

AMERICAN NOTE TO RUSSIA URGES FIGHT

U. S. CALLS ON SLAV NATION TO CONTINUE WAR

U. S. Note Says New Democracy Must Remain True to Allies

WASHINGTON, June 18. A delayed dispatch reaching the State Department today from the United States Consul at Stockholm says that when the Congress of Peasants in Russia went on record against a separate peace with Germany the vote was 100 to 5.

WASHINGTON, June 18. Russia, as a devotee of democracy and individual liberty, must continue to fight against German autocracy, the United States declares in substance in a note sent to the Russian Government before the arrival of the American commission and made public today.

The note was sent to explain the aims of the Root commission, which was then en route to Petrograd.

The high commission, now on its way to this country to Russia, is sent primarily to manifest to the Russian Government and people the deep sympathetic feeling which exists among all classes in America for the adherence of Russia to the people of democracy, which has been the foundation of the progress and prosperity of this country.

The commissioners who will bear this message to the people of Russia have been selected by the President with the special purpose of giving representation to the various elements which make up the American people and to show that among them all there is the same love of country.

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U. S. AMBULANCE CHIEF KILLED IN BATTLE PLANE

Fall of Machine on French Front Also Will Prove Fatal to American Aviator

PARIS, June 18.—Ben Woodward, of San Francisco, commander of an American ambulance section, was killed and Lincoln H. Chatkoff, of New York, an aviator in the Lafayette Escadrille, was fatally wounded in a flying accident, news of which reached here from the front today.

Woodward was a passenger in Chatkoff's heavy twin-engine plane over the field on which the Lafayette Escadrille was located. Chatkoff, according to eye witnesses, tried to do some "circus" stunts with his machine. He had accomplished several dangerous spirals when he endeavored to climb upward at nearly a vertical position.

The heavy plane did not "catch" on the air and slid backward. The aviator Chatkoff's skull was fractured, his right eye was crushed and his lips horribly mangled. Woodward was buried beneath the wreckage and was taken out dead.

Chatkoff is twenty-seven years old. He has been in the Lafayette Escadrille only two months, having previously served in the Foreign Legion.

THERMOMETER SOARS TO 79

Coldest June 18 on Record Warms Up at Last

Fair and warmer weather was promised and given today, by Forecaster Bliss. The thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning registered 54, but the high mark was reached at 1 o'clock, when the Bureau reported the temperature at 79.

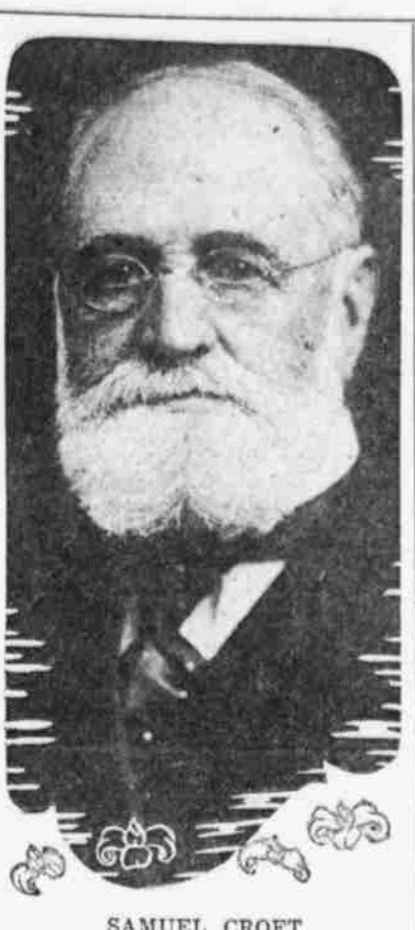
Low temperature records for forty-two years were broken yesterday, when the official thermometer at the Weather Bureau station registered 54 degrees at 5 a. m. The next coldest June 17 on record was in 1853, 1860 and 1901, when the thermometer registered 55 degrees.

FIRE IN PAINT PLANT

Warehouse Employes of John Lucas & Co. Driven to Street

Dense smoke drove the warehouse employes of John Lucas & Co., paint makers, 323 Race street, to the street shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. Hand extinguishers were used in vain, and the flames from the engines from the fire station at Second and Quarry streets arrived that the fire was extinguished.

The fire originated on the second floor rear of the warehouse among packages of wool and is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion. The damage was slight.



SAMUEL CROFT Philadelphia manufacturer, founder and president of Croft & Allen, who died today at his home in Merion.

SAMUEL CROFT DEAD; NOTED CANDY MAKER

President of Croft & Allen Company Was in His Eightieth Year

Samuel Croft, president of the Croft & Allen Company, thirty-third and Market streets, for more than thirty years, died today at his home in Merion.

He had been ill for more than a year. During the last week his condition took a decidedly serious turn and he failed to rally. With him in his last moments were Mrs. Croft, his two sons, State Senator Frank P. Croft, S. Harold Croft, and his daughter, Mrs. Henry Delaplaine.

Mr. Croft, who was in his eightieth year was born in Connecticut. He entered the confectionery manufacturing business more than fifty years ago and through initiative and energy progressed rapidly. He inaugurated many new ideas in the manufacture and distribution of candy.

He was regarded as a man of rare judgment in financial circles and many sought his advice before venturing upon serious enterprises.

In a quiet way Mr. Croft also assisted many charitable institutions and persons in distress.

He was a member of the Union League, the Art Club, the Merion Cricket Club, and several other organizations. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

HAIG'S TROOPS YIELD GROUND NEAR MONCHY

British Compelled to Retire From Advanced Positions on Arras Front

GERMANS SMASH HARD

LONDON, June 18. A tremendous German attack on newly won British positions on the Arras front forced the British to fall back from certain advanced positions, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

"Early this morning the enemy strongly attacked our new positions east of Monchy-le-Preux," he stated. "After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from certain advanced posts in front of our main new position. We still hold Infantry Hill."

The British Field Marshal's report also mentioned considerable mutual artillery fighting north of the Scarpe and heavily hostile bombardment of British positions near Ypres.

Monchy-le-Preux, five miles southeast of Arras, is one of the turning points on the Hindenburg front, being on the so-called Drocourt-Queant "switch line." It has been the scene of tremendous fighting ever since the British struck out from the Vimy ridge and drove toward Douai.

This is the first retirement admitted by the British since the new drive against the Germans in Belgium developed on June 7. For some time there have been indications that the Germans were preparing for powerful counter-attacks, as the concentration of fighting activities on two widely separated fronts.

First was the resumption of offensive war by the Russians in the Lutsk sector, which, combined with Petrograd dispatches detailing the vote of a secret session of the Duma, urging an immediate offensive, gave great hope here that Russia was making ready to "do her bit."

Second was the Berlin statement indicating a withdrawal by the British Salonica expeditionary force from certain positions in the Struma lowlands.

BRITISH QUIT 8 VILLAGES ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

SOFIA, June 18. A retirement of the British forces on the Macedonian front and the occupation of eight villages by the German allies was reported by the Bulgarian War Office today.

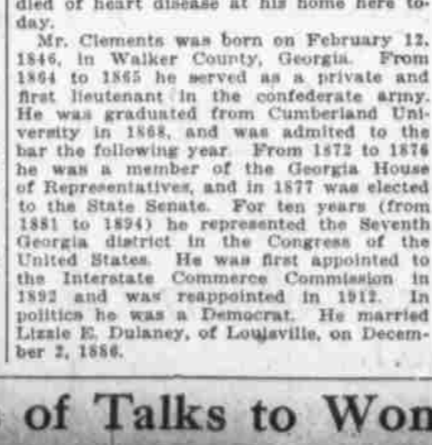
FRENCH RAID GERMAN TRENCHES IN VOSGES

PARIS, June 18. French reconnoitering detachments penetrated the German lines at two points in the Vosges mountains, capturing some prisoners, the War Office announced today.

The raids were made near Leintzert and southwest of Senones. There were cannonades at numerous points on the front.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Senior Member of Interstate Commerce Commission Expires at Washington



JUDSON C. CLEMENTS

LATEST SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES—AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table with columns for team names and scores. Rows include Chicago (a. m.), Boston, Russell and Schalk; Mays and Agnew, Chicago (p. m.), Boston, Scott and Schalk; Foster and Thomas.

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Table with columns for team names and scores. Rows include Chicago, Leibold, rf., Weaver, 3b., E. Collins, 2b., Jackson, lf., Felsch, cf., Gandil, 1b., Risberg, ss., Schalk, c., J. Scott, p., J. Collins, rf., Faber, p.

Table with columns for team names and scores. Rows include Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table with columns for team names and scores. Rows include Chicago, Cincinnati, Demaree and Elliott; Toney and Wingo.

Table with columns for team names and scores. Rows include Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cooper and W. Wagner; Packard and Snyder.

ADDITIONAL RACING RESULTS

Fifth Jamaica race, 5-year-olds and up, selling handicap, \$600, added, 6 furlongs—Paddy Whack, 128, O'Brien, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, won; Jackscot, 104, McAtee, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, second; Kidee, 104, J. McTaggart, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:13.

Third Latonia race, 6 furlongs—Impressive, 105, Lapaille, \$8.20, \$4.70, \$3.60, won; Trusty, 102, Graves, \$63.70, \$35.80, second; J. Rufus, 105, G. W. Carroll, \$9.30, third. Time, 1:13 1-5.

Fourth Latonia race, 1 mile—Westy Hogar, 106, Connolly, \$7.70, \$3.20, \$3.10, won; King Gorin, 123, Dishman, \$2.50, \$2.20, second; Jane Straith, 102, Murphy, \$3.40, third. Time, 1:38 3-5.

SPOT COTTON JUMPS \$4.90 PER BALE

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—Spot cotton sold at 25.60 here this afternoon, a jump of \$4.90 per bale.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL TRUST TRIAL OPENS

NEW YORK, June 18.—Trial of the so-called West Virginia coal trust, involving seventy-five individuals and more than 100 corporations, charged in the Government's anti-trust suit with conspiracy to restrain interstate coal trade, began in United States District Court here today. The Government charges that the defendants realized excess profits, over and above a fair profit, of more than \$40,000,000 a year.

HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT AFTER BATTLE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 18.—Two highwaymen who felled Bernard Tellinger, a bank messenger, in the residential section of Williamsburg this afternoon and escaped with \$15,000 in cash and checks, were captured a few minutes later in a battle with policemen. The money was recovered.

ARGENTINA TO RECEIVE U. S. FLEET; LIFTS NEUTRAL BAN

Special Cable Service of the United Press and Evening Ledger Buenos Aires, June 16.—Argentina intends lifting the neutrality regulations when an American fleet arrives here. It was authoritatively stated today that such a visit from American warships would be considered an act of friendship to Argentina and, as such, the warships might remain as long as they wish. The neutrality regulations requiring warships of belligerents to leave a neutral harbor within twenty-four hours will, therefore, probably be disregarded. It is held such an act of courtesy and friendship for the United States would not constitute a breach of Argentina's neutrality. Dispatches received today from Montevideo declared the Uruguayan Government had adopted a like course.

\$1,500,000 GOAL OF DAY'S DRIVE FOR RED CROSS

This Sum Needed if City Is to Make \$3,000,000 Total in Week

TEAMS START CANYASS

Those who stand the shock of battle, know its sound and smoke and smell, are agreed that Sherman called it. When he grouped it all as hell. For the trail of wartime glory is a ghastly one, and red. Built upon the holy highway of the dying and the dead.

Philadelphia is to pour \$2,000,000 into the Red Cross war chest during the seven-day campaign that was launched this morning. \$1,500,000 must be contributed within twenty-four hours.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis have each pledged more than \$1,000,000, and Philadelphia must better these records.

The executive board of the Red Cross will meet tonight to fix a day for the parade. It is thought that the parade will now be held on Friday, but there is a possibility that it may be abandoned entirely.

When Red Cross workers and others interested in the work learned of the postponement of the parade there was much disappointment. Between 7000 and 7500 people had planned to march in the parade, and several elaborate floats had been built for the affair.

Tonight 150 members of campaign teams will attend a dinner at the Ritz-Carlton and receive final instructions; at noon tomorrow they will meet at the same hotel and announce the results of the first day's work.

Headquarters are at the Ritz-Carlton and W. W. Adair, of New York, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Y. M. C. A., is in charge.

President Wilson has named \$100,000,000 as the goal for the Red Cross campaign, and this money, according to Adair, will be used to make "our fighting men more happy, healthy and efficient. It will provide hospital accommodations for 1,000,000 men, rest houses for American soldiers on furloughs, comfort kits, combat the tuberculosis scourge and do everything else toward bettering the condition of American troops."

SPEED! IS SLOGAN FOR U. S. FOOD BILL

White House Calls for Expedition in Passing Lever Measure

TO STOP MANIPULATION

WASHINGTON, June 18. Executive and legislative branches of the Government turned all attention today to enacting the Lever food-control bill into law.

Speed was the cry from the White House. Speed was the objective of President Wilson's leaders in Congress. Speed was the call from Herbert Hoover, who has virtually completed his food-control organization, and who awaits only necessary congressional authority to put into operation his plans for instantly checking present upward price trends of life necessities.

As Representative Lever opened the congressional battle in the House, President Wilson gave out a letter to Representative Borland explaining that the Lever bill, while giving Herbert Hoover control of the food situation, is not to control food, but to "release it from the grip of speculators and other persons who seek to make inordinate profits out of it."

The President's letter follows: "My dear Mr. Borland: You are quite right about the food administration measure. In my opinion, it is one of the most important and most imperatively necessary of the measures which have been prepared in connection with the war. A certain disservice has been done by the measure by speaking of it as the food control bill. The object of the measure is not to control the food of the country, but to release it from the control of speculators and other persons who would seek to make inordinate profits out of it, and to protect the people against the extortions which would result. It seems to me that those who oppose the measure ought very seriously to consider whether they are not playing into the hands of such persons and whether they are making themselves responsible, should they succeed, for the extraordinary and atrocious price of food in the United States. Foodstuffs will, of course, inevitably be high, but it is possible by perfectly legitimate means to keep them from being unreasonably and oppressively high.

I hope and believe that the Congress will see the measure in this light, and that it will come to an early passage. For time is of the essence. The legislation should be secured by the last of July.