

U. S. ARMY PROJECT AMAZES ARGENTINA

News of Plan to Adopt South Americans' Service System Stirs Newspapers

United Press Special South American Service. BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 29 .- Astonish ment was aroused here today over news that the United States is considering adoption of a military service plan based on that in force in Argentina. The public astonichment is based on the bitter criti-cisms which have been leveled at operation of the plan in this republic.

Press comment reflects the inability of eltizens of Argentina to understand Amer-lea's consideration of such a service plan. One typical editorial today wagered that One typical editorial today wagered that less than one per cent. of American citizens understand the system—"otherwise," it continued, "they would not want its favoritism in conscriptions, due to 'influence' or neatly placed tipe—a situation bound to occur in such a system."

The Argentina army plan, according to information here, makes every man in that republic between the ages of eighteen and forty-five a soldier. Men of eighteen and nineteen and from thirty to forty belong to the national guard and are cared for by the States; men of from forty to fortyfive are territorials and men from twenty to thirty constitute the "regulars."

At eighteen all men must register for service. From this registry the War Department each year selects by lot from those who have reached twenty the number of men it requires for the regular branch. The period of service is one year in the army and two years in the navy. For the period after completing the terms of training in the army or party continues in the same or the service is the service that the service is the service in the service is the service in the service is the service in the service in the service is the service in the service in the service in the service is the service in the service in the service in the service is the service in the ser ing in the army or havy until reaching his thirtieth year the Argentina soldier remains a "regular" but is not in harness. He must practice shooting, there being a prescribed minimum per year, and he is liable to be called on to attend maneuvers.

After thirty the regular passes again into the National Guard and ceases to be under orders of, or an expense to, the Federal Government, becoming entirely a servant of his State. These men cannot be called on by the Federal Government for any reason until all of the men between twenty and thirty have been called.

In the public schools boys enter drilling classes at twelve, and at fifteen begin training in markamanahip. Officers for the regulars are supplied from the military school, similar to the American West Point. They are taught for four years and join the army as sublicutenants.

Exemptions from the plan are made for illness and physical defects, as well as for economic necessity—this latter including only sons of widows, men with brothers or sisters dependent upon them, and others similarly situated. But unless actually poverty-stricken those exempted must pay a small tax annually for their exempti

TWO GIRLS IN AUTO ACCIDENT

One May Lose Sight of Both Eyes, Man Driver Also Injured

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 29.—Two girls and a man are in St. Mary's Hespital here as a result of an automobile accident shortly after midnight.

Rose Resnick, seventeen, has a fractured Rose Resnick, seventeen, has a fractured skull, and it is believed will lose the sight of both of her eyes. Minnie Resnick, sixteen, has severe bruises about the body. Harry Denner, of Carlstadt, N. J., has a fractured thigh and bruises about the body.

According to the girls they were racing with another machine outside of Newark

when Denner, who was driving, lost con-trol of his car and it crashed into a tree. The girls left their home last night, telling their mother they were going for

Shonts III, Goes to Shore

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 29.—Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Interborough Traction Interests in New York, is here to recover from Illness, the result of the strain of the New York traction strike troubles. He is able to be about his hotel and to take a hoardwalk stroll today. a boardwalk stroll today,

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES John B. Green. 706 S. Charion st., and Mary J. Btokley, 706 S. Charion st. and Ludmilla. Frank A. Yost. 1421 N. 13th st., and Ludmilla. Hutha. 1256 N. Jessay st., and Fauline Aruffo. 2007 S. 13th st., and ida Smith.

Prank Belivar, 1402 N. 27th st., and ida Smith.

1402 N. 27th st. and Helen

Green Loren. 1618 Bainbridge st., and Helen Peter A Vernan, 1200 Mekkan st., and Pauline
Aruffo. 2007 S. 12th st.,
Frank Holivar, 1402 N. 27th st., and Helen
1402 N. 27th st.
Geyar Lopin, 1918 Bainbridge st., and Helen
Albert St. 11 st.
Geyar Lopin, 1918 Bainbridge st., and Helen
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Albert St. 11 st.
Geyar Lopin, 1918 Bainbridge st., and Helen
Albert St. 11 st.
Geyar Lopin, 1918 Bainbridge st., and Mamie
Mynan Hurdman, 259 N. 7th st., and Ethel
Golden 1153 Euclid ave.
Jesseyh Delethaum, 1718 N. Howard st., and
Anna Grenstein, 500 N. 7th st.
Scholas Di Credico, 1416 Elissorth st., and
Anna Grenstein, 500 N. 7th st.
Scholas Di Credico, 1416 Elissorth st., and
Brake Bertalena, 2147 Milliam st., and Fulla
Petrohon, Allentows Pa.
Inter Blatt, 271 William st., and Bebecca
Bainbrey, 3847 Hartyfiles
Join R. Ella Logan, Pa., and Elizabeth M.
Lopenhor, 3748 N. 9th st.
Bobleson, 1708 Mandalm st., and Bestabeth
Lastinge Heathbrith & John st., and Bestabeth
Lastinger Heathbrith & John st., and Lastinger Heathbrit A. Woods. Bood Cambridge at. and E. H. Hasey, Windsor Hots, Phila. and Mr. H. Hasey, Windsor Hots, Phila. and Junes Marsillon. O. Herrocks. 4072 Pre-stored ave., and M. Themas. 2713 N. 9th st. and Sunta Marsillon. O. Herrocks. 4072 Pre-stored ave., and M. Themas. 2713 N. 9th st. and Sunta Mr. and M. Themas. 2713 N. 9th st. and Sunta Mr. and Mr. and

GERMANS GAIN 12 MILES IN RUMANIA

Capture Mountain Positions in Transylvania and 1400 New Prisoners

PETROGRAD ADMITS LOSS

Asserts Foe's Superior Pressure Made Retirement on Moldavian Line Necessary

BERLIN, Dec. 29.

By a sudden thrust the Austro-German troops on the eastern frontier of Transylvania have captured by storm severa mountain positions, the War Office an nounced today in an official statement of Rumanian operations.

Fourteen hundred Russians and Ru nanians, eighteen machine guns and three sannon were captured.

Between Rimnik and the liuzeu River the pursuing Austro-Germans have captured several strongly defended villages, giving the retreating Russians so time to re-form their lines or to settle down in previously prepared positions.

In the mountains northwest of Rimnik Sarat, Austro-German troops broke through the mountain positions of the Russians, reaching Dumitresti, (we've miles from Rimnik Sarat.

Rimnik Sarat

Rachel, in Dobrudja, has been captured by Bulgarlan, German and Turkish forces. The text of the official statement follows:

Army group of Archduke Josef—The southern wing, commanded by tieneral of Infantry Gerok, in co-ordination with the movements in great Wallachis, advanced castward in the mountains. German and Austro-Hungarian troops intersected the highland terrain along the castern frontier of Transviyania, capturing by storm and terrain slong the castern fronts: of Transylvania, capturing by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting several post-tions lying one behind the other. Four-teen hundred Russian and Rumanian

teen hundred Russian and Russians prisoners, eighteen machine guns and three cannon were captured.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the left wing of the Ninth army, Bavarian and Austro-Hungarian troops, commanded by Lieutenant Generals von Krafft and Delmontoners, broke through in the mountain singen, broke through in the mountain district despite the strong resistance of the enemy and have arrived at Du-mitestl, twenty kilometers (twelve miles) northwest of Rimnik Sarath. miles) northwest of Rinnik Sarath.
The right wing advanced between the Rinnik sector and the course of the Birzeu and captured several tenaciously defended villages. The retreating Russians were given no time to nettle down in prepared positions in the lake region. In these engagements, West Prussian infantry regiment No. 148 gained distinction. The prisoners on December 28 brought in numbered 1400. The booty included three cannon and The booty included three cannon and several machine guns. In Dobrudja Rachel was captured.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29. Retirement of Rumanian forces before superior enemy pressure north and south of the River Kasino and west of Govesha, and a continued Teutonic advance, attended by florce battles east of Sesmeze, were re-ported in today's official statement.

The statement said the Rumanians were forced back about 3500 feet in the Kasine River section. The report continues:

In the region of Kieshdeni and Kos-tomsra battles are proceeding. The Rumanian and Russian forces occupying positions on the left bank of the Rimnik repulsed all enemy assaults with counter-attacks.

Along the Moldavian frontier, in the valley of the Oituz, the enemy's advance continues. At several points there are battles in progress for dom-ination of the heights east of Sesmeze.

GERMANS PIERCE FOE'S LINE ON VERDUN FRONT

BERLIN, Dec. 29. First, second and third line positions of he French on the Verdun front were pene-The attacks were made after strong artillery preparation in the sector of Hill 204 and along the south slope of Dead Man's

Hill.

Two hundred and twenty-two prisoners, including four officers and seven machine guns, were captured.

During the night the French launched counter-attacks, but, according to the official statement, these were rejulised.

The Germans have shifted troops from the Somme to the Verdun fronts. This is shown by the War Office communication. It specifically mentions the Thirteenth and 155th Infantry Regiments and Regiment No. 37, of Fusillers. No. 37, of Fusillers.

FOE'S VERDUN ATTACKS FAIL, PARIS ASSERTS

PARIS, Dec. 29. A sudden German offensive, following a violent bombardnent between Hill 304 and Dead Man's Hill, which failed owing to a French acreen of infantry and machine-gun fire, was reported in today's official

A small number of Germans penetrated to a French trench south of Dead Man's

The German attack was on a front of approximately two miles, according to the French official statement.

Another German offensive movement was reported on the right bank of the Meuse, hear Hardaumont. This was also defeated.

to me. She was a good little girl. I want to dis."

It is also and little girl. I want to dis."

He kineed the hand of the detective, and soon after his wish was granted. Francesco Ciferino had gone, perhaps to join his wife.

GERMAN LEADERS SEE LITTLE HOPE OF SUCCESS FOR PEACE EFFORTS

Continued from Page One When these battles begin peace talk will probably subside to await the

outcome of the bitter struggles. It is believed in Berlin that England intends to give Lloyd George a trial as Premier. Considerable depends on his efforts, it is believed here, whether peace talk is revived in the summer or fall after the issue has again been tested by men and steel on the fighting fronts.

Germany believes the Entente Powers will again meet defeat in their efforts to break the Teutonic lines.

The belief that peace will not come until after the Allies have attempted another gigantic offensive is voiced by the Vossische Zeitung, which points out the preparations that are being made on all fronts by Germany's enemies. "In the west there is considerable English artillery activity," the paper

declares. "Beginning between Lille and Ypres, a new great English offensive may be expected. Everything is fully prepared. "In Rumania our troops are again in close touch with the enemy. They have

recently made large numbers of prisoners. Big battle developments are expected there shortly. "In Macedonia something appears to be developing. One concludes, therefore, that General Sarrail has returned to his original plan of breaking our line

in the middle after his attempt on the small left wing near Monastir. Despite

local successes this may be considered generally as a failure." In the foregoing dispatch from Mr. Ackerman-the first definite statement from Berlin that peace is not expected until after another Allied offensivethe reference to the "peace efforts of President Wilson, the Central Powers and

Switzerland" may be distinctly significant. It is apparent that despite the statements of officials of the United States Government that the Wilson note was designed as a warning to Germany and to forestall a break on the submarine issue, it is regarded as a move for peace.

The dispatch was passed by the German censor with the phrase uniting President Wilson, the Central Powers and Switzerland in efforts to bring about peace. Ackerman's phraseology may be taken as merely reflecting the general impression in the circles from which he obtained the information on which his

It is also significant that the dispatch from Berlin shows the view of success growing out of the peace proposals as diametrically opposed to those of German Ambassador von Bernstorff in Washington. The latter has expressed the opinion that at least a conference would be brought about.

PAGE CALLS ON LLOYD GEORGE; MAY HAVE RECEIVED REPLY TO WILSON

George received the American Ambassador.
Waiter Hines Puge, at his official residence.
10 Downing street, today. It was assumed that the Ambassador was requested to call upon the Premier in connection with the reply of the Allies to President Wilson's peace note and that the reply was handed to him by Lloyd George.

In view of Germany's failure to name any peace terms in the reply to President Wilson, the belief was expressed here today that the identical notes of the Allied gov ernments to Washington in answer to the American President and peace proposals of the German allies will greatly strengther the position of the Entente in the United

According to a well-founded belief exressed today, both state papers will be a their way to the United States before inday.

It was accepted as a foregone conclusion hat the tone of both replies will be nega-ive so far as the issue of an immediate searce conference is concerned, although it s likely that the Allies may go further than Premier Lloyd George in setting forth the ims and conditions of the Allied powers. Russia has niready allowed her attitude o be known. It is a flat rejection of any roposal to begin a peace parley with Ger-

DONDON, Dec. 29 .- Premier David Lloyd | the latest nation to join the war and the ountry in which the German allies are ow carrying on a successful conquest, has added her indorsement to the attitude takes

Germany's evident attempt to create dis nsion among the Allies has proved a said to be closer now than ever before. There are rumors that the pact of Lon-on, by which each Allied nation agrees

of to make peace without the consent of is Allies, may be renewed. There is a recurrence of the report that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice may retire as British Ambassador to the United States, but there had been no confirmation of it. It is stated that considerable criticism has been directed against the British Ambassador in Wash-ington because of his alleged inability to cope with the activities and propagaida work of German Ambassador Bernstoff in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. office is considering replacing Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice caused little surprise here today. The British Ambassador has not been in good health, and it is an open ecret that he has been outplayed in the o be known. It is a flat rejection of any reposal to begin a peace parley with German Arnbassador many at this time, unless the German Government makes known its terms.

This was taken as a forecast of the reply rom all the Allied Governments. Rumania, shange here.

U. S. WILL WILLINGLY TRANSMIT ANY SECRET TERMS TO ENTENTE

If Germany desires that the United States pass along any secret peace terms for the Entente Allies to consider at a

emphasizing that the United States would have to be acting "merely as a messenger."
"Acting in such a capacity," this efficial said, "would be no impropriety."
It was suggested to him that Germany is apparently trying to maneuver the United States into furthering such a secret peace conference as Germany avowedly and assiduously is working for.
"Would the United States act publicly and lay its cards on the table in such a case?" he was asked.
"I don't think we would have any cards

"I don't think we would have any cards

"I don't think we would have any cards to lay it on the table," he answered.

Another official of the same department, when questioned on this point, pointed out that where this Government acts as "the messenger" for one side or the other, any communications which it handles between the belligerents must be kept secret if the Power transmitting such a communication requests this Government to keep it a The idea of a break with Germany over

ubmarine warfare, if the peace proposals all, is now generally held here. ne Administration men say privately to German peace answer is insincers. They ittle hope, if any, of the Allies meeting the German proposals. They fear an "un-

iled submarine warfare" will follow fail-Those officials who have talked with tritish Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice say the Allies never will consent to what appears to be Germany's present chief ob-ective, namely, the calling of a conference

efore specific peace terms are publicly mounced. There were some interpreters of the Administration's actions who today held the clief that talk of a break with Germany wer submarine warfare should peace pro-ceals full flat is another "home-made

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. I word "bungle" in describing his view of the manner in which the State Department handled the publicity arrangements regardround table session, this Government will lend itself to that work.

A high State Department official said this today, but qualified his remarks by emphasizing that the United States would when the beauting "morely as a work of the purpose of making clear to form the purpose of mak Germany that as long as she keeps to the letter of international law where American rights were concerned she need have no fear of any change in this Government's atti-

One of the many interpretations which have been placed on the peace notes themselves and the subsequent explanations is that it is now wholly up to Germany whether this Government will remain neutral or cast its lot with the Allies,

Whether there be secret diplomacy or no there is frankly and admittedly the deepes secrecy over developments at this stage Both Secretary of State Lansing and Prest dent Wilson have agreed between them selves not to discuss peace matters—at least not the phases thereof that will be in any way embarrassing to them from Administration standpoint.

The State Department has let it be known officially that thus far it has re-ceived no secret terms from Germany, but it has laid down the rule of not saying 'yes" or "no" to queries on that subject herenfter.

hereafter.

This, therefore, leads to the belief that this Government may expect such terms. One report, probably true, was that Ambassador Gerard has been told the "inside" of the whole situation, and that he has forwarded the same to the State Department. It is known that quite frequently he passes along personal opinious and private tips from the German Foreign Ofprivate tips from the German Foreig flow and that these never see the light of

The Administration defends secrecy these points on the theory that what Gerard says thus is not official news, but instead views which may or may not be true and possats fail flat is another "home-made crisis," put forth with a view to influencing Germany.

Meantime there is talk among Congressment that affairs have been bungled; that secret diplemacy is being tried.

An Administration official today used the

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST LEADER CALLS FOR STATEMENT OF PEACE TERMS

The desire for peace in Vienna is becom-ng overwhelming, telegraphs the Geneva prespondent of the Daily News. He adds that men carrying peace posters parade the streets of Vienna daily. Peace discussions in the Austrian newspapers are assuming daring lengths. The internal situation of Austria-Hungary has become such as to cause much anxiety to the new ruler, Em-peror Charles, it was stated.

The Vienna Arbeiterzeltung prints the fellowing account of a speech delivered by Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian Socialists in the Austrian Parliament, in which he calls for a clear statement of the war aims of the Central Powers and the terms on which they would accept peace:

terms on which they would accept peace:

"Whatever may have been our opinion as to the causes of, the war and of the avents that preceded it, or of the attitude of the proletariat in the face of the war, or, as it is more generally called with us, their attitude toward the 'policy of the 4th of August,' there is one thing about which there can be no ambiguity. Our present supreme duty is to conserve, in spite of everything, the proletariat itself—its physical strength and merale, its fighting strength in the present and for the future.

This duty, which conforms with one duty. "This duty, which conforms with our duty toward all the people, our organized conrales have fulfilled with a scoopen that in recognized by our adversaries.

"Our other duty fluring the war, a duty

which the decisions of all the international socialist congresses prescribe as the line of our conduct, is to do everything and lend our support to everything that brings us nearer to peace. Our party, in accord with the Social-Democrats of Germany and Hun-gary, outlined during the first year of the



war the course which we believed must be pursued to bring about peace.

"We now demand that the government shall make as clear as possible the basis upon which it will terminate the war. We ask for nothing more than can reasonably be demanded of the government and of every government now at war. It simply asks that the government express its desire for peace—that is to say, its disposition to enter into detailed negotiations with a view to ending the war. Moreover, we speak more emphatically from the political point of view than the Austrian "We now demand that the govern litical point of view than the Austrian Social-Democratic party has hitherto spoken. This political emphasis is for the spoken. This political emphasis is for the moment the most important. We ask that the belligerent governments, all of them having solemnly proclaimed that the war was an is a war of defense, shall now openly declare that the war shall terminate as a war of defense. And for the dominating reason that any other attitude would provoke with certainty a future war.

"So far as we are concerned, we are for peace without conquest. With regard to Austria, we desire a free Poiand, the free Balkan States, and in the future, if possible, the free union freely consented to of ose countries with Austria. And Austria. if she wishes to survive, must be federated democratic State."

RUSSIA DETERMINED TO CONTINUE WAR

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

The war will go on indefinitely so far as Russia is concerned. That is the attitude formally adopted by the Czar, the Government and a great section of the press. The deciaration of the Czar that Russia will not treat with Germany at this time has found indorsement in many of the influential newspapers in the capital. The two big alms of Russia are:

1.—Gecupation of the Dardanelles;
2.—The reoccupation of Poland and Lithuania. PETROGRAD, Dec. 29.

Statements made in official circles indi to that Russia was the first of the Entente Powers to complete her reply to the Ger-man proposal that "the warring powers enter into peace negotiations forthwith."

GERMANY EXHAUSTED, BELLOC ASSERTS

LONDON, Dec. 25. Hilaire Belioc, famous military critic in a review of the war operations during 1916, declares that Germany's desire for peace has been forced upon her by exhaustion. The article says in part:

"For every sixty-five men the ener now has in action, inclusive of field depote and zone armies, but exclusive of men in uniform working behind the armies and useless from a military viewpoint, the enemy sees drafts of about twenty to supply the wabtage between this season and the late part of next summer. This is grossly insufficient. The Allies, on the other hand, see infinitely larger reserves of human ma-

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS SEND PEACE NOTES

LONDON, Dec. 29. The Scandinavian nations have forwarde scace notes to European belligerents, according to a Copenhagen dispatch today o the Exchange Telegraph Company, though Swedish dispatches yesterday said that Government had denied sending a pence note, all information available in Condon today tended to confirm the au thenticity of the report that such a series of notes had actually been sent to all belligerents.

According to the Exchange Telegraph company, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, collowing an interchange of negotiations have instructed their respective legation to deliver peace notes to belligerents simi-lar to that dispatched by President Wil-son, stating those matters "would betray their duty to mankind if they did not ex-press warm sympathy in all efforts con-ducive to putting an end to the sufferings ss, moral as well as material, which re constantly increasing."

The Copenhagen dispatch declared the notes will express "the hope that Presi-dent Wilson's initiative will lead to a result worth the sublime idea dominating him."

Russians Advance in Armenia PETROGRAD, Dec. 29 —A Russian suc-petrographian front in the neigh-War Office statement says that "we o cupled the whole summit to the south Ataman, south of Van. The Turks ha Ataman, south of Van. The Turk, withdrawn in the direction of Ili."

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A New Year's thought for an unmarried young man

T CONCERNS life insurance which you will ultimately take and for which you will pay more the longer you delay.

VOU want to be COM-FORTABLY INDEPEN-DENT in old age. Life insurance will help you more than any other one thing. It is to your interest to know how this form of systematic saving will serve you NOW and in the years to come. Some folks forget that life insurance benefits single men as well as those who are married. Have YOU forgotten?

TALK with a member of I The Philadelphia Association of Life Underwiters. Ask him how a Limited Pay-



will benefit YOU. Find out how easy it is have all of your insurance paid THIS antiam for while you mainters of the historia A Life by the arc still in the Val orwiters by I'm e of life, who are pinded to the highest to the highest to the highest to the highest to he highest to the highest to he ros at an ad-

Every young man needs life insurance

doing.



L'INTESA DEVE FISSARE LE CONDIZIONI DI PACE

Giornali Romani e Londinesi Domandano Che gli Alleati Imitino la Russia

ROMA, 20 Dicembre. I giornali commentano ancora gli aforz he la Germania fa per ottenere la pace rima dalla inevitabile sconfitta, e prendono e mosse da un coltoquio che l'ambasciator unericano Thomas Nelson Page ebbe ier col ministro degli Esteri, on Sonnino. I questo colloquio l'ambasciatore american spiego' i motivi che avevano ispirato nota del presidente Wilson a dichiaro' che il presidente sua mosso da motivi assoluta-

ente amichevoli Il Giornale d'Italia dice che la risposta Il Giornale d'Italia dice che la risposta data dalla Germania e dall'Austria alla nota del presidente Wilson mostra, anche prima che al abbiano le risposte degli alleati dell'Intesa, che la proposta della Germania e la mota di Mr. Wilson non avranno effetti duraturi e risultati pratici. Il presidente Wilson a gli altri neutri debbono essere convinti che l'ora della pace, delle trattative per la pace vera, non e' ancora giunta e che gli imperi centrali banne dato virtualmento gli imperi centrali hanno dato virtualmente questa risposta al presidente,

Il Corirere d'Italia esprime l'opinione che gli imperi centrali desiderande realmente la pace e per questa ragione si sono affrettati a dare la loro risposta alla nota dei presi-dente Wilson proponendo una via pratica per lo scambio di ides circa le intenzioni dei elligerantl.

heiligeranti.

La Tribuna e l'Idea Nazionale esortano ancora gli alleati a dare la loro risposta, direndo che da un ritardo puo derivare un malinteso circa il loro punto di vista.

Telegrammi da Londra dicono che l'ordine dei giorno lanciato dallo czar alle truppe

sse, nel quale e' detto che l'ora della pac non e' ancora suonata, ha prodotto eccel-lente impressione nei circoli londinesi. I giornali considerano che questo ordine dei giorno e' la risposta definitiva che la Russia ha dato alla proposta della Germania ed alla nota del presidente degli Stati Uniti. Parecchi giornali iondinesi affermano che gli altri alicati dell'Intesa dovrebbero con la siessa franchezza usata dalla Russia sta-bilire quali sono i loro objettivi nella guerra e far comprendere cosi agli imperi centrali ed agli stati neutrali che il ripristinamento dello statu ono com'era retima della superdello statu quo com'era prima della guerra e' fuori di quistione. L'Evening Standard, dopo avere espresso questa opinions, dice: "E' tempo ora che belligeranti e stati neutrali comprendano la vera situazione. Gli alleati dell'Intesa credono che essi po-tranno infliggere tra breve una sconfitta decisiva alle fora militari della ficcimini cisiva alle forze militari della Germania Allora ad cesa sara' offerta la pace sulla base della restituzione dell'Alsazia-Lorena del territorio da essa occupato durante questa guerra, della perdita delle sue co-onie e del pagamento di ragionevoli inden-

dovranno accettare le domande minime della Russia e dell'Italia." SULLA FRONTE ITALIANA leri sera il Ministero della Guerra pub-licava il seguente rapporto dei generale

nita', mentre gli alleati della Germania

adorna circa la situazione alla fronte italoustriaca: Le condizioni atmosferiche sono mi-gliorate e l'artiglieria di ambedue le parti e' stata piu' attiva, specialmente

nel settore del Carso.

Dirante la notte nella zona a sud del Monte Faiti le nestre truppe hanno coccupato con un attacco di sorpresa una conca di circa mille metri davanti nile lines austriache.

Le divisioni di von Mackensen si sono pinte ancora piu a nord nella l'obrugia e i dice che la caduta di Braila non e' ontana. Braila e' un altro grande deposito il grani e una base milliare. Sembra ora ecertato che il maresciallo tedesco mira ad dessa, che dista circa 125 miglia da Braila, Telegrammi da Londra dicono che, par-ando davanti ad un assemblea di azionisti ella Rumanian Consolidated Oli Fields Company, un membro della Camera del Comuni ha detto che probabilmente il valore dei pozzi di petrollo distrutti dagli alleati dell'Intesa durante la loro ritirata in Rumania sale a 159 milioni di dollari. Si

tratta di un'opera di distruzione completa,

che agiva distro erdisi dei Comad-che agiva distro erdisi dei Comad-Supremo, Questa opera di distruzione a reso assolutamente inservibili per sit austra teteschi tutti i pozai e tutti i depositi a petrolio nelle sone petrolifere delle Es-

mania. Che i tedeschi ed nustriaci abbase Che I tedeschi ed nustriaci abbassivovato pocco in queste zone, e conferma auche da dichiarazioni che sarebbero state fatte alla Gazzetta di Colonia da un officiale tedesco, il quale ha detta che l'opera di distruzione compiuta nella zona petrolifere della Rumania e stata secribile, superiore di molto a tutto quanta era stato fatto finora.

Dispacci da Vienna giunti ad Amsterdad dicono che il nuovo ministro della Finanza

Dispacci da Vienna giunti ad Amsterdad dicono che il nuovo ministro della Pinama austriaco. Alexandro Spitamueller, parlando al funzionarii dei suo dicastere la faito loro zotare la necessita' assoluta di realizzare economie e di promuovera il commercio di exportazione. Egli ha detto che l'aumento dei debito pubblico e' stato straordinario ed ha sollevato il problema gravissimo della revisione dei situamentario, aggiungondo che gli interessi dei debito di guerra debbono essere copeti da nuove entrate che si potramo ottesere

del debito di guerra debbono essere cepeti da nuove entrate che si potranno ottenere con l'imposizione di nuove tasse.

Telegrammi da Londra dicono che la Anglo-Hellenio Lengue ha ricevuto da Salonicco un dispaccio nel quale e' detto che la divisione greca che si arrese ai bulgari a Cavalla, ha ricevuto ordine da re Costantino di partire da Goeritta, Germana dove e' internata, alla volta della fronte macedone per combattere contro gli allenti dell'Intera. dell'Intesa

dell'Intesa.

Se la notizia e' vera, questo atte equi-varrebbo ad una dichiarazione di guerra da parte di re Costantino contro gli alicati mi sapeva del resto che le divergenza tra il re di Grecia e gli alleati erano in via di risolversi con una intena.

President Assailed as "Sub-Rosa" Diplomat

Continued from Page One

us without consulting us. There is even a debate of public men as to the ultimate extreme limits of the constitutional powers f the President to set uside the Monroe Doctrine : for instance :
"To enter into a league of peace or agree

to do so, or to commit the country to that policy without the advice and consent of the Senate.

"What is more important is that these great movements are taken without the advice and consent of public opinion, which is supposed to be the governing factor in a great democracy such as this.

"It is far wholesomer and better that secret diplomacy, so far as vital policies are concerned, should be done away with forever.

"Sunlight and the open air are the great disinfectants in the world and would tend to a wholesome conduct of our foreign

affairs."
"I am at a loss to account for the secret moves being made by the Administration," said Senator Weeks. "It places the people in an embarrassing position. After a step is taken the people are compelled to support the President even though they may have different opinions concerning the affairs. different opinions co

The President formerly conferred with the Committee on Foreign Relations of matters of this character," said Senater herland. "About three years ago when Mexican situation was foremost in public interest he suddenly stopped these conferences. He is not obliged to confer with any one, but greater results could be obtained by the old method, I am sure."

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