#### LEADEN SKIES DEFIED BY SHORE'S THRONGS; MANY IN ANGRY SURF

Boardwalk Promenaders, Dressed for Wet Weather, Continue Daily March and Smile in Spite of Rain.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4. - Leaden skies, frequent drizzles and a rough surf put a damper on outdoor pleasures yesterday and the majority of visitors spent the time in botels and cottages, where impromptu musicales, bridge and pinocle contests and dances were held. The dyed-in-the-wool bathers did not let a gray day keep them out of the water, but took keen pleasure in buffeting the waves, which were lashed into fury by Sigh winds. Numerous promenaders with wet-weather clothing enjoyed the walk as much as if the sun had been shining.

The postcard habit is still strong with the majority of the visitors here. Although the price of the cards is small and the rents of Boardwalk stores are equal to those of Chentout street and Erradway shore. All thrive. The sale of Broadway shops, all thrive. The sale of cards runs into the millions every season

GIRLS WEAR RIBBON BANDS. Young girls are now using bands of ribbon on their foreheads, both as a protection for their tresses from the winds and for adornment. The ribbons used vary from the "baby-ribbon" size to broad bands one inch in width. All colors are used, but this new method of head dressing is only worn when hats are discarded.

The feminine visitors' fad of carrying men's canes has entirely disappeared. The passing of this style is due to the disappearance of the "mannish" attired woman from the Boardwalk. Articles of attire are now distinctive, as regards the sexes. Few women wear hats or aboes that are patterned after those worn by men; tallor-made costumes are things of

men; tallor-made costumes are things of the past and the summer girl goes in for the light fluffy costume.

Jitney ridding through the cottage dis-trict is a night diversion that is becom-ing very popular in the early evening

PHILADELPHIA VISITORS. Louis J. M. Daiy and Thaddeus M. Daiy, of South Broad street, are at their cottage in Ventner for the balance of

Miss Ethel Stewart and Miss Anna Mc Clure, of West Philadelphia, are at an uptown hotel for the balance of this

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Hagerman, Miss Alice Hagerman and Miss June Hager-man, of Philadelphia, are in a cottage in

man, of Philadelphia, are in a cottage in the uptown section.

Mrs. C. K. Willard, Miss Mildred Wil-lard and Mrs. Joseph Menagh, of Phila-delphia, are guests of Mrs. Charles Pryor at her Venthor cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heavey, of West Philadelphia, are at an uptown hotel to

star until September. The Misses Katherine and Mary E. Con-nolly, of North Philadelphia, are at a ho-tel on St. Charles Place for three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sili and daughter, of Philadelphia, are late arrivals at a beach front hotel, who expect to remain until the middle of September.

Among the visitors here who will remain until the end of this month are Mrs. Joseph Duffy and Mrs. Charles Duffy, of North 4th street; Miss Lillian McNulty and Miss Ngille McNulty, of South Broad street; Mrs. William C. Crist and Miss Edna May Crist, of Kensington, and Mr. Frank Sheeran, of North

Sith street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Gransback, of Brideshurz, are at a hotel in Che'sea for the rest of the season.

Elwood Buzby, of Ciney, is enjoying the vacation period at a beachfront hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bersch, of Chestnut street, are among the Chelsea cottagers who have arranged to continue their stay here until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Coltenhouse, of Philadelphia, are here for two weeks,

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Krans, of Philadelphia, will prolong their stay until Septia.

phia, will prolong their stay until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Mulhorin, of Philadelphia, are cottagers, and will remain until Labor Day.

J. J. McManus, of Philadelphia, expects to remain until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher, of West

Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher, of West Philadelphia, are guests for August. Mr. and Mrs. Philipus W. Miller and family, of St. Davids, are at a Chelsen hotel for August and September. Germantown visitors are many. Among the late strivals are Mrs. Chara Voght, of Luray street; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wilson, of Queen Lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Milne, Jr., of Penn street.

Mrs. John Renear is entertaining at her cottage here, her sister Miss Elia Gardnar, of Weatminster avenue, West Philadelphia.

E. S. Murray and family, of Philadelphia, will remain until the season is over.

Geiphia.

E. S. Murray and family, of Philadelphia, will remain until the season is over. Late arrivals here for stays of some length include Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wolf, of North Front street, Mrs. J. J. Atlen, of Shunk street, Mrs. Catherine Cassidy and family, of Tioga: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNichols, of South 15th street, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yewell, of Roxborough; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yewell, of Roxborough; Mr. and Mrs. John Hward, of South 19th street; Harold B. Burt and family, of Lansdowne, and Mr. and Mrs. James Randolph Griev, of South Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Duncan, of Philadelphia, are here for a visit which will last until the end of this month. Mrs. C. T. Whitman and daughters, of Geimaniown, are at a beach-front hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Harrison, of Rosemont, will continue their visit here until the end of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Radfield, of Morth Park avenue, will be in Chelsea until the season is over.

At a hotel in the central section are Mrs. Thomas F. Folsy and Miss Mildred Bidgood, of Bryn Mawr.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stulb and family, of Weedbire avenue, are Chelsea visitors who will remain until the middle of September.

SUBMARINES' TOLL

## OF MERCHANT SHIPS

Gremany's war some decree went late

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#### CONTENTIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JUSTIFICATION OF BLOCKADE

Great Britain insists upon the right to seize shipping bound for neutral ports if it is convinced that the ultimate destination is enemy

ports.

Sir Edward Grey, in justification, cites the course pursued by the United States in the Civil War in seizing vessels bound for Bermuda on the ground that their cargoes were intended for the Confederacy.

The United States has insisted that there are two tests of the validity of a blockade—it must be effective and it must be impartial. The American contention is that the British blockade is not effective because it does not shut off certain Baltic ports and that it is not impartial because the Scandannian nations are not intervileted.

because the Scandanavian nations are not interdicted.

Great Britain urges that if a blockade can be made effective only by extending it to a neutral coast, such extension is in harmony with the principle of a blockade.

If there is no precedent in international law for the method of Great Britain's blockade, it is because similar circumstances have never

before arisen.

The only immutable principle applying to the right of blockade is that a belligerent "is entitled to cut off by effective means the seaborne commerce of his enemy."

Great Britain has abided by international law in subjecting vessels to visit and search, and in taking them into ports when it was lawful to detain them, submitting the question of condemnation of cargoss

ships to the prize courts. In view of violations of law committed by Germany, "it seems In view of violations of law committed by Germany, "it seems to neither reasonable nor just that Great Britain should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed" by her, and to allow goods from Germany to pass through waters patrolled by British warships.

The British Orders in Council are not at variance with accepted

After exhausting the legal remedies offered in the British courts, the United States is free to take the decisions before an international

#### TEUTON RUSH ON WARSAW SLACKENS; RUSSIANS MAY HOLD POLE CAPITAL

Continued from Page One

Continued from Page One
wicz is an important railway centre and
lines from Shavil, Vilna, Dwinsk and
Kovno pass through there. The fighting
in that vicinity is part of the general
campaign of the Germans in the Baltic
provinces to cut the Warraw-Petrograd
communications.

To the minds of many military men the
operations in Courland are the most menacing of all to the Russians, as a big
victory for von Bueicow in that region
would enable the German cavatry to
sween across the railway lines that feed
the Russian armies in Poland.
There are indications that the Germans

There are indications that the Germans that the Teutonic forces are becoming exhausted from the long offensive oper-

ations. an official report While the War Office admits gains for War Office today.

the Austro-German forces in Courland and Southern Poland, the situation in the sector of Warsaw is unchanged.

The sledge-hammer blows which Field Marshal von Mackensen and General von Beulow have been making have cost the Austro-German forces enormously, losses being estimated at 10,000 men a day during the recent bloody fighting.

OSTROLENKA THREATENED. OSTROLENKA THREATENED.

The Austro-German forces on the Narew front, northeast of Warsaw, are now concentrating their efforts to push behind Ostrolenka for the double purpose of investing the fortress and cutting off the railway which runs from Ostrolenka, south to Warsaw and Siedles, says an official report issued by the Russian War Office today.

#### NAREW AND WARSAW COMBATS NOW MINOR, BERLIN REPORTS

statement:

'In the battles around Mitau we took 500 prisoners.

"East of Poniewesch (35 miles southeast of Shavil) the enemy, who had been partly ejected from several of his positions, discontinued his resistance and retreated in an easterly direction.

"Our troops forced the road between Websinini and Subocz (15 miles east of Poniewesch), taking 1250 prisoners and Cheim on August 1 and August 2 we captured 1200 prisoners. Between the Bug and Cheim on August 1 and August 2 we captured 1200 prisoners and took several machine guns.

"In the direction of Lomes we mained ground and captured some 200 Russians, "Otherwise, along the Narew front, and before Warsaw, there have been only minor combats, all of which have been faverable for us.

"You'd Marshal, you Mackensen's army to be a still offering some resistance.

"East of Leulin) and north of Clem, whereupon during the night he began to evenuate his positions on the greater part of this front. Only at some points is he still offering some resistance.

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"East of Leulin) and north of Clem, whereupon during the night he began to evenuate his positions on the greater part of this front. Only at some points is he still offering some resistance.

"East of Leulin has my vestered a position on August 1 and August 2 we captured 2000 prisoners and took several machine guns.

"German troops under General von Woyrach expanded their bridge-head position on the east bank of the Vistula, taking thereby 750 prisoners.

"August Policy In the Clem, where he was the part of the greater part of this front. Only at some points is he still offering some resistance.

"East of Leulin has days and a great part

BERLIN. Aug. 4.

The War Office has issued the following statement:

'In the battles around Mitau we took in the battles around Mitau we took in the cast of Leczna (16 miles broken to the cast of Leczna (18 miles broken to the cast of the c

reverable for us.

"Pield Marshal von Mackensen's army turing 2300 prisoners and 22 cannon, among them 21 heavy pieces and two mortars.

#### RUSSIAN WAR OFFICE STATEMENT CALLED "UNUSUAL" BY LONDON TIMES

LONDON. Aug. 4.

The Russian Government's declaration that the reported withdrawal of German forces from the western front for the campaign in the east "creates favorable conditions for active operations by our Allies there" is characterized by the Times as "a somewhat unusual official statement." The Times declares this indicates "that there must be nome lack of co-ordination between the responsible military authorities in the East and West if the publication of such official statements really is necessary."

The newspaper makes this the text for

PORT OF PHILDELPHIA

Vessels Arriving Today Str. Chlawick (Hr.), Barthales, logwood, Gafley, Davie & Co. Str. Delaware, New York, merchandles, Clyde Steamship Company, Schr. Antoinett, Georgetown, Ms., docked at Wilmington.

at Wilmington.
Schr. Ann J. Trainer, Newcastle, N. B.,
Callis, A. D. Cummins & Co.

Steamships to Arrive

PORT OF NEW YORK

Vessels Arriving Today

Steamships to Leave

Movements of Vessels

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Jacksphyllle for Philadelphia solithwest of Prying Pan light-August 1.

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statements really is necessary."

The newspaper makes this the text for dertaken in large part by Austrian armies.

#### DIFFERENCES RECONCILABLE, LONDON PRESS DECLARES

Cite Civil War Precedents to Justify Britain's Position.

LONDON, Aug. 4. That there is nothing in the negotiations between this country and the United States relative to American shipping

rights to prejudice the friendship now existing between the two nations was the pinion expressed today by the Evening Standard.

The Standard admits that a serious situation has arisen through the rejection by England of President Wilson's protest against the detention of American ships Standard.

against the detention of American ships and the science of American cargoes. At the same time it believes that the text of the Angle-American notes shows that the text of the Angle-American notes shows that the differences are not irreconcilable. The British press has adopted a cautious tone in discussing the present relations between England and the United States and the refusal of the British Governmen to modify its Order in Council.

Most of the papers refer to the blockade established by the United States Government during the Civil War.

The Globe declares that the demands of President Wilson are inconsistent with the American practice during the War of the Rebellion.

"We are certain, on reflection, American

"We are certain, on reflection, Ameri-

can statesmen will recognize our position as fair in contrast with the Germans' brasen violation of international law," says the Globe. "They cortainly will not push to an extremity a position they know to be untenable." The Pail Mall Gazette declares that the

The Pail Mail Gazette declares that the correspondence between the American and British Governments will illustrate to the American public the difference between British and German methods.

"We accepted interference with our trade during the Civil War as a legal expansion of the true position of the blockade," says the Pail Mail Gazette. "We can fairly claim that our present policy shull be Judged by Americans with the same broadmindedness." the same broadmindedness.

Carranzistas Repair Railroads MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6—The Constitu-tionalist commander announced today that rail communication would soon be estab-lished with the United States by way of Laredo. Reconstruction of the railway line north of San Luis Potosi is being pushed rapidly by General Jose Trevino.



#### ITALIANS FORCE FOES BACK ON SECOND LINE OF ISONZO DEFENSES

Austrians Evacuating Positions From Travignolo to Avisia - King Victor Emmanuel's Troops Continue Advance in Tyrol.

ROME, Aug. 4. The Austrians are evacuating their first nes of defense in the Isonzo region, from Cravignolo to Avisia.

In the Tyrol the Italians are forcing In the Tyrol the Italian are the enemy across the railway. In a strong Italian advance in the Gall River Valley the best Tyrolese troops were over-come and several points on the Gall were ecupled.

In the Fella River region, in Carinthia. he Italians took possession of several niles of the railway.

miles of the railway.

The following official statement was made public ionight by the Way Office:

There was an effective bombardment against the fortifications on the Carmic from in the Cadere valleys on August 1. The enemy attacked the crest of Medatta, which we occupied on July 31, but they were repuised with losses.

On the night of August 2 the enemy reattacked our right wing, near Monte Sei Busi, but were repuised.

The advanced operations in the centre

The advanced operations in the centre and on the right wing continue bitter and stubborn. We have made 145 prisoners. Although the weather still is unsettled, the advance of Italian forces against Rothe advance of Italian forces against Rovereto, an Austrian town II miles southwest of Trent, is progressing along the Arsa Vailey. The forts surrounding the town are said to be suffering under the fire of Italian slege guns, which were transported to platforms prepared on the mountains south of Rovereto.

Italian officers arriving from the front say that the Austrian attempts to retake the positions occupied by the Italians on Carso plateau reached their climax when the Austro-Hungarian commander supposed against Mount Seibusi one of

launched against Mount Seibusi one of four kalserjaeger regiments which had just arrived from Vienna.

The kalserjaegers met a regiment of bersaglieri and shouted to them to surrender. The next moment, the officers

bersagileri and shouled to them to sur-render. The next moment, the officers say, 4800 fixed bayonets flashed in a des-perate hand-to-hand struggie, and when finally the bersagileri occupied the Aus-trian positions, the field where the kaiser-jaegers had stood was a scene of im-mense carnage. Few of the Austrians had escaped. and escaped. That Austria will begin a determined

attempt to invade Italy through the Adige Valley when the Warsaw cam-paign is ended is the information brought to Rome from several Swiss frontier

towns today.

From these sources it is reported that the massing of the Austrian troops and guns between Trent and Roversto already has begun. The report is partially corroborated in the last official dispatches from General Cadorna, who said observers have reported the arrival of troop trains at the Roversto station.

At several points along the Tyrolean frontier, particularly in Ledro Valley. frontier, particularly in Ledre Valley, small Austrian forces have attempted to take the offensive, but have been re-

take the offensive, but have been repulsed in every attack.

The War Office today gave out a report from General Dall'Ollo, Minister of Munitions, who has just returned from a visit of inspection to Italian ammunition factories. He reported that the daily output of shells is more than sufficient for the Italian armies and that the reserve supplies already on hand are large enough for a campaign of a year.

#### ENGLAND PLANS TO CONTINUE BLOCKADE

Continued from Page One

inally, he was conducting the correspond-ence, that the blockade methods concerning which the United States complained "are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted

The crux of the American complaint, as Sir Edward said he understood it-cor-rectly, according to international authori-ties here-was that the British were not ties here—was that the British were not only interfering with American shipments to German ports, but also to the ports of neutral countries adjoining Germany.

Answering this complaint, Sir Edward refuses "to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports."

neutral ports."

The note sustained this view with numerous Civil War procedents, which Mr Edward maintained were in point. The note's supplement was an extended defense of British prize courts and their methods.

From a prize court, however, a litigant has the right of appeal to the British Privy Council, Sir Edward pointed out, and in the event of an unastisfactory finding by this bedy, too, it is open to him "to claim" that his contentions "should be subjected to review by an interna-tional tribunal."

be subjected to review by an interna-tional tribunal.

The communication concerning the steamship Necbes was in the nature of an appeal to American good feeling.

The vessel, bound from Rotterdam to the United States, was held up on the ground that part of its cargo was of German orisin.

Germany, complained Sir Edward, sinks neutrals as well as British merchant casels \* \* \* without proper regard or vessels " "Without proper regate or provision for the safety of passengers or crews," whereas the British "have adhered to the rules of visit and search" and to prize-court methods. "While these acts of the German Gov-

ernment continue," said Sir Edward, "it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's Government should be pressed to \* \* allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters offectively patrolled by British ships of war."

Nevertheless, said the Foreign Minister, the British are ready to "examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals."

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## GERMANY'S SWEDISH SUPPLIES MENACED GERMANS START NEW



According to dispatches. British submarines of a new and powerful type are operating in the Baltic Sea and are reported to have sunk a German transport and a destroyer. A flotilla of enemy submarines in the Baltic would have a serious meaning for Germany. In the first place, they would cut in two the trade route to Malmo, Sweden, through which Germany has been obtaining steady supplies of raw material, munitions, foodstuffs, etc. Secondly, submarines would make it dangerous traveling for German warships and transports, which have been landing troops at Memel and Russian ports in the which have been landing troops at Memel and Russian ports in the present German endeavor to overrun Courland.

THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO Great Britain declares war on Ger-many. Hing George proclaims the mobi-lization of the army and Parliament votes \$325,000,000 for emergency pur-

Germany declared war on Great German Ambassador to France saks for his passports and leaves Paris. Ger-man army of invasion, operating from Metz, crosses French frontier at Mars le Britain,

German artillery begins shelling of Liege and Namur, Belgium. Serbs defeat Austrian invaders at Se-mendrin.

#### COTTON SOARS DESPITE BRITISH REPLY TO U.S.

Market Figures Go Up 10 Points-Merchants Optimistic on General Situation.

Cotton sold today at the different exchanges 10 points higher than yesterday, despite the apparent unsatisfactory character of Great Britain's reply to the blockade protest of the United States. Liverpool was a heavy buyer on this advance. Cotton merchants of this city said today that they were not slarmed over Great Britain's refusal to modify her order, which forbids American vessels and cargoes to travel unmolested to

neutral ports of Europe. Philadelphia cotton merchants who read Philadeiphia cotton merchants who read the note said that there was no need of becoming alarmed. Prominent exporters said they felt confident that President Wilson would be successful in bringing about a modification of Great Britain's blockade on American ships.

The cotton market closed yesterday at 8.65 for January deliveries. When the contents of the note became public today it was freely gossiped in the cotton markets that there would be a decline in yesters that there would be a decline in yes

kets that there would be a decline in yes-terday's prices. The price, however, went up to 9.75. At this price Liverpool was a

heavy buyer.
Cotton brokers said today that should England refuse to modify her blockade order, there would be a great financial oss to American exporters. The enforcement of Great Britain's order, cotton men said, would result in preventing exportations being made to Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. These countries, for years, have been liberal purchasers

of American cotton.

Edward J. Du Mee, of the firm of Du Mee, Son & Company, of 105 South 3d Company, of 105 South 3d street, said today:

"There is no reason for any particular alarm because Great Britain refused to modify her blockade order.

modify her blockade order.

"There is a chance that a modification will come about later. The refusal to modify the order will, of course, result in exportations to Germany, Denmark and other countries coming to an end. The cotton which could have been sold had England agreed to modify her order will not go awaste. We have now a large supply of cotton in this country and it is certain that when the war is over many of the countries now engaged in the European conflict will be eager to purchase it. They will need all the cotton they can get hold of."

ton they can get hold of."

Other cotton men who are familiar with the cotton industry said that America will now have a grand commercial opportunity in South America. China and also to get the cotton trade in the East Indies. The trade in these countries has been enjoyed for years by Germany. Since Germany went to war her exports to these countries have been practically at a standstill.

Wildwood Escapes Serious Damage WILDWOOD, N. J., Aug. 4.—Outside of flooding the streets, blowing down a 40-foot sign from the Hotel Wirth at Holly Beach and Schellenger avenues and the sinking of a small boat at Beach Creek, the resorts of Five Mile Beach escaped damage by the storm.

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### **BRITISH DETERMINED** TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE ON WAR'S ANNIVERSARY

Throughout the Empire Resolutions Are Adopted to Carry Conflict on Until Victory Is Won-Admits Past Weaknesses.

LONDON, Aug. 4.-Humility and recogition of her weaknesses replaced the blind confidence and cocksureness of a year ago, when Great Britain today, in thousands of patriotic meetings throughout the Empire, observed the first anniversary of declaration of war with Ger-

Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra accompanied the King to St. Paul's. All business on the London Stock Ex-

change was suspended at noon while members sang the national anthem. The Empire, without reservation, reaf-firmed its determination to carry the war to the botter end. Prepared resolutions

adopted at gatherings in British possessions throughout the world pronounced that policy. But everywhere there was a that policy. But everywhere there was a striking contrast between the spirit of the people of today and of one year ago. Throughout today's meetings ran the feeling that Britain has made serious errors in the past, but with it a buildog determination to profit by these mistakes and to see to it that they are not recommended. to see to it that they are not repeated in the future. The London newspapers sounded this keynote today in their anniversary comments. With virtual unanimity they frankly discussed the Empire's grave

danger and declared that only a supreme, unified, sacrificial effort could save the nation from disaster. But the tone of their editorials on the whole was strongly topeful for the future. A universal anniversary program was carried out at meetings held in England, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India, Ireland, Scotland-wherever subjects of Great Britain were assembled. The program was arranged by the central committee for national patriotic organiza-tions, of which Premier Asquith is pres-

ident. At each meeting the following resolution was presented for adoption: That on the anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war this meeting of citizens records its inflexible determi nation to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the

## ARGONNE OFFENSIVE: ATTACKS REPULSED

French Report Assaults on Positions at Marie The. rese and Fontaine Aux Charmes Checked and Foe Hurled Back.

PARIS, Aug. 4.-The Germans have once again assumed the offensive in the Argonne with a view to cutting the lines of communication leading into Verdua The French War Office announces that the Germane in the Argonne have attacked the French positions between Hm No. 213 and Fontaine Aux Charmes and also in the region of Marie Therese. These attacks were repulsed.

Violent fights have taken place in the Vosges. Two German counter-attacks were delivered against the French position at Barrenkopf, but they were repulsed. Fighting with grenades on takingekopf-Schratzmannele line has a sulted in a success for the French. The text of the official communique is

"Nothing of importance was reported from Artols except a combat with grades north of Chategu de Calleaut on the Argonne). The Germans made the attacks, one between Hill No. 212 as Fontaine aux Charmes and the other is the region of Marie Therese. Everywhere the attack were repulsed and our tropped threw the enemy back into his trenches "At Four de Paris and also in the neighborhood of Haute Chevauchec an ncessant fusillade has taken place by ncessant fusillade has taken the liver ours and the enemy's trenches.
"In the Vosges hand grenade and has continued to our atpetard fighting has continued to our acnele during the night.
"We repulsed German counter-attacks at Barrenkopf."

DU PONT MEN GET 8-HOUR DAY

Machine Shop Workers Get Same Pay for Two Hours Less Labor.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4.—The du Pont Powder Company has posted notics in its machine shops in this city, an-nouncing that hereafter the men will is put on an eight-hour day at the rame pay as they are receiving now. The men have been working ten hours. About 1100 men are employed in the ma-chine shops. It is not yet known whether the rule will be applied to men at the

Marriage Licenses Today

Marriage Licenses Today

Craven J. Runner. 2547 Palethorp st. and
Irabella M. Murtha. 2547 Palethorp st.
Andrew W. Wiegand. 1438 Park ave. and
Elizabeth Frankenfield. 2612 W. Gordon st.
John A. Anh. 3220 Sansom st. and Lorette E.
McCann. 2502 Lancaster ave.
Max Lezack. Camden. N. J., and Sadis
Rebalsky. 1237 N. Marshall st.
John F. Adnms. 1758 N. Beechwood st., and
Frances Williams. 1758 N. Beechwood st., and
Frances Williams. 1758 N. Beechwood st.
James R. McKeever. 153 Arnold st., and
Annetta C. Noll. 110 Stanton st.
Chauncey M. Fowell. 812 N. Hancock st., and
Margaret Reese, 813 N. Hancock st.
Louis Greenhalt. 2116 E. Dauphin st., aed
Katle Whiteman, 132 N. 0th st.
Louis H. Frigoll. 2022 E. Comberland st., and
Grace E. Benner. 420 N. 6th st.
Settzer. 116 Savder ave.
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