HARVESTER TRUST END, U. S. DEMAND

Government Asks Supreme Court to Affirm Dissolution Decree

CALLS MORGAN ENGINEER

Principle of Competition at Stake in Case, Gregory Contends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Government today asked the Supreme Court of the United States to dissolve the Harvester Trust.

In the brief filed in the high court by the Department of Justice, that tribunal is asked to affirm the decree of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, which ordered the dissolution of the alleged trust on the ground that it constituted a combination in restraint of trade and was thoroughly repugnant to the doctrine that "competition, not combination, be the law of trade." From that decision the Harvester Trust appealed.

The Government points out in its brief that the trust was formed from the International Harvester Company, the manufacturing concern; the International Company of America, the marketing concern; the International Flax Twine Company, the Wisconsin Steel Company and the Wisconsin Lumber Company, industries which make the various essential products used in reaping and harvesting the cereal crops; the Illinois Northern Railway and the Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Railway and the railway plant facilities of the alleged trust; Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles Deering, Harold F. McCormick, James Deering, John J. Glessner, William H. Jones, Richard F. Howe, George W. Perkins, George F. Baker, Norman B. Ream and several other organizers. It declares that this group of men and companies organized a trust composed of several independent manufacturers of harvesting machinery and accessories. It is argued that all these companies were thriving on a competitive basis.

The Government charges that these elements in the trade, through the agency of J. P. Morgan & Co., combined their industries and formed a combination which dominated the trade and restrained normal competition. The Government's brief states that the defendants admit control of from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the trade in harvesting machinery, a type of labor-saving device on which the farmers of the country are dependent for sustained prosperity.

The whole history of the combination, with its alleged stultifying effect on competition, is traced in the Government's argument. The Government claims that the trust is well within the meaning of the anti-trust acts. It is declared that the claim of the trust that its units combined voluntarily and for purposes of expanding export trade and entering new lines of production is irrelevant. That the combination sought to crush competitors is alleged. The fact that the Harvester Trust admittedly controls the market is declared to be incriminating and to constitute the combination as a trust. The harvester combination is declared to be, "not as a result of normal growth, but a conspiracy of competitors." Wrongdoing was "conscious" on the part of the trust, it is argued.

In addition the Government alleges that the Harvester Trust, despite its protestations of innocence, was formed with specific intent to monopolize. The Government says that the contention of the alleged trust that it has not raised prices is beside the issue and does not affect the merit of the question as to whether or not it is a monopoly.

With unusual emphasis the Government's brief declares that, unless the Supreme Court find the trust guilty of monopoly, there will be a renewal of the rush toward concentration in big business which marked progress of industry in the United States up to the time of the decision of the court in the Northern Securities case—the first great antitrust decision. The brief asserts that unless the court dissolve the Harvester Trust the path will be open for the formation of trusts monopolizing food, fuel and other vital necessities of existence. The desire for more power which power engenders will tend toward monopoly unless a decisive check is administered, it is declared.

The brief is signed by Attorney General Gregory, Solicitor General Davis, Assistant to the Attorney General Todd and Special Assistant Gordon.

NAVY YARD IN ACTION AT FIRE ALARM BLAST

Men Pour From Buildings and Swarm Decks, Ready to Meet Any Foe

There was considerable excitement at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today when a siren at the powerhouse on the river front blew several shrill blasts—the signal of fire at that particular spot.

In a flash, before the first blast had died out, the yard was alive with officers, marines, bluejackets and workingmen from the shops. Men seemed to pour from every building in the yard.

With fire apparatus and guns, too, ready for action, the men ran to the powerhouse to battle with the flames. At the same moment the decks of all the ships fairly swarmed with men, who, in a jiffy, had been directed at the place of the supposed fire.

The drill showed that the men were thoroughly in trim for emergency. Had there been some invading enemy the yard forces would have been equally prepared to give a good account of themselves.

The battleship Kansas was moved from the back channel to the river this afternoon and preparation made aboard indicate that she is being made ready for a quick trip to sea. Her destination is a matter of conjecture.

The Kansas occupied a position near the German raiders Crown Prinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Freidrich and its guns covered these ships. The removal of the Kansas leaves them unwatched by any of the guns at the yard.

Marines numbering about 200 who have been stationed in Cuba and in the Phillipines and are now detailed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard may be sent to Cuba shortly aboard the United States transport Prairie. A six months' supply of rations has been placed aboard the ship.

Officials at League Island today refused to make any comment about a report that the Navy Department in Washington had sent orders to get the Prairie in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

EDISON IN SECRET WORK FOR BENEFIT OF NATION

Inventor and Assistants Labor Behind Guarded Doors in Eagle Rock Mountain Casino

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 17.—Thomas A. Edison is working on something for the Government. His secretary, W. H. Meadowcroft, admitted today that experiments were being conducted. Meadowcroft showed considerable amusement, however, when asked if the experiment was on a new submarine. Edison employes have been busy rigging devices on Eagle Rock Mountain.

"Eagle Rock is hardly the place to conduct submarine experiments," he said.

Men from the Edison plant, however, have been busy on the mountain for several days. [illegible] to the vacant casino, atop [illegible] is carefully [illegible] been strung [illegible] the [illegible] Statities.

RUNAWAY BARGES CAUGHT BY THREE TUGS

Exciting and Unusual Chase on River in Which Ferryboats Dodge Racers

Barge chasing is the latest excitement on the Delaware River. Three Pennsylvania Railroad tugboats indulged in this unusual pastime today and finally corralled five runaway freight barges after they had caused havoc among shipping on the river.

Hundreds of Philadelphians and Camdenites watched the proceedings from ferryboats and elsewhere. Even bets were made. The tugs won. Whether or not the barges will be penalized has not been ascertained.

The fun started shortly after 7:30. The five barges, used to carry freight cars across the Delaware, evidently became restless and broke away from their mooring at the foot of Stevens avenue, Camden.

Tied together, they formed a little procession across the river, but their connections broke. Still unaccompanied, they were caught in a strong upstream tide and floated along merrily at a lively pace.

Ferryboats dodged. Whistles tooted. Seamen knit their brows. Some one suggested sending in a police riot call. Since the barges belong to the "Pennsy," it was decided to send a fleet of railroad tugs. As said before, they won.

Since the breaking up of the ice, with the decided rise in temperature the last two days, no mishaps have occurred on the river on account of the ice. Shipping to and from the port has reached almost normal proportions. At least eleven ships have made their way up the Delaware and started to unload cargoes at their docks. Several vessels received clearance papers yesterday and are now on their way down the river.

Teutons, Firm on U-Boats, Force Issue

Continued from Page One

American shipping, now at a standstill in American harbors, a virtual recognition of the effectiveness of the German blockade.

Furthermore, as an additional thorn in the side of this Government, Germany, according to Berlin dispatches, boldly announces she will sink any American merchantman that is armed without the usual formalities of warning, inspection or any other courtesy.

Meanwhile, England announces new measures for combating the U-boat plague, and the decreasing number of submarine victims leads many officials to believe the Tirpitzian campaign is fizzling out.

AUSTRIAN RELATIONS

The fact that Secretary Grew, of the American Embassy in Berlin, has been ordered to Vienna to "assist" Ambassador Penfield there gave rise to the belief here that Grew might be carrying confidential information to Penfield, perhaps bearing on the American-Austrian negotiations.

The State Department has nothing directly from Penfield for some days.

The President's course toward Austria is still veiled. The State Department, however, now has significantly admitted that United States Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, "may have warned Americans to leave Austria-Hungary on his own initiative."

It is possible the President might sever relations with Austria without appearing again before Congress.

On the other hand he might take advantage of that opportunity to notify Congress the time has come to prepare for further eventualities and ask the means of protecting American lives and property.

Owing to the fact that Congress will soon adjourn he might ask for necessary powers to be used later if necessary, thereby precluding the necessity of convening the new Congress late in the spring or next summer for any action he might deem necessary short of war.

It already has been clearly indicated his step will not be a declaration of hostilities.

If President Wilson should decide to start hostilities with Germany after March 4 the country would have to wait fifteen or twenty days to learn whether or not Congress will support him.

The President at this time could go before Congress at any hour and ask for its approval of a declaration of war, as provided by the Constitution. But members of the House declare they think he would not want to ask an expiring Congress to declare a war that must be carried on in the next Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL COURSE

The Sixty-fourth Congress ends at noon Sunday, March 4. The House, to meet March 5, would have to organize before it could do any work. The Senate, however, is a continuing body and will be in session after March 5 to confirm members of the new Cabinet.

Should President Wilson decide on March 4 to ask Congress to declare war he would have to keep the Senate in session and give members of the next Congress in the House enough time to get to Washington and organize before they voted on the question of declaring war. Many members, though, will be in Washington for inauguration, and more than a quorum would be here at all times.

When the 1913 extra session was called President Wilson gave members more than a month to organize the House. The extra session began about the middle of April. Each member is entitled to sufficient notice to permit him to reach Washington.

While a fight on the speakership is certain in the next Congress, members believed that should an extra session be called solely to declare war Speaker Clark probably would be continued in that position to avoid the suggestion of dissension in the country at such a moment.

GERMANY DENIES MOVE TO OPEN U-BOAT PARLEY

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The "negotiations" which the Swiss Minister at Washington announced as being carried on between Germany and America came from Switzerland and were not initiated by Germany, the official press agency for the Government announced today. The quotation was as follows:

> The Swiss correspondent of the Vossiche Zeitung wires that, according to his information, the German Government made no suggestion for further negotiations, but when asked by a neutral party whether it was ready for them, declared it was unable to negotiate about any measures against the Allies and would decline until the Allies' measures were modified.

The Government press agency also quotes a Swiss newspaper as authority for the statement that the negotiations were "merely an answer to suggestions which the German Government received from the Swiss Minister at Washington," and that the newspaper received its information "not from the German side."

RAILWAY HEADS PREPARE NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The special committee of the American Railway Association on national defense, consisting of eighteen members from the four United States army departments, today began active work on plans for railway uses in a national emergency.

Each railroad president in the association, which represents 280,000 miles of railways, has been sent a telegram asking co-operation.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, with headquarters in Washington, was made chairman of the committee. He had charge of the recent mobilization of troops on the Mexican border.

A meeting in Washington of all those named on the committee will be held soon to tender formally their services to President Wilson and to learn just what may be expected of the railroads.

PENROSE GATHERS DOPE FOR PROBE

Senator's Evidence Against Utility Commission Said to Be Damaging

MAY BE COMPROMISE

Fear Reported Felt That Investigation May Expose Organization Methods

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Penrose has been collecting for the last month information to be used in his proposed attack on the Public Utility Commission and the Attorney General's office. Evidence against certain members of the Public Utility Commission, according to those who have conferred with Penrose, is most damaging.

While Penrose is declaring that he will go on with the investigation of the Administration of Governor Brumbaugh, it is known here that there have been several conferences with Penrose by an emissary of Brumbaugh and a friend of Penrose which may result in a compromise and the dropping of the inquiry.

Penrose and his friends are fearful that the investigation may take a sudden turn after it is started and the limelight be turned upon them either by the legislative committee or a Federal investigation. Democrats have been looking into the last election and the contribution of liquor men to the Republican campaign with the purpose of exposing the Penrose regime.

The National Administration is friendly to the purpose of the McCormick-Palmer leaders and at the proper time before the next Governor is to be elected, if not sooner, there will be an investigation which will tend to increase the public antipathy to the Republicans in Pennsylvania.

There is some serious talk here of bringing McCormick into the national field in 1920 if he is elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1918.

OLD FURNITURE GIVES CUPID A HARD JOLT

Michelana Didn't Think First Wife's Things Were Good Enough, So—

There is a houseful of quaint and dusty furniture in Berlin, N. J., and in the middle of the wreck there's a bulbous little body without clothes, with his last arrow spent and his wings dropped down like wet washrags. Cupid might, through the glint of his tears, tell you the tale of the ratty furniture. Here it is:

(a) The courtship of Michelana Cerlino, a tailor, 1824 South Sartain street, Philadelphia, and John Tierno, of Berlin, was quick and ever so sweet and wound up teh other day as the two, arm in arm, viewed the fulniture of the house John had prepared near his barbershop in Berlin.

"But my love," cooed Michelana softly, "the chairs and the table are old—old like to the grandfather kind?"

"But so strong," cried John gaily, testing the great oaken table with his weight, "stout and strong was many, many winters."

"The father's, the mother's or whose," asked Michelana, the note of anxiety persisting in her voice.

"None of these," quoth John gravely. "None of these, my love, the wife's. Come—come—

But Michelana had drawn back haughtily. She knew that John, the barber, had been married before—that he had bought a house. But there was his shop to think of—the "shaves" dropping in now and then and a great swarm on Saturday night. But there are certain rights that the bride must have—even though she has been a bride before.

"Yes, the furniture," said Michelana, moving away, her head flung high. "Do you think the first wife's furniture good enough for me. Bah!"

"But, my love," protested John.

"Oh, My love," said Michelana in shrilly mockery as she moved away and left John alone with his furniture.

Today in the Supreme Court of New Jersey Michelana is bringing suit against John for $5000 heart balm, and Cupid, they say, still sits these nights among the furniture thinking that the two may come back and talk some more. Will some one page a ship rug for Cupe? He's cold.

Gerard to Leave Paris on Tuesday

Continued from Page One

authorities. Then came a crowd of additional Americans, near Americans, naturalized Americans and one naturalized Americans who had lost their legal right to claim American citizenship.

Something about Pflug attracted the attention of the French authorities. He had got his hand luggage through in the first rush and placed himself on Mr. Gerard's special train. Mr. Gerard had given no authority for that, and when it came to his notice he promptly ordered Pflug off the train. That seemed to arouse his interest in Pflug and he began to question the man.

Pflug became confused and presently was caught in contradictions and statements known to be untrue. Suddenly Mr. Gerard ended the matter by turning to the French authorities and exclaimed, "This man is a suspect." Of course that ended Pflug's chances of getting along with that train and probably any other for some time.

WOMAN PUSHED IN FRONT OF CAR, WITNESS ASSERTS

Police Investigating Death of Mrs. Teresa Vito—Motorman Released on Bail

The police are investigating the death of Mrs. Teresa Vito, fifty-six years old, of 726 Carpenter street, who was killed by a trolley car at the cornor of Seventh and Carpenter streets, near her home, today. According to the police, Julius Soboff, 712 Parrish street, a witness to the accident, said he saw a man push the woman in front of the car. She was instantly killed.

William J. Grivens, of 260 Sepviva street, the motorman, was held at first without bail by Magistrate Beaton, in Central Station. He later was released into the custody of the Rapid Transit Company. Witnesses said he did all in his power to stop the car.

Detectives Geonnotti and Henneke are investigating the story told by Soboff.

Young Woman Takes Poison

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17.—Dorothy Green, twenty years old, of West Market street, this place, is in a hospital here as the result of taking a large amount of poison yesterday afternoon with suicidal intent. It is said she was despondent over becoming estranged from a young man who had been attentive to her. At the hospital it was said she had a small chance of recovery.

Fire in Restaurant Quenched

Fire was discovered and quickly extinguished in the Automat Restaurant, 820 Chestnut street, late last night. The blaze was first seen by an attendant, who notified Reserve Policeman Farrell, at Ninth and Chestnut streets. It started in an elevator shaft and is thought to have been caused by crossed wires.

City News in Brief

E. M. NEWMAN delivered an illustrated lecture at the Academy of Music, describing Manila and the Hawaiian Islands. It was the last of his regular series of travel talks. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon and again Thursday night.

QUARTER CENTURY CLUB, composed of those who have been in the employ of the Atlantic Refining Company for at least twenty-five years, gave a smoker at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch street. The member who has been longest in the employ of the company is Charles Mayer, who has forty-seven years of service to his credit.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has requested Philadelphia's six members of the House of Representatives to be in Congress Monday to support the effort to adopt the Senate amendment making it mandatory for the Postmaster General to continue pneumatic tube mail service in large cities.

PENNSYLVANIA National Guardsmen are without employment, and offices have been opened in this city to aid them in finding positions. Many opportunities are said to be available for mechanics and skilled and unskilled laborers. The Government has positions open in Philadelphia and vicinity for approximately 800 persons.

JOHN ABBOTT, thirty-six years old, of 4525 North Smedley street, died in the City Hospital, Atlantic City. County Physician Leonard has recommended that white powders found in his pockets be analyzed to determine the cause of death.

HEART DISEASE caused the death of Frank Colfelsh, sixty-two years old, who was found today in his temporary bed in the rear of 866 North Forty-fourth street. Colfelsh, who had no home, worked in the stable of Joseph Dempster and slept in the rear of Dempster's house.

COLLISION OF A WAGON and a trolley car near the plant of the Manayunk Waste Company, at 4012 Ridge avenue, this morning threw Philip Goldes, a foreman for the company, to the street. He was badly cut about the head and was taken to St. Timothy's Hospital.

UNCONSCIOUS from a knife wound, George Walsh, of 227 Wharton street, was found in his bedroom today by a member of his family. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital. The police say he attempted suicide. He was out of work.

JOSEPH E. WIDENER has purchased two groups of French garden statuary of the eighteenth century period by Gillet. The statuary are the only examples of Gillet's work in this country. The price is said to have been $200,000.

JUDSON C. DICKERMAN, Chief of the Bureau of Gas under Mayor Blankenburg, has been appointed by the State Corporation Commission of the State of Virginia to the position of expert engineering adviser in charge of all municipal utilities. Mr. Dickerman has been engaged in gas engineering work for the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

DEFECTIVE WIRING in a freight car of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company caused a blaze at Price street and Germantown avenue that resulted in a half-hour tie-up of traffic on Germantown avenue. The crew of the car battled vainly against the fire until Engine Company No. 19 arrived on the scene and extinguished the blaze in short order.

DIRECTOR KRUSEN has issued orders that pig raising in the city limits must be abolished after March 15. If the owners do not dispose of their animals by that date the city will confiscate them and destroy the pens.

HAZEL J. BLUM has entered suit against Charles H. Councell, also known as De-Councell, to recover $5000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage and assault. Judge Carr issued a capias for the arrest of Councell and fixed his bail at $600.

GEORGE W. TILL, 1542 Glenwood avenue, sued Joshua Levins, of Fifteenth and York streets, for $1500 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of his wife, Myrtle C. Till. They were married July 5, 1912, and Till declares that his domestic life was serene until Levins paid secret attentions to Mrs. Till. Judge Bonniwell, of the Municipal Court, where the suit was entered, allowed a capias for the arrest of Levins, fixing bail at $800.

CAMDEN

COASTING ACCIDENTS sent two boys to the Cooper Hospital today with minor injuries. Francis Welsh, eleven years old, of 315 Atlantic avenue, was hurt on the head, and William Grim, thirteen years old, of 2214 Howell street, was injured on the face.

REAL ESTATE MEN from every section of Camden and Gloucester Counties will meet at the Hotel Ridgeway, Wednesday, to protest against the bill now pending in the Legislature, which will limit conveyancing, mortgage-placing, bonds and transfer of personal property or real estate to attorneys at law.

RAYMOND WELSH, a North Camden boy, is "somewhere in the Somme region" in a trench fighting for the Allies, according to a message received here today. Welsh, who is something of an adventurer, was in Montreal about a year ago, and it is believed that he joined a Canadian regiment there.

DR. I. N. GRISCOM, who retires as a member of the Delaware River Bridge and Tunnel Commission of New Jersey March 1, will be a candidate for secretary of the organization, he announced today.

THE GRAMM-BERNSTEIN COMPANY, of Philadelphia, has received the contract for the building of two automobile chassis for the Camden police department. The contract price is $3500.

MORE SCARLET FEVER CASES have been reported in Camden. There have been seventeen cases reported in the last thirty days, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the number for the previous period of four weeks.

RUNAWAY BOYS HELD ON CHARGE OF THEFT

Left Reading for Montana to Become Cowboys, but Were Arrested in This City

READING, Pa., Feb. 17.—Walter Sleck and George High, sixteen-year-old boys of this city, who were arrested in Philadelphia the other day as they were about setting out for Montana to become cowboys, were arraigned before Magistrate Wolf here today charged with absconding with $626 belonging to High's employer, Robert Clauser, a local wholesale poultry dealer.

Clouser gave High the money to deposit in bank. They used just enough of the money to fit themselves out with guns and ammunition and knives and to pay their fare to Philadelphia, where their dreams of the wild and woolly West vanished when detectives took them in custody upon advices from Reading.

After today's hearing the boys were returned to jail to await trial at the March term of court. Nearly all of the stolen money was recovered.

Give Up Claim to New Normal School

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 17.—Members of the City Board of Education have given up any claims to the proposed new normal school for South Jersey by concurring in a resolution from the Municipal League of Millville urging Governor Brumbaugh and the Legislature to include a $200,000 appropriation in the [illegible]

BERLIN URGES 1799 PACT BE AFFIRMED

Protection of Germans and Americans in Other Countries Strengthened

GUARD PROPERTY RIGHTS

New Arrangements Asked as Result of Diplomatic Break Between Nations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Germany still is insisting that the United States shall reaffirm the Prussian treaty of 1799. Following the refusal of Ambassador Gerard to discuss the question with the Berlin Foreign Office, the latter took the matter up directly with the State Department. The department today received the proposed amplifications through the Swiss Government and has made them public without comment.

The German suggestions, if they are accepted by President Wilson, will effectively safeguard the citizens of either nation and private property in the territory of each nation. Protection of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany is guaranteed by each Government, and neither can be detained in concentration camps.

The Swiss communication was as follows:

"The German legation at Berne has communicated the following to the Swiss political department (foreign office):

"'The American treaty of friendship and commerce of the 11th of July, 1799, provides by Article XXIII for the treatment of the subjects or citizens of the two States and their property in the event of war between the two States. This article, which is without question in full force as regards the relations between the German Empire and the United States, requires certain explanations and additions on account of the development of international law.

NEW ARRANGEMENT ASKED

"'The German Government therefore proposes that a special arrangement be now signed, of which the English text is as follows:

"'Agreement between Germany and the United States of America concerning the treatment of each other's citizens and their private property after the severance of diplomatic relations.

"'Article I. After the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States of America and in the event of the outbreak of war between the two powers, the citizens of either party and their private property in the territory of the other party shall be treated according to article 23 of the treaty of amity and commerce between Prussia and the United States of the 11th of July, 1799, with the following explanatory and supplementary clauses:

"'Article II. German merchants in the United States and American merchants in Germany shall, so far as the treatment of their persons and their property is concerned, be held in every respect on a par with the other persons mention in article 23. They shall accordingly, even after the period provided for in article 23 has elapsed, be entitled to remain and continue their profession in the country of their residence. Merchants, as well as the other persons mentioned in article 23, may be excluded from fortified places or other places of military importance.

"'Article III — Germans in the United States and Americans in Germany shall be free to leave the country of their residence within the time and by the routes that shall be assured to them by the proper authorities. The persons departing shall be entitled to take along their personal property, including money, valuables and bank accounts, excepting such property the exportation of which is prohibited according to general provisions.

"'Article IV.—The protection of Germans in the United States and of Americans in Germany and of their property shall be guaranteed in accordance with the laws existing in the countries of either party. They shall be under no other restrictions concerning the enjoyment of their private rights and the judicial enforcement of their rights than neutral residents. They may accordingly not be transferred to concentration camps, nor shall their private property be subject to sequestration or liquidation or other compulsory alienation except in cases that under the existing laws apply to neutrals. As a general rule German property in the United States and American property in Germany shall not be subject to sequestration or liquidation, or other compulsory alienation under other conditions than neutral property.

"'Article V. Patent rights or other protected rights held by Germans in the United States or Americans in Germany shall not be declared void, nor shall the exercise of such rights be impeded, nor shall such rights be transferred to others without the consent of the person entitled thereto, provided that regulations made exclusively in the interest of the State shall apply.

"'Article VI. Contracts made between Germans and Americans, either before or after the severance of diplomatic relations, also obligations of all kinds between Germans and Americans, shall not be declared canceled, void or in suspension, except under provisions applicable to neutrals. Likewise the citizens of either party shall not be impeded in fulfilling their liabilities arising from such obligations, either by injunctions or by other provisions, unless these apply to neutrals.

HAGUE CONVENTION CLAUSES

"'Article VII. The provisions of the sixth Hague convention, relative to the treatment of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities, shall apply to the merchant vessels of either party and their cargo. The aforesaid ships may not be forced to leave port unless at the same time they be given a pass, recognized as binding by all the enemy sea powers, to a home port, or a port of an allied country, or to another port of the country in which the ship happens to be.

"'Article VIII. The regulations of chapter three of the eleventh Hague convention, relative to certain restrictions in the exercise of the rights of capture in maritime war, shall apply to the captains, officers and members of the crews of merchant ships specified in article VII and of such merchant ships as may be captured in the course of a possible war.

"'Article IX. This agreement shall apply also to the colonies and other foreign possessions of either party.'"

BRITISH WAR PICTURES SHOW ACTUAL FIGHTING

Official Films Exhibited at Metropolitan for Benefit of Relief Fund

The official war pictures of the British Government were show this afternoon and will be exhibited again tonight in the Metropolitan Opera House. Receipts of the exhibition will be donated to the war relief fund.

The pictures show actual fighting, life in the trenches, bridge building, hospital work and many of the details of the army at the front.

The excellent condition of the British troops was commented upon by many in the audience at this afternoon's showing.

Several Wills Probated

Wills probated today were those of Sarah E. Snare, 2002 North Broad street, which in private bequests disposes of property valued at $30,000; Henry G. Sehnert, 9131 Sprague street, $10,200; Elizabeth Martin, 123 North Eleventh street, $7000; Johanna Kelly, 4542 Sansom street, $4500; Ruby T. Leidy, 2217 North Nineteenth street, $3500; Lillian T. Rishon, 150 North Wilton street, $2300, and Mary E. Burns, 4618 Frankford avenue, $2000.

MEMBERS OF FARM BUREAU Through the Chamber of Commerce at Carlisle steps have been taken to aid farmers in Cumberland County. Among those on the agriculturist committee now active are (top to bottom), J. C. Lutz, C. E. Jackson, Merkel Landis and Walter Stuart.

LEGISLATORS TO SEE WEAK-MINDED EXHIBIT

Mrs. Charles H. Frazier Tells of Plan to Prove Need of State Action

Pennsylvania legislators are going to know the real situation regarding the feeble-minded, according to announcement made today by Mrs. Charles H. Frazier, prime mover in the campaign for proper equipment of the village for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, which stands still uncompleted at Laurelton, in Union County.

"We have the entire State organized," said Mrs. Frazier today. "Every section has committees of men and women anxious to do their share. During March the feeble-minded exhibit, which was shown in the Widener Building here last winter, will be in Harrisburg in the Goldsmith Building on Walnut street.

"Now this is where the committees from every village and town came in. The committees will appoint delegates. These are to go to Harrisburg, with the avowed purpose of taking the legislators from their districts to the exhibit. The committee members will accompany the legislators personally and tell them what it means to let the feeble-minded go on as they are, bringing more feeble-minded children into the world for the State to support. This will last all through March. Then when the bill for appropriation for the completion of the village at Laurelton comes up the legislators will KNOW. They will help."

Since the exhibit left Philadelphia it has been in many cities. One hundred and fifty thousand people have seen it since the day the doors were closed at the Widener Building. In the two weeks it was open in Philadelphia 100,000 people saw it, thus making a quarter of a million people in Pennsylvania who have been reached in the campaign to educate the public to the need of immediate action.

More than 200,000 people have signed the petition to be sent to the Legislature urging the appropriation. More than 400 of them are city or State officials, while the county poor directors, who know the conditions in the almshouses, are almost unanimously in favor of the needed appropriation and signed the petition at their convention this year, indorsing the village for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age.

POTATOES $3 A BUSHEL NOW

Latest Jump of 25 Cents Nets One Long Island Farmer $15,000

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Long Island potatoes are still jumping in price, and at Riverhead and Calverton they sold at $3 a bushel. The farmers say they wouldn't exchange their potato crops for shares in a munition plant.

Walter E. Hawkins, a Calverton farmer, said that the increase of twenty-five cents had netted him $15,000, and he is holding his supply.

Many farmers started for the railroad with potatoes at $2.75 a bushel. The price jumped twenty-five cents while they were on the road. This makes a boost of $1 a bushel in the last week.

Seek Brother of Dead Woman

The police were asked today to find a brother of Miss Nellie Pierce, thirty-seven years old, formerly of this city, who died at 5 Hubert street, Boston. Detective Joseph Shay was detailed to find the brother, who is said to be a [illegible]

GERMANS REPULSED FOE IN CHAMPAGNE

Beat Back French Counter-Attacks South of Ripont, Berlin Says

FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT

British Expect Big Teuton Offensive on West Front

BERLIN, Feb. 17.

The French counter-attacks launched south of Ripont, in Champagne, where the Germans had made a half-mile gain, were repulsed last night, according to the official report issued by the War Office today. On the Somme front the British attacked south of Miraumont after a bombardment which reached the violence of drum fire, but it was repulsed. The War Office announced further that there was fighting along the Ancre River and west of Berry-au-Bac. On both sides of the Ancre River, near the northern end of the Somme front, the artillery dueling was very powerful.

German aerial squadrons extensively bombed important enemy establishments behind the front, several ammunition depots being blown up on the Somme, today's official statement asserted.

Heavy fighting has again developed on the Rumanian front despite cold and snow. On the heights north of the Oitoz Valley (Moldavia) battles have been in progress since dawn, says the War Office statement.

There has been no change on the rest of the Rumanian front nor in Macedonia.

Near Illuxt, southwest of Lutsk; near Zbovov, south of Brzezany, and southwest of Stanislau offensive enterprises of the Russians failed.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

German forces sustained an "appreciable loss" in a French attack at Ameltzwiller, today's official statement asserted. Elsewhere there was artillery activity reported in the sector of Naisons.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

That the sudden German drive in Champagne may mark the beginning of Von Hindenburg's much-heralded spring drive was the opinion held by a number of military critics today. On the other hand, some viewed it as a diversion to distract attention from the point where the real offensive will be opened. It was recalled that next Wednesday will be the anniversary of the great Verdun drive of the Germans, and it was accepted as a possibility that the German general staff may make that the date of their next big enterprise.

The French War Office communique on Friday made no mention of any German attacks in Champagne, but mentioned the great artillery activity prevailing in the sector of Maisson de Champagne farm. This was evidently the bombardment which prepared the way for the assaults of the German infantry.

The Germans made their greatest efforts in the sectors of Maison de Champagne farm and Hill 185, striking in the direction of the road which runs through Massiges, point that they claim to have advanced, point that they claim to have advanced a half mile over a width of 2600 metres, storming four lines of trenches and capturing twenty-one officers, 837 men and twenty machine guns.

BOY SHOOTS BROTHER; BLAME PUT ON 'MOVIES'

Mother Believes Child Wounded Lad in Shoulder Mimicked Screen 'Hero'

His desire to emulate characters he saw in the "movies," the police believe, led William H. Ritter, eleven years old, to shoot his brother, Albert, today at their home, 3002 Rorer street. The bullet, fired from a revolver, entered Albert's right shoulder. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

The brothers slept together and, it is said, seldom quarreled. Albert was sent to order coal, and on returning asked if William was still in bed. On learning that he was, Albert said he would awaken him.

The boy was only half way upstairs, it is said, when their mother heard a shot. When Albert entered the kitchen a moment later he looked pale. On putting his hand inside his shirt he found his right shoulder covered with blood. He refused to say what had happened and his mother summoned a physician. He found that the boy had been shot and sent him to the Episcopal Hospital.

William was arrested and taken to the Front and Westmoreland streets station. He refused to answer questions of the police and appeared to know nothing about the shooting.

The pistol with which the shooting was done had been kept in a trunk for many years.

William, according to his mother, has constantly attended the "movies." He often remained away from school to see some thrilling drama and was finally sent to the truant school.

Albert is a student at the Northeast High School.

3000 COAL MINERS STRIKE AT PORTAGE AND VICINITY

Demand Abolition of Standard Weight System—Seven Companies Affected by Walkout

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—Three thousand miners employed at Portage and vicinity are on strike today demanding the abolition of the standard weight system, which means that the miner sometimes loads his car and does not get credit for the excess weight.

The Portage Coal Mining Company, the Miller Shaft Company, the Portage Coal Company, the Plymouth Coal Company, George Pearce & Sons, the Thermal Smokeless Coal Company and the Martin Brown Coal Company are involved.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

DEATHS

CHAMBERLAIN.—Feb. 16, FRANCES [illegible] LISH, wife of Colonel Thomas Chamberlain. Funeral services at Lewisburg, Pa. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

HOWELL.—Feb. 16, CHARLES W. HOWELL, aged 72. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Sun., 4 p. m., from residence of his son-in-law, M. L. Forsy, 4629 Locust st. Int. Evergreen Cem., Newark, N. J., Mon., on arrival of train leaving Phila. 10 a. m.

OLIVER.—Feb. 16, MARY M., widow of Charles M. Oliver. Funeral service, 135 [illegible] st., Wissahickon, Mon., 2:30 p. m. Int. private.

LAMBERT. — Feb. 16, OTTO, husband of Cecelia Lambert (nee Hacket), aged 18 years. Relatives and friends, 18th Police District and Police Pension Fund Assn. invited to funeral, Tues., 2:30 p. m., 428 W. Huntingdon st., Germantown. Remains may be viewed Mon. 7 to 9 p. m.

WALLS.—Feb. 16, ELIZABETH F., wife of William J. Walls. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Tues., 8:30 a. m., 1332 Thompson. Solemn high requiem mass St. Malachy's Church 10 a. m. Int. Holy Cross Cem. Auto Funeral.

LOST AND FOUND

DOG—Lost, a young Airdale dog; on the [illegible] reads Teddy Boyd, 1914 Sheridan road, Germantown, Ill. Return to 412 Sycamore ave., [illegible] Dog answers to name of Captain.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK—Girl, general. Ph. Chestnut 819, or call 223 W. Mt. Airy ave., Chestnut Hill.

HELP WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN for light work in [illegible] Apply 104 West st.