NIGHT EXTRA

Evening Ledger

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GERMAN ARMY NOW 44 MILES FROM WARSAW

Von Hindenburg's Columns Push on Along Narew River Toward Capital.

Teuton Troops Reach Ciechanow Front, Close to Pultusk, the Great Fortress Guarding Northern Defense Triangle of Poland.

Grand Duke's Report Indicates Activity in Full Swing Along 800-Mile Line, From Baltic to Bessarabia. Stars Check Mackensen's Attacks Toward Radom.

PETROGRAD, July 17.

Russian troops are retreating in northern Poland, between the Orsyc and Pissa rivers. They are falling back to the east bank of the Narew River before the continued offensive of the German army that is trying to batter its way to Warsaw from the north. The Germans have reached the Ciechanow front, only 9 miles from Pultusk, Russia's great fortress on the Narew, and only 44 miles from Warsaw.

That the German successes in northern Poland are continuing is admitted at the War Office. The Kaiser's troops are also making a successful advance in the Baltic region.

The latest report from Grand Duke Nicholas indicates that the Germans and Austrians are on the offensive from the Baltic to Bessarabia. Even in southwestern Poland, where the situation has been quiet for some time, the Germans have launched attacks toward Radom.

GRAND DUKE'S REPORT.

The report sent from Grand Duke Nicholas' headquarters last night follows:

"In the Baltic provinces, after engagements with our advance guards, the enemy on Thursday occupied the right banks of the Rivers Windau and Venta and continued, in certain sectors, his movement eastward.

"In north Poland, on the trans-Niemen front, the enemy on Wednesday night attacked northeast of the village of Glubokyroff ad captured our trenches, but was driven out by our counter-attack.

"On the Narew front, Thursday night, our troops were withdrawn between the Pissa and Orzyc, in order to take up a more concentrated position on the right bank of the Narew. In this sector the enemy made local attacks between the Pissa and Skwa Rivers. West of the Orzyc important forces of the enemy made attacks on the front of the villages of Podossie and Ciechanow, south of Prasnys.

"Thursday morning two vigorous attacks made by the Germans against the right bank of this sector delivered upon the villages of Polniavy, Bramvoura and Suchtehennaja were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses. In the central district, about the village of Dzbonie, the enemy made a little progress, but his advance was arrested.

"On the left flank the Germans attacked unsuccessfully on the preceding

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HEAT TAKES TWO LIVES IN SWELTERING CITY

Wave Continues, Though Washington Weather Bureau Promises Relief Tonight.

MERCURY'S RISE ON OPPRESSIVE DAY

	Today	Yesterday
6 a. m.	73	72
7 a. m.	77	73
8 a. m.	80	74
9 a. m.	84	78
10 a. m.	86	80
11 a. m.	87	81
12 noon	89	83
1 p. m.	88	85
2 p. m.	92	86
3 p. m.	93	85

The climax of the hot wave which has held this city in its grip came today, the hottest day so far not only here but throughout the east. It was marked by the deaths of two persons in Philadelphia.

According to the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, though it was hot all along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Richmond, the temperatures were normal for the season.

A temperature of 80 degrees at 8 o'clock this morning and an accompanying humidity of 83 per cent. marked the opening hours of the day in Philadelphia. Yesterday sufferers found some relief in the thunderstorm late in the afternoon and intermittent showers in the evening and night. The temperature, however, dropped very low, and the minimum was 70 degrees early this morning.

The storms that swept over the suburbs, particularly over Ogonts and neighboring sections, did considerable damage to the crops and growing plants on the handsome private places there and washed out roads and walks. The temperature here for July 17 in 98 degrees, in 1900.

THE DEAD

REBECCA HOBB, 83 years old, 1917 North 10th street. Died at her home early today from heat prostration.

WILLIAM GIBBLE, 67 years old. Died at his home early today from heat prostration.

PROSTRATIONS

HENRY THOMPSON, 14 years old, 2149 North 10th street. Overcome at Carlisle and Cumberland streets. Samaritan Hospital.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Probably fair and not quite so warm tonight and Sunday; light to moderate winds.

For details, see page 4.

MEANING OF MOVES IN TODAY'S WAR NEWS

The development of the German offensive on the east front is disclosing a series of movements which have no parallel in their magnitude since the war began. The Germans, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, appear to be not only aiming at Warsaw, but to encircle and put out of action the entire Russian army, occupy the whole of Poland, seize the Baltic provinces and Russia's naval bases in the north, launch a move on Petrograd, drive the Russians out of the rest of Galicia and carry the operations in that region into Bessarabia, with the probable purpose of attempting a drive on Kiev and occupying that ancient capital of Muscovy. The Russians hold positions of great strategic value in Poland and the immediate future will see the success or failure of the boldest plans devised by modern military commanders. It is estimated that 10,000,000 men are engaged on both sides in the operations in the East.

On the West front the situation is unchanged despite the stubborn and furious fighting of the last few weeks. For the present it seems that neither side is willing or ready for a grand offensive all along the line.

BRITISH INFORMED U. S. WILL INSIST ON TRADE RIGHTS

Orders in Council Must Not Interfere With Shipping to Neutral Countries.

Gerard Delivers Note Setting Forth That Washington Does Not Recognize England's Right to Establish Censorship on American Commerce.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Rights of American trade to neutral ports in Europe as established by international law and treaty will be definitely upheld as against all British orders-in-council, or acts of Parliament abridging such rights. This is the substance of the note which the State Department today announced had been handed to the British Foreign Office by Ambassador Page in London.

The text of the note was telegraphed to the Ambassador on Wednesday and it was delivered by him yesterday. Its presentation at this time, State Department officials today said, was due to the fact that a number of the prize court cases, involving the rights of Americans, are about to be tried.

ESTABLISHES POSITION.

The sending of this note, which is in the nature of a caveat, and which reiterates the position taken in the first American note to Great Britain, following upon the Order in Council, establishing the British blockade against Germany, has been in contemplation since that time.

This caveat will not in any way act as a substitute for the formal note of protest to be sent to Great Britain by the United States Government as a result of the seizure of more than 100 cargoes of American goods. It simply lays before the British authorities the fact that the United States refuses to recognize as valid any prize court proceedings in Great Britain which ignore the rights of American citizens as established in international law before the issuance of the Order in Council dealing with trade with Germany.

SUMMARY OF TEXT.

Following is a summary of the note delivered to the British Foreign Office yesterday:

"In view of difference, which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law, applicable in price court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, the Government of the United States informs the British Government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by orders-in-council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize-court proceedings taken under restraint imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the right of American citizens under international law."

AUTOIST HELD FOR KILLING

Son of Wealthy Mill Owner Abandons Car; Is Found and Arrested.

A joy ride from Laurel Springs, N. J., resulted early today in the arrest of Arthur Tomlinson, 19-year-old son of B. A. Tomlinson, a wealthy mill owner of Laurel Springs, on the charge of manslaughter, in the death of Anthony Barbetti, of 3d and Spruce streets, Camden, who was killed by the car.

Tomlinson, who was driving, William Clare, of Laurel Springs, and three Camden girls, Mabel Williams, Netti Sietz and Catherine Barney, were with him in the car as it sped along White Horse pike, the police say, at 50 miles an hour.

Barbetti, who had left his own automobile to get gasoline at Barrington, failed to see the car. The body was tossed high in the air, his companions said. It struck a telegraph pole and he died instantly. Tomlinson drove his car to Chew's Landing, and the party deserted it there.

They failed to remove the license tag, however. From it county detectives learned who owned the car, and Tomlinson's arrest followed. His companions and Wesley Bilson, 2139 St. Albans street, this city, are held as witnesses.

The Kensingtonian Says—

Jacob Atkinson, the artist-carver, of Station E, will leave in several weeks for Baltimore, Md., where he will spend his vacation visiting a member of the Baltimore police department. Jake says that he would rather be "pinched" by a Baltimore cop than a Maryland crab.

WELSH COAL STRIKERS DEMAND GOVERNMENT NULLIFY MUNITION ACT

Miners' Ultimatum Rejected and Strike Spreads to Monmouthshire — Delegates and Board of Trade Negotiations Deadlocked.

Premier Asquith Calls Special Cabinet Meeting to Deal With Situation Which Imperils Fleet and Army. 250,000 Men Out.

LONDON, July 17.

The strike that has made 200,000 miners idle in the South Wales coal fields and threatens to cripple the manufacture of munitions and the movements of the British fleet took on a more serious aspect today.

The Arbitration Committee of the Welsh coal miners demanded that the Cabinet withdraw the proclamation applying the provisions of the Munitions act to the situation. The ultimatum of the association was served upon President Runciman, of the Board of Trade. He immediately rejected the demand and served notice that the Cabinet could make no more concessions than had been offered in previous conferences with the workers' leaders.

As soon as the Government had rejected the association's demand the strike spread to Monmouthshire. Seven thousand miners walked out of the Ebbw Vale collieries. As many more were made idle by the closing of plants which depend upon a daily supply from the Monmouthshire mines.

Three mines in South Wales, that had been kept open with a small force, shut down today and the tie-up was made complete. At noon labor leaders said that by night 250,000 men would be idle.

Members of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who had come here to negotiate with Runciman, conferred this afternoon and then adjourned until Monday. It was later announced that the negotiations between the Government and the miners had reached a deadlock and that the Government would begin the enforcement of the munitions act.

Premier Asquith today called an extraordinary session of the Cabinet for Monday to deal with the coal strike situation.

Minister of Munitions Lloyd-George will make a personal appeal to the South Wales coal miners to return to work. He plans to go to Cardiff tomorrow. He will appeal to the patriotism of his fellow-countrymen and urge them to return to the mines pending arrangements for arbitration.

Mass-meetings were held over the South Wales district last night. In virtually every instance the delegates were given a free hand, with the understanding that any agreement they make must be ratified by popular vote of the miners of their districts.

BRITISH ACCUSE GERMANS OF STARTING COAL STRIKE

LONDON, July 17.—The London Financial News prints a sensational story today in which it is alleged that the South Wales mine strike was instigated by agents of Germany, who spent $300,000 to bribe men and women who could influence miners.

The London Express accepts this theory and believes that the men who caused the strike were German-Americans.

"Men not miners and neither Welsh nor English were active in the South Wales district for several weeks urging the men to strike until their full demands were granted. Several spoke with an American accent and are believed to have been German-American.

"These men were particularly active in the time between the conferences between miners' delegates."

Lad Playing in Street Hit by Auto

The lure of the streets led 8-year-old Robert Hays, 2064 Pierce street, in front of an automobile last night and his skull was fractured. The Hays boy ran out from the curb at 22d and Walnut streets and was struck before Henry Dickenson, of Rosemont, could stop the car.

WALTER RUNCIMAN

President of the British Board of Trade, who has the difficult task of inducing the Welsh coal miners to go back to work.

BELL RIDES OVER FLOWERS TO ITS PLACE OF REST

Big Parade as Relic Is Installed in Pennsylvania Building at the Exposition.

50,000 School Children Scatter Blooms in Path of Float Bearing Venerated Token of American Liberty — Troops as Escort.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—When the Liberty Bell's triumphant journey across the continent ended at the Exposition grounds today, the historic relic was greeted by the greatest throng which has assembled to welcome it since it left Philadelphia.

The patriotism which was aroused when the bell left the State House at Philadelphia reached a climax in front of the Fountain of Energy at 11:30 o'clock this morning, when the bell was received at the Exposition.

Some of the most distinguished men of the nation welcomed the Bell to the exposition. The States to the north and east of California sent thousands to greet it, and all nations of the world joined with America in bidding the Liberty Bell welcome to the world's fair.

The bell was escorted to the exposition by the greatest military parade attempted since the opening of the fair.

In front of the Fountain of Energy, ceremonies of pomp and reverence were performed. Joseph P. Gaffney, representing the city of Philadelphia, gave the relic into the custody of the exposition officials. About an hour later the old Liberty Bell was placed in its exposition home, the Pennsylvania Building.

Flowers and children constituted a feature in today's celebration. There were 50,000 school children standing in line along Van Ness avenue when the great parade escorting the bell made its way through the city to the exposition grounds. As the bell approached, the children stepped out in squads before the line of march and scattered flowers before the float.

The Liberty Bell, in a float adorned to

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ENGLAND, ONCE "MERRIE," GLUM AND SOMBRE IN CLUTCH OF WAR

There Is a Tinkle of Gaiety, to Be Sure, but It Is Either Strained or Unimaginative—Country Coming to Realize Foe's Terrible Strength.

By INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN

LONDON, May 31.—We docked in Liverpool at noon, but what with customs and credentials, we did not get away till after four. The waiting groups at the pier were sprinkled with black and khaki to an extent that struck me as sinister, coming, as I did, for the first time into the war area. From all accounts, however, I must get used to that and worse, if I am to keep the chill away from my soul, and qualify as an observer.

The run up to London, though the sun was shining and the pleasant English fields were smiling, was depressing. There were too many folk in mourning wandering by the canals and hedges and taking their Sunday rest in the square, little bits of gardens that we passed; too many quivering "goodbys," too many boyish "Tommies" at the stations; too many tears.

There seemed to be a hush over Merrie England that was not altogether the hush of Sunday.

We all felt it—those of us that were traveling to London together. Trevelyan, the historian (and pacifist up to the time that war began); Marconi; the young Englishman, Leslie Buswell, an embryo John Bull, with scientific tendencies and aesthetic susceptibilities.

The children, at least, were not depressed, and they came romping into the compartment as ready for games and stories as ever they had been on the ship. Marconi played with them and the rest of us looked on rather mournfully.

Mrs. Marconi met us at Euston. She lost one brother in the air raid on Ostend, and two others are with the army. "Fifteen of my dearest friends are dead. Fifteen of my dearest friends are dead. "Fifteen of my dearest men that I knew well and over thirty men that I knew well have gone, and England is crawling with wounded." Her lovely, sparkling face is without its light, and her lips are quivering. The agony of war, its hopelessness and purposelessness. "We shall end every much as we began—and they will all have died for nothing."

England is glum and sombre in spite of its bright sun, and the hand of war hangs heavy over its head. There is a tinkle

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INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAIN

U. S. DEPENDS ON 30,000 MEN FOR HOME DEFENSE

Number Available For Protection Only Twice That of New York Police Force.

Standing Army of 90,000 Is Shown to Be Utterly Inadequate in Case of Crisis—60,000 Must Defend Island Possessions and Canal.

Country Could Raise 1,000,000 Volunteers at the Most in Event of War, but Has Few Officers to Train Them—35,000 of Latter Needed, Experts Say.

The regular army available for home defense in the United States in case of war is twice the size of the New York police force.

The entire army, regular and militia, this country could raise in a week could witness a football game in the Yale stadium without crowding.

The same army would total one-half the number of children who attend the public schools in Philadelphia.

Seventy pieces of movable artillery of miscellaneous calibre, make and date would be the ordnance available.

Thirty thousand men of the regular army, a number just twice that of the New York police force, available for the defense of American home territory in case of invasion, is one of a number of startling facts deduced from an examination of Government records and the statements of those in a position to speak authoritatively.

The standing army of the United States numbers approximately 90,000 men at present. In case of war two-thirds of the number, or 60,000 men, would be required to defend our territorial possessions in the Philippines, Hawaii and the Panama Canal. That leaves a total of about 30,000 men who are efficiently trained and equipped for modern warfare, or just twice the New York police force of 15,000 patrolmen, officers and executives. Moreover, this force would have at its disposal, according to a prominent ordnance official, 70 pieces of artillery of varying date, calibre and make.

120,000 IN MILITIA.

There are in the militia of the several States about 122,000 men. Most of this force, according to those in a position to know, is but slightly superior as a fighting force to the vast body of citizens who have never had a rifle in their hands. New York and Pennsylvania having the largest national guard have also the best. The former has about 15,000 men enrolled as militia, and the latter about 10,000. A member of the national guard in this State, a high officer in it and prejudiced, if anything, in favor of militia, has said that, speaking with the greatest optimism, the United States could muster in a week less than 60,000 militiamen who could

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WUXTREE! ALL ABOUT NOISES THAT SCARED CITY AND ITS SUBURBS

It Wasn't the Teuton Hordes Nor the Russian Phalanxes, Nor Yet a Bomb Factory Going Up. Just Fireworks.

Boom, boom, bang, biff, baff, boom, bang!

All Philadelphia jumped.

Boom, boom, bang, bang, BANG!

Heads popped out of windows; lights went up regardless of heat and man-eating mosquitos. Men and women appeared in doorways in the thin negligee which is the last resort of the heat-stricken. The entire town and its environs became a huge question mark. What was the big noise all about?

It was 10:30 o'clock last night. Many good Philadelphians were at home. Some had retired to their feverish couches to dream sweet dreams of Alaskan icebergs, intermingled with lime-juice frappes and snow-covered dwelling places.

Then came a series of terrific explosions. All that men have ever imagined of the Ypres and the Marne could not have been more ear-piercing.

Boom, boom, bang!

Terrified women clung to their shivering spouses. Little children crept to the maternal nighties for protection. Many wished they had led better lives.

"The Germans are here!" was the cry of some.

"The British are coming!" flashed through the brains of others.

"Europe is getting into the Mexican trouble!" thought folk who are versed on the slaughter south of Texas.

SIXTY MINUTES' TERROR.

For an hour the blood-curdling explosions kept up. According to varying descriptions, it might have been anything from a protracted bombardment of the city to a new Johnstown flood.

Then the curiosity of many got the

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LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Irish terrier, "Brogan," reddish hair, with small white spot on breast; male; brass mounted black collar on which lost, with tag, "Hagen," 12 Rhubarb ave., Detroit. Reward. Howard Hagen, 443 N. 52d st. Pelm'r 4082 D.

LOST—On Montgomery ave., near Merion, Bran Mawr, a yellow show dog; Wurts, 400 N. 18th st., on collar; suitable reward for his return. Notify R. M. Wurts, 125 S. 4th st. Lombard 1080.

LOST—A rattan grip, at water fountain at Market st. ferry. $20 reward. 1030 Spring Garden st.

LOST—Maltese kitten, gray and white. $5 reward. Return 138 S. Van Pelt st.

LOST—Irish terrier; name on collar. Return G. H. Buckley, 1500 S.W. Harvard st. Reward.

Other classified ads on Pages 14 and 15

TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO					
PHILLIES					
CIN'NATI, 1st g	0	0	2	0	0
BOSTON	0	0	0	0	0
PITTSB'GH, 1st g	0	0	0	0	4
BROOKLYN	0	0	0	0	0
ST. LOUIS, 1st g	0	0	0		
NEW YORK	0	0	0		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

WASH'TON, 1st g	0	2
CLEVELAND	0	0
BOSTON, 1st g		
CHICAGO		

FEDERAL LEAGUE

BUFFALO, 1st g	0	0	0
PITTSBURGH	3	0	0
BROOKLYN, 1st g			
CHICAGO			

STEAMSHIPS COLLIDE IN NEW YORK HARBOR

NEW YORK, July 17.—The British steamship Shenandoah rammed and badly damaged the American steamship Santa Rosalia in New York harbor today. The British vessel was outward bound when she collided with the Santa Rosalia, crushing in her hull above the water line. The American steamship was so badly damaged that she called for immediate assistance.

UNIVERSITY TO HONOR BOTHA

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 17.—The University of the Cape of Good Hope will confer honorary degrees upon Premier Botha and Minister of Defense, Smuts, on July 24.

WELSH MINERS RIOT; SEVEN ARRESTED

LLANELLY, Wales, July 17.—The first strike violence in the coal field was reported to the authorities early today. Rioting broke out at the Pembry collieries, near here, but was quelled after seven men were arrested. Soldiers have been sent to guard the mines.

WASHINGTON ATTORNEY SHOOTS HIMSELF DEAD

WASHINGTON, July 17.—R. Ross Prry, one of the most prominent attorneys of Washington and a director of the Riggs National Bank, shot himself today at his office and died 45 minutes later at the Emergency Hospital. He is said to have told friends recently that he had outlived his usefulness. Perry was 63 years old. He was wealthy.

INDIA TO ISSUE $15,000,000 WAR LOAN

CALCUTTA, July 17.—The Indian Government will issue a loan of $15,000,000 at 4 per cent. to aid in defraying the costs of the expeditions sent to assist England. The loan may be repaid in five years, but its redemption in eight years is compulsory.

ITALY TO KEEP ITS SKILLED MECHANICS

ROME, July 17.—A royal decree, promulgated today, forbids the emigration of skilled mechanics of all ages from Italy for the remainder of the war except under special permit from the Government. The decree was made necessary by tempting offers made to Italian mechanics by neighboring countries. France, in particular, has been offering skilled mechanics $6 a day to work in her munitions factories.

ITALIANS WIN BATTLE IN TYROL ALPS

ROME, July 17.—Another success for the Italian army which invaded Austria west of Lake Garda is officially reported. The Italians have occupied two more important mountain passes in the Val Camonica, in the western part of Trentino.

POSTMISTRESS SCORNS EXAMINATION; LOSES JOB

Refusal to take an examination for the position of postmistress of the La Mott post office, of which she has been in charge for 13 years, has caused the resignation of Mrs. F. H. Schmidt and the appointment of James McConnell, who took the civil service examination, to fill the place. Mrs. Schmidt argued that she had performed her duties satisfactorily for 13 years and therefore did not need to be examined.

WESTINGHOUSE GETS $35,000,000 WAR ORDER

PITTSBURGH, July 17.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has been awarded a contract by the Russian Government for war munitions aggregating $35,000,000.

WELSH COAL STRIKE BENEFITS CITY TRADE

The strike in Welsh coal mines has created a demand for coal shipped from this port that is assuming the proportions of a boom. More than 100,000 tons of bituminous coal consigned to Spanish, Italian and South American ports have been shipped since July 1. Representatives of local coal companies say it is too soon to predict how much the strike will affect the trade here, but that there is no doubt it will aid the export trade considerably.

$20,000 DONATED FOR PETER'S PENCE

Churches of the archdiocese of Philadelphia contributed liberally in the recent collection of Peter's Pence in response to a message from Rome that Pope Benedict XV was in urgent need of funds. A total of $20,549.44 was collected. This is in addition to an offering of more than $11,000 sent to the Holy Father in the early part of the year by Archbishop Prendergast and the local clergy. St. Dominic's led in the last collection with a contribution of $1639.48; Our Mother of Sorrows was second with $1024.19, while St. John the Evangelist contributed $510.