

# FIGHTING FURIOUS IN WESTERN BATTLE

## The French Forces Penetrate German Trenches.

### A DUEL OF BIG GUNS

Berlin Reports That An Allied Force That Attempted To Break Through the German Line Was Destroyed.

London.—The great French drive against Arras and in Alsace continues. Against the Rhine positions the French made a fresh advance when they crossed the Ficht in Alsace and occupied with their advance guards the outskirts of Metzeral. French gunners, according to the French midnight communique, have now brought under their fire the German communications between Metzeral and Munster, the Germans' base, and the position of the Kaiser's forces at this point is reported to be extremely critical.

An entire attacking force of French troops was destroyed by the Germans north of the LaBasse Canal, according to the Berlin official statement, which admits that the French, on the sector between Souchez and Ecurie, succeeded in penetrating the advance German trenches at several points. Further admission is made by Berlin that the Germans surrendered a section of trenches to the north of the Lorette heights. This sacrifice, the German report states, was in accord with their plans.

The Berlin statement adds that the French losses on this front have been equal to those suffered by the Allies in the Champagne district, where, according to Berlin, the French percentage of casualties ran exceedingly high.

London.—The following report from Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, was given out here:

"The fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16, in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

"East of Ypres all the German first-line trenches which we captured remain in our hands in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second-line trenches.

"East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack we made a slight advance and, judging by the number of dead Germans in the trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was very effective."

### MILLIONS NOW POURING IN.

#### Treasury Officials Expect Big Surplus For Fiscal Year.

Washington.—The working balance in the United States Treasury, which three weeks ago reached the low mark of \$10,000,000, has leaped to \$24,000,000, and Treasury officials now anticipate a big surplus by the end of the fiscal year.

Collections from the income and corporation taxes are now pouring into the Treasury at the rate of nearly \$1,000,000 a day. The total receipts Thursday were over \$4,000,000, of which \$931,000 was from the income and corporation taxes. Before the first of June the expenditures were exceeding the receipts at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and now the tide has turned and more money is coming into the Treasury than is being expended for the first time since the European war started.

### WAR UPSET WATERLOO PLANS.

#### Battlefield Was To Have Been Made Perpetual Memorial.

London.—Less than a year ago preparations were afoot in England to celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Waterloo by purchasing the famous field and dedicating it as a perpetual memorial, but the anniversary with the battlefield in the hands of the Germans, is passing almost unobserved. The only recognition of the centenary were the presentation by the Duke of Wellington to King George, at Windsor Castle, of a miniature French tricolor, and a celebration at Wellington College, erected by public subscription in honor of the Iron Duke.

### SHE TOOK UP ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

#### Colonel's Daughter Made Prisoner in Battle in Galicia.

Berlin, via London.—Among the prisoners taken by General Von Mackensen's army during the fighting in Galicia is the daughter of a Russian colonel. She was dressed in the uniform of a one-year volunteer and has been fighting in the ranks.

### SCHWAB TO INCREASE OUTPUT.

#### Orders Erection Of Another Shell-Loading Plant At Bethlehem.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—C. M. Schwab announced that he had issued orders for the erection of another shell-loading plant at a cost of \$60,000. The demand for shrapnel shells from England is so pressing that Mr. Schwab found it necessary to put up the third plant of this kind.



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## WOULD RESENT U. S. PRESSURE

### Chazaro's Defiant Reply to President Wilson.

### LOOKS ON NOTE AS ADVICE

#### Points To Statement That America Does Not Claim Right To Settle Mexico's Affairs—Ready For Fusion Movement.

Washington.—The United States government was informed in a note from Francisco Lagos Chazaro, president of the Villa-Zapata convention government at Mexico City, that if President Wilson's recent statement warning the Mexican factions to compose their differences should signify "pressure or threat," the conventionist government, "still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

The communication, transmitted by the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, states, however, that the convention continues "to conjecture that the general idea of the government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle which would be for the greatest good of the country."

### Questions Wilson's Stand.

After declaring a willingness to make peace with the Carranza faction, the note as made public by the State Department says, in part:

"The Convention government does not see, does not wish to see, in the substance of the declarations made by His Excellency, President Wilson, anything more than an advice, a friendly suggestion to induce the contending groups to wipe out their differences and lead them into the path to the end pursued by the revolution. Coming to the declaration that if we Mexicans cannot settle our differences within a very short time the government of the American Union will find itself constrained to decide as to what means it shall use to bring it about, the Conventionist government cannot understand how President Wilson previously declares in the same note that the United States does not desire or claim any right to settle the affairs of Mexico, and more to the same effect. The same chief of the American nation made at Indianapolis the following categorical declaration:

"I am proud to belong to a powerful nation which says that country Mexico, which we could crush, will enjoy the same liberty in the management of its affairs as we enjoy. If I am strong I should be ashamed to dictate to the weak in the measure of my strength. My pride consists in keeping my strength free and not in oppressing another people with it."

### TROUBLED OVER SWEDISH MAIL.

#### Washington May Refer Swedish Minister To Britain.

Washington.—United States officials are confronted with a perplexing problem in connection with the complaint of the Swedish Minister here that private mail from New York to Sweden was opened while passing through England.

As the mails were alleged to have been opened in England and not on the high seas, interesting legal questions have been raised which made it seem doubtful to many officials whether the United States could do more than transmit the complaint to Great Britain for consideration.

### HOLD 1,610,000 PRISONERS.

#### Baravian Paper Credits This Total To Teuton Allies.

Berlin, via London.—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000, and Serbian, 50,000.

## ARRIVES

## NEW PEACE LEAGUE PLAN LAUNCHED

### Will Promote Creation of Union of Nations.

### W. H. TAFT MADE PRESIDENT

#### Would Bind Powers Entering It To Strike As Unit Against Any Single Nation That Makes War On Another.

Philadelphia.—Within historic Independence Hall Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, there was formed an organization whose object it will be to promote the creation of a league of nations with a view to preventing wars, or, at least, to lessen the possibilities of armed conflicts. The name adopted by the organization after some debate was "League to Enforce Peace, American Branch."

Former President Taft, who presided over the conference a part of the time, was elected permanent president, and, in addition, a long list of representative American citizens was named as permanent vice-presidents. A permanent executive committee was selected, with instructions to take all measures necessary to promote the objects of the league.

In moving the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions, which embodied the objects of the league, the former President of the United States expressed the hope "that out of this historic building may come a message that shall again help the world."

### Force Factor in Peace.

The report of the committee, as adopted, is as follows: "Throughout 5,000 years of recorded history, peace here and there established has been kept, and its area has been widened in one way only. Individuals have combined their efforts to suppress violence in the local community. Communities have cooperated to maintain the authoritative state and to preserve peace within its borders. States have formed leagues or confederations or have otherwise cooperated to establish peace among themselves. Always peace has been made and kept, when made and kept at all, by the superior power of superior numbers acting in unity for the common good.

"Mindful of this teaching of experience, we believe and solemnly urge that the time has come to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions at their command, to the end that civilization may be conserved, and the progress of mankind in comfort, enlightenment and happiness may continue.

### Mode Of Procedure Provided.

"We, therefore, believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations by binding the signatories to the following:

"1. All justifiable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

"2. All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiations shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

"3. The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

"4. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in Article 1."

# FIERCE BATTLE IN INFERNO VALLEY

## Italians and Austrians Engaged at 7,000 Feet.

### STEEL ARMORED TRENCHES

#### Italians Surprised At the New Military Methods Of the Teutons. Trenches Guarded By Mines and Batteries.

Rome, Italy.—Italian troops are continuing with great vigor attacks upon the Austrian positions at Gorizia. The Austrians are defending the town from the height of Podgora, to the west, and from invisible trenches extending from Podgora to Mont Forton in the Isonzo Valley. It would appear that the Austrians purpose to prevent the Italian march toward Trieste with the threat of Gorizia on their left flank. The Austrian trenches on this front are protected with steel armor and connected with under-ground passages. The men are able to fire from under cover and at the same time they are supported by artillery in the hills behind them.

Italian army officers describe the Austrian actions everywhere as purely defensive except in the Carnia zone, where the best troops have been concentrated apparently for an offensive movement. It is thought here that Austria intends an invasion at this point with the idea of compelling the Italians to concentrate their men for defense.

Fighting is going on fiercely both night and day between the Inferno Valley and Malborghetto. This battlefield is at an elevation of 7,000 feet. Italian reports declare that up to the present the Austrian attacks have resulted in failure.

A war office statement says: "In the Tyrol-Trentino-Cadore front we gradually are occupying dominating points. Except for distant artillery fire and new, but unsuccessful, attacks on June 13 against the summit of Vellone in the Upper Valley of the Piave (Carnic Alps).

"More intense attacks have been made repeatedly by the enemy in Carnia either near the defiles of Val Sesia, which still is strongly held by us, or especially against the rear line of Mont Avestanti, to the defile of Monte Croce.

"Long distance artillery actions occurred also in the Zone of Monte Nero, on the Seles-Maali front and on the Kozlak.

"Along the Isonzo, on the line from Podgora to Mont Forton and to the intersection of the Monfalcone Canal, reconnaissances showed the precise quality of the defensive work prepared by the enemy on the Isonzo front. They include entrenchments, sometimes in several lines and often in masonry or in concrete reinforced by metallic sheeting and protected by a network of mines or batteries often placed below the earth.

"A very active night surveillance is exercised by the enemy, aided by searchlights and rockets, with telegraphic and telephonic communication."

### 40 KILLED BY ZEPPELINS.

#### 80 Persons Injured In Two Raids On England—Britain Building Big German Aeroplanes.

London.—A Zeppelin airship visited the northeast coast of England and dropped bombs.

Some fires were started by the projectiles, but by morning they had been overcome.

The following official statement regarding the raid was issued:

"Further inquiries show that the casualties in connection with the visit of a Zeppelin to the northeast coast Tuesday night amount to 16 killed and 40 injured.

"It is now possible to state more exactly the casualties resulting from an airship raid on another portion of the northeast coast on the night of June 6. The number of deaths there was 24, comprising 5 men, all civilians, 13 women and 6 children. There were also 40 cases of more or less serious injuries.

"The principal fires were in drapery establishments, a lumber yard and a terrace of small houses."

German aeroplanes of great carrying capacity are in process of manufacture for the British Government, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons.

This statement was made in reply to the suggestion by a member of the House that machines of this character were needed adequately to deal with raiding Zeppelins.

### CO-OPERATING IN ADRIATIC.

#### Italian Fleet Aiding Anglo-French Warships.

Paris.—The Ministry of Marine gave out an announcement reading:

"The Anglo-French naval forces in the Mediterranean are now co-operating with the Italian fleet, whose participation makes possible a more effective patrol of the Adriatic.

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## DOINGS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

### Governor O'K.'s Move For Probing Of Increase—Probation Officers Benefited.

Harrisburg.—Governor Brumbaugh announced his approval of the Vore resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate the cause of the increase in the price of anthracite coal by operators or dealers, whether justified, or made "as a result of any illegal combination or confederation upon the part of the operators of anthracite coal mines or dealers in anthracite coal."

The commissioners are to serve without compensation and are given the usual powers of legislative investigation commissions, including right of subpoena. The commission has \$5,000 for expenses and may employ a secretary and call upon the Attorney General for legal advice.

It is understood that the Governor will shortly name the commission as it is charged to make a report to him not later than January 1 next and to the Governor and Legislature not later than January 1, 1917.

Other bills signed were: Senate bill providing that assessments of damages for the opening or widening of any highway in any municipality shall include all damages at the existing confirmed grade.

Senate bill providing a means for the incorporation and regulation of companies, not for profit, organized for protection and preservation of forests, fish, game and wild life and to encourage and improve breeding of poultry, pigeons and game.

House bill amending second-class city taxation and water rent bill so that they shall be assessed and all appropriations made prior to December 1 for the ensuing fiscal year beginning January 1; changing periods of payment of water rent and regulating collection of delinquent accounts.

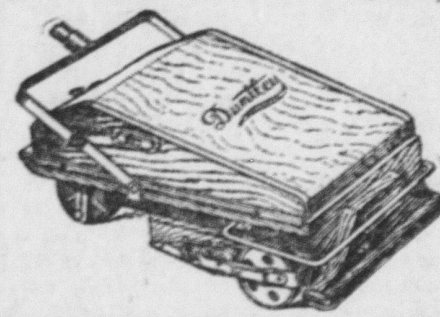
### Governor In Home Celebration.

Governor Brumbaugh was the central figure in the dedication of the new Federal Building, which was one of Huntingdon's greatest occasions. The ceremonies consisted of a parade in autos and of a program of addresses, with music, at the building. The Governor and his staff had been guests at Juniata College during the forenoon at commencement. The line of parade was fully decorated. The dedication speakers, comprising talent not often gathered at one time upon the rostrum in Huntingdon, were introduced by T. B. Patton, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory.

The presentation address of the building on behalf of the United States Government was made by A. M. Dockery, Third Assistant Postmaster General. The acceptance on behalf of the people of Huntingdon was given by Thomas Fisher Bailey.

Governor Brumbaugh gave a characteristically strong address in the form of "A Talk To His Home Folks." He referred to the occasion as one of double importance because it had brought to Huntingdon a high representative of the Federal Government and the Governor of the State. He then launched upon his theme, which was an account of how the postoffice service had been developed since the days of Benjamin Franklin, first Postmaster General of the United States, and of John Cadwalader, postmaster of Hunt-

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ingdon at the time it was yet an Indian trading post until the more recent period when he himself was connected with the postal service, carrying mail from Marklesburg to his father's store at the munificent salary of \$40 per year.

### Expect Cut On Appropriations.

Harrisburg.—Governor Brumbaugh practically finished work on the general appropriation bill and began work in earnest on the bills carrying the appropriations for hospitals, educational institutions and other charities. He announced action on but five measures, spending the day on the financial problems attending appropriations, and having Chairman James F. Woodward, of the House Appropriations Committee, and Bromley Wharton, secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, with him. Just what conclusion the Governor has reached regarding appropriations, he has not indicated, but it is generally believed, because of the searching inquiries made of department chiefs, that the general bill underwent some lively cutting.

### Refuse Rate Hearing On Railroads.

Harrisburg.—The Public Service Commission has refused to grant a hearing on the rates of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads for communication and suburban service in the vicinity of Philadelphia, as asked by Edwin M. Abbott, of Philadelphia, on May 26. The commission holds that a further hearing was asked and that as no cause is shown for further hearings, the petitioner is referred to the Act governing appeals from decisions of the commission as to the next step.

Police arrested Charles and Michael Fordano, brothers, of Shamokin, for hurling a rock at a number of men engaged in a street fight. The missile fractured the skull of Helen Cozer, a young girl. She is in a critical condition in the State Hospital.