DU PONT PLANTS ARE GUARDED BY PRIVATE POLICE

Major Richard Sylvester Heads Efficiently Organized Department.

Complete System of Protecting Great Powder Works Instituted - Ex-Army Men Included in Bureau Responsible for Safety of Shops.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 20 .- For the purpose of handling the work of guarding the powder plants of the company in various places and such other police work as may be necessary the Du Pont Powder Company now has an elaborate police department. It is part of the department in charge of R. R. M. Carpenter, who is a brother-in-law of Pierre 8. du Pont and one of the most popular of the young powder officials. Major Richard Sylvester, who was formerly in charge of the police force of Washington, D. C., is the chief of the police depart-

This department handles the guards at all of the plants owned by the company, and in case detectives should be necessary for special work this department hirse them. No matter where the special officers are employed, they are under the direction of Major Sylvester.

No man is taken as a guard unless his reputation is known.

Men who have had experience in the regular army or as police officers are pre-ferred, because it is held they are more used to discipline and understand the necessity for carrying out orders.

If a man applying for a position should give President Wilson as one of his ref-erences the company would probably write to the President. "Pull" counts for nothing. If a big official of the country recommends a man he must go through the same routine of investigation. The local office is in touch with what goes on. The police department is in touch with all events, however small, that may occur in

any of the Du Pont plants.

This private police force is probably the largest one in the country at this time. Contrary to some of the published reports, it is not composed of toughs, but of men who have intelligence and in most cases have had experience. They have cases have had experience. They have nerve, for nerve is one of the require-ments of the position, and a man without

it would be no good.

The first thing which the men are taught is that they are to be no respecters of persons. Should Mr. Carpenter himself go to a plant the guards would hold him up until he showed his pass and, if considered necessary by the guard, identified himself as the man for whom the pass was issued. Pierre S. du Pont, the head of the powder company, would have to have a similar pass. If he desired to get into Carney Point, for instance, his pass would have to be signed by the man in charge of the plant. He is the man who is responsible, and even the president of the company would not far a moment interfere with any of his powers.

"Cop-Slugging Bertie" in Again "Cop-singging Bertle," just out of jail a week, is in the confines of the law again today. Bernard Quinn, 3184 Belgrade street, as he is known on the police records, walked into the dry goods store of Jacob Daccienwicz and demanded money, at the same time helping himself to two bolts of muslin. Jacob yelled for a policeman while "Bertie" bolted with the bolts. Officer Brown came to the rescue and after an all night man hunt finally cornered "Bertie" in a saloon. He was held in \$500 ball for a further hearing.

Today's Marriage Licenses Thomas J. Loftus, 604 Willow st., and Jennie M. Deasey, 004 Willow st., and Jennie M. Deasey, 004 Willow st., and Rae Brownstain, 1613 N. 7ta st.

Vallette Bramell, Camden, N. J., and Eisie Aloova, Hridgeton, N. J., and Eisie Aloova, Hridgeton, N. J.

Louis Fettig, Jr., 518 James st., and Bertha E. Welser, 4734 Melrose st., Losseph V. Flood, 1517 Frankford ave., and Wilhelmina Clement, 2422 N. Oriney St.

Hunter H. Francis, Reading, Pa., and Eisie Rescar, Reading, Pa., and Eisie Russell M. Hoffman, 716 S. 524 st., and Lillian G. Taylor, 3335 Walcut st.

Hugh H. Hickman, 619 Miller st., and Edna M. Shepherd, 8 Willig ave.

Eilaber Abelson, 3027 W. Dauphin st., and Rebecca Silver, 1218 S. 6th st.

Charles A. Mitchell, 1564 Queen lane, and Anna Kleinheins, Ogonitz.

William B. Dalton New York city, and Charles A. Michell, 55th Queen lane, and Anna Kleinhains, Ogontz.

Kleinhains, Ogontz.

Millam B. Delton New York city, and Millam B. Delton New York city, and Jenness J. Crutchfield, New York city.

John F. Lynch, Jr., 2400 E. Sergeant st., and Heles B. Harris, 1200 B. Taney st. and Michell B. Harris, 1200 B. Taney st., and Margaret M. Carsiev, 2214 Mister st., and Margaret Miller, 1200 E. Ashmead st. Alexander Black, 6822 Master st., and Lettita Miller, Grant St., and Mary Barry E. Wilson, 2115 Federal st., and Susan Ksalev, 1112 S. 215 George Knauer, 17, Baltimore, Md., and Mary A. Coath, Baltimore, Md.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 20. For eastern Pennsylvania: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate

femperature; light north winds.

Showers occurred during the last 24 hours over the Atlantic Stales, the middle Gulf coast, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Okiahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. They were generally light to moderate, amounts in execess of one inch being reported only from Washington, Augusta, Ga.; New Orleans and Santa Fe. High barometric pressure is spreading eastward and southward and covers Virtually all of the country except the coast districts this morning. Temperatures are sumswhat below normal in the plains States and the upper Lake region, and are generally reasonable elsewhere. temperature; light north winds. and are generally seasonable elsewhere.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin

Observations taken at S a. m. Eastern time flow limit Rain Veloc. Blatten. S a.m. n't fall. Wind ity Weather 10 Cloudy
10 Cloudy
10 Cloudy
4 Clear
6 Cloudy
6 Cloudy
6 Cloudy
10 Cloudy
1 04 N

BENSON WILL PROBE FIRE ON OKLAHOMA

Secretary Daniels pointed out that there appeared no evidence in this incident of a plot in connection with the recent first on the battleships Alabama, at Philadelphia, and the New Jersey, at Boston. In each of these cases, he said, the blaze had been truced to defective electrical wiring. He suggested that the Oklahoma fire might be the third of a series of ac cidents which the supermittious seriously believe to come three at a time."

Guards about the plant have been re foubled today and admission is denied to every one not connected with the com-pany. A rigid investigation will be start-ed as soon as the great pumps now at work clear the compartment where the fires raged of tons of water.

The most significant fact of the fires was that they occurred in the same place as the blaze on the battleship Alabama and on the battleship New Jersey. Fire was discovered on the Alabama on July II, while the battleship was thronged with visitors at the Philidelphia Navy Yard. The New Jersey was discovered to be on fire at the Charleston Navy Yard. Boston, July 15. In such Instance the fire Boston, July 15. In each instance the fire was beneath No. 1 turret. There also was a fire recently on the warship San Francisco at Mare Island Navy Yard, on the Pacific coast, that the Navy Departnent has been investigating.

Officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company refused to discuss the blase to-day. They say they know nothing, save what they have seen in the newspapers. and will have no statements to make until the water is pumped out of the Ok-lahoma and an investigation can be made

It was pointed out by H. A. Magoun thing that may be said now is pure specu lation. His idea is that the fire was started by crossed wires. The part burned is believed to have been some of the heavy wooden shoring that had not been removed from the dreadnought, also the cork caulking that lines the ship as an insulation.

SPY SCARES REVIVED.

Spy scares came to life with renewed vigor today following the fires. League Island, Cramps, the Frankford Arsenal and all other plants having anything to do with war supplies either for this country or the warring nations of Europe became unusually vigilant. Visitors were subjected to close scrutiny and those who did not seem to have some legitimate errand were kept always in reach of

Camden is stirred by the blaze on the Oklahoma as it has never been before. Thousands of residents of the city across the river followed the clanging fire en-gines to the New York shipbuilding plant late last night and at 2 o'clock this morn-ing there was still a throng outside the big plant, speculating on the cause of the

The first fire was discovered at 6:30 o'clock last night. Firemen had difficulty getting into the compartment owing to the thick black smoke. This smoke is the basis for most of the suspicions as to the origin of the flames. What woodwork there was in the vessel would

not make it. It was not thought the cork caulking would burn so freely. After an hour of pouring water into the compartment firemen thought they had extinguished the flames. Most of the en-gine companies started to return to their quarters, but a short time later they were recalled. Later this happed a third time.

FIREMEN OVERCOME.

John Garrity, a fireman overcome while trying to get into the ship, said that he found the caulking burning to a depth in the vessel equivalent to the height of a five-story building. Garrity was revived at his orgine house. Two other fremen overcome by smoke in fighting the flames ere revived by ambulance physicians or

Hundreds of tons of water were pumped into the big steel ship by the Ashbridge and the King before the smoke ceased pouring from the decks. A double cordon of guards was thrown about the plant immediately after the first alarm had been sounded, and a search of the prem-less was made. It was said today that a stranger might have entered the yards while the night shift was going to work Motorboats, rowboats and sailbeats filled with curious rivermen, denied admittance to the plant this morning, dotted the Delaeverybody seemed to have a camera to take photographs of the big dreadnought.

CLOSE WATCH KEPT.

CLOSE WATCH KEPT.

The would-be invaders of the plant by water became so many after a while that more guards were stationed on the river front. They kept boats well beyond landing distance and watched everything.

The contract for the superdreadnought Oklahoma was received by the New York Ship Building Company in 1912. The keel was laid soon after the contract was signed. The vessel is larger than the superdreadnought Pennsylvania in displacement, but does not possess a battery as strong as the warship which is named after this State. Her specified speed of 21 knots is also one knot less than the Pennsylvania. She is a sister ship of the Nevada. The contract price for each is \$0.000,000 for the hull and machinery. The Oklahoma was launched a year ago. Work is being rushed on the vessel and it was expected to deliver it to the Government about September 30. Her delivery will be delayed by the fire.

The water line length of the Oklahoma is 575 feet. She has a beam of 55 feet 3 inches. Her displacement is 27,500 tons. Her battery consists of 19 14-inch 45 callbre guns, arranged in turrets so all can be fired at once. These 14-inch guns, with American sallors behind it wa, are said to be as effective as the 15-inch guns of the much-praised Queen Elizabeth, of the British navy. As a secondary battery the superdreadnought carries 21 5-inch, 51 callbre guns. She also has four The would-be invaders of the plant by

tery the superdreadnought carries Il 5-inch .51 calibre guns. She also has four torpede tubes, each of Il inches, and 16 searchlights.

UNA GRANDE VITTORIA DELLE FORZE ITALIANE AD EST DELL'ISONZO

Gli Austriaci Hanno Perduto 10,000 Uomini Nella Battaglia di Sagrado. La Ritirata del Nemico e Quistione di Ore.

Le forze austriache sono state acofitie leri con gravi perdite in una battaglia durata per tutta la giornata e avoltasi sulla riva orientale dell'Isonzo, nelle vici-nanze di Sagrado.

Dispacol non ufficiali giunti qui nel pomeriggio di oggi dicono che gli aus-triaci hanno perduto, tra morti, feriti e prigionieri, circa 10,000 uomini. Questa cifra non e' specificata nel comunicato

cifra non e aperica de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania della irata degli austriaci dalla linea dell'Isona non s' che quistione di ora ion e' che quistione di ore. Ecco altri particolari circa la vittoria italiana sul'Isonzo e la battaglia che non

' ancora terminata. L'attacco italiano comincio' all'alba di teri. Dapprima l'avanzata delle forse de generale Cadorna fu difficile a causa delle grandi fortificazioni austriache e de vasti reticolati metallici che ostacolavano la marcia delle truppe italiane. Oltre a cio le trincee austriache erano protette da piastre di accialo che facevano lore

Il terreno era naturalmente rotto e dif-Il terreno era inturalmente rotto e alcielle, tale da rendere faticosissima la nuncia che doveva essere compiuta sotto la grandine di projettili lanciata dalle posizioni austriache. Pure, superando fossati, burroni ed ostacoli di ogni sorta, di cui e' ricco il suolo del Carso, i Bersaglieri avanzarono sildando il fueco micidiale del nemico, e' protetti dapprima dal fueco della articileria italiane, essi sil dal fueco delle artiglierie italiane, essi lanciarono infine ad un violentissimo, ir-resistibile attacco alla balometta verso le trinces nemiche. Gli austriaci, dei quali e' nota la nessuna resistenza agli assalti ndarma bianca, batterono in ritirata non appena i primi Bersaglieri raggiunsero le loro trincec, e' la ritirata si tramuto presto in fuga. Gli italiani hanno fatto 2000 prigionieri

ed hanno preso al nemico 1500 fucili e sel cannoni a tiro rapido. Si sa che anche i Bersaglieri hanno sof-

ferto perdite notevoli. Un dispaccio semi-ufficiale da Minalo dice che gli italiani che operano contro la fortezza di Gorizia hanno conquistato ed occupato con assaiti alla balonette la collina di Podgora, che e' a mezzo miglio da Gorizia e domina quella fortezza.

VERSO TOBLACCO. Un communicato ufficiale isolitamente lungo, pubblicato dal governo austriaco oggi, dice che nella regione di Gorizia e sull'altopiano di Doberdo' e' cominciata una nuova battaglia tra le forze italiane e quelle austriache. L'artiglieria italiana ha violentemente bombardato la tesia di ponte di Gorizia e le posibioni austriache di Doberdo, e subito dopo le forze itali-ane furono lanciate all'attacco generale. Naturalmente il comunicato austriaco dice che gli italiani sono stati respinti nonostante che avessero raggiunto le

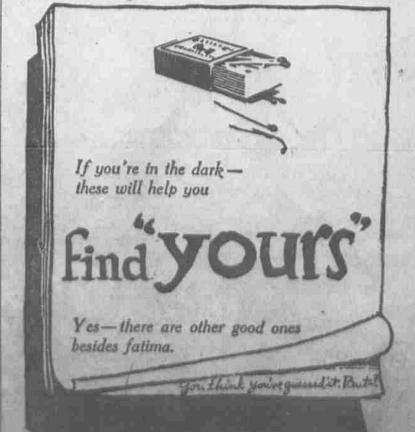
trincee austriache"
I comunicato austriaco dice pure che le forze austriache hanno evacuato posizioni avanzate nella regione di Schluderbach e di Monte Piano. In questa regione gli italiani hanno avanzato in grandi forze. In assenza di notizie ufficiali da Roma Il communicato austriaco rivela che le operazioni contro la fortezza di Gorizia sono giunte alla loro fase decisiva. Percio e da attendersi che da un giorno all'altro giungano buone notizie da quel settore del fronte di battaglia.

Molto importante e' l'avanzata "in grandi forze" degli ialiani nella regione di Schluderbach, poco ad est di Monte Piano. Schluderbach e' un importantis-

German commerce has been driven from the seas. British merchant vessels are being torpedoed daily. The United States has only a coastwise mercantile marine. Read what American shipping stood for in the past in Ernest Poole's timely new

THE HARBOR

\$1.40. THE MACMILLAN CO., Pub., N. Y.





ARNOLD SHANKLIN Consul General in Mexico City, who has been withdrawn to Washington because of friction with the Brazilian Minister.

imo nodo stradale nella regione immedia tamente a sud della valle della Drava. cloe' Val Pusteria. Da Schluderbach, che si puo' considerare come alla testa della alle del Rienz, affluente della Drava, si staccano due strade che portano a nord una, la grande strada carrozzabile di Allemagna, in ottime condizioni ed adatta per una invasione in grande, porta a Landro, che e' difesa da grandi opere di fortificazione, e quindi, seguendo la Rienz, a Toblaszo, she e' l'obiettivo delle forzo italiane operanti in questa regione perche colo esse potranno tagliare la grande linea di comunicazione e di rifornimento austriaca di Val Pusteria; l'altra, assai meno importante, porta per le valli del Secland e del Bach pure alla Val Puste-ria, sulla ferrovia e strada omonima. Evidentemente le forze austriache che hanne evacuato Schluderbach hanno ripiegato battuto dalle artiglierie italiane.

Tato piu importante e' l'occupazione di Schiuderbach da parte degli italiani in quanto questo nodo stradale era di-feso da buone opere, che integfavano le fortificazioni di Landro ed un'opera in fortificazioni di Landro ed un'opera in terra sulla strada del Seeland. Schlu-derbach, insomma, constituiva la testa del sistema di difesa degli approcci di Toblacco. Giacche' grandi forze itali-ane operano in questa regione, e' chiaro che il generale Cadorna si propone di superare gli sbarramenti di Landro e giungere a Toblacco per tagliare le com-putazioni tra il Trantino e la Caringia unicazioni tra il Trentino e la Carinzia ed impedire cosi' agli austriaci di ricor-rere alla manovra per linee interne per ovviare alla loro inferiorita' numerica sul fronte di battaglia (B. di B.).

MORE ARRESTS TO BE MADE IN HAVERFORD **VOTING LIST PROBE**

Small Property Owners Determined to Carry Fight Against "Millionaires" to Finish: Detectives Working on Case.

More arrests are likely to be made in the "padded" voting list probe of Haverford township, following that yesterday afternoon of Registration Assessor J. P. Plankington, of Cakmont

E. H. Bryant, of Brookline, the private detective, who is conducting the investigation of the voting list of Haverford township, this morning obtained the full assessor's list for the township and in going over it carefully, checking up each

'We shall certainly make other arrests if, as we expect, we find false registra-tion in other parts of the township," said Mr. Bryant. "I have instructions to probe this matter to the bottom and to

Registration Assessor Plankington was arrested on complaint of Prof. A. G. Ellis, of Jefferson Medical College, who resides or Jenerson Medical College, who resides in Oakmont. The assessor was ar-raigned at a preliminary hearing last night at the firehouse in Milburne, and he was held in \$1000 ball for a further hearing next Monday night.

With this arrest the long-threatening Haverford township has come to a head.

It was charged that on the assessor's list were 118 names of men who list were IIS names of men who either moved from the township or were un-

Italians and negroes employed on work on the railroad in and about Haverford, Almost without exception these men Almost without exception these men lived in Haverford township and their names were put upon the voting lists Within the last six months the majority of these laborers have moved away from the township, and it is charged that the registration assessors did not take the rouble to remove their names from the

Recently some 600 letters were sent out to voters in Haverford township, and out of that number 118 were returned with the postoffice notification that the addressees had either removed or could not be found. As this list of 118 names does not include all of the Italians and negroes who lived in the township at the time of the railriad construction work, it is charged by the small property owners that there a still greater number of false ames upon the voting lists of the town-

axpayers to allow them to inspect the voting lists were met by refusal on the part of the registration assessors. De-termined to force the inspection of these lists, the arrest of Mr. Plankington was

TWO DEAD, TWO DYING AT EDDYSTONE PLANT

One Seriously Injured in Accidents at Munition Works Op-

Two men are dead, two others are dying and a fifth is seriously injured as the result of a series of accidents which occurred at operations in connection with the erection of a mammoth plant for the Remington Arms Company at the Eddy-stone plant of the Baldwin Lecomotive Works. The dead are:

John Griffiths, of Eddystone. McGurk, of Boston, Mass.

Injured:

Oral Morse, Pawtucket, R. I., compound fracture of the skull.

Frank Burns, Ceatesville, Pa., fracture of the skull, broken ribs and general contusions of the body.

Joseph Dilks, Camden, N. J., mangled hands, general contusions of the

The accidents were scattered over the entire day. Shortly before noon, Morse, foreman of the tile work, was struck on the head by a falling piece of tile. He was rendered unconscious and fell a dis-tance of 20 feet to the ground, striking his head on a concrete foundation.

About 2 o'clock a scaffolding 40 feet bove ground collapsed and three men. who were on it at the time, were thrown to the ground. Griffiths and Burns were hurled with great force against a pile of president of the association.

tual efforts to prevent his fall any lodged a heavy girder which crushs hands so budly that they will have

hands so brilly that they will have in amputated.

The final accident occurred during storm about 4 o'clock. McGurk, a reof apparently missed his footing while waing on the top of one of the structuring and fell to the ground, a distance of about 45 feet, alighting on a pligarders. He was dead when picked by the other workmen.

In Eddystone last night there we runors that other workmen had be injured at the operations. Startly stories of a fall of 15 men and the dead of six of them were circulated. Another sport said II ironworkers had been over

of hix of them were circulated. Another report said il ironworkers had been overcome by heat and had plunged to it ground, causing the death of three me serious injury of the others. Neither these rumors has been substantiated, as

BUSINESS MEN TO PARADE

North Kensington Association Plan to Advertise Excursion,

Association will hold a street parag July 29. More than 50 automobiles w oe in line and delegations have been in vited from other similar organization The committee in charge of the calebra ion includes John Moore, Edwin J. Hor nan, David Hanna and Joseph Irelan

MANN & DILKS 1102 CHESTNUT ST.

Price or Less

Our one sale yearly keeps our stock new

3.50, 4.00, 5.00 Silk, Silk and Cotton and White Jap Silk Shirts, 2.50 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 Madras and Mercerized Shirts, 1.00 (Stiff or Soft Cuffs)

2.00 White Madras and Cheviot Collar-Attached Shirts, 1.00 \$6.50 Golf Jackets.....3.00 \$1.00, \$2.00 Silk Neckwear. 50e 50c, 75c Hosiery..... 25c \$2.00 Bathing Pants......1.00 \$1.50 Silk Hosiery..... 75c \$7.50, \$10 Silk Crepe Shirts..5.00 \$5.00 Bath Gowns.....2.50 \$3, \$3.50 Silk & Cotton Shirts.1.75

Bathing Suits, Underwear, Golf Vests, Office Coats, Palm Beach Saits Knitted Neckwear, Bath Gowns, Raincoats, White Flannel Pants, etc., etc.

> MANN & DILKS 1102 CHESTNUT ST.

Boston Post

Is the First Choice of Local and National Advertisers in Practically All Lines of

SPLAY ADVERTISIN

Below are the totals in agate lines for the five leading Boston papers for the first half year of 1915, Daily and Sunday included, among the principal lines of business. Classified advertising not included. The Boston Post does not specialty of classified or small want advertising, because with its very large circulation it cannot carry such business profitably at prevailing Boston rates. It is proper to state that, including classified advertising, the Globe has the largest volume of total advertising. The Transcript, unlike the four other papers, has no Sunday edition.

> In the Eighteen Groups of DISPLAY ADVERTISING for the First Six Months of 1915

The Boston Post Leads in Fourteen. The Boston Transcript leads in Three. The Boston American leads in One. The Boston Globe does not lead in any.

The Boston Herald does not lead in any. Here is the Evidence-Stars (*) Show the Leaders at a Glance

DISPLAY ADVERTISING		BOSTON GLOBE	BOSTON AMERICAN	BOSTON HERALD	BOSTON TRANSCRIPT	
Amusements Automobiles Boots and Shoes Books, Magazines, etc. Department Stores Drug Stores, Proprietary Articles. Financial Florists Furniture and Household Articles. Grocers and Food Products. Jewelry Men's Apparel Miscellaneous Musical Instruments Sunday Magazine Sections. Tobacco Transportation Women's Specialties	* 177,026 * 228,479 * 61,101 25,469 * 1,248,861 * 232,154 69,054 * 18,824 * 164,826 * 205,054 * 28,352 * 284,468 * 200,856 43,679 * 68,545 62,458 * 32,002 * 188,724	148,377 213,174 34,285 15,532 1,030,053 223,014 55,597 9,132 154,439 134,935 5,081 116,763 171,549 45,931 48,115 39,713 28,681 124,335	142,446 131,867 27,522 661 897,688 225,110 20,039 4,049 79,340 90,158 17,094 178,024 122,768 43,665 39,399	144,059 92,128 28,363 33,510 529,662 80,209 76,215 5,494 93,824 60,328 12,142 150,003 128,799 39,606 53,545 42,971 27,732 130,823	74,792 114,419 19,757 * 44,983 385,664 24,328 * 119,309 5,987 85,791 59,351 7,970 23,172 100,047 * 51,361 6,680 31,719	
TOTAL Jan. 1 to June 30, 1915 Local Display Advertising Foreign Display Advertising	* 3,339,932 * 2,245,496 * 1,094,436	2,598,706 1,641,565 957,141	2,194,347 1,522,526 671,821	1,729,413 1,129,305 600,108	82,600 1,237,930 734,383 503,547	

The Post Is Going Up-Look at The Others-A Three-Year Comparison of Display Advertising Totals

Descript	AT ALL ST	the state of the s				
POST 19125,894,529 19136,127,076 19146,619,380	1918	1918 4.585,016	HERALD 19123,406,513 19133,538,098 19143,555,417	TRANSCRIPT 19122,829,054 19132,656,180 1914 2452,457		

Remarkable Circulation Explains This Remarkable Advertising

The Boston Post, according to the sworn statements of Net Paid Circulation, made to the Postoffice Department and to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and other records, possesses—

1-Largest Daily Morning Circulation in the United States

2-Largest Circulation in Boston and Vicinity of any Boston Daily Newspaper 3-Largest Total Circulation of any Boston Daily Newspaper, Muening or Evening Combined

The average Net Paid Circulation of the Boston Post for the six months ending April 1st, 1915, as stated under oath,

Boston Daily Post 425,943 Boston Sunday Post 301,593

For the Month of June, 1915, the average Net Paid Circulation of the Boston Daily Post was over 450.000 Environ Advertising Representative, Helly-Smith Co., 520 Fifth Ave., New York - Western Advertising Representative, C. Gen. Recognitio, Marquette Bidg., Chicago