BROOK NO DELAY ON TRANSIT JOB, MAYOR ASSERTS

Smith Says He'll See That Contracts Are Awarded Soon

NO MORE CASH NEEDED

Mayor Outlines Program for Rushing Transit Work

CONFERENCES on all problems beween the Mayor and two other city representatives on Transit Board to begin within week.

Bids for some of the work will be advertised within a few days.

Work will be pushed forward with all possible rapidity despite the fact that the Transit Department is undermanned.

No difficulty anticipated in getting an operating agreement with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Agreement will be for leasing all lines in high-speed system as a unit.

Refusal of the P. R. T. to work out a co-operative agreement would mean immediate construction of Chestnut street subway.

Loan money available sufficient to complete entire Taylor plan in Mayor's opinion.

Mayor Smith proposes to see that Director Twining opens bids within a few days for some of the work on the Broad street subway. That will mean that the work outside of the City Hall station will at last be started.

In a confident, optimistic interview, the Mayor said the work would start shortly even though the Department of City Transit was undermanned. He went on to say that the whole Taylor plan would be completed within the estimated cost.

Quite as confidently, the Mayor expects the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to be ready to operate the entire system when it is done, and if the transit company balks on any part of it he expects to begin immediately the building of the Chestnut street subway and to seek an independent lessee.

Within a few days the Mayor said he will take up all the problems with the other city representatives on the Board of City Transit—William Hancock, president of the United Business Men's Association, and Colonel Sheldon Potter.

"They are big matters," the Mayor said, "and we must give them much thought and careful attention. My colleagues on the Transit Board and myself have been giving the subject much consideration, for we want to secure to the people of Philadelphia the best returns possible for their money.

WILL GET BIDS.

"We propose to build those sections first that are the most tedious and difficult. Within a few days I expect that contracts for some of the work will be open for bids. Director Twining has told me that he has only 60 draftsmen at work on the plans—all that he can obtain at present—but with all that we hope to put out some of the work within a short time.

"There has been no unnecessary delay about the project," the Mayor continued. "Everything has been going along nicely and to our satisfaction. There is nothing for the people to get excited about. What we want to start on first are those sections that will require the longest time to complete. I cannot say just now whether the plans for the work under the City Hall from Spring Garden street to Spruce street will be ready as soon as we would like to have them, but the work will be started just as soon as the plans can be gotten ready.

"Will you start work on North Broad street first, or the Parkway; or will you start both at the same time?" he was asked.

"That's something I cannot speak definitely about," he replied. "Mr. Taylor has said that the work under the City Hall, because of the stubborn character, ought to be started early, and both myself and Director Twining agree with him on this. We are not going to build sections that can be completed quickly and have them lie idle while waiting for connecting sections to be completed. That would not be businesslike.

FOR QUICK START.

"What I want to do is to get the transit problems as well as other large matters of civic improvement that the city is interested in begun speedily. That's one of the reasons why I am not taking an extended vacation. I want to see things begin to move. And they are moving, too."

"Do you think there will be any difficulty in the obtaining of an agreement with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to operate the lines that you are going to build?"

"None whatever," the Mayor answered. "After we have gone over the proposition in regard to the leases and know what we have to offer to the company we shall submit the same to them. Under the 1907 agreement they have 90 days in which to take up the matter with us or reject it. What will be done is a matter the company can best decide for itself, but I have been assured that they are willing and ready to treat with the city."

"It has been rumored, Mr. Mayor, that after the Frankford elevated is completed the Transit Company may refuse to entertain a proposition to operate this line. What would happen then?"

"We have no intention of parceling out the different sections that we are going to build. We shall offer the transit company a lease covering all the improvements. To do otherwise would be foolish. If they enter into negotiations with the city it will be for the whole plan of improvements in connection with their present system.

"If they should refuse to accept the proposition then we would go ahead with the Chestnut street section. I think that is answer enough to the question. You can rest assured there would be no waste. I am trying to do everything in my power to improve the transit facilities for the people of this city and their interests will be safeguarded in every particular.

"As I said before, there is no doubt in my mind that everything will work out satisfactorily. We must go slowly in some things, considering the present abnormal market conditions and labor situation, but I feel that we can reach a solution of all of these things."

Refused Rum, Stone Barroom

Five men, who became enraged because a bartender refused to sell them liquor on the ground that they were already intoxicated, vented their anger by throwing stones through the windows of Hotel Abbey, Wissahickon and Hunting Park avenues. The bartender chased them with a revolver, and two men, said to have been in the group, were arrested by Policeman Mahoney. They were Joseph Toner, 20 years old, 2625 Mifflin street, and James White, 21 years old, 1139 Cottman street. They were held in $600 bail by Magistrate Price, in the Ridge and Midvale avenues station, for a further hearing next Thursday.

Striking Insurance Men Accused

Attorney Frederick J. Shoyer, representing the Prudential Insurance Company of America, stated that every striking agent who retains his collection book will be arrested. One ex-agent has been arrested for refusing to turn in his collection book. Mr. Shoyer further stated that 8?s of the agents returned for duty yesterday.

ROGUES GALLERY PHOTO MAN SNAPS PICTURES OF SIGNERS

Liknesses of Patriots Who Indorsed Declaration Preserved by City

The city of Philadelphia in the future will keep on file at City Hall photographic copies of the portraits of every one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The making of these photographs has been ordered by Mayor Smith, who feared that a fire or some other catastrophe might befall Independence Hall and destroy these cherished works.

The portraits, 56 in number, are being removed from their places on the walls and taken to the official photographer's office on the seventh floor of City Hall. Harry Bodkin, the official photographer, has taken personal charge of reproducing the portraits, which are being taken to City Hall three or four at a time.

Because of this work, the custom of removing from its place the portrait of any signer whose birthday is to be observed and placing it on an easel just inside the main entrance to the building has been temporarily abandoned. The work of reproducing the portraits will be finished within a short time.

TEUTONS PUSH BACK RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS

Heavy Counter-Attacks by the Austrians Reported From Petrograd

FIGHTING ON PASSES

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.

The Austrians took the initiative both in Galicia and on the Bukowina fronts yesterday and launched heavy counter-attacks against the Russians, it was officially announced today.

In Bukowina an Austrian force estimated at nearly a division attacked small Russian detachments occupying the mountain passes southwest of Kuty, in the region of the River Tcheromoch. The Russians were compelled to withdraw a little to the northeast before superior enemy forces.

South of Brody obstinate fighting has developed along the river Sereth. Austrian forces attacked Russian detachments which had crossed the river in the region of Peniaki and Tchistopady, but were repulsed.

The text of the official report follows:

Obstinate fighting is taking place on the Sereth. The enemy counter-attacked our troops that crossed the Sereth in the sector of Peniaki-Tchistopady, but the attacks were repulsed. We consolidated our new positions.

An enemy division in the region of the River Bialy Czeremosz, in southern Galicia, southwest of Kuty, succeeded in forcing back a small Russian force toward the northeast.

VIENNA REPORTS WEAKENING OF GEN. BRUSSILOFF'S PRESSURE ON VOLHYNIA-GALICIA FRONT

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The pressure of General Brussiloff's drive into Galicia is weakening, The Austro-Hungarian War Office, in an official statement received here today from Vienna, attributes the quietness of the Russians to the losses they have suffered.

The following is the official report:

Hostile detachments entered, near Velesnivo, a small section of our trenches, but were completely ejected. The armies of General von Bothmer and General von Boehm-Ermolli repulsed Russian attacks southwest of Brody. Russian advances along the Kovel-Sarny railroad and on the lower Stokhod were checked. Otherwise, the enemy is considerably more quiet, which can be ascribed to his losses, which have been surprisingly large in every enterprise he has undertaken.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The War Office issued today the following statement on the situation at the eastern front:

Attempts by the Russians to cross the Dvina River near Sventen were frustrated by the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The number of prisoners captured near Rudkamiryinskaia has been increased to 561.

On the Sereth northwest of Zalosze enemy attacks were repulsed. Russian detachments which penetrated across the Sereth near Ratyszce were forced to retreat. Near Miedzygory-Czystopady the enemy is still making a stand on the southern bank.

Archduke Karl's army during successful operations in the Carpathians captured 325 Russians and two machine guns.

BARONESS VON HUTTON FINED

Novelist of American Birth Punished for Violating Regulation for Aliens in London

Baroness Bettina von Hutten, European novelist who as the daughter of John Riddle, of Erie, Pa., married the chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, was fined 10 pounds ($50) and costs in London yesterday because she traveled more than five miles from her home, Holbein House, Chelsea, of the village of Herts.

The Baroness had gone to pay a visit to her children. In London, despite her American birth, she is listed as an alien enemy because she married a German. She was divorced in 1909.

The Baroness is widely known as the author of Pam, Pam Decides and other novels. She has been a frequent visitor in Philadelphia, but since her divorce from her husband—it was by mutual consent—she has made her home in England.

Workman Falls Dead on Street

Frank Quigley, 38 years old, of 154 South Fourth street, Camden, fell dead on the sidewalk in front of a house at 2128 Arch street. Quigley was employed as an ironworker on a building in course of construction on the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets. He was pronounced dead at the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Death was due to heart disease.

ALLIES' DRIVE ON SOMME DOOMED TO FAILURE, SAYS SWISS EXPERT

BERNE, Aug. 5.

COLONEL MUELLER, one of the foremost military experts of Switzerland, predicts that the great offensive of the Allies will end in failure. The colonel has been at the German fronts in the east and west since the beginning of the war as a correspondent of the Bund and knows actual conditions perhaps better than any other neutral. In a long review of the battles in the Picardy and on the western front, he says:

"The next two or three months will be the most bloody period of the war, because the Allies now believe themselves strong enough to crush Germany and are willing to make enormous sacrifices to gain their end. Their offensive on all fronts is the greatest effort they have yet made, but the results so far do not justify their optimistic claims and hopes.

"I have witnessed the beginning of the 'big push' on both sides of the Somme, and, as the battle at this writing is a month old, I am able to draw certain conclusions. My personal observation has convinced me that the British and French do not possess the strength to break the German line, although they may badly dent it and have already done so. The Allies will not be able to compel a general retreat of the German forces, unless they break through completely on a front at least 25 miles. To accomplish this they would have to sacrifice at least five times the number of men they are willing to lose. To drive the Germans back to their next prepared line of defense would cost the Allies at least 750,000 men and then the battle would only start anew. From what I have seen, I venture to predict that the 'great offensive' will gradually collapse, because it is too costly to be kept up indefinitely.

"In the east the situation is more serious for the Germans. The powerful Russian offensive has taken them unawares and their losses in men and material are greater than they ever expected. It cannot be denied the Russians have won successes of which even the best imformed military observers did not believe them capable after their disastrous defeats during the first 18 months of the war. But in spite of their tremendous efforts the Russian generals have nowhere been able to gain a decisive victory. The Teutonic armies are hard pressed along the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to the border of Rumania, but their positions would only become serious if the Russians should succeed in driving back the forces of Hindenburg and Prince Leopold. As long as the northern German lines hold there is no serious danger.

"The Allies evidently base their hope of success on their defective calculations of the strength of the German reserves. They have claimed time and again that all German troops are in the field and do not believe that Germany still has several millions of soldiers in the interior of the empire. As the battle progresses they will learn that they have overestimated their own strength and underestimated that of their enemies."

DEADLOCK IN SENATE ON IMPORTANT BILLS; WILSON PERSISTENT

President Will Have Army, Navy and Child Labor Measures Pushed Through Despite Opposition

CONFEREES GAIN NOTHING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Congress closed another week today with virtually nothing gained in the efforts to break the deadlock between the Senate and House over the biggest measures on the session's legislative program. Senators began to fret at the prospect of being kept in Washington during the campaign.

After a week's mediation the naval bill conferees had succeeded in agreeing only on minor points of the measure. The sharp differences over the building program and personnel were unchanged. With the President insisting on the Senate provisions and the House seemingly determined not to recede, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, admitted another week might elapse before the conferees could report.

Prospects of adjustment of the disagreement over the army appropriation bill, containing the appropriations for the big army increases, were slightly more promising. The conferees went into session today, however, with both sides refusing to yield in connection with the proposal to exempt retired army officers from the provisions of the articles of war.

Further fighting continued on the Senate floor over the child labor bill, southern Senators contending the measure is unconstitutional. Indications were that at least another week would be required to exhaust the debate on this measure.

The shipping bill and the emergency revenue bill, with the proposed Senate amendments, also threatens to cause a serious split between the two houses.

Differences over conservation and the Philippines bill are apparently irreconcilable.

CLARK GOES TO SON'S BEDSIDE

U. G. I. Official Hurries to Appendicitis Sufferer on Border

Walton Clark, second vice president of the United Gas Improvement Company, with his daughter, left last night for El Paso where one of his sons, Theobald, of Company L, Second Regiment, was operated on Thursday for appendicitis. Mr. Clark said last night before leaving the city that he had received word earlier in the day that his son was convalescent.

Inasmuch as Mr. Clark has three sons with the Guard on the border, his arrival promises something in the nature of a family reunion. One of his sons, Captain Walton Clark, Jr., is commander of Company L, of the Second, and a third, Beauvais, is a corporal in the same regiment.

Sergeant Clark was stricken with appendicitis Thursday. Surgeon Major Allen performed the operation.

REPORTERS NOT PERMITTED TO SEE ACCUSED GUARDSMAN

Massachusetts Soldier Said to Have Maligned His Superiors

COLUMBUS, N. M., Aug. 5.—The full charges have not yet been drafted in the case of Hugh Clarke, of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, accused of maligning his superior officers, according to Captain I. J. Van Schaick, chief of the army intelligence bureau, today.

Clarke is held for having sent an article to a Holyoke, Mass., newspaper in which he accused his company officers of neglecting the men. The military authorities have refused permission to correspondents to visit Clarke in the stockade to get his version of the affair.

U. S. WILL TAKE HAND IN RAILROAD TROUBLE; WILSON GRANTS POWER

Mediation Committee Given Full Jurisdiction in Efforts to Avert Strike—Will Intervene Soon

SEE DELAY; MAYBE PEACE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson has given the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation full power in the handling of the railroad strike situation, according to information received today from an authoritative source.

Judge W. L. Chambers, head of the board, is committed to a program which will bring the board into the controversy at the last moment if the representatives of the railroads and of the men are unable to agree.

Consequently, officials here feel assured today that an actual suspension of work by the men will be postponed for weeks, if it comes at all. Judge Chambers is confident that he can engineer a program which will prevent the men impulsively from quitting work.

The board has received reliable information that the older heads in the railroad men's organizations have counseled moderation. The young men have voted for a strike almost to a man, according to this information, and they are understood to be considerably in the majority.

The board has been told the young men desire to show the railroad officials their strength. Judge Chambers and some of the older leaders among the men are of the opinion that many of the young men will be satisfied with a compromise after once showing their power.

FRENCH CRUSH FOE'S ATTACKS AT VERDUN

Continued from Page One

works of the Teutons over a front 2000 yards wide.

Several hundred prisoners were captured.

The victorious blow north of Pozieres gives the British further control of the Albert-Bapaume highway and tightens their hold on the high ridge across which the highway passes, and also enables them to straighten out their line at the northern end of the salient driven into the German front by the big push of the Allies.

Pozieres lies about six and three-quarter miles from Bapaume, the immediate objective of the British drive on the Somme front, and by pushing forward north of the village and down the second-line defensive system of the Germans over a wide front they have pressed considerably nearer to their objective.

ALLIED ATTACKS REPULSED ON SOMME FRONT, BERLIN WAR OFFICE REPORT SAYS

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

Both the British and French renewed their drive on the Somme front last night.

The British attacked at Ovillers, south of Thiepval, and the French assaulted the German positions in front of Maurepas, but all were repulsed, it was announced in the official report of the German War Office today.

PENSION FOR MRS. BUTLER

Senate Makes Promotion of Slain Officer Effective July 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Senate today by special act gave the rank of lieutenant colonel to Matthew C. Butler, killed at Alpine, Texas, by Henry J. Spannell in the double tragedy that also took Mrs. Spannell's life. The promotion from major was declared effective as of July 1. This means Butler's widow will get the larger pension that accompanies the higher rank.

Butler's nomination had been confirmed by the Senate before his death, but was to have been effective at a later date.

BLACKLIST WILL NOT BE LIFTED, CAPITAL HEARS

British Reply Will Be in the Negative, U. S. Informed

TRADE WAR UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Great Britain will decline to abandon her boycott of American business firms and individuals in her reply to this country's request. Unofficial information reaching here from London today made that plain.

In her reply, which now is being drafted, Great Britain will defend her actions and will insist that the blacklist is made up only of firms that actually are controlled by Germans and are operated for the benefit of the German Government.

All of the information reaching the State Department and the Department of Commerce indicates that the big trade war between Great Britain and the United States is well under way. England is straining every nerve to prevent American trade supremacy.

The American Government, co-operating with American merchants, is losing no time in pushing this nation's trade channels to the uttermost ends of the earth. The fingers of American export trade are scraping at the crevasses and loopholes in the boasted foreign trade monopoly of Great Britain and, Secretary of Commerce Redfield declares, have found a hold. Steadily this hold is tightening. American merchants driving British merchants out of the very markets which the Britons first opened up, especially in South America.

More than ever before the Government is co-operating with big business for the general welfare of the nation. There is to be little trust-busting in the next decade; in fact, the Government is fostering deliberately export combination to help carry on the trade war. The Administration now is preparing legislation which will prevent foreign countries from imitating American goods and declaring them to be genuine. A Congressional Conference Committee is at work on amendments to the federal reserve act, which will permit American banks to establish branches in foreign lands and have agencies abroad in furtherance of the American cause in the trade struggle. Certain banks already have obtained permission from the Federal Reserve Board to establish foreign branches, one New York bank, notably, having established branches in South America, and, only this week, one in Petrograd.

Officials in charge of the industrial preparedness campaign in this country have been informed that the big corporations of the country will pay no big dividends this year, and possibly not for several years to come, because they are hoarding their surplus earnings to build up a commercial war chest to carry on the trade struggle.

UN ALTRO PIROSCAFO ITALIANO AFFONDATO NEL MEDITERRANEO

Il Governo Americano Domanda i Particolari della Tragedia del Letimbro—Possibilita' di Nuove Proteste

LA RUMANIA NEUTRALE?

ROMA, 5 Agosto.

Oggi il governo italiano ha annunciato ufficialmente che le relazioni commerciali dell'Italia con la Germania sono troncate e che il governo italiano assume la gestione di tutte le imprese tedesche in Italia. Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale:

Il trattato di Commercio tra l'Italia e la Germania e' stato denunciato. Le relazioni commerciali con la Germania sono percio' proibite. Il governo e' stato autorizzato ad assumere il controllo di tutte le imprese commerciali ed industriali aventi capitale tedesco.

Il decreto pribisce a tutti i cittadini italiani, anche a quelli residenti all'estero, di mantenere relazioni di affari col nemico od i suoi alleati (leggi Germania). Il decreto e' infatti diretto specialmente a colpire il commercio italo-tedesco e dichiara nulli i contratti fatti in violazione del decreto e commina pene ai contraenti.

Mentre aumenta l'indignazione contro gli austro-tedeschi per l'affondamento di un altro piroscafo italiano nel Mediterraneo, il Citta' di Messina, ha prodotto buona impressione il fatto che il governo americano ha dato istruzioni all'ambasciatore Page di ottenere dal governo italiano i particolari dell'affondamento del piroscafo Letimbro, mandato a picco da un sottomarino tedesco od austriaco, sul quale una cinquantina di persone, in gran parte donne e bambini, trovarono la morte. Si sa che uguali istruzioni sono state mandate dal governo americano ai consoli di diverse citta' del Mediterraneo, anche perche' il disastro del Letimbro non e' ancora stato comunicato ufficialmente al Dipartimento di Stato se non in un dispaccio del console generale a Londra.

(Un telegramma da Washington conferma la notizia che viene da Roma e dice che il governo americano non agira', cioe' non protestera presso le potenze centrali, prima di aver ricevuto informazioni dettagliate. Se a bordo del Letimbro non si trovavano cittadini americani e se il comandante del sottomarino ha dato il preavviso al comandante del piroscafo, non se ne fara' nulla, altrimenti un nuovo incidente sorgera' tra gli Stati Uniti e le potenze centrali.)

Il Citta' di Messina spostava 2450 tonnellate ed era stato costruito in Inghilterra nel 1894. Non si sa se a bordo vi erano passeggeri. Nello stesso tempo un piroscafo giapponese, il Kohina Maru, fu affondato da un sottomarino teutonico.

Notizie da Constantinopoli dicono che un sottomarino nemico provenien te dal Mar di Marmara ha bombardato nei giorni scorsi la capitale della Turchia ed i suoi sobborghi.

TWO MORE BABES DIE; QUARANTINE ORDERED

Continued from Page One

the disease were taken by the Board of Health in Camden today. Orders were issued to the Atlantic City Railroad, the West Jersey Seashore Railroad and the Public Service Corporation that all cars and trains coming into Camden must be fumigated at least once daily.

A strict quarantine, inforced by 1000 Philadelphia health officers and inspectors, will be established by Tuesday morning against children under 16 years old coming from New Jersey and New York.

Dr. A. A. Cairns, chief medical inspector of the Department of Health, has recalled 25 inspectors, away on vacations, to report for work Monday. They will be given their instructions on the quarantine to be established Tuesday. There will be a total of 51 inspectors under Doctor Cairns sent out on the quarantine work.

More than 1000 inspectors and guards will be mobilized by Tuesday morning when the enforcement of the quarantine will become rigid. This corps will include 700 health officers, 50 water inspectors, 64 dispensary workers and a number from the County Medical Society and State Health Department.

Certificates of health will be necessary for those who want to go back and forth from Pennsylvania. The quarantine, according to State Health Commissioner Dixon, will be "as flexible as possible with safety." Special health certificates will be required of those who have been exposed to the malady or who have suffered and been cured.

Ada Sadett, three and a half years old, 5632 Kingsessing avenue, was taken to the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, suffering from the disease, today.

A quarantine has been established at 2041 Newcomb street, Nicetown, where 15 persons live in four rooms. Blanche Branich, 2 years old, has been stricken with the disease there. She is believed to have been infected in Hunting Park, to which several other cases have been traced.

Recommendations that candy made in New York and brought into Pennsylvania be investigated to determine whether or not it carries germs of infantile paralysis are to be made to the Bureau of Health by Dr. Ellwood Kirby, 1202 Spruce street, medical director of St. Mary's Hospital and physician in chief of the Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, Pa.

Doctor Kirby believes that the investigation should be made immediately. He believes that the spread of the infant plague may result from the wide sale of cheap New York-made candy, and that tests of it should be made soon and often to determine the presence of poliomyelitis germs. At any rate, he believes children should be warned against eating such candy, 60 per cent of which is manufactured in the metropolis, where the epidemic is widely spread.

Doctor Kirby thinks the germs may also be carried in ice cream, especially ice cream dispensed at the cheap street stands. In fact, every edible thing sold at a street stand where it may gather small particles of dust, Doctor Kirby believes, is dangerous to children and even to adults.

KRUSEN GIVES WARNING.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of the Department of Health and Charities, issued a bulletin today in which he described the disease, its symptoms and the carriers of its germs. The bulletin calls special attention to the danger of street dust in food and the danger of flies.

The disease is caused by a poisonous substance called a virus, the bulletin states, which is capable of passing through the finest filter and when inoculated into a monkey causes symptoms similar to those of infantile paralysis in children.

This virus, it is explained, has been detected in the secretions of the nose, throat and intestines of persons affected. Coughing, sneezing, kissing and spitting may distribute the germs to others, as may also the ingestion of foods contaminated by infected persons. A most important disseminator of the disease is the "carrier," who harbors the infectious agent in his secretions but is not himself affected or made sick by its presence.

SYMPTOMS GIVEN.

"The average case," says the bulletin, "begins with fever, pain in the head, back and limbs, stiffness of the extremities and in infants symptoms resembling summer complaint may be evident. Within 24 or 72 hours signs of paralysis begin to appear, usually in the lower but often in the upper extremities. Pain and tenderness exist along the nerves and in the muscles on pressure. After the acute symptoms subside the stiffness of the limbs gives way to weakness and flaccidity which are soon followed by wasting of the muscles. The resulting paralysis, however, may be much improved by constant and proper medical treatment and in some instances cured."

Director Krusen still says there is no epidemic of the disease in Philadelphia. In his bulletin he points out that in 1907, when there was a similar epidemic in New York, this city escaped, and "it is hoped that this city may be spared again."

Guards and inspectors were placed on trains and in passenger stations today to keep out of Pennsylvania all children under 16 years old coming from New York or New Jersey. Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, has ordered this rigid quarantine to prevent an infantile paralysis epidemic in the State. He decided to establish the quarantine after reports of 13 new cases and two deaths from the disease were received Thursday, and six new cases and one death were reported yesterday.

INCIPIENT RIOTING IN N. Y. CAR STRIKE

Continued from Page One

and even little girls poured out of close-built, many-toried tenements and swarmed to the streets and tracks.

CROWDS BLOCK CAR TRACKS.

These crowds carried chairs, stools, buckets and all kinds of portable furniture. At times it was necessary for cars to stop 30 minutes before police reserves could push and shove a passageway through the crowd, which remained orderly and quiet in most instances.

Occasionally, however, a car loaded with passengers would slow down literally against the crowds and suddenly a bucket of slops or over-ripe fruit would hurtle from a window into the car. It was impossible to distinguish bona fide passengers from strike sympathizers, and often, in clearing the cars, strikebreaking motormen and conductors were shoved to the street and temporarily swallowed up in the jam.

As far as police could determine no strikers were present. To all appearances the crowds are composed wholly of "sympathy folk."

Somewhat similar scenes were enacted at Fifty-third street and Broadway, in the heart of the automobile and theatrical districts. Big crowds gathered there on foot, impeding many a well-known stage star hurrying to rehearsal. At one time several hundred trucks and teams were blocked in an inextricable conglomeration, which stopped service for long periods.

At Broadway and 53d street spikes were driven into the tracks to derail cars. They were discovered before any disaster occurred. Workmen sent to remove the spikes were booted by the strike sympathizers.

STRIKE RAPIDLY GROWING.

The strike spread to the Second avenue line, the employes of which had been expected by the management to remain loyal. With their walk-out the total of men on strike was increased to 5576, distributed as follows:

New York Railways Company, 3200.
Yonkers Railway Company, 240.
Westchester Electric Company, 200.
Union Railways (Bronx), 600.
Third Avenue, 1210.
Second Avenue, 300.

The subways and elevated railroads, the only ones continuing regular schedules in New York, were jammed and packed almost beyond human belief during the morning rush hour. Usually crammed nearly to suffocation between 7:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning, subway stations as well as the long 10-car trains were soon packed to overflowing.

HUGHES, NATION'S HOPE FOR FUTURE, SAYS MOOSE CHIEF

Raymond Robins Urges All Progressives to Support G. O. P. Nominee

PRAISES PARTY TENETS

Third Party, Hopelessly Dead, Abandoned by Mass of Voters

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Declaring that the primary and regular vote in 1914 and 1916 showed that the Progressive voters had deliberately and in overwhelming numbers abandoned their party, Raymond Robins, one-time Progressive-Democrat and chairman of the 1916 Progressive convention, in a statement issued today urges all Progressives to support Charles Evans Hughes for the presidency.

The statement is addressed "To my fellow Progressive," and says the fact that nearly three-fourths of the Progressives of 1912 refused to support the Progressive candidates in 1914 proves that they regard the Progressive candidates "as the representatives of a protest, and not of a party."

Mr. Robins assails the Democratic Administration in Illinois and declares that the Progressive Democrats of Illinois are "a heartsick minority."

PARTY'S RISE AND FALL.

Mr. Robins reviews the rise and fall of the Progressive party briefly, saying:

In our first campaign, while the actual vote was an extraordinary testimony to Colonel Roosevelt's personal popularity, we elected no single Progressive Governor, or Legislature, or sufficient members to be even a balance of power in Congress. This, however, was no discouragement to those Progressives who did not seek office and were ready to fight on through any number of defeats to gain a genuine victory. In 1914 we had a real test of the Progressive voters of 1912 and the willingness of the American people to use a new party in the practical solution of the problems of our political life. Generally throughout the nation the Progressive candidates—embracing its most gifted leaders and all generously supported by Colonel Roosevelt and, as a rule, fairly treated by the daily press—ran a bad third. Nearly three-fourths of the Progressive voters of 1912 refused to support the Progressive candidates in 1914.

PARTY ABANDONED.

Under our system of government the voters are at last supreme. No gift of leadership nor merit of program can finally drive the American people into a party against their will. In the 1914 and 1916 primaries the Progressive voters of 1912 deliberately and in overwhelming numbers abandoned the Progressive party.

While I had hoped against hope that the extraordinary events in this epochal hour might over-rule the verdict of the voters, it was manifest that the end which the voters had decreed had come—that the Progressive party was dead.

TWO BIG PARTIES.

Taking up next the duty of Progressives in the crisis in which they find themselves he points out the merits of the two great political parties, as he views them, saying in part:

The primary voter mass control of the Democratic party is in 15 Southern and Southwestern States and in the industrial cities of the nation. The fixed Southern control of the Democratic party is individualistic in its thinking, sectional in its sympathies and inherits a tradition against common labor as servile. The Democratic primary voter mass control in the industrial cities is the most heterogeneous of our national groups and the excessive pressure of living and industrial conditions renders it the most fertile field for boss control in the service of selfish personal and corporate interests.

The primary voter mass control of the Republican party is in the rural communities of the central, western and New England States. This group represents the highest literacy in America, is freest from severe social and economic pressure, is in the zone of the greatest natural tendency to industrial standardization and equality of opportunity, and inherits the tradition of Lincoln and the men who saved the Union.

REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLD.

The Republican party—though often dominated by the masters of special privilege and made by them the instrument of vast exploitation—has a rank and file of men and women who have proved their capacity to reject false or dishonest leadership. Conceived in moral revolt against human slavery, it was born, baptized and nurtured in the supreme national struggle to maintain the national heritage and fulfil the promise of equal opportunity to every citizen. Is not its rank and file best calculated to support a leadership that will create a national mind and conscience, and having preserved the integrity of the nation against the heresy of secession, will it not develop and maintain a progressive national program of social and economic organization?

COMMENDS HUGHES.

Mr. Robins then points out that woman suffrage, industrial and military preparedness and a consistent patriotic foreign policy are the great vital issues in the campaign and concludes that on its record of past performance and present tendencies the Republican party, under the leadership of Hughes, is best qualified to achieve these national needs. He says in conclusion:

Comprehending our national necessities, how can a Progressive hesitate long to choose between the party of nationalism and the party of sectionalism? Should not wise and sincere Progressives go en masse into the Republican primaries and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with progressive Republicans, help and be helped in our common struggle for social and industrial justice in city, State and nation? If this is generally done the common bonds of our fellowship for the last four years will not be broken, but rather augmented, and we can continue to work together and bring back a chastened Republican party to its ancient faith in human rights and national integrity, which made its triumph under Lincoln's leadership the supreme achievement of the democratic spirit in the history of mankind.

Mr. Robins stresses the point that in this critical day and the period to follow the European war the country's interests will be best guarded under a Republican administration.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINE shop sup't or gen'l foreman, 15 yrs' exper., desires pos'n in city. G 454, Ledger Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SMOCKING, cross-stitching and all kinds of fine handwork done at home by a reliable woman; best reference. H 721, Ledger Office.

U. S. SEEKS DEFINITE REPLY FROM MEXICO

Unwilling That Joint Board Be Limited in Discussion of Issues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Request that the Mexico defacto government reply directly to the suggestions in the last American note will be sent to Mexico City at once.

Officials here regard the note received yesterday as little more than an announcement of the selection of the Mexican Commission.

Although the communication received yesterday stated that the three Mexican commissioners had been instructed to discuss "preferably" the issues outlined in the former Mexican communication—the withdrawal of American troops and fixing responsibility for past border raids—officials here regard that as inconclusive.

Flagman Killed by P. R. R. Train

Alexander Muth, 42 years old, of Thirty-second street and Atlantic avenue Camden, a flagman, was struck and instantly killed last night by a Pennsylvania Railroad express train at the Jefferson street crossing, Camden.

SALE OF DANISH INDIES BITTERLY DENOUNCED

Copenhagen Paper Assails Deal With U. S.—Another Declares It Wise

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—The sale of the three islands in the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000,000 is bitterly denounced by the National Tidende, a leading Danish paper, which says:

"The Government acted in a manner that even its worst antagonists did not believe it capable of. Nobody but the Danish Government would have risked taking such a course."

The Politiken says:

"Denmark several times tried to utilize the islands, but in vain. Now, during the war, it may be difficult for Denmark to defend her far-off islands from encroachment. The islands may become a danger to Danish neutrality."

Gets City Appointment

Director Twining, of the Department of Transit, has appointed David A. Woelpper, 1315 South Fifty-second street, as a draftsman at $1400 a year.

AGRICULTURE EXPERT DIES OF APOPLEXY

Clinton Dewitt Smith, of Cornell University, Stricken While Walking

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Stricken with apoplexy while walking in the street, Clinton Dewitt Smith, 62, Cornell University expert in agriculture, died here today.

Professor Smith was one of the leading authorities on agricultural subjects in the United States. He originated the special courses and designed the model dairy buildings of the universities of Michigan and Minnesota.

Promotion Indicated for Vare Man

It was reported today that the Vare-Martin combination would score another patronage gain in the promotion of William J. Roney from the chief deputyship of the State Insurance Department to the managership of the State Insurance Fund, one of the branches of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The new office, created by the last Legislature, will pay $7500 annually.

DIES IN COURTHOUSE; FACED MURDER CHARGE

Dr. W. A. Parker, in Sussex County Jail, Succumbs After Operation

GEORGETOWN, Del., Aug. 5.—Following an operation for appendicitis, Dr. W. A. Parker, who was confined in the Sussex County jail awaiting trial for the murder of Ebe T. Lynch, Postmaster at Lewes, died at midnight in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, where he had been taken under guard for the operation. His wife was present. The Coroner's jury today brought in a verdict that death came from peritonitis, caused by appendicitis.

The body was taken to Philadelphia this afternoon, where it will be buried.

Steps in Front of Trolley Car

Henry Lewis, 40 years old, 5544 Upland street, after alighting from a trolley car at Fifty-fifth street and Elmwood avenue last night, walked around the car and stepped directly in front of another trolley car. He was knocked down and sustained cuts and bruises. He was treated at the University Hospital.