

BLUNDERS HALTED BRITISH ADVANCE, SAYS GEN. FRENCH

Orders of General Haig Not Followed by Disorganized Infantry After Capture of Neuve Chapelle.

LONDON, April 15.—Blunders committed by British commanders cost the army many unnecessary lives in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and prevented the victory from assuming greater proportions, according to Field Marshal Sir John French's official report, which says:

"Considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle, and the infantry was greatly disorganized. I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the general officer commanding the first army been more carefully observed.

"The difficulties enumerated might have been overcome earlier in the day if the general officer commanding the 4th Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action."

Another sentence in Sir John French's report says: "When our troops, which were pressing forward, occupied a house here and there, it was not possible to stop our artillery fire and the infantry had to be withdrawn."

The Field Marshal reports the British losses in the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle as follows: Killed, 19,000 officers, 237 men; wounded, 350 officers, 8174 other ranks; missing, 23 officers, 178 men; total casualties, 12,811. He says that the Germans left several thousand dead on the field and that the British have positive information that upward of 12,000 were removed by trains.

Thirty officers and 1657 of other rank were captured. "While the success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage displayed by the troops of the Fifth and Indian Corps," says the Field Marshal, "I consider that the able and skilful dispositions which were made by the general officer commanding the first army contributed to the success."

Concerning the Canadian troops engaged in the battle, Sir John says: "On the 13th of February the Canadian division began to arrive. It presented a splendid and most soldier-like appearance. The men were hard and fit. Quite able, I judged, to take their places in the line of battle."

"Since then the division has thoroughly justified the good opinion which I formed of it. The troops of the Canadian division were first attached for a few days by brigades to the 2d Corps, then to the trenches under Lieutenant General Sir William Pulteney, who gave me such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was able to employ them in the trenches early in March."

"During the battle of Neuve Chapelle they held part of the line allotted to the 1st Army. Although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy actively employed in front of their trenches."

General French's report pays a high tribute to the Canadian troops. "All the Canadians serving in the army," he says, "have splendidly upheld the traditions of the empire and have proved a source of force of additional strength to the army."

WONT "FIRE" TELEGRAPHERS QUIZZED BY INDUSTRY PROBER Postal Manager Calls Some Untruthful—Company Has No Blacklist.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The five Postal Telegraph Company employees who testified before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations late yesterday will not lose their positions if they behave in a satisfactory manner. This was the statement today of T. N. Powers, manager of the operating department of the Postal Company in Chicago, testifying at today's hearing before the commission.

"I'll bet we lose our jobs for testifying here," was the statement yesterday of E. D. Rogers, an operator. "The boys don't get to the truth," he said, "when they said there is dissatisfaction among the employees."

Mr. Powers said the Postal Company maintains no blacklist, although he admitted that the Postal and Western Union companies exchange lists of employees. He said the Postal would not consider employing any member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and he added that the company would not necessarily discharge men found belonging to the union.

"The company doesn't make a practice of substituting women for men operators," he said. "We pay the women as much as the men when they do the same work."

Cholera Germs in Pruth PETROGRAD, April 15.—The chief of the Rumanian Sanitary Corps has discovered cholera bacilli and other infectious disease germs in the waters of the River Pruth, which flows for part of its course, flows along the boundary between Rumania and Russia. Orders were telegraphed to all rural officials in this district to prohibit the use of river water.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA Vessels Arriving Today

Str. Benark (Br.), Leghorn via Bermuda, ballast. Str. Benark (Br.), Cardiff via Norfolk, ballast. Str. Benark (Br.), Cardiff via Norfolk, ballast.

Steamships to Leave

GERMANS DAM RHINE RIVER, ANTICIPATING INVASION

Prepared to Flood Wide Stretch of Country—Repair Old Forts. BASEL, Switzerland, April 15.—The German military authorities, according to advices reaching this city, are throwing up dams on the River Rhine, so that, when certain sluice gates are closed, wide stretches of the surrounding country can be flooded.

Furthermore, they are reconstructing the formidable fortress at Istein, five miles from Basel, on the Rhine. The barracks inside the fortress have been completely pulled down, and extensive underground barracks to take their place have been dug and quarried out of the earth.

Observers in Basel are expressing the opinion that these preparations are in anticipation of a French offensive being successful.

SLAVS CRUSH TRIPLE ATTACKS ON HEIGHTS Continued from Page One

The union forces were successively defeated at Czerstow and Mieloborez. At both places the Russians suffered enormous losses. It is stated, and they switched their attack to the region of Kozlowa, where they were again defeated. Another attack at Luppow Pass was repulsed.

This report of the collapse of the Russian campaign in the Carpathians, though it is dated April 15, is an official statement issued this afternoon and it is stated that there is no change on the Carpathian front.

FRENCH ANNOUNCE GAINS IN WOEVRE AND ALSACE St. Mihiel Region Scene of Desperate Assaults, Reports Paris.

PARIS, April 15.—Further gains for the French troops in the blood-drenched Woevre region were officially announced here today. The obstinate resistance of the Germans, the French troops advanced 400 yards. At Avillers, four miles south of Marbaisville and 12 miles northeast of St. Mihiel, has been the scene of sharp fighting. It is officially stated that the German trenches have been completely wrecked.

In the ally forest, southeast of St. Mihiel, the French are also gaining. French troops have gained nearly a mile in the sharp fighting in Upper Alsace. Near La Bolelle, in the Argonne, the French have made further advances.

General French's report pays a high tribute to the Canadian troops. "All the Canadians serving in the army," he says, "have splendidly upheld the traditions of the empire and have proved a source of force of additional strength to the army."

WILLIAMSON STREET LOAN Council Expected to Vote \$500,000 at Tonight's Meeting.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.—Though there is some dissatisfaction over the manner in which the amount has been apportioned among the different wards, it is expected that Council will for a loan of \$500,000 for street and sewer work, and it will be signed as soon as possible by the Mayor, so that the bonds may be sold and the work begun.

This is an unusually large amount of money to be spent at one time, but the city has grown so rapidly that a large quantity of street and sewer work is necessary.

BRITISH COAST TOWNS RAIDED BY ZEPPELIN



A German airship, in a daring attempt to destroy the shipyards at New Castle, dropped bombs upon the towns of WallSEND, Blyth, Crumling, Bedlington, Benton, Chappington, Seatonburn, Seatondeal, Antford, Killingworth and Hebburn. Three women and one man were injured and fires started in several of the towns which are in the Tyne district.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS ELEVEN BRITISH COAST TOWNS Continued from Page One

England's workshops and many of her ships are assembled at the Armstrong plant, and it is considered certain that the Zeppelin planned to destroy the works by raining explosives from the sky. Instead, the German dropped her way in a wide circle about New Castle, dropping missiles upon every town in her path.

In Blyth, where the Zeppelin first appeared, several days of sharp fighting. The Rev. J. W. Ogden, a speaker at a recruiting rally, was trying to entice a lukewarm crowd by picturing a German invasion of England, when a man rushed into the hall.

"A Zeppelin is over us, sir," he shouted. "She's headed right for the centre of the town!"

The minister didn't lose his composure for a minute. "Thanks," he responded. "A visitor has come to help us in our recruiting campaign. Let us extend a rousing vote of thanks to Count Zeppelin and then go to our homes."

The crowd fled out in orderly fashion and moved through darkened streets to their homes. In New Castle a big concert was being held in the town hall when the warning was flashed from Blyth. The lights were extinguished at once and the audience arose and sang "God Save the King."

All exit doors were kept open and the crowd passed out into the street, remaining there until daybreak in expectation of seeing the airship.

Five bombs were dropped at WallSEND. One of them penetrated a room where a woman was washing her baby, bits of molting the child's bed. The woman was struck in the head and slightly wounded. The baby miraculously escaped injury.

At Crumling, near WallSEND, two bombs were hurled. Both were of incendiary character, and flames shot from them when they struck the street. In each instance the blaze died out without doing any damage.

Guns opened on the Zeppelin at Crumling. Two illuminating shells were fired first, lighting up the sky and making the Zeppelin apparently an easy target. The crew was observed throwing out ballast, and while shells burst all about the ship, she disappeared in the darkness and disappeared. The coast guards at Blyth also played rifle-fire on the airship, but she was not damaged.

Other towns bombarded by the Zeppelin were Bedlington, Benton, Choppington, Seatonburn, Seatondeal, Antford, Killingworth and Hebburn.

News of the raid has caused great excitement here, where the public has recently been disposed to poke fun at the threatened attacks by air and to jeer at the accounts of Count Zeppelin's preparations.

PORTER CHARLTON WRITING THE STORY OF HIS LIFE Will Be Used to Convince Italian Jury of His Insanity.

ROME, April 15.—Locked in one of the wards of the Como Asylum for the Insane, among a number of weaklings, harmless maniacs and idiots, to whose incoherent rambling talk he is compelled to listen for hours at a stretch, Porter Charlton, self-confessed murderer of his wife while on his honeymoon, is writing the history of his life at the behest of the medical experts. Several chapters will be devoted to the romance that culminated in his marriage to Mary Scott, the vaudeville actress, in New York.

The order of the court that Charlton should have to spend several months in an Italian asylum for the insane in order to allow a proper mental examination was the hardest blow struck at the young American since his arrest in 1910. Yet, as the plea in Charlton's case will be insanity, Dr. Valtori, who, at the request of ex-Judge Palmer, of New York, is examining the prisoner, convinced the young man that it is necessary to submit to the ordeal. It is believed that Charlton's case will go on trial in June, the date set for it.

Dr. Valtori also suggested to Charlton, after consulting the prisoner's lawyer, that a detailed autobiography would best serve the purpose of furnishing the medical experts with the elements and facts on which to base a reliable diagnosis of the mental disorder or disorders from which he (Charlton) was suffering at the time he met Mary Scott and on the fatal night when he beat her to death with a hammer, jammed her body in a trunk and threw the trunk into Lake Como.

COMMERCE CHAMBER NEARS 5000 MARK

Committee Hopes to Report That Membership at Tomorrow's Get-Together Dinner.

Every confidence is expressed by the Reorganization Committee of the Chamber of Commerce that when the final reports are made known at the get-together dinner to be held Friday at the Bellevue-Stratford, the total membership will have reached the 5000 mark. Although 3200 memberships have been pledged for a period of three years to the support of the organization, there yet remain hundreds of business men who have not had the opportunity to present their applications.

In summing up the whole Chamber of Commerce situation, Alvin B. Johnson, chairman of the Reorganization Committee, said: "The work which is immediately in hand is to create a great engine of public opinion so powerful that when, after due consideration, careful analysis and thorough inquiry into any subject pertaining to the common welfare, this organization gives the expression of its opinion, that opinion will carry such weight with it that everybody in Philadelphia will be obedient to it."

Should the number of memberships reach expectations it will place this city in the position of having the largest organization numerically in any city of the United States having a population of 20,000 or more. By reason of this calculation it will have the effect of producing the largest working revenue of any city in which the annual dues are \$25. It is further believed that the progressive citizens of this great city will come forward in ample numbers to insure not only the newest but the largest organization in the country.

FRENCH ATTACKS ON WEDGE REPULSED, SAYS BERLIN Isolated Assaults Made on German Lines From Woevre to Alsace.

BERLIN, April 15.—The French have attacked at only two points between the Meuse and Moselle in the last 24 hours, according to the official statement from the War Office this afternoon.

The French assaults upon the north side of the German wedge, near Marcheville, were beaten off. The French also were repulsed in an attack in Le Pretre Forest, northwest of Pont-a-Mousson.

In the fighting around Manonville and near Hartmannswillerkopf, in Alsace, the Germans have maintained their positions in the face of enemy attacks.

SUBMARINE CAPTAIN PUTS BLAME ON FALABA'S CREW Could Not Rescue Victims Without Disobeying Orders.

BERLIN, April 15.—That he was under strict orders not to take aboard any persons unused to living in a submerged vessel was the official explanation offered by the commander of the German submarine that sank the English liner's passenger while they were struggling in the water.

The commander's official report was received here today. He reported that the Falaba disobeyed his order to stop and instead signalled for help. The loss of 112 lives, he reported, was due to the unseamanlike behavior of the Falaba's crew in getting over the boats.

Light Sought in Pinchot Case PETROGRAD, April 15.—Ronald O'Neil M. P., gave notice today that he would interrogate Home Secretary McKenna in Parliament on April 30 regarding the expulsion of Gifford Pinchot from Belgium and the reports that the American had suffered indignities from German officers.

Russian Woman Aviator Honored PETROGRAD, April 15.—Marie Kurp'yeva, a young woman volunteer aviator, has received the cross of St. George for her daring work on the Carpathian front.

NAVY AND WAR EXPERTS RIDICULE "YELLOW PERIL"

Deny Presence of Japanese Marines and Warships Off Lower California. WASHINGTON, April 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, who recently returned from San Diego, today ridiculed the report from Los Angeles that 400 Japanese marines and sailors had landed at Turtle Bay, Lower California, mined the harbor and were backed by five Japanese warships.

He asserted that the Japanese number of marines attempting to save the cruiser Asama, which ran aground there some weeks ago. He said it would be natural that some of the men should camp on shore during the salvage operations and that buoys should be placed over all the shoals in the harbor, which is an uninhabited coast. These shoal buoys probably were mistaken for mines, he suggested.

Mr. Roosevelt added that Admiral Howard, who had passed Turtle Bay on his way from Manila to San Diego on the cruiser Cleveland within the last few days, had not mentioned the presence of Japanese warships there.

Secretary of War Garrison appeared to be amused at the stories.

46,000 WORK DAY AND NIGHT IN KRUPP'S BIG FACTORY Monster Guns Turned Out for Kaiser's Army.

NEW YORK, April 15.—"Forty-six thousand men are working in day and night shifts, and seven days in a week, in the Krupp Steel Works, in Essen," says Gustav C. Ruder, veteran correspondent of the New York World, who has just returned from Germany. "They are busily employed turning out war material."

"Where, in time of peace, iron and steel rails and other implements of peace were manufactured by the Krupps, today nothing but war material, mostly shells and shrapnel of all sizes, shapes and descriptions, is being produced.

"The most expert gunmakers in Germany are racking their brains over novel and heretofore unknown engines of war, many of which are certain to establish the world's record once they are brought into use by the Kaiser's army against the Allies fighting him and his men in the open field of battle."

Straw Bread Not So Good BERLIN, April 15.—That bread made of straw is good, but of doubtful nutritive value, is now the admission of Doctor Friedenthal, discoverer of the formula. Doctor Friedenthal explained his process at a meeting of the Berlin Medical Association, when he declared that "straw bread is not entirely without nourishment."

Men's \$5 English last, close-trimmed sole, perfectly smooth fit—these mark the correct Blucher, and any other is impossible!

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TWO DYE CARGOES TO PASS BLOCKADE

British Also Abandon Intention of Placing Cotton on List of Contraband Goods.

LONDON, April 15.—The British Government has consented to allow two cargoes of dyestuffs, which the American Textile Alliance secured in Germany in payment for cotton before the Allies' order in council placing an embargo on exports from Germany came into force, to pass the blockade. These cargoes, however, must be sent to a neutral port and then shipped on neutral vessels.

Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, notified the Washington Government of this decision, and it is necessary that the Alliance seek the permission of Germany for the cargoes to leave that country.

The Government has also decided against placing cotton on the contraband list.

A question was asked in the House of Commons on this subject, and Neil Bruce, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Foreign Office, replied that, after careful consideration, it had been found that the military advantages to be gained by declaring cotton contraband were insufficient to render such a step expedient.

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Russian Woman Aviator Honored

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

For King and Country Mary Roberts Rinehart's Story of the War

MRS. RINEHART, representing this magazine, was personally conducted by high military authorities into the very trenches and to various points of danger accessible to no other correspondent. She was permitted to talk with and to question Kings and Queens, and was everywhere received as the envoy of a great neutral nation that wants to know the truth about conditions at the front, in the trenches and in the hospitals.

A keen observer and a writer of international reputation, her contribution to the current literature of the war is of absorbing interest and of decided importance.

Berlin in Wartime By Ernest Poole

NEWSPAPER dispatches from Berlin leave many questions unanswered. Mr. Poole's paper tells to what degree the German Capital feels the grip of war, discusses the temper of the people, tells of the intense hatred for the English and puts the reader in closest touch with Berlin conditions at the midnight of the war.

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