

1,000 GIRL SCOUTS IN NEW YORK; 10,000 IN COUNTRY

PACIFIST HECKLES A WOMAN PATRIOT AND GETS A FIST

Knocked Down for Intimidating Mrs. Bedell as She Seeks Navy Recruits.

ENLISTMENTS SPEEDED.

New York Stations Rushing Work to Meet Required 100-a-Day Rate.

Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker and Mrs. Charles F. Bedell, the volunteer recruiting agents for the navy, had a lively time in their tour through town to-day. While they were talking from Mrs. Bedell's automobile to a crowd at Broad and Wall Street at noon a man walked up to them and yelled:

"What are you women doing down here with your fine furs trying to make other people go and get killed? Why don't you get your husband to make it an enlistment?"

"My husband is enlisted," said Mrs. Bedell. "He is not, as you seem to be, a coward."

The man advanced a little further toward the car and opened his mouth to heckle her further. It was immediately closed by the fist of William Sullivan of No. 297 East Seventy-third Street. The heckler was knocked down. When he scrambled to his feet he went away on the run.

At Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue the women caught a boy in the act of climbing at the tires of the car. He got away.

Twenty-six men signed the cards promising to enlist to-day, making a total of 200 prospective recruits enrolled by the committee so far.

Mrs. Bedell announced to-day she had sent to her farm in Orange County for the feathers of 100 White Leghorn chickens and that she would adopt the measure of putting white feathers in the buttonholes of men who refused to enlist.

It was with a very keen determination to make good on the navy's demand for 2,000 men from the metropolitan district by April 20 that the recruiting officers in New York and Brooklyn took up their work to-day. It means that at least 100 men must be enrolled, not merely listed as applicants, every day, and to this end the stations got busy.

The Department's desire that the

Clear, Peachy Skin Awaits Anyone Who Drinks Hot Water

Says an inside bath before breakfast, fast helps you look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Sparkling and vivacious—merry, bright, alert—a good, clear skin and a natural, rosy, healthy complexion are assured only by pure blood. In fact every man and woman could be induced to adopt the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of the thousands of sickly, anemic-looking men, women and girls, with pasty or muddy complexions; instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "windmills," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate. In fact to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten years of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisons, thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. These subjects to sick headache, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds, and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of limestone phosphate at the drug store, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to demonstrate the quick and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practise internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb the impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.—Advt.

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Freeman's
FACE POWDER
Gives your skin a richly beautiful softness. For 30 years Freeman's has delighted particular women. Does not rub off. Washes away. Sifts out all dirt particles. Sifts out all dirt particles. Sifts out all dirt particles.
The Freeman Perfume Co.
Dept. 99

might fit physically, shall be thoroughly examined. Only 547 of the 1,501 who applied in Brooklyn and Queens in January, February and March, as shown by the quarterly statement published to-day.

Quartermaster George H. Martinson of Brooklyn's chief recruiting station, No. 115 Flatbush Avenue, said to-day that he needed automobiles and noned persons offer them. Many men, he said, who had passed the physical examination, had not reported for swearing in. These men, he added, he wanted to reach. They would come in soon enough, he felt, if war should be declared, but they had good jobs just now and did not want to enlist unless there was to be some action. The examining surgeons at No. 115 Flatbush Avenue stated to-day that they would inspect applicants every day up to 5 o'clock and after that would transfer them to the Manhattan station at No. 34 East Twenty-third Street, where examinations would be held from 8 to 10 every night.

Gunner's Mate Salefeld, who has charge of the Brooklyn Station at Borough Hall, started out to-day in a motor car to make a tour which would include Jamaica, Whitestone, Flushing, the Rockaways, Ridgewood, Williamsburg and Bay Ridge. He carried with him a great batch of navy posters which he will hang in windows. Also he was prepared to make speeches wherever he might be able to collect a crowd.

As Billy Sunday has said he would give his efforts to obtaining recruits for the navy, he is to have a chance to do so, because a new recruiting station was opened this afternoon in Broadway, directly opposite his tabernacle at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

Miss Marie Dahm, who said she lived in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, reported to-day at the Naval Reserve headquarters, No. 25 Cortlandt Street, with an order from the Navy Department directing Capt. Patten, in charge there, to enlist her as a first-class yeoman. She left the station, saying she would return later and be sworn in.

A station for intensive training in handling small calibre and rapid fire pieces is to be opened to-day at No. 14 Exchange Place by Mason C. Peters, who says he has received the offer of a number of vacant stores where gun crews are to be trained. Two weeks of training, he added, would qualify a man in at least the rudiments of handling the pieces and these "Naval Rough Riders," as he called them, would then be taken to sea for a week's practice at shooting at dummy periscopes and floating mines.

At the Twenty-third Street recruiting station, the Naval Reserve to-day enlisted records were broken when twenty-six men were examined and accepted for service.

The Women's Naval Auxiliary League this afternoon met its headquarters from the Hotel Webster to the Hotel Biltmore, where a suite of rooms was engaged for the campaign.

THIRD BATTALION OF 23D PUT UP IN CHURCH HALL

Four Companies Already Doing Guard Duty Furnished Quarters by Patriotic Rector.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD BATTALION, Twenty-third New York Infantry, April 2.—On its arrival here from Brooklyn last night the four companies of the battalion went into temporary barracks in a church hall offered by the patriotic rector as soon as he knew the soldiers were coming. There was no string on the offer of the hall, Major Sawyer, commanding, was told to make as much of it as he saw fit and to feel that it was the home of the command for as long as it was stationed here.

The immensely valuable properties within a short distance of this place will require the full strength of the battalion distributed over several miles.

WAR SPURS RECRUITING.

Army Gained 2,800 Men in Last Ten Days of March.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Army recruiting reflected the threat of war during the last ten days of March, when more than 2,800 men were added to the ranks through the general recruiting service.

92 COLD FEET QUIT SEA ON A RUMOR OF WAR

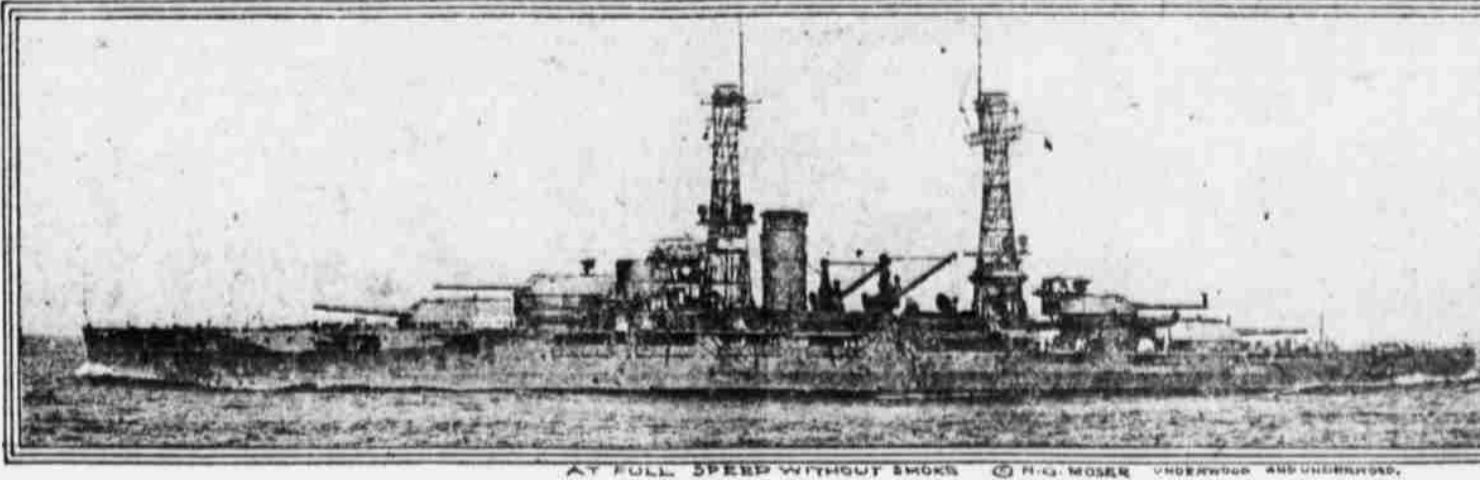
Liner Tenadores, Here From Cuba, Brings Story of 46 Scared Passengers.

A chronicle of ninety-two cold feet was brought to this port to-day by the steamship Tenadores of the United Fruit line from Cuba and Central American ports. The Tenadores returned from one of the regular twenty-four day cruises.

She had eighty-nine passengers aboard when she started from New York for the Caribbean. All through the trip the talk was of war and rumors of war and submarines. When the boat reached Havana a few days ago there was a report current there that Germany had declared war on the United States.

Eight there developed the ninety-two cold feet—in Havana, of all places! Fear of U boats lurking along the Atlantic coast prompted forty-six passengers to abandon their trip at Havana, take a boat for Key West and come to New York by train.

"SMOKELESS" U. S. BATTLESHIP GOING AT TOP SPEED



One of the efficiency tests of a warship fleet is to control oil and coal firing so as to make the least possible smoke. Excessive belching of smoke is now considered gross inefficiency on the part of the engineering force.

71ST REGT. GUARDS BIG SLICE OF STATE; "WELL AND HAPPY"

New York Soldiers Spend First Day in Field Having "Time of Their Lives."

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, somewhere in New York, April 2.—The Seventy-first New York Regiment is guarding a big piece of the State of New York and having a lot of fun as well as military practice. The various units are scattered over so much country that a man in an aeroplane could not look them all over in one day. But it is a pleasant country and well-watered.

"I don't mind doing my bit up here in God's country," is the way a sun-burned veteran of the Texas expedition said it, and hundreds of his comrades agree with him.

They are in the real old "land of milk and honey," one of the great pastures that supply New York with dairy products. There is not a man on the sick list. Everybody is happy and working enthusiastically. Even those families who have not yet received a postal card from their boy "at the front" may rest assured that the boy is enjoying life.

Col. William G. Bates, commanding the regiment, has been out with his staff on a hike since early breakfast. It is a little different from the "hikes" they used to take on the border last fall. Instead of riding tired horses through the sun-baked brush or ploughing in automobiles through rotting waves of burning sand, however, they are traveling in a special car that runs by gasoline power.

They are inspecting a section of country about as big as the State of Rhode Island, and, in between inspections, they are stipping along the rails at a mile a minute or better.

This is one of the finest places in the world for raising bridges and digging tunnels. It is not so bad when the thing rumbles over a lofty bridge like a thunder storm over a hilltop, but when the passenger is in a tunnel that bobs for a solid mile through the heart of a mountain, so dark that you can feel the blackness beating up against your face like the brushing of a mighty wind, the passenger is apt to wonder very earnestly what is coming next. It feels like submerging on land. But it's a part of the job and nobody minds.

The regiment is luxuriously at home in the armory of A Company, now engaged in taking care of a large part of the Aqueduct that carries New York its supply of drinking water.

The third battalion, under Capt. James E. Eiben is camping in the armory, which is also regimental headquarters, with Capt. H. L. Kellogg as adjutant in command during the frequent absences of Col. Bates on inspections.

The armory is a handsome modern red brick building at the top of a high hill guaranteed to add an inch to a man's calf and two inches to his chest girth inside of a month. The lads go skipping up and down the hill as if they were born to it.

The lads just went through the hardest kind of physical tests by regular army surgeons before being mustered into Uncle Sam's service for the second time within a year, and the climb up the long, steep hill is only a joke to them.

There was no horse play by the New York soldiers that the strictest critic could find fault with, though most of the soldiers are of the age of college boys.

Until the company kitchen outfits were set up to-day, the problem of feeding 400 hungry soldiers, their appetites sharpened by the change from the sea level to these heights, was one very real one. But Adjutant Capt. Kenbeck found a restaurant man who had half a dozen tables and a long lunch counter and this equipment soon was doubled.

10,000 Girl Scouts Ready As Practical Patriots for Their Part in War Service

Mrs. Juliette Low's Organization Bound to Be a National Force.

A POWER IN ENGLAND.

Women's Work in Nation's Crisis Becoming More and More Important.

Marquette Moores Marshall.

"Every girl in America can be a practical patriot and give her country service no less valuable, if different, than that of the boys."

That is the message to all girlhood, from the Commander-in-Chief of more than ten thousand American Girl Scouts. She is Mrs. Juliette Low, founder and President of the National Girl Scouts, which has organized troops in almost every State and in which about a thousand New York girls are already enlisted. In fact, the New York detachment is so strong that plans are being made for forming a New York Council following the interesting demonstration of Girl Scout work at the Cosmopolitan Club, No. 133 East Fortieth Street, the other afternoon.

Mrs. Low came to New York to address this gathering, and I found her at the home of Arthur Osgood Choate, No. 30 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Choate is a nephew of Joseph Choate, and his wife is Vice President of the Girl Scouts. Mrs. Snowden Marshall is another of the national officers.

"We have heard so much about patriotic service for men and women, and even little boys," I told Mrs. Low. "Therefore, I wish you would explain what young girls can do. I believe many of them would be eager to serve Uncle Sam if they only knew how."

"Let me tell you of some of the things girls have been doing in England," she said. "I have been over seven times during the past year and I am closely in touch with the work of the Girl Guides, as they are called in Great Britain. They were founded by the sister of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, at the time when he started his world-famous organization of boy scouts. The Girl Scout movement in America has been developed on lines identical with the work of the English body, and I am sure that the girls of my country would be equally efficient in an emergency."

"At the time when villages on the English coast were shelled and when Zeppelins were dropping bombs on English towns, Sir Robert Baden-Powell suggested that the Girl Guides open emergency shelters. An emergency shelter is simply a cellar properly equipped. So all over England these shelters were established. The girls placed in each cot and bedding, a first-aid case and simple cooking utensils. And two Girl Guides were on duty all the time in each shelter."

"In the morning the older girls—we have them from ten to seventeen—who were not obliged to work for their living, went on duty. In the afternoon the school children served. And in the evening the business girls did their bit."

"There are several rest camps in France, where soldiers may find tea, tobacco, newspapers and magazines, and a quiet haven for their tortured nerves, camps financed by the Girl Guides, although the actual management necessarily is in the hands of the older women. The girls have done splendid service in the canteens for laborers throughout England. For instance, Lady Aquilla was assigned the task of providing canteens for the dock workers, who could buy drinks in plenty of places but no food. The Guides went into the kitchens of the canteens established by the Y. W. C. A. and helped prepare the meals and clean up. There was an adult cook, but the girls soon acquired knowledge of how to read large departments of men and were most helpful."

"Another thing the girls did was to form a stockpiling cordia when the



Mrs. JULIETTE LOW...

wires were down between certain English towns. A line of girls at stated distances apart—the country was flat and they could see each other—was stationed between two communities and kept up communication perfectly until the telephone lines were repaired. A number of women, who in former years took the Girl Guide training, were so quick and helpful in their signaling work that they actually were allowed to train men recruits.

"If we have a real war in this country, lines of communication between towns are every to be broken, and girls trained for signalling can render inestimable service. Some of the Navy League service work at the Naval League service school in Washington last year," added Mrs. Low with pardonable pride, "and Admiral Wainwright and Admiral Schroeder were good enough to say that they had no idea there was anything like it in the country."

"There are some of the distinct and specific things girls have done in a nation at war. There is no reason why American girls should not equal the records of the British."

"The Girl Scout movement emphasizes the importance of patriotism, does it not?" I asked.

"The first promise a girl scout has to make is to the commander of the scouts, 'to do my duty to God and my country.' And this is what we tell her:

"You belong to the great United States of America, one of the great world powers for enlightenment and liberty. It did not just grow as circumstances chance to form it. It is the work of your forefathers who spent brains and blood to complete it. Even when brothers fought they fought with the wrath of conviction, and when menaced by a foreign foe they swung into line shoulder to shoulder with no thought but for their country."

"In all that you do, think of your country first. We are all twigs in the same log, and every little girl goes to make up some part of our great whole nation." I parcel of our great whole nation."

"Don't you think, too, that the patriotic influence of girls may be very great?" I suggested. "If every girl could make it clear that while she does not approve of quarrelsomeness,

ness, she nevertheless hates a coward, a man who will not strike a blow in defense of his flag, we perhaps should not have high school boys expressing a moral horror of military training and college youths who loudly proclaim themselves too proud to fight."

"That is perfectly true," assented Mrs. Low. "Kipling in 'Kim,' says that there are two kinds of women—one kind that builds men up, and the other that pulls men down—and there is no doubt as to where a Girl Scout should stand. She must and she does use her influence to strengthen the characters and to support the honor of the men and boys with whom she comes in contact. We now have offered our services and had them accepted by the Red Cross and the League for Women's Service, and just as soon as we can raise money to open an executive office for our New York Council we shall put our little girls here directly in touch with relief work and tell them just what to do."

"So if you are a girl who wants to do a bit of good, write to the Girl Scout headquarters at No. 57 Fifth Avenue.

Large numbers of women in the National Special Aid society have promised their automobiles to the Government in time of need, will redeem the pledge for the first time this morning. The cars and chauffeurs have been placed at the disposal of Admiral Usher of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will make all day trips through Brooklyn and Long Island and stimulate recruiting for the navy.

The signal dressing class will meet at the society headquarters, No. 24 Fifth Avenue, at 10 this morning. A course in wireless telegraphy for members of the society begins this week, meeting Wednesday and Saturday morning at 10:30, under the direction of a wireless expert, E. T. Black.

Trained workers are now making a tactful but thorough investigation of the condition of the families of the 2,000 New York men who comprise the Naval Reserve, for the Militia of Mercy at No. 4 West Forty-ninth Street, Secretary Daniels has accepted the Militia's offer, made through the President, Mrs. John Hays Han- mond, to take entire charge of the welfare of dependents of the Naval Reserve while the men are on Government duty. The organization will be informed and therefore prepared to render this service the moment the men are called to the colors.

To-day the American Red Cross begins to organize women industrial workers for war nursing. The first call for volunteers will be made at noon by Miss Parley of the Red Cross at the factory owned by the S. S. Sider Company, No. 49 West Twenty-first Street. Although many of the women employed here are foreign born, Americanized, they are all well among them by means of a factory school maintained by the Board of Education with the co-operation of the firm.

BRONX GUARDIANS PREPARE.

Sheriff Orders His 400 Deputies to Assemble To-Night.

Sheriff James F. O'Brien of Bronx County has ordered the 400 deputy sheriffs and special deputies of his staff to meet to-night in the coroner's court of the Bronx. The Sheriff and deputies declined to discuss the reason for the meeting, but it is understood its purpose is to have the men instructed as to the part they will be expected to play if trouble develops following the declaration of a State of war.

RUSSIAN CABINET VISITS THE FRONT FOR CONFERENCES

Crowds Cheer New Ministry as All Members Go to See Commander-in-Chief.

PETROGRAD, April 2.—The entire

Cabinet of New Russia was at the front to-day, in conference with Chief of Staff Gen. Alexieff of the army, now Commander-in-Chief, according to despatches received from Mohliff, Minister of War Gutekhoff had been at the front for several days, but his colleagues did not arrive until to-day.

The Ministers were accompanied by attaches of various Petrograd embassies and by deputations of the people. Their arrival at Mohliff met a tremendous ovation. The townspeople had a band at the railroad station and cheered the leaders vigorously. The whole assemblage sang the "Marseillaise."

"Important conferences" are in progress at the front, it was declared. Charles H. Boynton, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, who arrived here to-day after a journey across Siberia, said that the revolution had been greeted with enthusiasm at every town through which he had passed.

The German Emperor and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg were bitterly denounced by Deputy Skabelloff, Vice President of the Council of Workmen, Soldiers and Delegates, during a demonstration in front of the Duma Building. Deputy Skabelloff, addressing the thousands of soldiers and civilians who took part in the demonstration, said:

"To the hypocritical greeting sent the Russian revolutionists by Wilhelm and Bethmann we can only reply with the bayonet. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they have rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollern and Bethmann."

A manifesto adopted by the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates to-day read:

"After conquering Russia we will free other people. Let Czars, Emperors and their followers fear us, but let peoples despoiled of liberty turn their faces toward us with confidence and hope."

ARE YOUR Nostrils Clogged?

FACTS ABOUT MY LOW FEES

When the first cut-rate drug store was opened the other druggists tried to convince the people that the cut-rate drug store sold inferior drugs and warned them against dealing with such. The people soon found that the drugs were just as good in the cut-rate drug stores as in the drug stores that charged the high prices. It was not long before the cut-rate stores shared high prices and did not advertise.

When I placed my fees low and advertised the fact, it became the custom of other druggists to say all the mean things they could about my practice and warn people against being treated by me. The people quickly found that my results were as good as the other specialists, and that my fees were about one-third what the high priced specialists charged.

The great number of people I treat make it possible for me to make a small profit on my practice. I am perfectly satisfied with this small profit at this time, when it takes two dollars to serve the purpose of one dollar before the great war began.

ARE YOU GOING DEAF?

Clogged Nostrils, Dropping in Throat, Deafness and Head Noises

My specialty is treating obstructed nostrils, clogged throats and head noises and hearing deafness. I get a bad cold, I have a headache, I have a sore throat, I have a stuffy nose, I have a runny nose, I have a cough, I have a hoarse voice, I have a sore chest, I have a sore throat, I have a sore stomach, I have a sore back, I have a sore neck, I have a sore head, I have a sore face, I have a sore body, I have a sore soul.

If you suffer from clogged nostrils or are going deaf or have head noises, or a stuffy nose, or a runny nose, or a cough, or a hoarse voice, or a sore chest, or a sore throat, or a sore stomach, or a sore back, or a sore neck, or a sore head, or a sore face, or a sore body, or a sore soul, I will be pleased to have a trial of my office. It will cost you nothing for an examination and advice.

REMOVAL TO FLATIRON BUILDING. I have moved to my old office in the Flatiron Building, 213 Broadway, New York. It is the top floor, second entrance, on the second floor.

DR. J. C. MCCOY
213 Flatiron Building
Broadway and 23d St., New York

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\$25, \$35, \$50

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Just from the work-rooms—specially designed as Easter offerings—velours, gabardines, Poirer twills, checks, Gunburris, homespuns, Burellas, tweeds and men's wear serges—in all the very newest and most desirable shades.

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The **World**

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