ELECTION OVERSEERS NAMED BY COURT

Judge Carr Grants Request of Democrats in Sixth Ward Division

DECISION IS EXPLAINED

Required by Statute and Does Not Mean Charges Against Republicans Are True

Election overseers were appointed for the fifth division of the Sixth Ward today by Judge Carr, of Common Pleas Court No. 4.

Judge Carr made the appointments following hearing of a petition filed by James M. Dohan, counsel for the Democratic city committee, who charged that voters were being listed on the registry list of the division in a fraudulent manner.

Mr. Dohan, in his petition, also declared he feared a repetition of the Fifth Ward case and charged that the Republican organization was using illegal methods in attempt to wrest control of the ward from the Democrats.

J. Lee Patton, attorney for the Republican city committee, did not make vigorous objection to the appointment of overseers. However, he answered the charges of Attorney Dohan that names of men appeared on the registry list of the division who do not appear on the tax assessment books and on the draft registration rolls of the local draft boards.

He explained this by saying that they probably were due to removals, voters now living in the division probably appearing on draft registration lists in other parts of the city.

George M. Ruth, a salesman, suggested by Dohan, and Charles H. Petrick, a salesman, 29 South Sixth street, suggested by Patton, were appointed overseers.

Judge's Ruling

In making the appointments, Judge Carr said that an act of 1874 made it mandatory for him to appoint overseers for an election whenever they were demanded by a sufficient petition, whether there was evidence of illegal methods or not.

Lemon Love, chairman of the Bonniwell campaign committee, went to Washington today to lay before the Department of Justice complaints made by Bonniwell workers that Vare leaders were attempting to coerce saloonkeepers to support the candidacy of Senator William C. Sproul.

Senator Sproul, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, is pledged to the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, and Judge Bonniwell won the Democratic nomination on a "wet" platform.

Recently the saloonmen have become active in the interest of the Bonniwell candidacy. Their activity drew a warning last week from Senators Vare and Martin that if they persisted the Vare members of the Legislature would "have final say" on the liquor question at Harrisburg.

Charge Against McKinley

Vare leaders, it is charged, have summoned the saloonkeepers to police stations and ordered them to support the Sproul candidacy. Select Councilman John J. McKinley, Vare leader of the Thirty-third Ward, is charged with having ordered saloonkeepers in his ward to "turn in" for the Republican candidates.

He is said to have been aided by Common Councilman John L. Dougherty in his demands on the liquor dealers. Saloonmen are said to have been threatened that unless they supported the Republican candidates the national prohibition amendment would be ratified by the next Legislature.

As Congressmen are included among the list of Republican candidates the Bonniwell forces decided to put the alleged attempt at coercion up to the Federal authorities.

Want Lieutenant Removed

The removal of Lieutenant Pluckfelder from the Fourth and Race streets station house, is demanded in a petition signed by several hundred residents of the Sixth Ward which will be forwarded to Mayor Smith today.

Mayor Smith is asked to remove Pluckfelder from the district and prevent a repetition of the conditions which marked the "Bloody Fifth" Ward primary fight in September, 1917.

The Mayor's attention has been called to conditions in the Sixth Ward in two letters sent him by Mr. Dohan. District Attorney Rotan also has been notified of the alleged state of affairs.

Dohan charges that the Vare forces are planning to steal the Sixth Ward, the last Democratic stronghold in the city, for Walter J. Littleton, the Vare Republican nominee for Select Council. He is opposed by Common Councilman Schwartz who has the Democratic nomination.

William Walsh, George H. Huch, John J. Tracey, William Wartberg and Ellwood Neee are the signers of the petition which asks for the appointment of election overseers.

The petition specifies twenty-five alleged fraudulently registered voters in the Fifth division of the ward and cites alleged evasions and violations of the draft law.

The Vare corps of campaign speakers continued its drive for votes for Senator Sproul and the other Republican candidates at a series of ward meetings last night.

Senator Edward E. Beidleman, of Harrisburg, who defeated Congressman John R. K. Scott for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, joined the speakers last night.

Meetings were held at Murray's Hall, Twenty-ninth street and Fairmount avenue; Twenty-sixth and Oxford streets and at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets. Judge Bonniwell was designated as the "rum candidate" by Senator Vare. "My platform is rum and he hasn't anything else," was the way in which Senator Vare summed up the Bonniwell candidacy. "Senator Sproul is a great man and should be elected Governor."

Municipal Judge Bonniwell, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, will be tendered a reception tonight by the Democratic city committee in the headquarters, Tenth and Walnut streets.

City Chairman Edgar W. Lank, whose removal as chairman was demanded by Judge Bonniwell following the primary election, will preside. Judge Bonniwell, James M. Harman, of Luzerne, and others, will speak following the reception.

"Patriotism should be placed above partisanship in the present crisis," Chairman Lank declares in the invitations sent out for the reception. He asks the support of candidates pledged to carry out the legislation necessary for the support of the national administration.

The Bonniwell campaign committee and the Democratic city committee have arranged a series of noonday meetings in the interests of the Democratic candidates.

The meetings will start tomorrow. Senator Bonniwell will address his first meeting at Cramps' shipyard.

BISHOP GORE, OF OXFORD, TO BE CITY GUEST TODAY

Famous English Clergyman, Who Wants Germany Punished, but Not Destroyed, Will Be Entertained by Prominent Men and Officials at Reception and Dinner Tonight

The Right Rev. Charles Gore, Lord Bishop of Oxford, one of the most eloquent and influential prelates in the Church of England, will arrive in this city late this afternoon.

He came to this country September 15, with the approval of the British Government, his purpose being to clarify the views held by prominent Englishmen on the moral aims of the war and to bring about closer unity between America and Great Britain.

Bishop Gore's representative attitude toward Germany is shown in excerpts from recent addresses.

"Germany must be punished—but what are we after?" he declared. "Would we crush Germany? God made Germany with a splendid genius of philosophy, art and poetry which the world needs and will need. We must make every German understand that we demand reparation, but at the same time would liberate Germany. I implore you as Christians to believe that God made Germany with gigantic gifts that we all need. She must be punished, she must be humiliated, but she must be restored."

Bishop Gore is to be the guest of Bishop Rhinelander, of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania. He will be entertained at dinner tonight by a group of prominent men and women. Tomorrow at noon the visiting prelate will officiate at a service of intercession at Holy Trinity Church, Nineteenth street and Rittenhouse square. The service will continue for a half hour.

From Holy Trinity Church, Bishop Gore will be escorted to the Ritz-Carlton, where he will be the luncheon guest of a committee of prominent men, including the following:

Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Samuel S. Fleisher, John Gribbel, George Wharton Pepper, Eli Kirk Price, Charles M. Schwab, William Ellis Scull, E. T. Stotesbury, John Wanamaker, Joseph Widener, James Willcox and Charlton Yarnall.

A tentative engagement has been made for the Bishop at the University of Pennsylvania. He may address the students at the University Y. M. C. A. at 6:45 o'clock tomorrow evening, proceeding from there to the Church House, Twelfth and Walnut streets, where a reception will be tendered him by the Church Club.

In discussing the international situation, Bishop Gore recently declared:

"In consequence of the war, real statesmanship has declared against the spirit of nationalism. The proposed league of nations involves for the future interference with powers which have been supposed to be essential for national being. The chancelleries of Europe will all be in arms when they learn the league's ideals.

"But President Wilson, familiar with them and fully in sympathy, is putting his great influence behind the league's program. It would be the greatest of disasters for the world, having beaten Germany, to succumb to Germanism. The united voice of Christendom must stand behind the purposes of the league. In this war we must do all we can, for this is a war of peace."

THE RT. REV. CHARLES GORE
Lord Bishop of Oxford, will be given a public reception by a committee of Philadelphia's public men

Bishop Gore's career has been an unusually distinguished one, both as a churchman and a scholar.

Born in 1853, he was the grandson of the fourth Earl of Bessborough, and was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford. For twenty years, from 1875 to 1895, he was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, where he was distinguished for the breadth of his learning.

In 1894, he was made Canon of Westminster, occupying that post until 1902. While Canon he was appointed honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria, holding that position from 1898 until 1900, when he was advanced to chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. In 1901, on the ascension of the late King Edward VII to the British throne he was appointed the King's chaplain in ordinary.

The See of Oxford is the third he has presided over. From 1902 until 1904 he was Bishop of Worcester, and from 1905 until 1911, Bishop of Birmingham. He was made Bishop of the ancient See of Oxford in 1911.

VARE DENIES ASKING CHESTER GRIP BAN

Senator Says He's Not Responsible for Royer's Refusal to Lift Quarantine

State Senator Vare today denied responsibility for the action of State Health Commissioner Royer is refusing to lift the influenza quarantine in Chester.

John J. McClure, "wet" leader of Delaware county, had charged Dr. Royer's attitude was part of a Vare campaign of reprisal because of the failure of liquor men of that county to support John R. K. Scott for Lieutenant Governor at the spring primary.

"There is not the slightest foundation in fact for the reported statement of McClure," said Vare. "I could not influence Dr. Royer against the business interests of Delaware County if I would and I would not if I could. He must have had a dream."

In a statement today Dr. Royer declared that the danger of a recurrence of the epidemic was the one thing that had led him to refuse to lift the ban from Chester. He said:

"Any man who makes such a statement is an ass. There is absolutely no politics in my action, and there has not been from start to finish. It is an unjustifiable and malicious charge and the man who made it knows he is a liar.

"It is so absolutely ridiculous that the people of Pennsylvania, who know politics has had no part in the actions of myself, will laugh at him.

"The liquor people have been leading this wicked and selfish movement for lifting the ban at the present time. To lift it while there is still danger can only lead to our losing a large number of volunteers who are risking their own lives and health in rendering aid to the afflicted sick."

In making the charge, McClure hinted that Delaware County liquor forces would knife Senator Sproul at the polls next Tuesday. His assertion was made at a meeting of saloonkeepers at which it was decided to heed Dr. Royer's threat of drastic action and keep their places closed until next Wednesday.

They had previously announced they would reopen today in spite of the State regulations. Dr. Royer's ultimatum was issued yesterday when Chester authorities rescinded the closing order they had issued October 2.

McClure's hint of retaliation against Senator Sproul was phrased as follows:

"The day is not far distant now," he said, "when the people of Delaware County will have an opportunity to square accounts with Senator Vare and those who are politically associated with him in his new prohibition combine."

DIES IN FRANCE, BODY HERE

Undertaker First to Notify Wife of Soldier Husband's Death

The first intimation received by Mrs. Gladys Mautz, 7222 Woodland avenue, that her soldier husband was dead came from an undertaker near her home. He called her on the telephone and after some "beating about the bush," as she put it, said, "I have your husband here; what do you want me to do with him?"

"What do you mean?" demanded Mrs. Mautz. "What is my husband doing at your place?" "He is dead," blurted the undertaker.

Mrs. Mautz almost fainted, but managed to retain self-possession sufficiently to order her husband's body brought to their home. Later she learned her husband, had died of pneumonia, brought on by epidemic influenza at a French concentration camp.

His body had been sent back to this country, but evidently the official notice his widow should have received has gone astray. The undertaker had thought that she had been notified.

Private Mautz enlisted in the marine corps in May, 1917, and had been in France nearly two years. Besides his widow he leaves a baby boy, two months old.

U. S. AGENTS ATTACK CAFES AS DISORDERLY

Police Accuse Others in License Court—Dad's Hotel Among Them

Hearing of charges of disorderly conduct in a dozen or more hotels, cafes and saloons was begun today in the License Court.

Government operatives were present to testify with a view to obtaining revocation of the licenses of the places, several of which have been raided in the last few months.

The places against which remonstrances have been filed by the Government are: Dad's Hotel, 152 North Seventh street; Beck's cafe, 1007 Oxford street; Eagle hotel, Tenth street below Chestnut; the White Elephant, Eugene Mack, 44 North Eleventh street; and the saloons of James Cullen, Fifth and Diamond streets; Bernard Gordon, Thirteenth and Kater streets; John Golder, 657 North Broad street; Dominick Framamskam, 501 North Twelfth street, and Thomas Rodgers, 333 North Fifteenth street.

Dad's Hotel, the White Elephant, Hermann's cafe, Eagle Hotel and Beck's cafe have been raided.

Operatives and persons taken in the raid testified today against Eugene Mack. Police offered testimony against Gordon; the Government gave none, Gordon having eliminated certain objectionable features of his place. The hearing was before Judges Shoemaker and Wessel.

P. R. R. LEASE ACTION HALTS

Stockholders Postpone Meeting to Give Directors More Time

Action on the agreement between the director general of railroads and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company dealing with the operation, compensation and other matters connected with taking over the transportation system by the Government has been postponed by the stockholders of the corporation.

The stockholders decided upon this at a special meeting today in the Witherspoon Building. The postponement was agreed upon to give the directors of the company an opportunity to take prior action and adjust some little difficulties in the agreement as it now stands.

The meeting was of short duration. More than fifty per cent of the outstanding stock of the corporation was represented. Another meeting has been called for 11 o'clock Monday morning, December 2, in Broad Street Station.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

George Schlirff, League Island, and Grace M. Goodwin, 2115 N. 8th st.
Herbert M. Reinert, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Emma G. Kauffman, 2228 W. Harold st.
Frederick H. Edwards, U. S. A., 2947 N. 3d st., and Ruth T. Jenkins, 2936 N. 5th st.
Alfred F. M. Gottman, Elkins Park, Pa., and Mary E. Fuhr, 1085 N. 4th st.
Robert Daugherty, 1814 Mountain st., and Kathryn Joy, 2128 Oxford st.
William N. Halliday, 4607 Wayne ave., and Vivian V. Meech, 4607 Wayne ave.
Aurem Grulel, U. S. A., Camp Hancock, Ga., and Elsie A. Seemuller, 3450 Edgemont st.
Edward L. Bauer, M. D., 1713 W. Girard ave., and Clara E. Eisenhardt, 6950 Germantown ave.
Frank Guggenti, 137 N. 4th st., and Anna Coreo, Camden, N. J.
William Black, 2211 Tulip st., and Florence Wolfe, 3522 Joyce st.
David Cooper, 1921 Federal st., and Viola Goode, 417 Central ave.
Raymond Preusch, 2425 Turner st., and Margaret Pike, 2428 Turner st.
Francis H. Hetherington, 2181 N. Front st., and Grace E. McKland, 2312 N. 26th st.
James A. Cruse, 20th and Chew sts., and Muriel F. Raynor, 20th and Chew sts.
Leslie F. Todd, U. S. A., Camp Dix, N. J., and Kate L. Wells, 3456 Haverford ave.
Lieutenant George D. Coleman, U. S. A., Lebanon, Pa., and Marian W. Gowen, Flourtown road, Chestnut Hill.
Harry Grant, 1806 Master st., and Margaret Cluchy, 2427 Bouvier st.
William A. Morris, 1408 S. Colorado st., and Bessie P. Coverdale, 1409 Colorado st.
Ernest Luoto, 1746 Callowhill st., and Hilma Hokkanen, 1911 Fairmount ave.
Samuel J. Maccubbin, Lombard st., and Fannie K. Strauderman, Lombard st.
Harry N. Braun, 5018 N. 16th st., and Rose Glickman, 1822 Wagner st.
James De Carr, 5708 Walnut st., and Carmela Varelli, 1935 S. 12th st.

A nonoperative diet in influenza.

MUIR IS REPLACED IN "IRON DIVISION"

Cablegram Says He No Longer Commands Pennsylvania Men

MAJ. GEN. HAY AT HEAD

Message Does Not Indicate if Former Leader Was Promoted or Retired

The Iron Division has lost its "Uncle Charley."

Major General Charles H. Muir has been replaced as commander of Pennsylvania's pride, according to a cablegram from Lieutenant Henry Gross to his father, E. Z. Gross, of Harrisburg.

Major General William H. Hay, former commandant of the cadet regiment at Pennsylvania State College, is the new leader of the heroic Twenty-eighth Division.

No intimation of whether General Muir has been promoted or retired is given in the cablegram.

General Muir is the hero of two of the most thrilling stories of the American army in the war, and he has led the former National Guardsmen from Pennsylvania through all their big victories. The Iron Division has seen more action than any other, except, perhaps, the Rainbow.

Attack at Bois d'Apremont

In the drive on the Argonne Forest in September, General Muir arrived at the front just as the first batch of his boys was preparing to attack Bois d'Apremont, a small wood within the big forest. There were machine-gun nests in the dense thicket just ahead.

"Guess I will command one company," he told the colonel of a regiment.

And he did, going over the top with them, through nasty machine-gun fire, with shells falling all around.

When it was over, he was as happy as any youngster in the division. "That took me back to my old days in the Philippines," he said.

The next day, he was out again with his troops at a village south of Exermont. He was standing with officers of his staff when two German airplanes flew overhead. One of them attacked the party of officers, spattering the ground around them with machine-gun bullets.

Instead of fleeing to cover, General Muir picked up a rifle that had been dropped by a wounded soldier and fired two shots at the aviator who was about a hundred yards up. The aviator fled.

General Muir took command of the Twenty-eight Division at Camp Hancock last December just before it sailed for France.

Rapidly Promoted In War

General Muir was born in Michigan in 1860. He entered West Point in 1881. He served in both the Philippines and the Canal Zone, rising to the rank of colonel when war was declared. Afterward he was promoted to brigadier general and then, in November, 1917, he was made a major general. Fourteen days later he took command of the Pennsylvania guardsmen.

Major General Hay has just been promoted from brigadier general. He was born in Florida in 1860, the same year General Muir was born, and he entered West Point in 1882, a year after his predecessor. He was first assigned to the Third Cavalry; then to the Tenth Cavalry as first lieutenant; was made a captain in February, 1901, and in March, 1911, was promoted to major, holding that rank just before the outbreak of the war.

Alsace-Lorraine In Wilson's Truce Terms

Continued from Page One

longer regulate consumption. Her munitions were kept under a constant strain by the incessant hammering of the Allied commander, and in addition vast numbers of guns and vast stores of shells have had to be left behind in the constant retreat which has been conducted since the middle of July.

Total Economic Collapse

In other words, the war has this year placed many times the demands upon the industries of all the countries involved that it did in the previous years. It has been a marvel to the world that Germany, cut off as she was, could keep her army supplied in 1915, 1916 and 1917. It is regarded as impossible that she could maintain production at the rate of sonsumption as it has gone on since March, 1918. This economic collapse of Germany is one of the factors reckoned upon by those who are confident that Germany must accept the terms now being made at Versailles, severe as those terms are certain to be.

Austrian Plea to Versailles

The President today was busy writing his reply to Austria's last note. That reply is almost certain to be a reference of the request of Austria to the Versailles conference. The reply will probably be forwarded today.

Through Colonel House the President is in constant touch with the Versailles conference.

New Honor for General Debeney

Paris, Oct. 30.—General Debeney has been promoted to grand officer of the Legion of Honor. General Petain transmitted the insignia with full military honors. The citation accompanying the promotion referred especially to General Debeney's success in stopping the Germans from reaching Amiens, his capture of Montdidier and the advancing of his lines to the Somme.

HEROISM WINS COMMISSION

George Henry West, of Mt. Airy, Gains Army Lieutenancy

A veteran of three engagements in No Man's Land, who was gassed while crossing the Marne, has been rewarded for his heroism by being commissioned a lieutenant. He is George Henry West, 54 Springer street, Mount Airy, and he has worked his way up from the ranks by sheer ability and courage.

GEORGE H. WEST

Enlisting as a private in the old First Regiment long before war was declared, he saw service on the Mexican border in 1916, and after taking a course at the officers' training school at Camp Hancock, he sailed for France in May with Company L, 109th Infantry.

He is now convalescing from a gas attack in a base hospital in France, where news of his promotion was brought to him recently.

Officer Killed in Plane Fall

Lieutenant Maurice F. Maxwell, of New Hope, Pa., an aviator pilot at Park Place near Houston, Tex., was killed yesterday when the airplane in which he was flying struck a tree top and crashed to earth near the aviation field. His skull was fractured. Lieutenant Maxwell was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. He was commissioned last March.

(c) Harris & Ewing

COMMANDS IRON DIVISION
(Above) Major General William H. Hay, according to a cable, is the new commander of "Pennsylvania's pride," the Iron Division, succeeding (below) Major General Charles H. Muir, who has commanded the Twenty-eighth Division through its most glorious campaigns of the war

Engineer Declares For Power Dictator

Continued from Page One

power from private sources. The officials contend that it would cost too much to make the proper connections. The method they suggest for connection is costly. And it is also the best method. But cheaper methods could be adopted in view of the fact that this is a national emergency.

"In justice to the Philadelphia Electric Company it must be said their operatin department has performed splendid work. For the last fourteen months the entire plant has been running top speed, with no opportunity ofr a shutdown for repairs. Yet the service has been maintained without interruption.

"The company also must be credited with having warned Govtrnment officials at the start of the war that a power shortage would develop unless proper precautions were adopted.

"There has been an almost fatal slowness at Washington, however. The delay in building the Beach and Palmer streets power station is a case in point. The company began construction soon after the war started, but was forced to cease because it did not obtain expected financial help from the Government. Months of talk and investigation have passed without result. The matter is still in the air and no work has been done on the plant for more than a year.

"Even if financed at once, this station cannot be put in operation now in less than a year."

The four men who are supposed to be directing the allocation of power in this district are Mr. Stevens himself, for the Federal fuel adminstration; Mr. Trig, for the war industries board; Major McLaren, for the war priorities board, and F. W. Ballard, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Such a state of affairs is manifestly wrong," said Mr. Stevens. "Under the circumstances, I have not even attempted to do anything."

McCall Replies to Piez

In reply to the assertion of Mr. Piez that "these corporations will not limit themselves to their immediate needs but seek to obtain loans on easy terms at a low rate of interest," Mr. McCall said:

"If Mr. Piez was correctly quoted in his newspaper interview regarding the suggested terms for the co-operation of the Federal Government with the Philadelphia Electric Company in financing a plan for extensions of the plant to meet extraordinary war conditions, he certainly is not familiar with the facts. In every case all estimates for power requirements were based upon the conclusions of Government engineers after a complete survey and investigation by them of the conditions. I have written Mr. Piez fully informing him as to what has been done by this company to meet the situation, and what we have been advised we should expect from the Government, the terms being entirely satisfactory to the representatives of both interests in our conference.

"The Philadelphia Electric Company has agreed to take over afitr the war, at a fair appraisal, all property in which Government funds shall be invested to meet war conditions.

"Any statement or intimation that this company desires to profit in any way by this siuation is absolutely false. In the face of extraordinary conditions, it has performed its full duty and will continue to do so.

"I entirely agree with the statement credited to Mr. Piez, that 'there have been invtsigations for many months, but they have not resulted in any more power. What we need is power, rather than surveys and investigations.'"

GENERAL'S SON ENLISTS

Henry T. Waller, Marine Private, Works in Cookhouse

Henry Tasewell Waller, youngest son of Major General Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, has enlisted as a private in the same branch of the service in which his father holds such high rank.

At present Private Waller is washing cups in the cookhouse at the marine training camp, Paris Island, S. C. He enlisted on October 9.

He was educated at Central High School and Penn State College. At both institutions he was a star member of the track team and took an active part in other sports. He won several trophies. When only seventeen he pleaded with his father to execute his enlistment in the marine corps, but the boy consented to wait a year. He is now nineteen years old.

CHIEF OF CORPS REJECTS UNIVERSITY HONOR SYSTEM

Major Griffith Arouses Faculty Members by Refusing to Let Men Take Examinations Without Being Watched. Naval Unit Not Included

The honor system in examinations at the University of Pennsylvania has been abolished by Major Charles T. Griffith, commandant of the Student Army Training Corps, so far as the corps is concerned.

The order applies to all "exams" in which members of the training corps participate. Students and faculty alike are aroused over the suspension of a custom in vogue there for several years.

Students in the naval unit at Pennsylvania, under the command of Captain Harrison Bispham, will retain the honor system. The naval commandant declined to duplicate the military commander's order.

The honor system prevailed at the Wharton School of the University and was about to be adopted in the college department. Under the system, no supervisor was stationed in a room where an examination was in progress. The students were placed on honor not to give or receive assistance.

Regret over Major Griffith's order was expressed by Dr. J. P. Lichtenberger, professor of sociology; Dr. Emory Johnson, professor of transportation; Dean Arthur M. Quinn, of the arts and science department, and Dr. John Rolfe.

The military authorities asserted the order was necessary because students in the corps might win commissions as a result of the examinations. If some of these men reached command rank on the strength of false reports, it was explained, the danger was apparent.

NO THIRSTY RUSH AS LID IS LIFTED

Extra Bartenders Stand Idle in Reopening City Saloons

MATINEES AT THEATRES

Waiting Lines Greet Resumption of Amusement Houses After Long Quarantine

Features of Influenza Epidemic Situation Here

Epidemic influenza first was reported here by the Fourth Naval District, September 12.

Churches, schools, theatres and motion picture houses were closed by the Board of Health October 3.

Saloons were included in a Statewide closing order promulgated by State Health Commissioner Royer.

The highest single day's total in the epidemic—4013 new cases—was reported October 9.

The highest death rate for any one day—711 deaths from influenza and pneumonia—was reported October 15.

In the four weeks from September 28 to October 26, 11,599 deaths from influenza and pneumonia occurred.

The ban on schools was removed October 28.

The ban was lifted entirely October 30 from saloons, theatres and other places of amusement.

The ban on saloons and theatres, enforced during the influenza epidemic, was lifted today.

In Camden and Gloucester also the lid was taken off. Reopening of the saloons in Philadelphia was not marked by any unusual incidents.

At 8 o'clock all barroom doors were opened quietly, but there was no great rush for drinks. In what is known as the thirsty localities the bartenders had a little more to do than in other places, but in none of the drinking places was there any indication of a jam.

Proprietors were on hand at all the establishments, realizing that the Board of Health would immediately clamp the lid down again for any disorder, and urged patrons to leave after receiving their drinks. Usual hanger-ons were absent and in some of the saloons in the central part of the city there were many intervals during which there were no customers whatever.

Few Arrests Reported

A canvass of the forty-two police districts showed that very few "drunks" were arrested.

Several proprietors who had expected a big rush of business added extra bartenders, but the extra help was discharged after the noon hour for there was no indication that business would be above normal—if equal to it.

Further indications that the epidemic is rapidly waning is shown by reports of the Board of Health today. There were but eighty-two new cases of the disease, as compared with 125 yesterday.

In the last twenty-four hours 149 deaths were reported, while for the previous similar period there were 159. Of the 149 reported today 101 were due to influenza and forty-eight to pneumonia.

Many of the theatres held matinees today. While there were waiting lines at many places, no crowds were permitted to pack the lobbies, and in some places there were extra ticket-sellers to keep patrons moving quickly. Especial attention was paid to ventilation at all the playhouses.

Managers reported that business was just about what it should be for this season of the year.

During the four weeks that Philadelphia was under the ban, it is estimated that more than $1,500,000 has been lost by the various business enterprises affected.

Movies Say Loss $250,000

Movie theatre managers say that they suffered a combined loss of at least $250,000. Representatives of legitimate theatres declared their loss would approximate $200,000.

The loss of the saloons is estimated at $350,000. An official of the Rapid Transit Company said th taits loss would be at least $250,000.

Hotels also suffered a big slump as persons visiting Philadelphia remained only long enough to attend to their business and quickly left.

Department stores and many mercantile establishments also suffered losses because most persons hesitated to take a chmance of going to places where there was the slightest indication of crowds.

THE CAR OF INDIVIDUALITY

FIAT

The Master Car

For immediate delivery. Choice of colors.

ASSERTS HURLEY CHANGES REPORT

Revises Findings of Gregory's Hog Island Probers, Says Paper

COMPANY IS CRITICIZED

Ship Board Head Said to Be Dissatisfied With Excess Cost Statements

Asertions that the Justice Department's report of its Hog Island investigation is being rewritten and changed by the shipping board and the Attorney General's office were made today by the New York Tribune in a special dispatch from Washington.

The article says in part:

The Hog Island investigation report is being rewritten by the shipping board and the Attorney General's office in an effort to produce a document that will meet with the approval of both offices. That is why it has not been published, though six weeks have elapsed since it was first given to the President.

At the request of Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, the President transmitted to the board the report made by Assistant Attorney General G. Carroll Todd before making it public. The board was of the opinion that it would be a mistake to publish the report as completed by the investigators, after about six months of unremitting effort, because it did not do justice to Hog Island. Thus there results the curious situation that the body which instigated an outside investigation of its own affairs now considers and revises the conclusions. The investigation was precipitated by a communication from Mr. Hurley to President Wilson, in which the former asked for a searching investigation by the Attorney General's office.

Great Waste Alleged

"The report, as originally submitted to the President, thoroughly exonerates the American International Company and all of its officials from the remotest approach to malverstion or criminal offense of any sort, but it undertakes to make out a case of gross extravagance and waste of public funds by an elaborate argument, in which unit costs at Hog Island are compared with those of two other Government fabricating plants—the Harriman yard, at Bristol, and that of the Submarine Boat Company, at Newark, N. J.

"In view of the fact that President Wilson's letter of instruction of February 14 last to Attorney General Gregory merely directed him to make an investigation with 'a view to instituting criminal process if the facts should justify it,' the point has been made that the report exceeds its proper scope when it enters the domain of costs and financial comparisons, after concluding that there is no basis for instituting criminal process.

"Officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who have been in close touch with the colossal work at Hog Island, took the ground that such a comparison was not fair, as the conditions at the several yards were different.

Comparison Called Unfair

"These officials consider that the American International Company has done a wonderful work in the face of the most discouraging conditions, and that it is entitled to recognition rather than reprimand. They are not satisfied with the exoneration of the company from criminal charges, but hold that it is entitled to a complete vindication. From their stand resulted Mr. Hurley's request to the President to be allowed to review the report of the investigation.

New Dispute Started

"Naturally, the Attorney General's office does not enjoy having the results of six months of unremitting labor dissected and discredited by the body which invoked its services to clean up its internal affairs. The result is that there is a sort of contest on between the two as to what shall be written into the report, so that both may stand by it, after it is published.

"The shipping board is undertaking to show Todd and Mark Hyman, his aid, that they are not expert at figuring costs, and have already succeeded in convincing them that they have erred in their mathematics.

Beyond the question of cost accounting methods, and the accuracy of figures, is the vaguer question of what consitutes extravagance in wartime. The dry all last year, and still is, 'ships in plenty, at any cost necessary in order to get them quickly.'

"That was the public view and the "Beyond the question of cost account- no disposition to quibble about costs."

P. R. T. DISCLAIMS LIABILITY TO TAX

Burden Lies Upon Subsidiaries as Lessors, Counsel Contends

ARGUMENT TECHNICAL

Attorneys for Underlying Companies Claim Protection Under Lease

Before President Judge McMichael and Judges Ferguson and Davis in Court No. 3, today, argument was heard in the suits brought by the Rapid Transit Company against the Union Traction, Philadelphia Traction, and ten other underlying companies, to determine whether the former or its subsidiaries are to pay the excess war profit taxes to the Government.

The taxes sought to be recovered not only include the excess profit tax, but in cases of some of the companies, also a portion of the straight income tax exacted by the Government from corporations. The amount involved reaches several hundred thousand dollars for 1917 an dwill be materially increased for the present year.

In some cases the underlying companies had filed demurrers to the suits of the Rapid Transit and argument on these demurrers was in order. In other instances the argument was based on rules for judgment taken by the Rapid Transit Company.

Ellis Ames Ballard, chief counsel for the rapid transit company, made the principal argument in support of the contitutions of that corporation that the stockhcidders of the underlying companies should be made to bear their part of the burden of war taxes. In reply, the attorneys for the differint subsidiaries declared that they were fully protected by the lease of the rapid transit company which, they contended, forced tht P. R. T. to meet all these obligations.

During his argument, Mr. Ballard, said, "I can assure you with great confidence that had it ever been contemplated that a tax, which might easily equal upwards of 50 per cent of the amount of the rental, would have to be paid, the leases would never have been made or would have ben made on financial conditions very different from those agreed upon, and while the Court must now determine that the proper construction is either to increase the rental by 50 per cent, or diminish it to the same extent it cannot be said that in so doing it is giving effect to anything either party had in contemplation.

Alleged Inequalities Cited

"Among the leased lines of the P. R. T. system, there is one company receiving a rental of $160,000 on a paid-in capital of less than $200,000. Unless that company can bring within the definition of invested capital money spent upon its property by the lessee someone will have to pay upwards of $60,000 war excess profits into the Federal Treasury.

"In the same system there is another company receiving a rental of exactly ten times that amount, viz, $1,600,000; and it is not called upon to pay one dollar of war excess profits tax because it has a paid-in capital of $10,000,000, and is therefore not receiving an excess profit on its capitalization. Yet this company must pay just ten times the incometaxe that the other company pays. In other words, the income tax has been held to be a tax upon the specific and fixed thing—the income—or in the case of a leased line, the rental which in the present cases could be set out in dollars.

"In the case of an operating company (which, bear in mind) must, in the first instance, pay this tax for itself on its own earnings) it may have, as has the company I represent, many leased lines receiving rentals showing abnormally high interest returns on invested capital, and if, instead of each company bearing its own burden, they are all bound together and laid on the shoulders of a single taxpayer, it may readily be conceived that there will be one taxpayer less when the next year comes around."

Mr. Ballard contended that under any view of fair dealing, it was incumbent upon the lessor to pay the tax.

DEATHS

OWEN—Oct. 29, at New York city, BENJAMIN FLETCHER, beloved husband of Tillie Summers Owen. Relatives and friends invited to service, Thurs., 2 p. m., at Oliver H. Bair Building, 1820 Chestnut st., Phila. Inter, private at West Laurel Hill Cem.

ALLER—Oct. 29, at 6828 Greene st., Germantown, THOMAS G. ALLER, M. D., husband of Natalie E. Aller (nee Walton) and son of Mary E. Aller. Due notice of funeral will be given.

McGERRY.—Oct. 25, LYDIA E., wife of James A. McGerry and daughter of the late John F. and Lydia Devlin. Funeral Thurs., 2 p. m., from 5404 Keim st. Int. private. New Cathedral Cem.

FISHER.—Oct. 15, at sea, LIEUTENANT JAMES P. FISHER, husband of Ruth Spang Fisher and son of Ira and Carrie Fisher, aged 24. Funeral Thurs., 2:30 p. m., from Willow Grove. Int. Hatboro Cem.

ASPEN.—Oct. 27, SAMUEL A., Jr., son of Samuel and Clementine Aspen. Relatives and friends, also member of Market St. Relief Assn., invited to funeral services Fri., 2 p. m., from 5106 Merion ave. Int. North Cedar Hill Cem. Friends may call Thurs. evening, 7 to 9 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MALE

LABORERS wanted for chemical factory; steady work; good wages. Apply 321 S. Front.

LABORERS wanted at once; 40 or 50 laborers; wages paid daily. Apply Pier 2, S. Delaware ave., Phila.

BOY, bright, for filing; good opportunity. M 1451, Ledger Central.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GIRL for cooking and downstairs work; two in family; no Sundays. Call 408 Gowen ave. or phone Chestnut Hill 113.

WAITRESS, white; references, experienced; phone Germantown 1121. Apply 261 W. Walnut lane.

PERSONAL MAID for 2 ladies; experienced; white girl; 6 days a week; $40 per mo. rm. & bd. Shinn's School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

AUTOS—WANTED

WANTED—1½-ton truck to go to Hog Island early morning; state terms. M 1450, Ledger Central.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE
BETWEEN
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA
Effective Sunday, November 3, 1918

Lv. Philadelphia .....6:00 P. M.
Lv. Chester .....6:19 P. M.
Lv. Wilmington .....6:35 P. M.
Ar. Baltimore, Mt. Royal.8:10 P. M.
Ar. Baltimore, Camden..8:15 P. M.
Lv. Baltimore, Camden..8:20 P. M.
Ar. Washington .....9:15 P. M.

Returning leave Washington 1:00 P. M., arrive Philadelphia 4:10 P. M.
Cafe-Parlor Car and Dining Car