

GERMANY ADOPTS ENFORCED LABOR

Youths Between 16 and 17 and Men Between 55 and 60 Affected

WOMEN WILL BE SPARED

By ERNEST KAHN

Special Cable to the Evening Ledger BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The principal recent event in Germany is the announcement of civil dienstpflicht, meaning compulsion for any male person between sixteen and seventeen, or between fifty-five and sixty years of age to work for the military supply. The bill has yet to pass the Reichetag. That body will doubtless accept it without much difficulty or debate, as the Socialists especially favor the idea. cially favor the idea.

The government hopes that the mere en-actment of the law will bring forward with-out direct compulsion all the men now un-simployed and those working in unnecessary trades. No pressure upon wages is intend-ed. The decision to adopt this plan was strongly influenced by the English law of July, 1915, relating to munitions workers. The law will be administered very syste-matically.

The competency of the War Office is, in-sed, remarkable. Its work now includes trisdiction over all war orders, the super-sion of all war industry, centrol of labor questions, authority to give and receive technical ideas and responsibility for feed-ing the army and the munitions workers. Chief of the War Office (Kriegsamt) is Gen-eral Groener, late chief of the military rail-road system. He is a young man and ex-ceedingly popular. His technical experience was gained as one of the Krupp managers.

men is immediately contemplated. Moral pressure will be exercised, however, to bring them into the service of the country. The press publishes a letter written two months ago by General Hindenburg to the Chancellor, which meets with very general approval. General Hindenburg finds the farmers withhold their produce, and this diminishes the power of the munitions workers. He proposes that more power and insependence shall be conferred upon the lower officials of the Government.

No extension of civil compulsion to wo

Mine owners intend to raise coal prices two or three marks. German output of coal in 1916 has been only one-quarter to one-

DUAL MONARCH'S DEATH

Photographs of Francis Joseph Displayed in Windows of Homes and Shops Closed

News of the death of Emperor Francis Joseph has caused general mourning among the subjects of the Dual Monarchy residing in this city.

Especially is this true in the Austrian, Hungarian and Lithuanian colonies, where a majority of the 40,000 subjects and former subjects make their homes. These are in the neighborhoods bounded by Front, Fifth. South and Pine streets, and in the section north of Market street bounded by Front, Sixth, Poplar and Vine streets.

It is in these sections that

It is in these sections that genuine signs of mourning are being displayed. The dead Empuror's photograph, draped with black erspe, has been placed in front windows of shops and homes.

Groups of Austro-Hungarians gathered in stores and on street corners this morning when the news was first heraided about the city. Many of the women who were lamenting their Emperor's loss gave way to their sorrow and cried.

Many of the storekeepers have closed their places of business out of respect to the dead monarch's memory, while others still refuse to believe the report of his death until official word comes from the local

However, the greater majority have accepted the naws as true because it is reported as coming directly from Vienna. One aged Austrian declared that the people of Austrian-Hungary had come to love Francis Joseph as no other Emperor has been loved before. This, he said, was due to the treatment always accorded his subjects by the deceased ruler. He always had the welfare of his subjects uppermost in his mind, according to this former subject, and for this reason his loss will be keenly fait, he said. However, the greater majority have ac-

While no official word of Emperor Francis Joseph's death has been received by Hermann Haun von Hannenheim, the local Coresil, whose office is at \$07 figruce street, the report of his death is given credence there. Official confirmation is expected any time from Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Charge d'Affaires, in Washington.

There is every probability that special services will be held in the two churches at which the local subjects of the dual sommands are communicants. One is the cathedral of former Biahop Orthady, at Liveh and Green afreets, while the other is it. Peter's Church, Fifth street and Dirard avenue.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES sets, 400T N. 10th at., and Heriruda 5221 Lateraccio Hiller st., and Ma-terior 2017 Adams are common 2017 Adams at., and Oiga W. Somerast st., and W. Somerast at. Gerritt at., and Ethel ps st., and Blanchs L. grid at., and Bean R. Cartists at , and Fan-ty Posts at , and Edma hin et., and knee Paul, Dronaling, N. Y., and t. Pa. and Marymorto 2 Pain of 2 Majoridae at., and

TWO RUMANIAN ARMY CORPS ARE TRAPPED BY FALKENHAYN

Cantinued from Page Goe

Danube from Craiova.

Heavy fighting is again in progress along the Transpivanian front, where the Rusians and Rumanians are attacking in a vain effort to lighten the pressure of von Falkeniayn's men in the western sector.

The official silence on Dobrudja is taken here to indicate that important movements are under way there by von Mackensen's army. It is believed here that von Mackensen's is on the point of striking another powerful blow in co-operation with the Austro-German drive from the north.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT official War Office statement issued

ransyivania front—Near Kronstadt (Brasso) there has been no important fighting. North of Campolung the Rumanians repeated their attacks against the Germans and Austro-Hungarian lines, but without success. On the Rothenthurm Pass road and on both sides of the Alt Valley we have gained ground in fighting. Quickly breaking the resistance of the enemy with a bayonet attack, our troops thrust forward in the sector of Cralova. Before noon (Tuesday) West Prussian and East Prussian infantry entered Cralova from the north and squadroms of her Majesty's regiment entered from

Cralova from the north and squadrons of her Majesty's regiment entered from the west. These were the first troops to enter the captured city.

Dobrudja front—Near the coast and in front of our positions there have been engagements. On the Danube there has been local artillery firing.

Macsdonian front—Hetween Ochrida.

Macedonian front—Hetween Ochrida, Lake Presba and the Monastir plain vanguards of the Entente troops came in contact with German and Bulgarian positions. East of Paralove our rifles of the Guard recaptured a mountain height and held it against strong at-tacks.

Eastern front-Southwest of Riga advanced detachments of German teradvanced detachments of German ter-ritorials raided a Russian position, capturing thirty-three prisoners and three machine guns without sustaining any losses. Otherwise from the Baltic to the bend of the Carpathian moun-tains there is nothing to report.

NEW PHASE OF CAMPAIGN

The Austro-German offensive against Rumania has entered a brand new phase, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency in an analytical article to-

day.

The cutting of the Bucharest-Cralova.

The cutting of the Teuton invaders in Orsova Railroad by the Teuton invaders in Rumania is called a more important achievement than von Mackensen's drive

through Dobrudja.

"After the Rumanians were defeated in battle at Targujiul, German and Austro-Hungarian troops on November 18 broke through and reached the Orsova-Craiova Railway," the statement says. "With these developments the fighting in Rumania entered a new phase. This advance, which was executed with quickness and energy, was even more important than the breaking of the Rumanian lines in Dobrudja. The advance to the railroad flung open the door to the Wallachian plain. through Dobrudja. the Wallachian plain.
"During October there was a violent

struggle in northern Rumania for positions n the Transylvanian Alps. After the moun-tain passes were forced the pressure of the Central Powers, corresponding to their gains of ground, increased from day to day. In the same proportion the Austro-German pressure near Predeal and north of Cam-polung increased correspondingly.

"In the sector of Predeal Pass a battle for possession of heights west of Bustedi raged for six days before they were finally carried by storm by Austro-German sol-

The writer then describes the fighting north of Campolung, describing the advance step by step. Extraordinary efforts were made by the Rumanians to check this advance, but all falled. Powerful counter-attacks were delivered against the Austro-Germans around Fredeal Pass north of Campolung, south of Rothenthurm Pass and in the Jiul Valley.

The victory of the Austro-Germans at Targujiul is called one of the turning points AUSTRIANS HERE MOURN

AUSTRIANS HERE MOURN

Austro-Germans captured 189 officers, 19.388 men, 26 cannons and 72 machine guns.

Rumanian losses have been enormous. At some points the civilian population joined the soldiers. High tribute is paid to the good comradeship of the Austro-Hungarians and Germans and also the high standard of strategy executed by the lead-

SERBS ADVANCE ON PRILEP; BULGARS OFFER STUBBORN RESISTANCE, PARIS SAYS

PARIS, Nov. 22.

Hot pursuit of the retreating BulgarianGerman army forced out of Monastir is still
being made by the Allied forces.

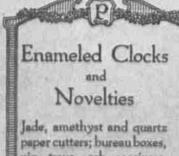
The Serbians in particular, heartened by occupation of their ancient city of Mon-astir, are pressing on irresistibly to the north, forcing back the Teutonic line toward Prilep. An enormous store of suptoward Prilep. An enormous store of sup-piles and military impediments, abandoned by the Teutons in their flight, has been cap-tured. No estimate of its value is yet ob-tainable, but fragmentary advices say in-cluded is a big store of food, railway roll-ing stock and engineering materials. All will be of inestimable value to General Sar-rail's forces.

The French War Office statement today The French War Office statement today said the German-Bulgarian army was resisting energetically on a line from Snegovo, about three miles north of Monastir, to Hill 1950, southwest of Makavo. The allied forces took 500 more prisoners.

Dispatches today indicated great activity by the Italian forces engaged along the Macedonian front. Occupying the front to the west of Monastir, they are pushing on in the Muan region.

LOSS OF CRAIOVA GRAVE BLOW TO ENTIRE DEFENSE SYSTEM OF RUMANIA, LONDON'S VIEW

guise its feeling of the gravity of the Ger-man whirlwind advance into western Ru-mania, indicated in the fall of Craiova. Military experts and economists were greatly concerned to know whether the Ru-



pin trays, ash receivers, toilet bottles.

Z. J. Péquignot Jewels 1331 Walnut Street

is just south of the city of Statins and of the speed of the German enveloping about ninety-five miles from Bucharest.

Another column is striking toward, the Danubs from Cralova.

Many Column Cralova. manians had sufficient advance information

movement, engineered by General von Falkenbayn, to remove from Cralova the vast
stores of grain known to be there.

Germany desperately needs such wheat,
and hope is expressed here that fragmentary advices indicating that the Cralova
granaries had been emptied long before the
German occupation will be confirmed.

As yet no word has been received direct
from Bucharest admitting capture of the
city by the Teutons or explaining what effect this capture will have on the Rumanian
campaign in Wallachis.

campaign in Wallachia.

The London press made no disguise to day of the menace seen in the amazingly swift progress by which General von Falkenhayn's army swept into Rumania and took the Wallachian city. Temporary and local collapse of the entire Rumanian defensive is feared. What London is most anxious now to ascertain is whether the Rumanian army, which Von Falkenhayn's hold move sought to enselve can exceed the Rumanian army, which you rate and should move sought to envelop, can escape the jaws of the German vise and successfully evade the pressure from the north and south. With Craiova in German hands the Rumanian railway communications to the Orzova sector are cut off. The Rumanian army in the Orzova section is in an exceedingly precarious position.

BRITISH BEATEN BACK NEAR SERRE; GERMANS RAID LINE OF TRENCHES AT LA BASSEE

PERLIN, Nov. 22
Foggy weather is interfering with fighting on the western front, the War Office announced today. There was increased artilitry activity in the Somme sector last night. The British attacked near Serre, but were repulsed. South of the La Bassee Canal the Germans carried out a successful trench raid, capturing twenty prisoners.

The text of the War Office report follows:

Foggy weather is hindering fighting Foggy weather is hindering fighting activity. South of the La Bansee Canal patrois of Anhalt Infantry Regiment No. 33 and Magdeburg Pioneer Battalion No. 4 entered British trenches and, after destroying defensive works, returned with more than twenty prisoners and one machine gun.

ers and one machine gun.

In the Somme sector artillery fre
was limited during the day, but increased during the evening on both
banks of the Ancre and at St. Pierre
Vaast Wood English attacks, northwest of Serre, broke down under

PENNSY ENGINE JUMPS TRACK

Traffic Delayed Fifteen to Thirty Minutes When Locomotive Straddles Six Tracks

Nearly all trains, both incoming and outgoing, were delayed from fifteen to thirty minutes at Broad Street Station early to-day as the result of a heavy track engine jumping the track near the interlocking witches at Seventeenth street.

The accident, which occurred at 5:10 a.m. blocked traffic on six tracks; passengers on several trains walked along the tracks to the station shortly after the tie-up occurred. The later trains were flagged at the West Philadelphia Station and many hundreds piled out to take trolley cars or ubway trains. No one was injured as the engine wa

derailed, but the whole schedule of both incoming and outgoing trains was upset; and many persons were late for work. The milk and mail trains were not affected, it

Emergency crews set the engine aright shortly after 8 o'clock. By 9 a. m. nearly all trains were reported on time.

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TOMMY ATKINS' CHEERFULNESS EXPRESSED IN MERRY DITTIES

Even in Perilous or Offensive Situations the Latest Popular Song Is Hummed or Whistled-A German Trooper's Diary

By ELLEN ADAIR

Written Specially for Evening Ledger THERE is a gay insouclance in the atti-I tude of the British Tommy. He goes into battle singing his absurdly cheerful songs, he falls on the field to the tune of

ditty that menths age I saw a Red Cross train ateaming

ELLEN ADAIR British Tom-mies. They ere all more or less badly injured—but they were singing something in ragtime, something cheerful and rousing—and the French officials were watching them open-

thed in amazement at "those mad Eng-A letter which proves this indomitable A letter which proves this indominable cheerfulness reaches me today from "Somewhere on the Somme." It also gives one a sharp idea of the awesome conditions of modern warfare. The junior subaltern—a boy still in his teens—who penned it has been wounded badly several times.

Now, "Somewhere on the Somme," he writes: "Always merry and bright, though soaked and sodden to the skin! My men and I are swimming cheerily in seas of mud. The cold is intense, and the rain pelts down all day long on our innocent heads. The willy Hun keeps up a perpetual abardment, and earth, trees and stone fly through the air.

"Four days ago our battation moved along "Four days ago our battailon moved along a certain road paved with dead horses and bodies. It was a nasty little trip, and we didn't relish it. But what would you? We tramped along, half way up to the neck in mud, our dripping uniforms growing chillier each moment!
"We reached our destination—a wood consisting of fallen trees and a few blasted to the state of the sta

consisting of fallen trees and a few blasted stumps, the earth riddled into huge shell holes. The other officers and I hurriedly built a little wooden hut over a shell hole for shelter and headquarters. The floor had a foot of water on it! and no sooner had we squatted inside this delectable abode than a 'Charlie Chaplin' came whizzing along and took our beautiful roof clean off! RAGE AND SORROW

"Our language was quite unrepeatable. We went with rage and sorrow, while the icy rain trickled down our necks. A couple of rats rose from the pool at our feet and regarded us with hostile eyes. Truly fates

"At midnight the rain ceased and a wisp of moon came out. We led our men on, scrambling across falling trees, wading

through pools of mud waist deep, while the Germans turned the fury of their big guns on us. LONDON, Nov. 1. Turning sharply to the left we came to a deep hollow, which afforded shelter. The moon was obscured for the moment and the wide-spreading trees of the hollow seemed

to the tune of those songs, and several army doctors have as with startling clearners, and, horror of horroral it revealed no Eden, but a charnel-house of long-dead corpses! Arms stuck up out of the ground with every fings pointing at somebody, or beckoning to some-carrying the wounded and hack to the lines, those wounded and dying men—tied together in knots. We fell across dead

tied together in knotz. We fell across dead bodies impaied on each other, and looked in a last flerce death struggle. Mangled por-tions of humanity were twisted up with

powering that three of my men fainted. I find not a srymble! They were all outwardly both calm and cheerful.

"The Germans soon got the range right, and peppered us with fire, I was chatting with Captain X— during an interlude, when a piece of shell came along and literally tore the top portion of his head off. He died within afteen minutes, poor a chap!

chap!
"At daybreak we reached a village which had to be held against the advancing foe. Our men sang at their work. They were in good spirits. But when night came, and there was no respite, they were dropping with failure. with fatigue.

DARED NOT SLEEP

"But we dare not sleep. For two days and nights we defended the place, under terrific fire. I fost twenty five of my men. But we wen through. Reinforcements came up, and yesterday we had a long, long

Life in the German front line is no dream of biles, as the captured diary of a German soldier shows. I have just had a charce to read this interesting document, with the aid of a German dictionary. ment, with the aid of a German dictionary,
"We spend our days lying out in dreary
shell holes," writes "Kari" lugubriously,
"whits British airmen perform strange
feats over our heads. Often they descend
to a height of 200 feet and fire on our garrison with machine guns and signal with
horns. The dead lie very thick. No one
can possibly love resting in a shell hole.
I do not."
Then, later on "We are now in

tions of humanity were twisted up with tree-roots, or floated on the rain-filled shell-holes.

"We had to wait for three hours in this horrible apot. The odor was so over-

but it is not here!

"The little dupout is full from the importance."

bottom. There are two men string every other step of the stairs. The air is fearfully bad and there is no ventilation.

"We have to live here for five days. Serveral of us are ill, too, and are longing for a breath of air. But we dare not sites one heads outside the entrance, for enemy airmen are continually on the watch, and the British artillery sweeps the entrance with shrappel."

British artillery sweeps the entrance with shrapnel."
In a Scottish town quite recently I had a long talk with a British soldier, a "Gay Gordon," who had just escaped from a German prison camp after two years' confinement there. He was beaming with loy over his own strategy, and described in detail the exhilaration of his wild rush for freedom.

"We were completely taken in, and ten of us were captured before we knew where we were.

"Our first prison camp was Sensiagel, the ore riest prison camp was Senelagel, the dreariest of places. Then came the wear pilgrimage to another, by name Saltair Finally we were moved on to Bexten Latrup. And oh! the food in that camp! We were painfully short of it and what there was of fish, meat or sausages was generally in a diseased condition.

"I was set at once to farm work and my hours were from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Payment was threepence (six cents) per day in stamps. We were not allowed to purchase food with this sum—only matches pendle or trifles. But we kept remarkably cheerful, we "Gay Gordons," and had many a laugh over the strange garments our warders presented us with and in which we did our daily tasks."



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