

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Altoona.—Persons who furnish intoxicating liquor to selective service men on the eve of their departure for camp, will feel the weight of the law, according to a warning issued by W. Lovell Baldrige, chairman of No. 1 Blair county board, at Hollidaysburg.

Shenandoah.—Notices were posted by the Cumberland Shirt Manufacturing company, having plants in this city, Girardville and Ashland, with headquarters here, that an increase of 25 per cent had been given to all employees, effective August 4. The increase was a complete surprise to the company's thousands of employees.

Ellwood City.—Ground has been broken for the first fifty homes to be erected for employees of the Shelby plant of the National Tube company. These homes are to be completed in four months' time. The second fifty are to be completed in eight months.

Shamokin.—Clara Creasy, sixty years old, wife of Klumber C. Lee, died very suddenly at the Shamokin State hospital following an operation for gallstones, when more than 5000 stones were removed after an extensive operation. Surviving are the husband and five children.

Greenville.—Henry Kelly, with his entire frontal bone gone as the result of a railroad accident, is living and has been conscious ever since the accident occurred, at Jamestown, when he tried to board a moving train for his home at Espyville. He was thrown to the side and his skull partially crushed. He is expected to recover as the wound is healing, and a plate will be built to take the place of the frontal bone.

Greenville.—Reese Miller, eleven, of Conneaut Lake, was killed by his brother, Leonard, thirteen, when he was shot through the stomach with a shotgun, with which the boys were playing at shooting rats.

New Castle.—When the case of allowing a soldier's wife to continue teaching school here came before the board at the meeting, the board of education decided that the only way of meeting the shortage of teachers here was to employ married teachers, and this was agreed upon. This is the first time that a married teacher has been employed by the New Castle board.

New Castle.—All consumers of city water in this city have been ordered by the city bacteriologist, Dr. W. L. Steen, to boil the water to be used for drinking purposes. Contamination has been found in the supply recently, he announced.

Hazleton.—Thousands of dollars in back pay due Lehigh Valley railroad employees under award of the federal wage commission were distributed. The company is paying off these bonuses in monthly installments, which amount to as high as \$50 every thirty days in some cases.

Easton.—Mrs. Emma Serfass has brought suits against the Lehigh and New England Railroad company for \$50,000 for the loss of her husband, Lloyd Serfass, who was killed at a grade crossing and for \$2000 for the loss of his automobile.

Carlisle.—The formal passing of the Carlisle Indian School on August 27 will probably be marked by a special celebration, headed by Carlisle merchants, who are considering such a plan.

Mahanoy City.—The solution of the man in the garnet mask who has been terrifying women of the first ward at night was seized by Chief of Police McKughlin when he arrested Anthony Grental for a slacker. The man admitted wearing the head gear and had lots of fun. He will be turned over to the local exemption board.

Lancaster.—An army unit has been assured for Franklin and Marshall College. President Appel has been officially notified by the war department that the college has qualified for service and arrangements for the installation of the unit are under way.

Harrisburg.—Mrs. Harry Penley, whose husband is a soldier in France, and who accepted a man's position in the local yards of the Pennsylvania railroad to release a man for war, was struck and badly injured by a passenger train while crossing the tracks.

Hollidaysburg.—In anticipation of the enactment of the law extending the draft ages, John B. Elliott, a coal company president, registered before the local war board and successfully passed the physical test. Elliott wanted ample time to arrange his business affairs before entering the army.

Harrisburg.—State health department inspectors are making careful inquiries into outbreaks of infantile paralysis which have been reported. The cases have been more or less localized. Efforts are being made to prevent typhoid outbreaks which are classed as likely to happen about this time owing to the people traveling more.

Easton.—Camp Lafayette has received a second contingent of 420 men, who will be given an eight weeks' course in mechanical training.

Palmerton.—The curb market here is a big success, the farmers attending it almost to a man. The town people are also patronizing it loyally, but high prices prevail. The farmers are realizing that the curb market is a great time saver for them, as they are able to sell out in a short time now.

Lansford.—Miss Anna Richmond is the first Lansford woman to volunteer her services as nurse for the government.

U. S. CONSULATE AT PETROGRAD CLOSED

American Affairs in Charge of Norwegian Government.

AN AMERICAN IS SEIZED

Action Was Forced By Declaration By Bolsheviki That State Of War With United States Existed.

Washington.—Because the Bolsheviki Government declared a state of war exists between Russia and the United States, Vice Consul Imbrie has lowered the United States flag over the consulate at Petrograd, closed the consulate and placed the affairs of the United States in charge of the Norwegian Government.

Americans in Petrograd, of whom there are approximately 20, have been warned to leave the country by the vice consul. Their houses were searched, one of them is under arrest and one is in hiding.

This information reached the State Department from Mr. Imbrie in a telegram dated August 2. The consul said until he received instructions from the State Department he would remain in Petrograd.

It is thought here that this incident may have resulted from the situation that arose in Moscow at about the same time and which caused Consul General Poold to close the American Consulate in Moscow. At that time after Lenin, the Bolsheviki Premier, had declared a state of war existed with the British and French Governments, Tchitcherin, the Foreign Minister explained that it rather was a "state of defense," on the part of Russia.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the Allies, and the United States in Russia, an official dispatch from France says it has been decided to create two international councils, one at Archangel, including the Entente ambassadors under the presidency of American Ambassador Francis, and the other at Vladivostok, to be composed of five high officials.

On the Vladivostok council Great Britain will be represented by Sir Charles Elliot; France by Eugene Reznault, former Ambassador to Japan, and Japan by Mr. Matsudaira. It was said at the State Department that an American representative had not been named.

These councils, it is understood, will act as diplomatic representatives in dealing with the independent Russian governments in Siberia and on the Murmansk Coast, and pave the way for the great economic and industrial commissions organizing to aid in the rehabilitation of Russia.

The councils will relieve the military leaders operating from Vladivostok and in the Archangel territory of all non-military work.

The chief work of these councils at first will be to aid in the re-establishment of civil government in regions now entirely disorganized as a result of Bolshevism.

Ambassador Francis, who is to preside over the work of the Archangel commission as dean of the diplomatic corps there, has not yet reported to the State Department the details of the undertaking. Until a representative of the United States on the Vladivostok council is appointed, American Consul Caldwell there will serve.

Whether the Americans in Petrograd will be able to escape was doubtful, it was said, despite the recent agreement with the Finnish Government whereby Americans leaving Russia might have safe passage through Finland. Officials here pointed out that the Finns would be unable to protect Americans against German officials and soldiers who are now in control of Finland.

LIMITS HAT STYLES.

Men And Women's Fur And Felt Head-dress Affected By New Order.

Washington.—Restriction and curtailment of variety in styles, colors, shapes, weights and trimmings of fur and felt hats for men and women for the spring of 1919 was announced by the War Industries Board following a conference with manufacturers. Colors of fur felt hats for both women and men will be restricted to nine and wool felt hats to 12. Men's hats will be restricted to black two shades of brown, two of green, two of steel and pearl and Belgian belly.

VARDAMAN LOSES BY 7,253.

Final Returns Give Harrison 48,740 And Vardaman 35,472.

Jackson, Miss.—With returns available from all of the 82 counties in Mississippi, the nomination of Congressman Pat Harrison, of Gulfport, as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator over James K. Vardaman, the incumbent, and former Governor E. F. Noel, is considered certain. Harrison's majority on the basis of the returns thus far is 7,253.

Patriots Over Here



BATTLE FRONT GREATLY REDUCED

Line in France Measures Only 200 Miles.

32 U. S. DIVISIONS

American Troops Took Frapelle—Capture Of Town Eliminated Sharp Salient—32 U. S. Divisions Over.

Washington.—Allied successes on the Marne, in Picardy and in Flanders in recent operations have resulted in contraction of the Western battle front by more than 50 miles, General March, Chief of Staff, announced. The Allies in engagements conducted this week, he added, have maintained their possession of the initiative by making attacks on limited fronts and at widely separated points.

At the beginning of the German offensive in March, the battle front in France measured 250 miles; today it is less than 200 miles in length and the latest British gains are reducing it further. Summarizing the results of recent operations, he pointed out that the Flanders salient had been flattened out by the enemy retiring from one to two miles on a 14-mile front; on the plains of Roye the line had been put well back of the old 1916-1917 line, and between the Aisne and the Oise the French have carried the line forward four miles to the plains surrounding the city of Noyon, which is only four miles beyond.

Capture of the town of Frapelle, in the Vosges, the chief of staff said, had resulted in the elimination of a very sharp salient. This operation was carried out by the Fifth American Division of regulars, which has been under Major General John E. McMahon.

Thirty-two American divisions have arrived in France, General March said. They are the First to Sixth, inclusive, of regulars; the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-first and Forty-second National Guard, and the Seventy-sixth to Eighty-third, inclusive, and the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third National Army.

Transportation of troops under the enlarged military program is dependent, in the main, upon the ability of the Government to secure adequate shipping. General March frankly said, while the Shipping Board's deliveries were constantly growing, more tonnage will have to be chartered and hired to carry out the present schedule. General March mentioned incidentally that Brazil had given the United States a vessel for two trips without compensation.

WOMEN TO DRIVE AMBULANCES.

300 Will Be Sent Overseas In The Next Six Months.

Washington.—Women motor drivers for overseas service to the number of 300 will be sent to France during the next six months by the American Red Cross. Volunteers will be selected from the Red Cross Motors Corps maintained in several cities. It was announced, and women selected must be 25 years or over, physically fit, and capable of acting as motor messengers, ambulance or camion drivers.

TEN NEW SHIPS LAST WEEK.

51,700 Deadweight Tonnage Added To U. S. Merchant Marine.

Washington.—Ten ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 51,700 were added to the American merchant marine in the week ended August 15, the Shipping Board announced. Seven of the ships were steel and three wood. Eight steel vessels and two wooden ships, a total tonnage of 53,850, were launched during the week.

ALLIES SWEEP ON TAKE 8,000 MORE

French Win in Hard Fight South of Roye.

THE GERMAN PLANS FAIL

Splendid Victories By French Tenth Army Under General Mangin—French Take Nezapoin and Progress Toward Camelin.

London.—From Soissons to the Belgian border the German armies in various important sectors are being put to the test by the French and British. And it is a test that seemingly bodes ill for the Teutonic arms, for nowhere have they been able to sustain the shocks.

Northwest of Soissons, from the Aisne to the Oise, north of the Aisne to the region around Roye; in the Arras sector and northward on the famous Lys salient the Germans everywhere have been compelled to fall back under the pressure of the French and British troops.

In a new offensive launched by General Mangin over a front of approximately fifteen and a half miles, from Dailly on the Oise to the Aisne, near Soissons, the French, in bitter fighting, have carried forward their line to an average depth of two and a half miles, and in the first phases of the battle had turned to French possession numerous enemy-held villages and farms. In addition, more than 8,000 Germans had been herded behind the line prisoner.

At last reports Mangin's men were still hard after the enemy, and unofficial accounts placed the French on various sectors well in advance of the positions outlined in the French official communication.

Along the Scarpe River, east of Arras, Field Marshal Haig's forces also have kept up their harassing tactics against the enemy, who has been compelled to fall back eastward along the Scarpe River. The Germans resisted vigorously, but all to no purpose, and the British advanced their lines to the east of the village of Fampoux. Although Haig claims only a slight forward movement here, particular significance attaches to it by reason of the fact that the Germans have been driven back until they are virtually upon the old battle line as it stood in December, 1917.

Northward the Lys salient again has been narrowed down by the operations of the British, who, north of Merville, have taken the villages of Verhoek and LaCouronne, and also reached the hamlet of L'Epinette. This gain represents a forward movement of about a mile and a half and places the British astride the road running southeastward to Estaires.

Taken all in all, the new victories of the Allied troops are highly important ones. The advance of the French northwest of Soissons, taken in conjunction with the successful maneuvers on the Lassigny sector and south of Roye, where Beuvraignes has been captured, seemingly means that the enemy forces from the Somme to the Oise soon must give up their positions and retreat eastward. The Germans still are stubbornly contesting with the British points of vantage on the line south of the Somme, near Chaubain, and north of Roye, which are the keystones to the enemy defense line.

NEBRASKAN HEADS G. A. R.

Virginian Chosen Junior Vice-Commander In Chief.

Portland, Ore.—C. E. Adams, of Omaha, Neb., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the coming year. The election of Mr. Adams was made unanimous. J. G. Chambers, of Portland, Ore., was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief. Other officers elected were: Charles H. Haber, of Virginia, junior vice commander-in-chief.

CREW OF U-BOAT LAND ON COAST

Officer of Sub-Marine Recognized in New York.

MAKES A HASTY ESCAPE

Raiders Operating Off The Atlantic Coast Have Been In Communication With Persons On Shore.

Washington.—That the Allied navies sunk 200 and perhaps more German submarines since the war began or considerably more than half of all undersea boats Germany has had, was the substance of official information given newspaper correspondents at the Navy Department.

Moreover, it was learned definitely that the recent U-boat raids on the Atlantic Coast have been executed by at least three enemy vessels; two of which have ceased to be as active as they were. The size of these boats, their cruising radius and other essential details about them are known to this Government.

Not only that, but the Navy Department has convincing reason for believing that officers and men of the German raiders have landed on the American Coast, have gone ashore in search of information of value to their Government and that it is important that the whole population on the Atlantic seaboard be on its guard against these new type spies.

It is not regarded by the Navy Department as at all unlikely that the U-boats have come near shore under cover of darkness, have sent officers or men, or both, ashore in collapsible boats, left them on land with the idea of again picking them up at an appointed place and time. This is a somewhat hazardous thing to undertake, but that it has been undertaken with success, the department is convinced.

As a matter of fact, the captain and first officers of one of the American ships sunk recently by a submarine told a high official of the navy the other day of coming face to face with an officer of the submarine, which had sent their ship to the bottom. The German was recognized and in turn recognized the Americans and took to his heels before he could be captured.

It also is known that one of the three German submarines operating off the American coast is a cable cutter. The cables running south from New York have been cut by this vessel. Both have been repaired. The first cable to suffer at the hands of the enemy U-boat was picked up only a short distance south of New York. It connects this country with certain of the Latin countries. While it was being repaired the French cable, which also runs to South America, was cut at a point off Cape Hatteras.

So far, no apparent effort has been made by the German U-boat to cut off communication between this country and Europe. To do this would be particularly perilous. The trans-Atlantic cables except immediately inshore lie in very deep water and are difficult to grapple for, even by a cable repair ship which knows their location exactly. It is easier for a German submarine, properly equipped, to find and sever a cable running up and down the coast, where the water is more shallow.

Reports which have been made to the Navy Department show that the three pirates which have been raiding the American coast are of the larger, cruising type of submarine.

U. S. AIR PLANS CALLED FAILURE

Some Praise, Coupled With Blame, By Subcommittee.

Washington.—Structure upon failures, disappointments and delays in the American aircraft program are coupled with praise for what now has been accomplished, and a statement that quantity production soon may be expected in a long report submitted by the Senate Military Subcommittee on its aircraft investigation.

While commenting favorably upon reorganization already effected, the committee strongly urges one-man control through the creation of a new department of aviation headed by a cabinet member.

Waste of millions of dollars, faulty executive organization, improper location of training fields, employment of inexperienced inspectors and favoritism to contractors are among the faults charged to the old organization by the committee.

TRIBUTE PAID FIGHTERS.

Senate Adopts Resolution Of Gratitude To Army And Navy.

Washington.—Gratitude of Congress to men in the army and navy for their efforts in the war is expressed in a resolution by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, adopted by the Senate. As a special tribute to the men who have died for their country the Senators, in voting, remained standing for one minute.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.34 1/2, track, New York, export, to arrive.

Corn—Fresh shelled, No. 2 yellow, \$2.09 1/2; do, No. 3 yellow, \$1.98 1/2, cost and freight.

Oats—Standard, 81c.
Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 46 1/2@47c; creamery, extras (22 score), 45; firsts, 44@45 1/2; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 35.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 49@50c; fresh gathered, regular packed, extra firsts, 46@48; do, firsts, 42@45; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 66@68; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 52@55; do, gathered, browns and mixed colors, 38@50.

Cheese—State, fresh, specials, 26 1/2@26 3/4; do, average run, 25 1/2@26.
Poultry—Live, weak; broilers, 32@34c; fowls, 23@25; old roosters, 24; turkeys, 28@30.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, \$2.38 1/2; No. 1 red garlic, \$2.36 1/2; No. 2 red winter, \$2.35 1/2; No. 2 red garlic, \$2.33 1/2; No. 3 red winter, \$2.31 1/2; No. red garlic, \$2.29 1/2.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2, for domestic delivery, is quotable at \$1.75 per bu for carlots on spot.

Cob corn is quotable at \$3.82 1/2 per bu for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—Standard white, 86c asked; No. 3 white, 79 1/2 asked.

Rye—No. 2 rye Western. Sales of bag lots of nearby rye, by sample, at \$1.45@1.60 per bu.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$28; standard do, \$27.50; No. 2 do, \$27; No. 3 do, \$26@24; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$25@25.50; No. 2 do, \$24@24.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$23.50@24; No. 2 do, \$20@22.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$19@20; No. 2 do, \$18@18.50; No. 1 tanled, \$15.50@16; No. 2 do, \$14.50@15; No. 1 wheat, \$16@17; No. 2 do, \$14@15; No. 1 oat, \$9@10; No. 2 do, \$8@8.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 47@47 1/2; creamery, choice, 45@46; creamery, good, 43@44; creamery, prints, 47@49; creamery, blocks, 46@48; ladies, 25@36; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 24@25; storepacked, 34; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 34@35.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 44@45; Western firsts, 43@44; West Virginia firsts, 43; Southern firsts, 42@43.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 35c; do, small to medium, 34; do, White Leghorns, 34; old roosters, 24@25; spring, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs, 40; do, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lbs, 39; do, smaller, 38; do, White Leghorns, 28. Ducks—Young Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 36c; puddle, do, 29; muscovy, do, 28; smaller, thin, 25@26; old, 25@26. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 25@30; old, do, 25@30.

Potatoes—W. Md. and Pa., choice per 100 lbs, \$2@3.50; Eastern Shore Md. and Va., 100 lbs, \$3@3.50; all sections, No. 2, 100 lbs, \$3@3.50; new, native, 100 lbs, \$3@3.50; Eastern Shore, No. 1, per bu, \$4.50@5.50; Eastern Shore, culls and No. 2, per bu, \$2.50@3.50.

Calves—Veal, choice, 17 1/2c; heavy, fat veals, 17@17 1/2; do, light ordinary, 16@16 1/2; rough and heavy, per head, \$12@22.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, wool on, 9@10c; do, old bucks, as to quality, 7@9; do, sheared, do, 6@8; lambs, spring, 40 lbs and over, 18; do, ordinary, 16 1/2.

Live Pigs—As to size, per head, \$2@5; shoats, do, do, \$5@10.
Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb, 11@12c; medium, do, 9@10; bulks, as to quality, do, 7@9; thin steers and cows, do, 6@8; oxen as to quality, do, 7@9; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, \$60@80; do, common to fair, do, \$30@50.

Live Stock

Chicago.—Hogs—Top, \$20; butchers, \$19.20@19.95; light hogs, \$19.25@20; packing, \$17.90@19.10; roughs, \$17.40@17.85; bulk, \$18.25@19.70; pigs, good and choice, \$18@18.50.

Cattle—Native and Western steers, strong; calves, higher. Beef cattle, choice and prime, \$16.85@18.85.

Sheep—Lambs, choice and prime, \$17.65@18.25; medium and good, \$16.25@17.65; culls, \$10@14; feeders, \$16.50@17.65; medium and good, \$12.75@15; ewes, medium to prime, \$11.25@13.25; breeding, \$12.50@18.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Prime, \$16.75@17.50.

Veal Calves, \$18@18.25.
Hogs—Prime heavies, \$19.75@20; medium and heavy Yorkers, \$20.75@21; light Yorkers, \$20.25@20.50; pigs, \$20@20.25; roughs, \$16.50@17.50.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$11.25@12; culls and common, \$4@6; lambs, \$10@17.50.

NEW YORK.—Ewees—Steers, \$12.60@18.50; bulls, \$7@10.50; cows, \$5@10.

Calves—Veals, \$15.50@19.50; culls, \$10@15; skim milk calves, \$10@11; Westerns, \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, steady; lambs, weak; sheep (ewes), \$8.50@13; culls, \$5@8; lambs, \$14@19.
Hogs—Medium weights, \$20.75; roughs, \$17.75@18.