'Oh, I don't mean that. I mean American French.'

"I ate at an officers' mess in the house of a Frenchwoman about fifty years old. One of the troops was detailed as her assistant. He was a young southerner from Tennessee, who had enlisted as soon as the war broke out at seventeen years old. I would sit at breakfast and hear the conversation going on in the kitchen—madame with a perfect torrent of French and Hudson in English, with his slow southern drawl. We tried to carry on a conversation with madame ourselves, with much referring to dictionaries. Hudson would stand by, and when we just looked blank after one of her torrents he'd say: 'That's all right. She just wants to know whether your friend is coming to supper tonight.'"

**His First Public War**

"The men I worked with were regulars, part of an infantry regiment that had been included in Pershing's column in Mexico. However, the increase in the size of the companies to war strength and other factors had brought in many new men, so that about 70 per cent of the battalion were recruits. A great number of them were southerners, and it would come out in various days. One of them from a feud section told one of the officers that he'd been in a good many wars in his lifetime, but that this was the first public war he'd ever been in. Another, a moonshiner, was much pleased with the steel helmets, and remarked that when he got out in the hills at home he could lie out on the ground and no sheriff peppering at him with a shotgun could hurt him."

Teaching the men how to speak French so that their struggles when they get overseas may be easy as possible has been an important part of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. in this country.

# SERVICE FLAGS FOR SHIPMEN

### Gloucester Workers Urged by Hurley to Write of Experiences

**Gloucester City, N. J., April 18.**—Employes of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey ship yards of the Pusey-Jones Company have received service flags in the mail from Chairman Edwin N. Hurley, of the United States shipping board.

With the flags were letters from Chairman Hurley, urging each recipient to place the same in the window of his home to show that he is doing patriotic duty in working on the construction of ships and urging that, at the end of six months, he write a personal letter to Mr. Hurley, telling the experience and work done and offering any suggestions which may be of come benefit.

Upon the receipt of the letter, Mr. Hurley promises to send another flag.

# LEADS WOMEN IN LIBERTY LOAN WORK

Mrs. Walter S. Thomson, Philadelphia chairman of the women's Liberty Loan committee, who describes as "nothing less than a revelation" the work of her 16,000 women helpers in the third Liberty Loan campaign.

# CHICAGO LADY COP DOESN'T NEED PISTOL, HANDCUFFS OR WHISTLE

### Of Course She Denies Toting 'Em Around New York. Just Wins Prisoners' Friendship and They Go Along Willingly, She Says

**New York, April 18.**

"We understand that you appeared at police headquarters with a police whistle, a revolver, a pair of handcuffs and extradition papers authorizing you to take into custody Florence Beck, who is wanted in Chicago on a charge of larceny," began the reporter.

No. 4716 of the Chicago Police Department flushed to the roots of her auburn hair.

"Now, why in the world," she inquired gently, "should I go down to police headquarters with a revolver or handcuffs or a police whistle? I suppose a lot of people will believe that story. That's the kind of thing that makes it so hard for a woman."

And she looked very much annoyed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, the first policewoman in America to be sent to another State to bring back a prisoner on extradition papers, is certainly not the sort of person one would suspect of using undue violence in the exercise of her profession. She is small, frail young and nice looking, with a little Irish burr in her speech.

"Then you don't find it necessary to resort to handcuffs or revolver?" asked the reporter. "I notice that a petition was made to Mayor Hylan today that women on the New York police force be permitted to carry clubs and revolvers."

"Well," replied Policewoman Hughes, "I have never yet found it necessary to use force for the kind of work I do. It is largely detective service, you know, for I am attached to the District Attorney's office. In my three years there I have handled probably two or three hundred women of all kinds; but I generally make friends with them, and they are willing to come with me. That is why, I believe, women on a police force—they are so much better able to understand women prisoners."

"So there was nothing to do but to wait. But I certainly hope we will get started today."

Mrs. Hughes sighed again and looked around the very comfortable room in the Hotel McAlpin.

"I like New York," she said, "but I like Chicago better. You see, I have a ten-year-old daughter there.

"Now, don't forget to put in the paper that I did not appear with a revolver and handcuffs."

# BOLO COLLAPSED AT FATEFUL HOUR

### Traitor Expected a Reprieve Until Told to Prepare for Death

**Paris, April 18.**—Day after day since Sunday a week, when he first announced after the hour of execution had been fixed that he wished to make a statement, Bolo Pasha had staved off the fatal moment by making further revelations. Each day at the end of his statement the examining magistrate had asked:

"Is that all?"

Each day Bolo, sick in heart and brain, had forced himself to say:

"No, no, it is not all—tomorrow I will tell you something else."

Bolo hoped his life would be spared, although it was universally felt that, in spite of the light which he at the last moment threw on the cases against ex-Premier Caillaux and Senator Humbert, his doom was fixed.

"I shall not be shot," he told his guards confidently. "At the last moment something unexpected will happen."

**Collapses at End**

All these fantastic hopes vanished yesterday morning, when Bolo was awakened by the governor of the prison entering his cell.

"Have courage, Bolo," said the governor. "You must prepare yourself."

Bolo stammered: "What? What?" Then, when he realized the awful truth, he fell helplessly back upon his bed. By a supreme effort he pulled himself together and put on a new suit of clothes which his brother, Monsignor Bolo, the famous preacher, had brought him Sunday week to wear at the execution. Automatically he adjusted his white tie, smoothed out the folds of his coat, put on a soft felt hat and white gloves and quietly declared himself ready.

At the entrance of the ancient castle Bolo was taken from the car and handed over by the prison governor to the military authorities.

When he was called on to sign the register he was able to take off his glove, but the signature, sprawling all across the page, gave evidence of his frantic state of mind.

# U. S. COLLEGE BOYS FORM UNION IN PARIS

### Trinity Men Tell of Excellent Work Being Done by Association

**Hartford, Conn., April 18.**

One of the organizations formed by Americans in Paris is the American University Union, situated at the Royal Palace Hotel, at 8 Rue de Richelieu. This association opened headquarters in Paris as a meeting place and a registration bureau for college men. Letters of praise from Trinity College men who have gone there and by means of the register have been able to trace old classmates, have been received. The report of the executive committee of the association reveals some of the excellent work being done by the union.

The internal developments of the club broader significance to the relations which it has established with the social and especially the educational interests of France. It has attracted attention from French officials, learned societies and individuals of prominence. Among these is the Rapprochment Universitaire, a recently organized club of university professors. The French authorities have virtually offered to put their educational machinery at the disposal of American troops through responsible leaders.

On the social side, the union has met recognition hardly less marked than that accorded its educational work. From what threatened to become almost a chaos of individual offers of hospitality on the part of the French toward Americans in service, there has been developed something approaching an effective organization. It is concerned with the entertainment of men stationed at various camps and military centers, and especially of men on leave. At various places, such as Pau and Grenoble and Tours, provincial committees are being organized.

The union has been of the greatest service in giving advice as to the branches of military service, recommendations for commissions, financial aid in deserving cases and assistance to the sick—in short all forms of personal service and hospitality.


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# WESTERN TRAINS CUT BY ORDER OF M'ADOO

### Drastic Schedule Changes Clip 1,000,000 Miles Monthly Beyond Mississippi

## PUBLIC WILL NOT SUFFER

### Equipment Released for Hauling War Necessities and Economy Enforced

**Washington, April 18.**

Director General McAdoo is about to clip 1,000,000 miles a month from the total mileage traveled by passenger trains west of the Mississippi River.

Details of the remodeled train schedules are virtually complete, and official announcement of the change is expected within ten days, it was learned at the offices of the railroad administration here today.

The revolutionary change, besides releasing scores of locomotives for hauling war necessities, is directly in line with McAdoo's policy of economy in operation of national railways. It will place passenger service on a strictly war basis. One train virtually will be doing the work of two, it was said.

Constant call for speed in handling materials needed in the prosecution of the war has forced the transportation of passengers to be given secondary consideration. Recent elimination of superfluous trains east of the Mississippi River, has provided a basis for the rearrangement of train schedules in other sections. The plan, which will be announced shortly, is expected to affect the entire West.

Although the cut in services promises to be the most drastic yet made since the Government took charge of the railroads, officials stated the rescheduling has been worked out on purely an efficiency basis. They asserted the public would suffer few inconveniences.

Transcontinental trains no longer will be permitted to carry half-filled coaches. And they will make more stops, since contemplated changes will eliminate numerous local trains. The number of trains from coast to coast will be fewer. Details as to the exact reduction in that service were refused, but it was believed the same curtailment would be effected as on connecting eastern lines, where fewer trains have proved practical.

The "north" routes to the Pacific coast are regarded by officials as having the highest percentage of "superfluous trains." So fewer trains, especially between Chicago and St. Paul, is certain to be the rule.

Little change in southern transcontinental service is anticipated. One fast train, however, was said to be due for a conversion into a local traffic carrier.

This new action is another part of McAdoo's far-reaching plans for conserving transportation facilities in anticipation of the great strain expected as America responds to the Allies appeals for re-enforcements.

# ADMIRAL EATON'S WIDOW ADMITS DESERTING BABY

### Left Child to Die on Friend's Doorstep—Once Tried for Murder

**Dedham, Mass., April 18.**—Mrs. Jennie May Ainsworth, who several years ago was tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering her former husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, U. S. N., retired, pleaded guilty to the charge of abandoning the baby boy of her daughter, Mrs. June Keyes, when she was arraigned in the Norfolk County Criminal Court yesterday.

Another daughter, Mrs. Dorothy McMahon, pleaded guilty to a similar charge.

After the arrest of Mrs. Ainsworth at her home in Madison, Conn., on January 14, and the arrest of Mrs. McMahon at her home in Boston, it was brought out that Mrs. Ainsworth and her daughter left the child of Mrs. Keyes on the doorstep of a friend in Brookline, hoping, they said, it would be found and given a good home. The child died before it was discovered.

### Chilian Ambassador Dead

**Washington, April 18.**—Senor Don Santiago Aldunate, Chilean ambassador to the United States, died yesterday at the embassy here.


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# BOYS ADMIT FIRING WOODS

### Dropped Lighted Matches Along the Highway, They Tell State Police

**Doylestown, Pa., April 18.**—Admitting that they were responsible for a fire in Haycock township, April 7, William Palmer, seventeen years old, and John Keppes, nineteen years old, both of Haycock, have been arrested by the State police on information sworn out by Game Protector Fretz, of Bedminster, and held for court by Justice Hess.

The boys say that they struck and dropped matches as they were driving along the road, and the fires that resulted spread over fifty acres, although they were quickly discovered and fought for two hours by a corps of thirty men.

# KNOX REACTIONARY, ASSERTS SUFFRAGIST

### "Notoriously Conservative," Says Miss Stevens—Blames Democrats for Delay

**Washington, April 18.**

Senator Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania, is branded as one of "the notoriously conservative and reactionary members" of the Republican party in the Senate, in a statement issued by Miss Doris Stevens, of New York, legislative chairman of the National Woman's party. Miss Stevens charges Knox with being one of the six Republican Senators who are delaying the passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment.

But the real blame for the delay in passing the woman suffrage amendment in the Senate is entirely upon the Democrats, according to Miss Stevens, who has just succeeded Miss Anne Martin, candidate for United States Senate, from Nevada, as legislative chairman of the National Woman Suffrage party.

While six Republican Senators are opposed to Federal suffrage amendment, there are twenty-two Democrats opposing it, says Miss Stevens, although the Democrats are insisting that the Republicans are blocking its passage.

"More than two-thirds of the Republicans stand pledged to the passage of the Federal woman suffrage amendment," said Miss Stevens, "and only half of the Democrats, yet a Democrate Senate leader yesterday naively said to me, 'It is up to the Republicans; we have done all we can; when the Republicans give enough votes to pass it we will bring it up.'"

"The implication of this suggestion is certainly very flattering. What is more, the Republicans are accepting the opportunity of liberal leadership handed to them by the Democrats and are making their support of the measure evident to the progressive men and women of the nation.

"On the other hand by their reluctance and delay the Democrats are endangering President Wilson's foreign policy, announced in his own statement before the vote was taken in the House, when he said that this country could not afford to take reactionary stand on this measure, the passage of which was essential to harmony with our Allies. Remembering this statement every one realizes that those who opose the amendment are laying the sincerity of our whole war policy open to doubt and question.

The Republican Senators who are so far opposed to the amendment are the notoriously conservative and reactionary members of their party, Senators Lodge and Weeks, of Massachusetts, Brandegee, of Connecticut, Wadsworth, of New York; Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Dillingham, of Vermont. Five Republican Senators, including floor leader Gallinger, have recently made speeches demanding action in the Senate.

"Blame for the suffrage delay in the Senate is entirely upon the Democrats. The question now is, will the credit for putting an end to that delay and bringing about the passage of the amendment belong wholly to the Republicans?"

### Cat Saves Master From Blaze

**Johnson City, Pa., April 18.**—Awakened by a cat crying and scratching at his bedroom door, Peter Bolsavage, a merchant here, found his bedroom filled with smoke and a fire raging in his general store. The fire, caused by a defective flue, entailed a loss of $1000 to the building and $1200 to the stock, part of which was in cereals and groceries.

### Objects to "T" Rails

**Norristown, Pa., April 18.**—The Borough of Pottstown has filed a bill in equity asking the Court to restrain the Pottstown and Phoenixville Railway Company from substituting "T" rails for flat rails on High street, Pottstown. The Court fixed next Monday to hear the petition.

# PARDON BOARD FIRM IN BERGGREEN CASE

### Robber of Benefactor Appeals in Vain for Release From Prison

**Harrisburg, April 18.**

The State Board of Pardons, which frequently has adversely criticized the sentences of courts, yesterday in numerous instances held that, inasmuch as a jury and a judge had heard all the evidence in the case before it, it would be folly to upset the verdict and the findings of the court.

Case after case inveived foreigners. Lieutenant Governor McClain remarked, when counsel produced after-discovered evidence, that this kind of evidence from foreigners, which apparently was easy to get, was of little credence.

The first case was that of Robert Jenkins, Lebanon County, convicted of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to four years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He died there ten days ago.

The case of Harold Berggreen, of Philadelphia, for thirty years a sailor, who is charged with robbing, assaulting and extorting money from his benefactor, James Smith, was taken up just a year after the case was first called to the attention of the board.

Fred J. Shoyer, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, represented the man. He said Smith, who hired Berggreen, a skilled mechanic, for $15 a month, was not much of a benefactor.

Smith, it was said, agreed to the pardon of the man if he returns to Australia, one of the many places he calls home. Assistant District Attorney Fox, of Philadelphia, opposed the pardon, contending that Berggreen committed his deeds in cold blood. The board again refused a pardon.

The board refused the application for a commutation of the death sentence of John O. Christley, of Harrisburg, who murdered his wife. This case was heard a month ago, but was just acted upon last night.

The following recommendations for pardon were announced:

John King, Montgomery County, burglary; Spencer Carr, Montgomery County, felonious entry; James Hafer, Jr., Union County, burglary; Harry Spencer, Beaver County, felonious assault; Matthias Adamcheski, Lackawanna County, burglary; Harry Clark, Philadelphia, burglary; Charles W. Steele, Jr., Philadelphia, embezzlement as agent; Alvin Mack, Philadelphia, robbery; Benjamin Baxter, Perry County, burglary.

The following applications were refused.

James Pittenturf, Adams County, larceny; Frank Caruso, Washington, second degree murder; Edward Windomaker and George Geeser, Cumberland County, malicious injury to railroad and larceny; William Sharpe, Berks County, and William Barnes, Franklin County, voluntary manslaughter; Harold Berggreen, Philadelphia, robbery, assault and extortion; Tony Pettitti, Philadelphia, manslaughter; Carl Nadzeszka, Philadelphia, second degree murder; Sylvester A. Walsh, Montgomery County, burglary.

Petitions for rehearing refused:

James A. Brown, Philadelphia, aggravated assault and battery; Antonio Viola, Lackawanna County, second degree murder.

The following cases were held under advisement:

Samuel Levin, Montgomery County, receiving stolen goods; Harry C. Burman, Montgomery County, larceny; Curtis Vanderpool, Bradford County, burglary; Cora Dayton, Cumberland County, malicious injury to railroad and larceny; Frank Lattari, Philadelphia, first degree murder; Louis di Berardino, Philadelphia, assault with intent to kill.

The case of C. E. Eberseole, Berks County, forgery, was stricken from the list and that of Charles Rolentis, Schuylkill County, second degree murder, continued, as was the application of William Gordon, Philadelphia, burglary.

A rehearing was granted in the case of Giacchino Contardi, Allegheny County, voluntary manslaughter.

# OPENS CLUB FOR SAILORS

### War-Service Commission Takes Over Hotel at Cape May

**Cape May, N. J., April 18.**—The commission for entertaining enlisted men outside of cantonments has leased the Virginia Hotel here for a year and taken possession. The building will be used as a clubhouse for the naval reserves and aviation students.

The war-service committee has arranged a reception for Saturday at the opening of the Hostess House, at Columbia avenue and Franklin street. This house is for the reception of relatives and friends of officers and enlisted men. The same committee, through Miss Rose Lea, of Philadelphia, has taken over the Wood cottage, at Beach avenue and Grant street, which will be used in connection with the Virginia Hotel. In these places enlisted men will get boarding at twenty-five cents a night.

LeRoy Peterson, of New York, has been made the active secretary of the War Camp Community Service here and has been directing the inauguration of the various entertainments. The municipal pier has been turned over to the service until the opening of the summer season for basketball, boxing, wrestling and dancing.

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Even if they used only the average amount of shoes, the number of pairs purchased *daily* by Delineator families would equal a shoe more than a mile high. These million Delineator families spend fifteen million dollars a year for shoes. This very hour they are spending $5,000.

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