

TEUTONS REPULSE ATTACKS ON PUTNA

Berlin Report Shows Germans Holding Own on Rumanian Fronts

SLIGHT ACTION IN WEST

Assaults by Both Sides in France of Little Moment

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Attempts by the Russians and Rumanians to penetrate the Austro-German positions on the Putna River, west of Fandou, were repulsed, the War Office announced today in its report on Rumanian operations.

There has been heavy cannonading on both sides of the Otuz Valley, in Moldavia. In the eastern Carpathians, the communists' field engagements took place at various points, all being successful for the Teutons.

Russian raiding detachments were active last night west of Friedenstadt and the German lines were attacked at several places. All the attacks were repulsed, the War Office stated in its report on eastern-front fighting.

Only isolated clashes have taken place between raiding detachments, said the German War Office today in an announcement on fighting in Macedonia.

Capture by German troops of Nanesti, a pillar of the wall of the Rumanian defense, the military critic of the official press bureau asserted today, summarizing the recent moves in the Rumanian campaign.

The Rumanians are trying to detain the advances of Archduke Joseph's army in the Sereth Plain by fierce counter-attacks in order to avert danger to that position and the outlying on the Putna and Sereth, the statement said. "During the last few days especially, violent attacks have been directed against our position situated on the Carpathian slopes and the North Sushitza Valley. These brought no success, but instead heavy losses in dead and prisoners."

PETROGRAD, Jan. 22.—Arrest of enemy attempts to advance by fire in the Otuz Valley was reported in today's official statement. On the rest of the Rumanian front there was mutual exchange of fire.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Two German attacks on trenches north of Courieres Wood yesterday evening were stopped by artillery and infantry fire, today's official statement stated. A number of patrol combats in Alsace were also reported.

The repulse of a minor British attack near Lens was reported by the War Office today. Near Bezonvaux and Pont-a-Mousson German raiding detachments entered French positions, and captured some prisoners and one machine gun.

German Raider Reported Sunk

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that the raider had armed and equipped at least one of her captures, presumably the British merchantman St. Theodore.

The South Atlantic today was literally simmering with searches for the ship or ships responsible for the blow at Allied vessels watching to prevent violations of neutrality by detaching a number of vessels from her fleet. They will patrol Brazilian waters.

Bringing to her fleet of Allied vessels arriving at various South American ports reported Allied war vessels almost constantly in sight. Five steamships variously reported as merchantmen and one as a raider said to be lurking between Trovo Acao and Yacare.

Lack of any recent information locating the Germans in adjacent Chile with the belief that the raider has changed her field of operations, and that this field may be the southern Pacific, that the Chilean navy has been called on for vigorous patrol duty.

Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro today carried vigorous denial by the Brazilian authorities of reports that German vessels interned in Chile—including a German gunboat—had been permitted to outfit and take on supplies. The rumors had developed in widespread reports here that such vessels were preparing to make a dash for the open sea to join the raider. The steamship Tinto's escape and reports of her German meeting with a German vessel at sea were revived as evincing extensive German preparations for the raid.

STATE DEPARTMENT GETS OFFICIAL NEWS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department's first official word on the German raider's capture of prisoners in the South Atlantic, including 142 neutrals, came from Ambassador Gerard today in a message confirming press statements that 469 men were taken.

The message referred to prisoners on the Yarrowdale, which, the papers said, had arrived in a German port.

There was no mention of Americans in the number, it was said by officials.

"MACDUC" SAYS ALLIES PLOT U. S.-TEUTON WAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Printed circulars warning that the Allies may try to force war between Germany and America by having a submarine flying German colors and manned by sailors in German uniforms sink an American liner were said to have been received by several women's clubs today.

They were signed "Macduc" and detailed how England would shortly be rendered desperate by a new German submarine campaign. Germany, the circular said, would be "particularly not to dangerously arouse American antagonism."

The letter fancifully details "whispers" from the "ghost of Machiavelli" that "to the desperate all things are justifiable" and suggests how easy it would be to ensnare the submarine plan specified. It suggests having the mock Germans revile Americans growing from the liner and being certain that "many Americans lose their lives—the greater the number the greater the impetus to immediate hostilities."

The German Government will make sweeping denials, the circular continues, quoting the ghost of Machiavelli. "They may even accuse you of perpetrating the deed, but all will be futile. What England started, the American press will finish."

GERMANY REVIVES ARMED SHIP ISSUE

Berlin Will Contend Vessels With Guns Are Really Warships

U. S. FACES CONTROVERSY

Washington Awaits Memorandum From Gerard on Teuton Stand

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A summary of the German Admiralty's official statement on the detention as prisoners of war of neutral sailors aboard armed merchantmen captured by the German naval forces has been cabled to the State Department at Washington by Ambassador Gerard. This is the only information yet available regarding this development in naval procedure.

German official circles profess to regard negotiations looking to the settlement between America and Germany of the status of armed merchantmen. Since the men in question are safe and the case is not complicated by the loss of human life, as might have been involved had it arisen from the destruction of armed merchantmen by submarines, optimism over an amicable adjustment is expressed here.

Since the issuing of the German memorandum on armed merchantmen earlier in the year, German authorities have held that a ship which mounts guns, whether they be intended for defense or offense, loses its status as a private commercial craft and becomes a warship. Sailors taking service on such a ship, German authorities contend, lose their neutral status, just as if they had enlisted in the naval forces of a belligerent. Therefore, these sailors are liable to treatment as prisoners of war, it is held.

These grounds are set forth in the second annex to the German prize code, which states explicitly that the crews of armed merchantmen which offer resistance to German naval forces shall be treated as war prisoners. Though the memorandum and the prize code take this stand, the problem has been held in abeyance.

Of late, however, the armed merchantman issue has again become pressing, and the belief is growing that the Government will take advantage of the situation created by the bringing into a German port of the prize ship Yarrowdale, with the crew held as prisoners of war, to bring the question to a head.

According to the British Consulate in New York, three Americans are among the members of the crew of the British steamship Yarrowdale, captured by the German raider in the South Atlantic. The Yarrowdale, with a prize crew in charge and the former crew as prisoners, was sailed into a German port, believed to be Swinemuende.

WILL DEMAND RELEASE OF U. S. RAIDER VICTIMS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The State Department expected today to receive a report on Germany's capture of neutrals in her recent South Atlantic raids.

Inasmuch as this will probably show Americans in the crews were made prisoners, the Government then will have a new international complication on its hands. Its course will probably be:

To demand release of the prisoners, and, if indicated, Germany would not balk at such a request.

Second, to engage in a new diplomatic exchange looking to settlement of armed-ship question.

The second course seemed logical to authorities, though the department had made no official pronouncement of its views on that point up to early today.

Germany wants that vexatious problem cleared; the department, too, would like to have it satisfactorily disposed of.

To date, there has been a gulf between the two nations in their interpretations. Germany says armament makes a ship a war vessel, without the usual immunities of a peaceful merchantman. Capture of prisoners on such a ship, Germany holds, is justifiable.

On the other hand, the United States says "defensive" armament is proper, and clears vessels thus armed. But there has been slight indications in the past two or three months that the United States might alter some of its ideas—though perhaps not enough to come to the German viewpoint.

Hence, the possibility of trouble is greater today than in recent months, especially as this issue is linked with the probability of a broader German submarine campaign.

LOCAL OPTION STAMPS OUT

Blue-and-White Stickers Demand Immediate Legislative Action

The local option forces have inaugurated a "stamp" campaign to depict interest of the voters of the State in the county local option bill which will come up for passage during the sessions of the Legislature.

Stamps a trifle larger than the ordinary postage stamp have been sent to all parts of the State from the Philadelphia offices of the local option committee.

Stamps are being used by the local optionists on their letters in the same manner as the annual Red Cross Christmas stamps are used.

The local option stamps carry this direct appeal to the voters and legislators: "Give Pennsylvania local option now!" They are printed in blue and white, the State colors. More Paralysis Cases in West Virginia

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Three additional cases of infantile paralysis were discovered in this vicinity according to an announcement by local health officials. Two were found in Fairmont, while the third was in Marackville, near here.

Fined \$10 for Smoking His Pipe

OHANON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Because he smoked his pipe near a tank of gasoline, Victor Jablonski has lost his job and paid a fine of \$10 in the Irvington police court.

The complaint was made by Carl Berger, an official of the Irvington Varnish and Insulator Company, who asserted that, in spite of warnings, Jablonski persisted in smoking in the plant. The prisoner's only excuse was that he did not know that he was endangering the lives of the other employees.

SCHOOL HEADS OPPOSE POPULAR ELECTION IDEA

Wouldn't Serve if He Had to Run and Play Politics, Says Edmunds

UNAMERICAN, SAYS LANE

Tendency to Concentrate Authority in Few Men Called Undemocratic by Political Leader

The proposition to reorganize the government of the public school system by having the Board of Education elected by the people rather than appointed by the Board of Judges found little favor today among the members of the school board. The proposition had been advanced by Franklin S. Brewer, president of the Public Education and Child Labor Association. In a letter to John C. Winston, chairman of the Charter Revision Committee, Mr. Brewer advocated a complete change from the present system of choosing members of the Board of Education.

He suggested that the board consist of six members rather than fifteen, as at present, and that if these members are chosen by popular elections women be permitted to vote.

"If this change is effected," said Henry H. Edmunds, president of the Board of Education, "I shall no longer want to be a member. I will not be a candidate and I will make every effort to obtain membership in a board for which there is no compensation and which under the proposed scheme would become an entirely political body. I was once offered a judgeship of the United States District Court by President Harrison. I resigned office of assistant city solicitor after holding it for one year. I would surely not be willing to give all my time to school matters in a board of six members, especially where political pressure would be great."

MEMBERS WORK HARD

"The public does not appreciate, I think, just how much work a member of the Board of Education is called upon to perform. If the board is reduced in number the labor will be doubly great and if the public expects six men to administer the school system it should also expect that those six men should be paid. As to the proposal to have women vote for members of the Board of Education, I am not opposed to letting them vote if they want to."

David H. Lane, member of the Board of Education and Republican leader of the Twentieth Ward for many years, referred to the proposed change as undemocratic. He said that constant trend of legislation was to reduce the number of persons exercising authority. "This, he thought, was an unwholesome condition. A board of education with only six members, he said, would be 'un-American.'"

Dinner Beeber, president of the Commonwealth Trust Company, chairman of the committee on Boys' High Schools of the Board of Education and a former judge of the Superior Court, was emphatically in favor of enfranchising women if the Board of Education should become elective.

WOULD MEAN HARD WORK

"I have not read the plans in detail," he said, "and I am not sure whether or not a Board of Education of six members would be satisfactory. If there were to be only six members, however, they should be men of means with no other occupation, who could devote all their time to educational matters. Six men could perform all the work, but they would have to devote far more time to it than the board of fifteen members now does. If a salary were attached to the office, it should be a large one, say at least \$250 a month. But then membership in the Board of Education would be far too valuable a prize for the politicians to neglect. I should certainly not wish in any case to see the public schools steeped in politics."

ROGUS DIVORCE DECREES

Police Say Stenographer Deprived Negroes, With Preacher's Aid

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 22.—Officers who arrested W. H. White, a negro stenographer here, say he has issued 1000 counterfeit divorce decrees to Arkansas negroes within the last year. They say that White defrauded negroes of the State out of several thousand dollars.

The Rev. William H. Alford, a negro preacher, was arrested as an accomplice. The officers say he solicited business for White.

The Proverb That Declares "You Can't Have Your Cake and Eat It" was accepted before Endowment Insurance had been heard of.

THE Provident

Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STS. FOUNDED 1865.



BRAINS COUNT

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Take Vail, whose master mind first visioned the possibility of country-wide telephone service. Take Guggenheim, who dug one of the largest commercial enterprises out of a copper mine. Take Wanamaker, who transformed buying and selling into an art. These are typical men of brains.

Knowledge is one of their chief assets—what they know is the forerunner of what they do.

These men have "arrived"—but they are keeping on; they are still in pursuit of knowledge.

Men who are today at the head of great achievements and enterprises hold their place by reason of what they know. And because they know more every day.

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You must take a leaf from the experience of such men as these if you, too, would hold positions of responsibility and power. You must know more than your fellow-workers. The heads of every business are looking for lieutenants whom they can rely upon to know the things which are not learned in the ordinary office routine. They must have such helpers. You can join this group if you set about systematically to increase your knowledge along the right lines.

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