

REPULSE VERDUN ATTACK  
Germans Again Assail French Lines, but Are Beaten Back

WEEKING WEAK SPOTS

VIENNA, March 6.  
In a battle that is still going on the Italian troops attacked and captured an Austrian position at Cima Di Costanzo, on the Tyrol east front, it was officially announced today. Near Tolmezzo, an Austrian patrol entered Italian trenches and brought back ten prisoners.

PARIS, March 6.  
German troops attacked again on the western front of Verdun last night, concentrating their efforts on trenches near Cauterets wood and Douaumont, recaptured by the French in yesterday's fighting.

The War Office announced today that the attacks were repulsed.

A series of sharp blows at widely separated sectors of the western front have been planned by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to feel out the Anglo-French lines preparatory to a general offensive.

This was the interpretation placed by military critics today on the German stroke at Verdun. The Teutons struck on the Verdun front, not for the purpose of diverting French troops from other fighting areas, it is believed here, but as one of the steps in Von Hindenburg's attempt to find a weak spot for a great German smash as soon as the ground becomes more firm.

Advices from the Verdun sector today said that the Teutons wasted shells lavishly in their latest attempt at Verdun. Their purpose, apparently, was to test out the character of the new defensive works built by the French after the Crown Prince was driven back from the gates of the citadel.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, March 6.

One reason why the Germans retreated along the Aisne was because they were fast becoming a garrison of gibbering lunatics. Their position had become more hideous than the scorpions of hell. Mud-battlemented in place—and the ceaseless pounding of the British guns had turned their positions into stench pits too horrible for human nerves to stand. Your correspondent was the first American permitted to penetrate across the ground evacuated by the Germans as far as Thillois toward Haguenau.

Madame Tussaud's wax work Chamber of Horrors was more cheerful a May day compared with this field of horrors, painfully pictured at each step. The correspondent zigzagged around stagnant cesspools and interlocking shell craters in which the water was the exact color of blood. This might have been due to chemicals in the high explosives which rent the holes or to the nature of the ground itself.

The correspondent found himself stepping on German bodies which littered the region. They were in all imaginable conditions and positions, sometimes piled several deep. He saw arms sticking full length out of the mud that concealed all else of the bodies to which they were attached. There were legs, feet, half bodies—or heads alone—protruding. Some lay face down, some were prone on their backs, exactly as if asleep.

At another place, on a pile several deep, lay a boyish officer, fair as a girl, with his arms thrown back and his blue eyes staring at the sky. His sandy hair had been brushed back modishly by the rain.

Imagine scenes like this covering miles. Imagine every trace of vegetation long since blasted away. Imagine the earth powder-stained and churned up from ten to sixty feet in depth. Imagine pits so bottomless that German prisoners claim, their men frequently were swallowed up while in attempting to cross after dark.

This is the territory the Germans left.

The German prisoners declared that communication trenches had been wiped out by the incessant British fire and the mud, so that relief and reinforcements were difficult, most dangerous. Men on such missions were caught by the British machine guns sweeping in the darkness and could not be saved. It was impossible to save those thus cut off by the destruction of the communication trenches. The dead were left where they fell.

Two attacks in November left scores of dead Germans outside the trenches. They have remained there ever since, when the British are burying the remains.

Such was the sinkhole occupied by the Germans.

The scenes were too horrible for human nerves to withstand. They make quite believable the stories of soldiers who became raving maniacs.

It is quite possible that in the withdrawal Germany plans to use her troops elsewhere in a big offensive, but the British are undisturbed.

One outstanding moral of the German retreat is wherever the Germans stop their retreat, their new positions can be reduced to the same hideous, unendurable quagmire of cadavers and muck, where erupted dead hands clutch from the mud at the Kaiser's men and dead eyes stare at them from the slime, defying even German discipline to hold live men in line.

Austria Backs Ally's "Theory" on U-Boats

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show America that it adheres strictly to the assurances given and will endeavor to avoid misunderstandings.

The note also expressed Austria's inability to surrender her right to attack enemy merchantmen carrying contraband to the enemy without warning, but the note specifically holds neutral merchantmen as of another classification.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has carefully studied the legal questions involved and has been unable to reach the conclusion that neutrals are entitled to travel without molestation, on enemy vessels.

A belligerent is released from all consideration of human life if its opponent sinks merchantmen without warning—as in the Eleonora, Dubrovnik and Zagreb cases. "Austro-Hungary believes it is permissible to destroy a ship without rescuing those aboard if those aboard refuse to enter boats."

The note "cherishes the hope that the submarine announcement will find an echo everywhere that neutrals live" and that it will be especially understood by the great people of the United States, whose most illustrious representative during the war defended with flaming words the freedom of the seas, and their use as a highway for all nations.

In blaming Great Britain for the necessity of Germany's policy of sinking without warning, the note says:

"While the Central Powers in the very beginning of the war had declared that they would observe the law of nations, which also bore the signature of the British representative, Great Britain three or four years ago, in an endeavor to cut off supplies from overseas, she enlarged, step by step, the list of contraband until nothing was missing in the list of things which today men want for their subsistence."

"Then Great Britain proclaimed what she called a blockade of the coasts of the North Sea, which from now an important commerce route for Austria-Hungary, in order to prevent goods which were still essential in the list of contraband from entering Germany, and in order to prevent all sea traffic by neutrals to those coasts, as well as all exports through neutrals."

"That this blockade was in flagrant contradiction to the customary principles of the right of blockade, as established by international agreements, was explicitly declared by the President of the United States of America in words which will continue to live in the history of international law."

NOTE AVOIDS BREAK, WASHINGTON THINKS

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Austria cannot give up her right to sink enemy merchantmen," she declares in her reply to the American note received at the State Department.

Austria does not, however, include neutral merchant ships under this right. Hence, authorities are inclined to feel that she has stretched a point in order to meet the American effort to avoid a break.

The Government, upon first reading of the reply, was inclined to wait for news by Austria. Her words, officials said, indicated a desire on Austria's part to avoid a break with the United States, even though she supports the "theory" of Germany's unlimited submarine warfare.

More significant still is the fact that Austria apparently has no submarines of her own wherewith to carry out even her threat against enemy merchantmen.

Austria's reply is far less conclusive than her original note, sent shortly after Germany's barred zone decree, and in which she upheld strongly the German intention.

The reply is the longest diplomatic note received at the State Department in a long time. It covers about twenty typewritten pages.

MOISE RECOMMENDED FOR APPRAISER OF PORT

Philadelphia Lawyer Backed by Palmer and McCormick—Senator Saulsbury Objects

It became known today that the appointment of Albert L. Moise, of the law firm of Smithers, Moise & Lank, Land Title Building, as appraiser of the port of Philadelphia, is being blocked by United States Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Saulsbury, it is understood on good authority, is exceedingly anxious that the job go to Dr. F. L. Cooper, of Wilmington, who is appraiser of drugs of this port. For years Doctor Cooper has been one of Saulsbury's staunch political supporters.

Early in January, it became known today, the appointment of Moise was recommended to President Wilson by A. Mitchell Palmer, the recommendation was endorsed by Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and by Joseph Guffey, of Pittsburgh, acting chairman of the Democratic State committee. With endorsement of such a powerful political nature, friends of Moise were confident he would get the job.

These reckoned, however, without the influence of Senator Saulsbury, who by "senatorial right" has a controlling hand on the distribution of patronage in his district. Saulsbury expressed a desire that Doctor Cooper succeed W. W. Roper, who resigned the office as a result of his difference with the President at the time of the enactment of the Adams law. Saulsbury, it is believed, is urging President Wilson to delay in making the appointment.

"The recommendations were of the best," said Mr. Moise today, "and I believe the appointment would have been made long ago if it had not been for the opposition of Senator Saulsbury. According to the senatorial custom, he has the big say concerning the distribution of patronage in his district, so his influence carries a lot of weight."

One of Mr. Moise's law partners is Edgar W. Lank, chairman of the Democratic city committee.

Mr. Moise was born in Sumter, S. C., in 1872. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1894, and following his graduation came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for four years in compiling an encyclopedia of the industries of the State of Pennsylvania. After that he began active practice of law. He resides at 31 West Phil-Ellena street, Germantown, and for several years has been closely allied with Democratic politics in this city.

Hindu Revolt and Riots in U. S., Aims of Plot

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entment to allow arms to be imported into China from the United States that were destined for India and China.

Three quincenses of documents and letters and a large quantity of chemicals were confiscated by the police in the raid, which consumed more than four hours. It was not until the two prisoners had gone through an all-night grilling that finally Scherner broke down and made his confession, the police claim. Both men will be turned over to the Federal authorities this afternoon and held for examination by a United States commissioner. In the meantime Secret Service men are scouring the city for a number of others said to be implicated in the intrigue.

New York police are today reluctant to discuss the case of Fritz Kolb, arrested as a plotter yesterday in Hoboken. They differ in their statements materially with the New Jersey police, who yesterday gave out a statement of Kolb's alleged confession and admission of a plot to assassinate President Wilson. Kolb, the New Jersey police and the New York police say, has repudiated the alleged confession.

Despite the repudiation of Kolb's confession, police today declared the man was a cog in a newly discovered bomb plot, which they claim may involve at least six prominent German-Americans. They have discovered that instead of being a bar-keeper, as he claimed, Kolb is a skilled chemist. He has been a will-o-the-wisp, the police say, and his actions during the recent months have shown that at frequent intervals he disappeared from sight completely. Kolb is today in jail in Hoboken and will be arraigned later in the day before a recorder on a specific charge of having high explosives in his possession.

GERMANY SEES WILSON FIXED IN ARMS PLAN

BERLIN, March 6.—Failure of the United States Senate to pass the armed ship bill has only postponed an inevitable crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States, it is believed here.

The Berlin press, believing that President Wilson has decided to force the war issue, is of the opinion that he will proceed to arm ships regardless of the Senate's action. The majority of the newspapers believe that President Wilson would have withheld from the public revelations of the German "plot" to induce Japan and Mexico to make war on the United States had he had any hope of a continuation of friendly relations between the two countries.

Aquamarine Rings

A beautiful selection of unique settings handsomely mounted with aquamarines, the correct birthstone for March.

Worthy of special mention is an octagonal aquamarine of rich color, mounted in an exquisite green gold ring—\$34.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

DEMAND NORMAL SCHOOL FOR SOUTH NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, March 6.—More than 150 delegates from South Jersey appeared before the House Joint Appropriation Committee to urge the passage of a bill establishing a new normal school in South Jersey.

Mrs. J. Grafton Sieber, of Audubon, declared that in these days, when appropriations are granted for almost everything an appropriation certainly should be made for a South Jersey normal school. She said there were four sacred institutions—the home, the school, the Church and the State. To have better fathers and mothers, she argued, it was necessary to have trained teachers.

Charles E. Bacon, of Haddonfield, urged the passage of the bill. He held that it was the duty of the Legislature to appropriate money for the erection of a normal school in South Jersey.

Senator Wells, of Burlington, chairman of the Joint Appropriations Committee, announced at the conclusion of the hearing that the arguments for the bill had convinced the committee of the need of a South Jersey normal school. The only question the committee had to consider, he said, was whether or not the state could afford to make an appropriation for this purpose at this time in view of many other demands for State money.

SCHOONER WRECKED, ONE DEAD IN BIG STORM

BOSTON, March 5.—The worst storm of the winter passed out to sea today leaving in its wake one death, an abandoned schooner tossed in giant waves off Scituate, scores of minor accidents and a foot of snow on the ground.

Vermon Cutting, twenty-two years old, lost his life when, almost blinded by the snow, he was struck and killed by a train. Seven men, the crew of the schooner Henry Withington, New York, which went ashore off Scituate, escaped death only after a desperate slide through roaring breakers over a rope stretched from the deck of their craft to the beach.

Efforts are being made to restore traffic.

DR. ALBERT F. SCHRIEBER DEAD

Chief Cattle and Meat Inspector in City Health Bureau

Dr. Albert F. Schrieber, chief cattle and meat inspector in the Bureau of Health, died today at St. Mary's Hospital, where he had been under treatment for diabetes. He was fifty-six years old. Doctor Schrieber carried on his private practice as a veterinary surgeon at his residence, Elmwood avenue and South Sixty-second street. He was unmarried.

Doctor Schrieber was first appointed to the position of chief cattle and meat inspector in 1904, previous to which time he had been in the Department of Public Safety. He resigned his office in 1912, during the Blankenburg administration, but was reappointed by Doctor Krusen in February, 1916.

Wife of John Burroughs Dies

WEST PARK, N. Y., March 6.—Mrs. John Burroughs, wife of the naturalist, died at her home here today. She was eighty-four years old. They were married sixty years ago.

STORE OPENS DAILY AT 8:30 A. M. & CLOSSES AT 5:30 P. M.  
Fruits and Flowers, 49c to \$1.98  
Daisies, pansies, moss buds, wheat, roses, poppies and heather.  
Lit Brothers  
ONE YELLOW TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE ALL DAY  
Market Eighth Filbert Seventh  
Wings, 75c to \$2.98  
Black, white and colors.  
Ornaments, 49c to \$1.98  
Lit Brothers—First Floor, North

Women Are Immeasurably Pleased With the Beauty of Our Spring Millinery  
Opening Continues Tomorrow!  
In It Fashion Gives Expression to Her Very Best Achievements for the Coming Season.  
We doubt if we have ever introduced any opening with a feeling of greater pride. Particularly Fascinating Are the Many Handsome Large Hats of Transparent Horsehair Lace or Maline Trimmed With Sweeps of Ostrich, Jet, Applied Straw or Fluffy Novelty Pompons—Black of Course!  
Other features of particular merit are pompadour crowns, combinations of straw with net or Georgette crepe, a novel ornamentation comprising a whole basket of French flowers applied against the crown, a charming trimming of ostrich twisted into tiny flowers.  
Among the tailored styles you will see very frequent combinations of navy blue with cherry or sand-with-navy blue—either is extremely smart.  
Hats at \$4.98 & \$5.98  
Are a Particular Feature  
And are acknowledged the equal of millinery sold at \$10 to \$15 elsewhere.  
Lit Brothers—Millinery Salon, Third Floor  
Opéning Days In the Women's & Misses' Salons  
Big Preparations Are Afoot for Spring : Many Zouave, English and French Soldiery Effects  
Sports fashions are paramount. Coats give a new barrel silhouette—kimono sleeves are restored—pockets are important—and there are quantities of fancy stitching, also rich embroidery used.  
LIT BROTHERS

HUGHES AND MÜLLER Tailors  
527 Walnut St.  
EVEN stocks the size of ours must be depleted as the season wears on. This is especially true of the imported fabrics, which are getting scarcer daily.  
May we suggest that now, while our shelves are full to overflowing with the goods recently imported, you pay us a visit?  
In addition to a wide variety of cloths, we can give you a much quicker service than will be possible during the rush days immediately preceding Easter.

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The Newest Fashions in Garments and Materials  
Are Now Being Featured in All Departments  
For  
Excellence of Taste Desirability of Styles  
and Attractiveness of Prices  
The Display Comprises All That is Correct in Style and Most Desirable in  
New Silks New Cotton Fabrics New Blouses  
New Laces, Nets, Embroideries  
Also Latest Models of  
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Apparel  
Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Sports Wear  
A TIMELY SALE OF SILKS  
\$2.00 quality of Navy Blue and Midnight Chiffon Taffeta. 36 inches wide. Special \$1.58 yd.  
\$3.00 quality of Fleur de Soie Taffeta. The weave you will appreciate. Flesh and white only. 40 inches wide. Special \$1.95 yd.  
\$2.85 quality of fine black Crepe de Chine. The fashionable black weave for spring frocks. 40 inches wide. Special \$1.95  
\$1.75 and \$2.00 qualities of plain and fancy Silks. Reduced to 95c yard  
Foulard Silks. About 2500 yards in dark colors. Reduced to 48c yard  
\$2.50 quality of Striped Jersey Silks. The new idea for sport dresses. White grounds with combination stripes. 32 inches wide. Special \$1.95  
Bonnet French Taffeta. The world's best black silk manufactured. We secured early a large quantity of Black Chiffon Taffetas for this sale. 36 inches wide. Value \$2.50. For \$1.95  
\$1.25 quality of Tub Silks in white grounds with woven colored stripes. 36 inches wide. Special 78c  
A Darlington Silk Sale—Quality at Less Price

Credit Where Credit is Due  
How Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Saved the Day for the Credit Manager of a Big Philadelphia Concern  
A desk piled high with orders used to be anything but an unmixed joy to the credit manager of the William H. Hoskins Company.  
He liked to see business coming fast—but he knew what a job he had ahead in looking up doubtful credits.  
It was impossible for the three bookkeepers to keep the 6,000 accounts posted up to date, especially around trial balance time. Of course, a daily balance on each active account was out of the question with pen-and-ink bookkeeping methods. The credit manager was "up against it."  
Putting it up to the President  
President Charles H. Marshall is an accepted authority on office methods and appliances. It didn't take him long to find the remedy for the difficulties confronting his credit department.  
"Throw out pen and ink," said he, "and put in Burroughs direct-to-ledger posting."  
The Burroughs Ledger Posting and Statement Machine reduced the bookkeeping load 33 1-3% immediately. Two bookkeepers now take care of the work that formerly required the attention of three.  
The ledgers are posted right up to the minute and are always in balance. Every time an account changes, the Burroughs automatically computes and prints the new balance. Without disturbing the bookkeeper, the credit manager can tell by a glance at the ledger page just how the account stands.  
By-Products of Better Bookkeeping  
Neatness, accuracy and absolute uniformity in appearance of ledger pages and statements.  
Proof of posting obtained daily. Bookkeeping errors, with the work and worry they cause, eliminated.  
Statements mailed promptly and the trial balance a mere formality.  
Automatic operation relieves anxiety, forced concentration and mental calculation. No previous experience is necessary in order to use the Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine. The operator pays no attention to spacing, ciphers or punctuation, for the machine takes care of all that. Even the month and date are repeated automatically.  
Posting direct to the ledger with a Burroughs simplifies not one but practically every bookkeeping problem.  
98 Burroughs Bookkeeping Models  
Burroughs Machines cover the needs of all kinds of business, large and small. Let the Burroughs man talk with you about the possibilities of applying a Burroughs to your work. You can get in touch with him by addressing Burroughs Adding Machine Company  
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