

ON TO CAMPS GEORGIA TOMORROW

Departure of Removal From Navy Yard Due to Delay in Arrival of U. S. Troops

DENIES BREAKING PAROLE

The German sailors interned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard will not leave for Georgia until tomorrow, according to an announcement made today by Secretary Daniels.

The seventeenth infantry will arrive at Fort Mifflin and Oglethorpe, Georgia, tomorrow to guard the 800 interned German sailors.

Captain Thierichens, senior commander of the interned German command, today made an emphatic denial of reports that he had violated his parole previous to the escape of two of his men last Monday.

Federal authorities have started an investigation of the affair. No trace of the two missing German sailors has been found. The two suspects arrested recently in Paris, Ky., have been released, owing to the fact that no formal charge was made against them.

Captain Thierichens's denial was made in a letter sent to Commandant Russell.

Believing that some of these sympathizers may have been connected with the escape of the German sailors on Monday, agents of the Department of Justice are making a rigid investigation of the foreign servants employed in the section.

The investigators believe that the sympathizers may know of the whereabouts of some of the men who escaped from the interned ships.

At a restaurant conducted by George Glisler, Germantown and Wissahickon avenues, a German cook was discovered who admitted that he had been employed on the merchant ship Rhospieth, which was now docked in this city.

Under the direction of Special Investigator Gable, the agents of the department will continue their activities in Chestnut Hill. Although Garbarino will not discuss the object of his suburban investigations, it is understood that the department hopes to obtain evidence which will throw additional light on the smuggling of goods on and off the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

U. S. Oil Ship Sunk in "Safety Zone"

Continued from Page One Gen. Holland, Dispatches today quoted there as saying that three lifeboats left the sinking steamer. Two of the lifeboats, one containing seven men and another thirteen men, were picked up. The third, believed to have been crowded with twenty-one of the crew, still is missing.

French Strike Blow to Split Foe's Line

Continued from Page One page on the Verdun front and near St. Mihiel attempted surprise attacks by the Germans failed.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING; MAY BE SECOND MARNE

LONDON, March 23. Since the battle of the Marne, when Paris was saved and the Germans driven to the westward, there has been no engagement on the western front equal in fateful consequences to the gigantic duel of men and big guns that is raging today from the Somme river to the northern end of the Somme line.

Falling back from their old front, up and down which the tide of war had surged for more than two years, the Germans have evidently made a start along what is known as the Hindenburg line, west of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Laon.

Official dispatches of the British and French War Offices show that a gigantic conflict is being fought across ground rocked by the mighty artillery of the German and allied armies, Teuton and Anglo-French soldiers are advancing in assault and counter-attack.

Official communications issued in both Paris and Berlin today dwell upon the severity of the losses inflicted upon the enemy. It is evident that the battle is a bloody one, each side striving without thought of human sacrifice, to crush down the adversary's resistance.

Should the Germans be forced out of their new positions they might have to retire all the way to the German frontier.

All the way along the eighty-five-mile front, from a point in Atois to the Aisne River, the German lines have been strengthened and the advance guards of British and French divisions have come upon new lines of redoubts, hidden sections of machine guns and the drumfire of the Teuton artillery.

The British front has again been extended, and "Tommy Atkins" is now at grips with the Germans as far south as a point opposite St. Quentin.

The chief zones of fighting during the last twenty-four hours are the sector of Connesles, northeast of Bapaume; the sector of Coucy Forest, near St. Gobain; the sector of the Crozat canal, from St. Simon to Tergnier, and southwest of Laon.

The War Office has made public photographs of the region from which the Germans have retreated showing its utter devastation. The correspondent of the London Daily News with the British armies says that many starving children are being found in the territory given up by the Germans. He telegraphs as follows:

"It is as terrible as anything on the battlefields to see children who have been slowly starving for a year wandering amidst the ruins of their homes. They are wan little ghosts with bluish faces and heavy-lidded eyes who are now just beginning to lose their fears and to find reasons for railing at the British. Most of the men and children have had no milk or butter for more than a year. But for the American and Spanish relief forces they would have had no bread."

British military experts today say a play for time as the reason behind the German retirement on the western front.

It is an attempt to husband her resources of men, in the hope of deferring the Allied offensive. In the meantime, Germany hopes her submarine blockade will bring the Entente to starvation.

According to the British military experts, the bandages and antiseptics—whatever may be necessary to make those five minutes count—are in McNeil's guaranteed Standard First Aid Cabinet.

Its recognition by underwriters and inspectors reduces accident premiums.

Its nine-dollar cost is negligible compared with the suffering and compensation it saves.

ROBERT MCNEIL, Front and York Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ashamed of her bad complexion

If you, too, are embarrassed by a blotchy, unsightly complexion, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment regularly for a week and see if they do not begin to make a blessed difference in your skin.

Resinol Soap

Germany stirs U. S. With New Outrage

Continued from Page One National Defense Council as a special advisory body in preparing for war.

PREPAREDNESS WORK Government activity embraces such a wide range now that really no accurate conception whatever can be drawn as to the scope or effectiveness of the country's preparedness work.

President Wilson is personally directing all of these war preparations.

Secretary Baker, as chairman of the National Defense Council, is preparing to meet heads of great industrial concerns to discuss what work is necessary to complete tentative plans to place the country on a war footing.

Secretary of Navy Daniels is doing all possible to stimulate recruiting and hurry warship construction.

While the Navy Department openly bends every energy toward making that arm of the service more effective than ever before in the history of the republic, the War Department continues its more or less secret steps toward calling to arms every regular reserve and national guardsman when the moment to sound the call is propitious.

All possible haste that is compatible with efficiency also is being taken in regard to gathering of supplies—guns, ammunition, clothing, quartermaster supplies, etc.—that will be needed immediately a call to arms is sounded.

LABOR COUNCIL MEETS It has been arranged for the committee on labor of the council, of which Samuel Gompers is chairman, to meet here simultaneously with Congress on April 2 to devise plans for speeding up all along the line in defense preparation.

It is expected that the committee will at that time make arrangements so that when a state of war officially is declared in progress the eight-hour day will be waived in all lines of industry in which needs of the Government are supplied, and arrangements will be made to permit private firms to follow the example of the navy yards and work all men as long as possible, paying them overtime at the rate of time and one-half.

Within a few days at most it is expected data asked from State heads regarding militia availability, plans for rapid mobilization of the National Guard, details for stationing of the National Guard, etc., will be complete.

And beneath the surface activities of official attention turned today to a conference reported under way at Imperial German Grand War Headquarters which will be attended by the Kaiser, Von Hindenburg and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, ostensibly to plan even more aggressive land and sea moves by Teuton forces.

This conference may have a vital effect upon Germany's future policies.

The one ray of hope in a dark situation is that Germany, crumbling beneath impending starvation and military pressure, may be forced into an early peace.

Incidentally, the Administration believed today it had successfully headed off any neutral mediation move by declaring in advance against such a step.

REJECT PEACE MOVE Suggestions still credited the Swiss Minister with having a hand in spreading the pro-German mediation story, but there was also some suggestion today that the Administration itself might have "inspired" the report and squelched it as a warning to neutrals not to interfere.

Officials still were angered over the mediation suggestion fathered in Sweden and proposed to the American Minister in Stockholm, Ira Nelson Morris, by which it was proposed that Sweden act as mediator to reconcile the differences between Germany and the United States.

The State Department may comment on it later. Because the proposition comes from a friendly nation it will have to be rejected, if it ever is officially presented, in a courteous manner no matter what the feelings of the United States actually may be.

However, the fact that such a suggestion comes at the very moment when American vessels are being sunk without warning in supposedly friendly waters has increased officials' interest.

They also are inclined to inquire about the methods in which publicity was sought to be given to the offer before it had been communicated to the State Department.

ANXIETY FOR CONSULS No word has been received from the four United States consuls last reported detained at Pittsburgh as "necessary in the national interest" who were transferred to Turkey, and Germany had insisted that they could not proceed to their new posts until it was determined whether they were satisfactory to Turkey.

The State Department has so far been unable, in its inquiries through Doctor

FOUR BATTLES GOING ON IN FRANCE



The French War Office announces that French forces have repulsed with great losses for the enemy an attack by the Germans north of St. Simon, while another French army is attacking the Germans north of Soissons and toward the Ailette river.

Germany's leaders have foreseen the necessity of combating very soon an offensive from the Entente of unprecedented power, an offensive in the repelling of which hundreds of thousands of German soldiers would be sacrificed.

The German militarist machine is coldly calculating the necessity of saving as many men as possible for the coming of Germany's industries after the war, realizing the nation will be hard put to survive in the commercial competition which will follow peace.

British officials who speculated on this plan today say in the very fact that Germany was endeavoring so elaborately to explain the retirement, an admission that the scheme was not working out well.

The ineffectiveness of the submarine warfare has already been demonstrated. The play for time, in their opinion, will net Germany nothing.

RUSSIANS ROUT TURKS IN 16-HOUR BATTLE

PETROGRAD, March 23. After sixteen hours of desperate fighting Russian forces dislodged Turks occupying Allahad, near Kerina, and forced them to retreat, today's official statement declared. The statement follows:

In the direction of Pendjwin we fought the Turks on the southern shore of the River Chirvan, in the direction of Kamachirin.

On the sixteenth, after a sixteen-hour battle, we dislodged the Turks occupying Allahad, near Kerina, engaging a Turkish division at the latter place. The Turkish line of retreat was covered with wagons, cartridges and corpses.

DES MOINES IN NO TROUBLE

Navy Department Has Dispatch From U. S. Warship in Turkey

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Reports that the Des Moines, United States cruiser, had met with "trouble" were met by the Navy Department today with statements that a dispatch had been received today from the Des Moines indicating that all was well with the ship.

Position of the vessel was not made public.

Germans Send Prisoners to Front

LONDON, March 23.—It is reported from Lausanne, Switzerland, that Germany has sent some of her war prisoners to the front as a measure of reprisal. The report is attributed to the International Red Cross.

Advertisement for Boston Sample Shoe Shop, featuring images of shoes and prices like \$4.95 and \$5.95.

Advertisement for 'Extra Special' furniture, featuring images of chairs and a cabinet, with prices like \$22.50 and \$125.00.

Advertisement for Bonwit Teller & Co. featuring 'Distinctive Easter Apparel' with various suit and dress prices and department information.

Resinol Soap

722-724 MARKET ST.

Advertisement for 'Flapper' apparel with prices like \$19.75 to \$25.00.