

ADMIRAL SIMS AIDS ALLIES IN WAR ON U-BOAT

U. S. Navy to Play Big Part in New, Strenuous Campaign

CONFERENCE IN PARIS



ATTENDS WAR COUNCIL. Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States navy, who participated in the conference of international military leaders of the Entente Allies held in Paris.

The Allies' greatest concerted effort to stamp out the German submarine menace is being planned, with an American naval officer in the conference, it was learned.

On authority of a high British official attending the conference during the last week the statement is authorized.

This official said Premier Lloyd George and the other members of the British cabinet were highly satisfied with the results of the conference.

"The conference has brought together in Paris the most notable assemblage of governmental heads and army, navy and food control chiefs in the history of the war."

"The Germans are beaten on land. Now they are playing their last ace—the submarine."

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DANIELS AND SAUNDERS TO CONFER ON U-BOATS

William L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, will go to Washington today to tell Secretary Daniels what he has in view for ending the submarine menace.

Mr. Saunders created a furor Saturday when he said he believed some of the inventions now before the board would solve the submarine problem.

It is believed Daniels asked a conference with Saunders. The naval board chairman "put the lid on" today and said he couldn't talk until after he had conferred with the Secretary.

A telegram from Lawrence Addicks, of Elizabeth, N. J., chairman of the Special Naval Problems Committee of the Consulting Board, has served to clear up somewhat a misapprehension concerning the statements made by Mr. Saunders on the situation.

"I fear some of the statements in the papers regarding the Naval Consulting Board may unwittingly give wrong impressions regarding progress made in combating the submarine menace, and that conclusions are likely to be drawn that the problem has been either fully solved or given up as hopeless."

"While it is evident that specific information as to progress made would be contrary to public policy at this time, as chairman of the committee of the board dealing specifically with the marine menace, I feel justified in saying that good and satisfactory progress has been made and that we have now under practical trial some novel devices of great promise."

"This committee was formed at the time of the break with Germany to take over all problems relating to the detection and destruction of submarines and the defeat of the torpedo and the mine."

"In addition to this, Mr. Edson is separately conducting a line of experiments in his own laboratory, regarding the results of which I am not qualified to speak."

HUNDREDS OFFER PLANS TO COMBAT SUBMARINE

A flood of suggestions from inventors of the country have come into the Navy Department since W. L. Saunders, of the Naval Consulting Board, declared in New York that he believed he was on the right track successfully to fight the submarine menace.

Dozens of suggestions are useless on their face, officials said today, but nevertheless all are being received, considered and those with the slightest hope of success probably will be tried out.

Mr. Saunders will confer this week here with Secretary Daniels, who so far is not informed as to details Saunders and his colleagues have worked out.

Secretary Daniels admittedly is optimistic. He believes American inventive genius will "rise to the occasion."

Mr. Saunders has written a letter to Secretary Daniels stating briefly his ideas. This reached here today, but persons in a position to know cast doubt upon the efficacy of Saunders' scheme.

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RUSSIAN REGIME REMAINS FIRM

Cabinet and Workmen's Council Reach Agreement on Foreign Policy

SEPARATE PEACE KILLED

LONDON, May 7. The Provisional Government is in complete control in Russia.

The crisis precipitated last week between the Government and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies because of the introduction of the note addressed to the Allies by the Provisional Government on May 1 is over.

But while the Provisional Government remains unchanged and has received a vote of confidence from the Council, the latter's position has undoubtedly been strengthened by the vote of confidence given by the Council, the Government has promised to send a supplementary note to the Allies, reaffirming the position taken by it in the note of April 9.

In that note the revolutionary democracy of Russia, while opposing a separate peace with the Central Powers, expressed itself as favoring a general peace only on the basis of no annexations, no indemnities—except possibly in the case of Belgium and Serbia—partial disarmament, recognition of the principle of nationality, etc.

The separate peace agitators, led by Nicholas Lenin, have received a decided rebuff, not only from the Cabinet, but from the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, as well.

Nicholas, a Socialist, president of the Council and leader of the majority faction of the Socialists, M. Stankovitch, George Yefremov and Dmitriev, all prominent champions of the social democracy, have expressed themselves as opposed to a separate peace as bitterly as to a policy of imperialism.

The Council has issued an order forbidding all demonstrations for the time being to act not to embarrass the Government.

Dispatches from Petrograd today said that quiet had been restored in the city.

General Alexieff, Russian commander-in-chief, has issued an order forbidding troops to Petrograd by the outbreak, again predicts a German drive on the northern end of the eastern front in an effort to break through to Petrograd.

This information was contained in a Petrograd dispatch printed in the Times today.

General Alexieff had gone to the Riga front to take personal command of the Russian forces, but the order forbidding his presence in the capital necessary.

General Alexieff said that the Germans had massed great forces of men and guns along the Pivka River and were apparently ready to open the attack any day. He deprecated the propaganda being spread in Russia against the annexation of foreign territory after the war, adding that the nation's greatest public duty is to win the war.

The Russian Agrarian Commission has been ordered to make an immediate investigation to determine the country's agrarian needs, so that reforms can be made beneficial to the peasants.

It is likely that the Duma will be convened in special session, but so far no definite steps have been taken to establish a national assembly.

The Russian will be able to reorganize herself to the satisfaction of her own people and the people of the Allied countries was the optimistic prediction of Count Sazonoff, former Russian Foreign Minister.

City to Probe Killing of Man

Continued from Page One. A shot in line of duty. If it is shown that the man was at fault the proper procedure will be for the army authorities to try him by court-martial.

Colonel Brown said this morning that Reavy was under the influence of liquor at the time he was shot.

"Reavy," said the Colonel, "when first called upon to help by the sentry, said he was on the command or to the warning shot, which was first fired in the air. His condition, no doubt, caused him to act like a skulker."

Two of the dead man's sons are policemen at the Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue station. They are John and James Reavy. The former has been a member of the police force for seven years.

"If I have to spend the last dollar I have, someone will have to suffer for this," John Reavy said. "It's only humane to stop firing when you bring a man down. I wouldn't shoot a dog four times."

It was intimated that the Coroner and other officials will be urged to call for a widespread investigation.

The guard was standing on the west end of the bridge, according to Lieutenant Colonel Brown, when he saw a man pushing his way through a clump of bushes near the Zoo. The guard had been fired on recently from this direction and was taking no chances.

"Halt! Who's there?" he shouted. There was no answer.

Again he shouted, and the only sound was the echo from his voice in a cavernous in the hollow alongside the Schuylkill River.

Apparently oblivious to the command, the man continued advancing. Thereupon, according to the report, the guard fired.

This did not stop the stranger, and the guard fired again.

The bullet found its mark and the man fell. An ambulance of the Presbyterian Hospital was summoned and he was taken there. When the institution was reached he was unconscious. Upon examination physicians found four bullet holes, all of which were near vital spots.

JOY RIDERS NABBED IN STOLEN MOTORCAR

A brief joy ride in an automobile stolen from John Hobson, Jr., of Wayne, ended early today when Police Officer Kane, of the Twenty-ninth street station, recognized the license number of the motorcar at Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets.

Two of the four youths in the motorcar, when they were taken to stop, but he called Thomas Kershey, 5818 Pearl street, and William McDonald, 507 North Fifty-fifth street, Police Officer Kane of the Twenty-ninth street station, who captured the other two after a chase. They said they were Harry Cross, 6438 Girard avenue, and Thomas Haggarty, 4553 Media street. All four were held under \$500 bail today by Magistrate Stevenson. The car was stolen late last night while Hobson was visiting at Fifty-seventh and Hunter streets.

NIVELLE THREATENS FOE'S LINE



Advices from the headquarters of the French armies are to the effect that the new offensive developed by General Nivelle on the front of Champagne threatens the whole German line from Berry-au-Bac to Moronvilliers. The Germans may be compelled, if Nivelle continues to attack successfully as in the last two or three days, the enemy, to evacuate the whole of the Rhenish salient on which the Champagne line rests. The above map shows the points where the French attacked the Germans and compelled them to retire.

Australians Cut Mile Deep Into Foe's Line

Continued from Page One. Hurling and the treatment of the foe. The text of the official statement follows:

Everywhere the French maintained their position. Vigorously repelling all German assaults, they were supported by our artillery and sustained great losses.

Including yesterday, 20,000 Germans have been taken prisoner since the battle started April 10. On the west of the front the French repulsed many counter-attacks and cleared up enemy trenches near Souvay and east of Menthe.

LONDON, May 7. Continuous German counter-attacks since the French have failed to shake the British grip on the Hindenburg line around Bullecourt, and in the face of this unending pressure the British improved their position by drives of their own.

Field Marshal Haig on reported today his report follows:

Early this morning there was sharp fighting on the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. Our position was improved and we progressed some of the village, taking a number of prisoners.

South of Oppy a hostile bombing attack attempted after artillery preparation was successfully driven off.

As the right bank of the river on the western front it became more evident that the Allies are determined to make it one of the most decisive battles of the war and the existing pressure of reserves on the northern and southern ends of the Hindenburg line, while there is no let-up in the steady frontal thrusts against the St. Quentin sector.

During the last twenty-four hours the French have made some of their greatest portent gains since they opened their latest drive on April 16. With twenty miles of the Chemin des Dames now in their hands, or nearly so, the fighting has been very hot and the position is also known, the French are now in a position to drive against the inner lines defending Laon, the chief German fortress protecting the southern end of the Hindenburg line.

Both north of the Aisne River and in Champagne the German hurried forward huge masses of fresh troops in a mighty effort to recapture the line. The fighting was locally successful and inflicted heavy losses on the French.

Along the northern end of the line east of the Aisne and around Lens, the Germans likewise are trying to stem the British rush. Regardless of losses the Germans time and again drive against the British.

Massed batteries of Big guns are pounding the French with their high angle shot. Correspondents at the front estimate that ten British shells are fired to one German shell. Evidently the Germans are making good use of their heavy British superiority in guns.

The number of German prisoners in Anglo-French hands is increasing rapidly. The French are taking about 700 men in the recent fighting along the Aisne.

BERLIN, May 7. Complete repulse of strong French attacks between Fort de Malmaison and Bray was announced in today's official statement.

After their heavy losses in vain attacks on Saturday, the War Office said, the French refrained yesterday from attacking until the afternoon. Then the assaults were begun with large forces.

"North of Laifaux and also between the Soissons, Laon road and Aisne there were violent attacks in the evening," the statement continued. "The French were repulsed by locally successful and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy."

"Force French local attacks between Aisne and Craonne failed. Around Wierzy the fighting fluctuated. Quickly rushing forward at one point, we recaptured the northern slope, maintaining it against several enemy assaults. On the southern slope the French were forced to retreat, the plateau remaining unoccupied."

"Along the Aisne the day's battle was successful for us. Since Saturday we have captured 72 prisoners, French, Soissons and Rheims and forty-one machine guns and quick-firing rifles."

"Around Lens and Aas artillery firing increased during the evening and the fighting is spreading to the east via Bullecourt."

GERMANS MUST QUIT FRANCE IF THEY FAIL TO HALT BIG DRIVE

By HENRY WOOD WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 7.

Germany's withdrawal from France must come unless Hindenburg can soon stop the French drive.

Today's fighting brought proof of complete realization of the existing situation. The German commanders in the superhuman efforts which the enemy is making to save the Rheims salient, Germany's picked troops are being hurled to the attack from behind the flower of the German army, which Hindenburg had saved for what he hoped would be a final decisive offensive, is now being sacrificed.

Entirely aside from the Franco-British offensive between the Aisne and Lens, the Germans are now facing an equal menace in the Champagne region. They know the French offensive between the Aisne and Moronvilliers threatens to force their evacuation of the Rheims salient. There Mounts Brimont and Berry and Forts Nogent, La Besne and Vitry les Rheims constitute the keystone supporting the superstructure of the entire German front.

Desperate necessity of preventing the cutting off of the salient which would precipitate withdrawal from France is causing the Germans to sacrifice the last of their reserves in an effort to hold back the French. The 20,000 prisoners taken up to today does not indicate a shattered German morale. On the contrary, the Germans are resisting with a degree of desperation hitherto unknown. But the number of prisoners does reflect the immense bodies of troops which the Germans are throwing into the conflict.

They are being put to the slaughter like sheep. Today, standing on a height from which I could see the French steadily wiping out the Hindenburg salient, it was possible with a glass to make out long lines of motorcars behind the German trenches, each packed tight with German troops and speeding to the charnel house of the German front lines.

Arriving here, these fresh reserves were unendingly launched against the French. And they mailed away unendingly to the French machine-gun fire, the deadly and

TURKS DRIVE JEWS FROM HOLY LAND

Terror-Stricken and Starving Natives Forced Out by Bayonet

BRITISH GAIN AT GAZA

Thousands of terror-stricken, starving Jews are being driven from their homes in the Holy Land by Turkish bayonets, according to cablegrams received today by the Zionist organization here.

With the British, under General Murray, coming on Jerusalem, the Turks are herding the Jews northward, determined they shall not remain to see Palestine taken from the Sultan.

The eviction began late in March, the message said, when 200 Hebrews were expelled from Jerusalem amid scenes of looting and pillage. Demetrius, military governor of Palestine, declared he would protect the Jews against the Turks.

April 1 Demetrius ordered 8000 Jews driven from Jaffa. They were given forty-eight hours to leave. Even Jews owing allegiance to the Central Powers were included.

The cablegram described terrible scenes when the Turkish troops went from house to house, driving the terrorized inhabitants into the streets. Crowds of Arabs and Beduin women followed the troops, seeking every home. The Jews from the Yemin related they were hanged at the entrance to Tel-Aviv, and scores of fugitives straggled through the arch as the bodies dangled there.

From leading northward, away from the region where British guns were roaring from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean, the Turkish troops followed the Jews, and children. The rich paid 200 francs for transportation into Jaffa to Petach Tikwah.

Information here said many Jews crowded into the desert and died. Hundreds attacked the refugees and stripped them of everything. Small forces of young Jews, armed with knives and cudgils, organized for defense, but were arrested there.

No Jews are known to have been killed by Turkish soldiers, but robbers were given free rein. Arabs on donkeys and camels hung on the flanks of the fleeing population, and the troops, coming up behind, looted the stragglers on.

Rea Voices Railroad Rate Increase Pleas

Continued from Page One. increased in expenses for 1917, and the increased revenue from the requested rate advances as follows:

Pennsylvania, estimated increase in expenses, \$24,500,000, rate against increase, \$29,141,000, net New York Central, \$42,700,000, against \$32,247,000; Baltimore and Ohio, \$16,600,000, against \$12,748,000; New Haven, \$12,200,000, against \$3,102,000; Erie, \$10,000,000, against \$6,512,000.

"The conditions surrounding the railroads at the present time involve a direct and immediate assistance to the country at large, and to the shippers, passengers and owners of the properties, because of inadequate facilities and insufficient credit," said Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"If we are adequately to handle existing traffic and be prepared to meet the necessities of the international situation, it is absolutely essential that the railroads be granted higher rates."

REAS' PLEA. "If the entire advance in rates that the railroads ask should be granted, the Pennsylvania System would be \$12,000,000 worse off in 1917 than in 1916," Mr. Rea said. Increased expenses for the Pennsylvania this year were estimated by him as follows:

Fuel \$13,000,000 Increased material prices, especially iron and steel 14,000,000 Wages—Admission Law 10,757,000 Other expenses 10,812,000 Total Federal capital stock has only \$3,892,000

Total rise in even a worse situation that we were in 1912, when for a number of years there had been a continuous increase in operating revenues, but on account of increased property investment to provide more facilities and equipment, there was a comparative decrease in net operating income. In 1917 we have substantially increased operating revenues, but our operating costs have ceased to be elastic and that they have expanded substantially upward and have much more than absorbed the additional revenues received.

"It would seem to be to the interest of the shipper to bear an increase in rates in order that he might be taken better care of in time of industrial activity by our being in a position to provide for these maximum demands."

"The extraordinary increased prices of

U. S. JEWS PLAN TO SEND LIBERTY STATUE TO RUSSIA

American Jews are organizing for the purpose of raising a fund with which to purchase a Statue of Liberty, patterned after the famous monument by Bartholdi in New York harbor, and presenting it to the new Russian republic.

The initiative in the matter has been taken by New York Jews, but local committees are being formed in all the large cities. Work of raising funds here are Louis Edward Levy, of 1424 North Fifteenth street, and Dr. S. Solis Cohen, of 1725 Walnut street.

According to Mr. Levy, no effort to raise funds will be made as yet, as it might interfere with other money-raising projects for war and charity purposes already underway. Later a general Philadelphia committee will be formed, he said, and all American Jews and Gentiles alike, will be asked to contribute.

"Such a gift would be proof of the friendship of the people of America for the people of Russia," said Mr. Levy. "It will hearten the Russian patriots and signalize the entry of their nation into the great family of republics."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 7. The increase in the rate of the New Haven, declared a 15 per cent increase would not pay the increase in the cost of fuel. The annual increase in the cost of fuel will be increased \$6,000,000, according to the New Haven's expenses, said Elliott, will soon reach between \$11,700,000 and \$12,500,000.

Elliott said the New Haven's condition is worse than most of the roads. The rate of the New Haven rates is lower than for a majority of the country's roads, he said, and in common with other New England roads it has to pay most of the cost of the fuel on the roads in the territory. To give adequate service it must spend many millions in improvements.

SAYS RATE INCREASE WOULD LOWER PRICES

George B. Dixon, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of traffic, in a statement says:

"The ultimate effect of granting the application of the railroads for an increase in freight rates would, undoubtedly, be to lower the cost of living. This may seem like a contradictory assertion, but examination will show that it is perfectly sound."

"The railroads are about to begin what amounts almost to a struggle for existence. They are seeking from the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to advance the rates 15 per cent on freight in general, with the exception of coal, coke and ore. Such an increase upon foodstuffs and the other articles constituting the daily necessities of life would be infinitesimal, while on the other hand it would immensely strengthen the credit of the railroads, and would not only provide them with a basis for obtaining new capital, but also allow them surplus revenues out of which the improvement and extensions could be made, which are so urgently needed to render proper service."

"These improvements and extensions would provide the country with such vastly better machinery for the efficient distribution and exchange of its products, that the consequences to the full effect of the increase in rates could not fail to benefit. In this connection, it is important to remember that the great commercial problem of the day is not production but exchange. High prices in this country are largely due to the fact that we have failed to develop the methods and means of exchange as highly as we have those of production. Concretely, as applying to railroads, this means that they have been stunted by too low freight rates."

"Our company has just completed an investigation which ought to interest every household in the United States. We have figured out what a 15 per cent increase in freight rates would mean in connection with the food supply of an average family of five people, living liberally in a typical city, and obtaining their supplies from a distance."

"We have made the surprising discovery that the increase would be just a trifle over 25 cents a week. Even a very small reduction in the cost of distributing food, resulting from improved railroad facilities, would wipe out that increase many times over."

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