

### AMERICAN ICE CO. CUTS PRICE OF COAL

Reductions Range From 20 to 65 Cents a Ton on Various Grades

GRANT REBATE ON SALES

Variations in Prices by Retail Coal Men

REDUCTIONS of from twenty to sixty-five cents a ton on hard coal announced today by American Ice Company:

New price	Old price	Other retailers' prices
Pea .. \$7.10	\$7.75	\$8.90 to \$8.00
Stove .. \$8.55	\$8.75	\$8.40 to \$9.00
Nut .. \$8.55	\$8.75	\$8.60 to \$9.00
Egg .. \$8.25	\$8.50	\$8.00 to \$8.75

Reductions ranging from twenty to sixty-five cents a ton on various grades of hard coal were put into effect today by the American Ice Company, one of the largest retail concerns in the city. Bills for all coal sold to consumers since October 1 by this company will be readjusted to meet the new rates.

William Potter, recently appointed fuel administrator for Pennsylvania, returned to his offices here this morning after visits to Washington and New York to confer with authorities in those cities on the coal situation, but almost immediately left the city again. It was said at his offices that he had no announcements to make at the moment.

A number of the city's 250 coal dealers have lowered their prices to \$6.90 a ton for pea coal, but a majority are still asking from \$7 to \$8 a ton. The American Ice Company will ask \$7.10 a ton, as compared with its previous price of \$7.75.

For other grades, the American announced the following prices will be effective until October 15, on account of the governmental order which requires the dealer to balance his books every two weeks in order to ascertain the exact cost charges:

Egg coal, \$8.25, old price \$8.50; stove coal, \$8.55, old price \$8.75; nut coal, \$8.55, old price, \$8.75.

In making up the new list of the American, E. R. Simpson, its general coal superintendent, said the company took into account stock on hand bought at the lower prices prevailing as far back as July. Based strictly on what was received in September, he said, the Government would

allow his company to charge \$8.15 for egg, \$8.95 for stove, \$1.14 for nut and \$7.80 for pea. Comparing these with present prices, they show a drop of only two cents on egg and six cents on stove. Nut coal would be one cent above the present standard and pea coal five cents above.

According to the report of the American its rates from October 15 to October 30 will be about the same as those charged lately. This is due, Mr. Simpson said yesterday, to what was bought in September, which was at a higher figure than August or July.

Dealers generally are disturbed over the seventy-five-cent charge allowed the independent operators. On this point Mr. Simpson said:

By the elimination of the seventy-five-cent charge to the independent the American could cut forty cents a ton off its new prices. At the present time we are buying more than 50 per cent of our coal from independents. Paying them seventy-five cents a ton more than the regular companies it means we have to mark up the cost to the consumer in proportion to the tonnage bought from these people.

If the price of coal, whether from companies or independents, was fixed at a standard price there would be no necessity for changing prices every two weeks. The dealer would know just where he stood and so would the consumer.

The situation as to prices among dealers other than the American is not as hopeless a muddle. Representatives of a company after company admitted freely yesterday they had no idea where they stood. The matter has come to such a pass that the Philadelphia Coal Exchange has retained lawyers to interpret Doctor Garfield's instructions as to how the new prices are to be worked out.

### U. S. COMMISSION WORRIED OVER SHORT COAL SUPPLY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Unreasonably cold weather throughout most of the United States today increased the problem of the Federal Coal Commission. Complaints from various sections of the country continue to pour in declaring that coal cannot be purchased for domestic use.

Right here in Washington the coal dealers openly declare that they cannot fill their orders, as they are unable to get coal from the mines. This, too, in the face of the positive declaration by Doctor Garfield that "there is no coal shortage."

Officials admittedly were considerably troubled. They fear that the new plan of coal distribution will fail. But they refuse to make any statement to this effect at this time, insisting that the plans of Doctor Garfield should have a fair test.

Advises reaching individuals here indicate that the great difficulty now in the way of securing a complete supply of coal is the shortage of labor. Experienced miners find that they can make more money with far less risk working in other lines. So far suggested wage advances are held up.

Coal production must be doubled and even tripled in every field if the present dangerous situation is to be overcome. That today, was Doctor Garfield's pressing problem, and it must be solved within the next few days. If the emergency is not met it is likely that President Wilson will be compelled to take other measures to prevent actual suffering from cold in the big cities.

Inability to organize State fuel administrations has held up many of the measures of relief planned by Doctor Garfield. It was admitted today at the fuel administration offices, Doctor Garfield still persists that there is no actual coal shortage for the present and that there will be sufficient coal for all for the entire winter. It was stated that because there are no State fuel administrations in many States as yet, it is impossible to procure accurate data as to where a coal emergency exists. When such an emergency is determined Doctor Garfield will release coal which he has commandeered. Failure to organize the State administrations is laid at the door of Congress, for its holding up the food and fuel bill for many weeks.

It was asserted today that communities lacking in coal and having no State administrator to appeal to should take the matter up with the Federal fuel administrator immediately.

### APPEAL BOARDS REPORT 156 MEN FOR SERVICE

Montgomery County Body Sends Out Mail Notices for Examinations to Fill Quota

The two district appeal boards of this city are sifting out draft eligibles today as usual. No. 1 board reports 156 men for military services to the Adjutant General of the State and to local boards Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 40 and 42. This board, on the first three days of October, granted nineteen and refused eight industrial claims, granted eighty-six and refused seventy-five personal appeals on grounds of dependency, physical disability and alien rights, and discharged one already in the Federal service.

Notices for examination are being sent by mail today by the local board for Division No. 1 of Montgomery County, with headquarters at Ardmore, so that it may fill its complement of 195, the balance of its quota of 297 men already being housed at Camp Meade.

### Fresh Air Cure Available at Home

Persons suffering from tuberculosis need not spend large sums of money in taking trips to distant parts of the country for fresh-air cures, according to Director Krusen. He said that there are many places in the suburbs of Philadelphia where fresh-air cures are given.

### GERMANY SEES NEED OF ECONOMY IN MEN

Ludendorff's Order to Army Emphasizes Need of Conservation of "Human Material"

WOULD SAVE SHELLS, TOO

By HENRY WOOD

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Oct. 8.

Germany's military chiefs, for the first time in the war, are beginning to talk about economizing the nation's "human material."

German army orders, signed by Quartermaster General Ludendorff, have recently been taken from prisoners, emphasizing the need for this economy.

Heretofore, "economy orders" captured on prisoners dealt only with the importance of not wasting shells, munitions and other material supplies. Even in the present order Ludendorff, while still placing the utmost importance upon economy of shells, concedes now that economy of lives is most important and must hereafter take first place.

LUDENDORFF'S ORDER

Ludendorff's order, translated from the copy taken on a German prisoner, declares:

The consumption of munitions has remained constantly very high recently on the fighting front in spite of the fact that the combative activity has generally diminished. [Note—The order was apparently issued very early in September before the British drive in Flanders.] In particular the consumption of shells for mortars and heavy field howitzers is much greater than the production.

This is serious. However, the superior direction of the army cannot issue a new general order for a further restriction in consumption of munitions, because our losses on all the fighting fronts continue to be very high and could become even higher if further general restrictions were made. Economy in men is even more important than economy in munitions.

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It is necessary to try to obtain an improvement in these two points. To this end it is necessary to use munitions as carefully as possible according to orders previously given, and also to regulate the tactics of our fighting methods according to regulations given and the circumstances, so as to diminish our losses.

\* \* \* According to orders which we have seen and according to the complaints of the troops, it is no longer in doubt that we persist in our old ways of seeing things and that we continue along those (wasteful) lines on certain occasions. These tactics are in first-line positions:

Too severe fighting for possession of ground, even a trench element which is of little tactical value, without importance and even disadvantageous to defend.

Heavy counter-attacks without information from the artillery.

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Think what this means

The Girard Cigar  
Never gets on your nerves

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Too dense occupation of the first lines. Large reserves kept too close or in the open when no attack is planned.

Too much artillery fire against positions where there is no enemy, such as destructive cannonading of enemy trenches; useless barrage fires and cannonading, especially at night, when there is not sufficient information for regulating the fire.

The Ludendorff order lends added significance to the dispatches from this front on September 23, in which it was stated that out of 14,000,000 men who figured on

the army rolls the Prussian army machine now had only about 6,000,000 left in the fighting ranks. Germany is beginning to realize the grave significance of this tremendous loss of man power.

Haddonfield Man Gets War Cross

The Cross of War in France has been awarded to Henry D. M. Sherrard, of Haddonfield, N. J., according to recent dispatches from the front. He is a member of Section 2, of the American Field Service. He was mentioned for conspicuous service in removing wounded under fire.

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<b>Pointed Taupe Fox Sets</b> Very Fine Animal Scarf, fine Silky Round Muff.....	<b>110.00</b>	<b>Natural Fisher Set</b> One Skin Animal Scarf, Two Skin Round Muff, (very dark).....	<b>175.00</b>

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<b>Trimmed Natural Muskrat Coats</b> 45 inches long, large Hudson Seal Collar.....	<b>85.00</b>	<b>Nutra Coat</b> 45 inches long, slightly fitted with Belt in front and Pockets, Self Collar.....	<b>125.00</b>

## Keep the furrow going!

We have put our hands to the plow, and we are cowards and quitters if we turn back!

No American is too dull to realize what would have happened in 1776 had our forefathers slunk away to fondle their gold when the proclaimers of Liberty hurled their challenge!

Germany despised us as a weakling nation, bloated with wealth. Today she hates us for our interference with her plot against the whole world's freedom. "After England, America!" That is her slogan. "We'll make the rich Yankees pay our debts, and we'll teach them a lesson in the paying!"

And don't think that America cannot lose this fight! For lose it she will if you and I sit back and let the other fellow do the fighting and the lending, both! Our troops are marching out to "no man's land," ready to go through hell for us. They do not ask that we older men tramp beside them, but they do ask that we back them up with our last dollar, providing ships and food and clothing, permitting no want of guns or shells, cartridges or airplanes, counting no sacrifice too great when they are laying down their lives for freedom and humanity.

The Second Liberty Loan is before us. *Shall we quit?*

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## LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

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