Bakhmetieff Compares Rise to That of Washington and Lincoln

CAME FROM THE PEOPLE

Russian Envoy Proudly Tells Achievements of New Nation's Hero

This is the second and last installment an interview with the Russian Ambassaat Washington.

By JAMES M. BENNETT

WASHINGTON, July 18. "Alexander Kerensky, a man of the people, who came up from among them to the dominant personality in Russia today," said Ambassador Bakhmetieff, as he began to tell me of the War Minister of

"Kerensky stands, as you would say here in America, "head and shoulders above" every man in Russia. He's a born leader. He's a man among men and he has renated nation."

"How true," I asked, "is the expression that Kerensky is the savier of Russia." "He is, indeed, the savior of Russia," replied the Ambassador.

"In all great crises of nations, o man comes to the front as the one leader. You had your Washington, your Lincoln of the long ago, and it gives me great pleasure to say you have your Wilson of today And so. in Russia, almost overnight, as it were. Kerensky developed,"

"Will you please tell me some of the things Kerensky has done?"

ADDRESSES RENEWED HOPES "I can't think of all of them at the minute. I do know however, that his addresses to the armies of Russia renewed the fading hopes of the men who foduy are fighting Russia's battles. I also know that he cheered the men of the battle lines with his determination to press on until success

trip to the front. He, personally, led the troops, did he not?"

This question seemed to please the Ambassador. He leaned back in his chair, as a gentle and refreshing breeze came through the windows, and appeared lost in thought I didn't interrupt. I knew the state-man and patriot was thinking of the land of his birth. I knew his thoughts had walred thousands of miles across the deen and over thousands of miles across the deen and over thousands of miles across the deep and over the lands to Russia, to New Euspia, the hope, as he aiready has expressed it, of the allied aims of the Entents nations

Several minutes passed. The Ambassador didn't utter a word. His eyes closed Suddenly he opened them, seemed galvanized into new vigor and said: "Please repeat

"Your Excellency." I said. "I asked.

"Please say something of Kerensky's trip
to the front. He, personally, led the troops,
did he not?"

"Oh, excuse me." said the Ambassador.
"I must admit I forgot for a time, brief
as it was, that you had asked me about
the bravery of Kerensky—our Kerensky, as
we love to think of him.

"Kerensky, wonderful and magnetic man, went to the trenches of his own volition. No one suggested it to him. And what a success tended him! His preswhat a success tended him! His presence, his record, his addresses inspired the soldiers. They got new life and they are fighting today, hundreds of thousands of them, ever mindful of the words of Kerensky when he said to them: 'Strike for Russia, your Russia, our Russia' Strike!'

"The response was almost like magic.
Dull, disinterested soldiers became men in a twinkling, fighting men, men with a great cause and a great future. Today the of Kerensky's visit to the front continues to be felt.

"The work of the Socialist alender of frame, strong of will and determined of

rams, strong of will and determined of purpose, has borne ruit, and the world has cause to be thankful that such a big, big man came to the fore in Russia."

I asked the Ambassador. "What of the stories that come to the United States, some through apparently reliable news agencies, telling of the weak body that supports the trained well-noted and highly supports the trained well-noted and highly supports the trained, well-poised and highly developed brain of Kerencky?"

"Largely nonsense are such reports," said the Ambassador.
"Kerensky's body is not as weak as the German propagandists would have Ameri-cans believe. Long after the war is over I hope Keren-

plain people to serve them. Such is my mission to America."

"Yen, your Excellency, but can't you give me an expression of some surt to convey to the people of Philadelphia and vicinity?"

"Tell them we love them; tell them our bearts throb with rheirs; tell them we, like they, are looking and hoping for the coming of the time when, as your illustrious President says, a new light shall shine upon the face of the people."

As the Amhassador made this statement I knew the time of my going had come. He arose, howed clasped my hand and eaid:

"Come again some day, please. I shall be glad to see you. You American newspaper men are, shall we say, so perservering and ntelligent?"

I bowed my way out of the big room of red and white and gold as Boris flakhme-

tleff, the Rimsian Ambassador, stood back of his deak smiling, bright of eye, strong of intenance—a man, a real man, all of

s wide, thoughtful brow. In my wartime travels in Europe 1 met some of the big figures in public life, but it remained for me to come back home to see and call upon Horis Bakinnetieff—a sure privilege, something worth going far to

#### LAFAYETTE AIR SQUAD TRANSFERRED TO U.S.

Star Flyers in French Service to Get American Commissions

PATILS, July 18. Within a formight the Lafagette escarille will be formally transferred to the American army: reorganized, but its person nel retained, except for displacements of the

Lieutenaut William Thow, pursuit squadon commander, of Pittsburgh, will become Major Thaw, U.S. A., and purs it squadron cooling der of the unit. Half & dozen star flyers now noncommissioned in the French service will be made captains and first

French communding officers.

The fivers will continue to me a new and icians, many of them French, will remain eith the unit and draw pay from the Amer-an Government. The airmen have even ranged for permission to keep the massots the corps, including two llows, twenty-ven degs and a rabbit. According to authoritative information

day, all Americans now flying at French dation schools will be turned over to Gen-al Pershing. They will have to page the we their fitness under fire before receiv-

pilete domination of the air to win the

actation infantry and artiflery—it is avia-tion which must get the first decision," said an American officer today.

#### War Lottery May Be Drawn in 56 Hours

Continued from Page One

Continued from Page Une
the new Vrmy because of treaty provisions
and that alliens from neutral countries
certainly are exempt from forced service.
The House and Senate Military Committers have been chosen official witnesses of
the drawing, and Secretary Baker may cult
the first causale. Secretary Baker, Chief
of Staff Bliss, Quartermaster General
Sharne and others have sailed down the
Potomac for an uninterrupted conference
on final details.

In general the order in which the passer

In general the order in which the master mbers are drawn here will indicate the der of liability for service, though, owing

group form, making the system more com-plicated than at first anticipated.

Ohlo, Virginia, Utah, Ellinois and New York were expected to report today, with Michigan and Kentucky still behind and Michigan scheduled to finish tomorrow. Almost immediately after the lottery local exemption boards will summon men for physical tests. Every man summoned must take this test, whether or not be intends

GUARDS ATTACK SLACKER

Herring is accused of attempting to e-cape survice in France against seven broth-ers in the German arms, the was nearly mobiled by the company before being locked

# sky will be spared to be a power for the Russian people and a bleasing to them." "And now, your Excellency, a word, if you please, about yourself?" "No, I thank you, nothing about myself, I am only a plain Russian, sent here by a plain people to serve them. Such is my mission to America."

Geddes, Admiralty Head, Was Trained in America. Churchill in Again

LONDON, July 18.

Premier Lloyd George will have an ex-ponent of American "pep" as his new First Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Eric Geddes. who got much of his training in the United

Chairs of this young business man to head the important Admiralty post, involving disregard for precedent requiring that Ministers be members of Parliament, was Premier Lloyd theorem in the interest of

The long-expected state-up was much directised today. It is too early to see how the public is going to accept the rearrangement, but it is certain that popular unition is none too cordial toward Ministers who tooked more to politics than to the needs of the nation in this critical hour.

The British cross today generally predict ed Sir Edward Carson, shifted to become a member of the War Cabinet, would fit b better at his new post as member of War Council than in the Admiralty tacks purely subministrative qualities necessary for the marine department

BOAST FUR CARSON.

The Daily Chronicle, which usually rehas of Sir Edward Carson. He is described by the Chronicle as unversed in wat chitical," said the Chronicle "He fills

secure the I ments party has a pull is salities, and because he himself, on the trength of organizing sedition in United ome years ago, has a pull with the I'nion

emies are charitable of his faults in visc of his extraordinary energy. It was believed Churchill would soon be given an oppor-unity to extend his netwity on speeding unperaft construction Dr. Christopher Addison, displaced by

surefull, becomes Minister of Reconstruction and Edwin Samuel Montagu a former Minister, succeeds J. Austen Chamberlain. signed as Secretary of State for India. The Morning Post attacks the appointment of Doctor Addison, saying that he has made every blunder possible.

GEDDES SCOTCH BY RIBTH Sir Eric Campbell Gedder, Scotch burth, is forty-two years old. He went is the United States in 1892. A civil engineer of the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad for three years. It is said he was with the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead Pa, for a time. Later he went to India and finally returned to the British Isles. His organizing and technical ability mought the attention of Lord Kitchener at the out-

#### TURNED BURGLAR TO GET MONEY FOR A GOOD TIME

break of the war. Up until a little over a

Prisoner, Caught After a Chase, Admits Breaking Into West Philadelphia Store

After several revolver shots had been fired during a chase of a man seen by 'Fe police coming from the store of Fred P Bell, 5014 Baltimore avenue, the fugitive was captured one square from the store. When taken to the Sixty-fifth street and Woodland avenue police station he admitted that he had broken into the store by tear-ing open a cellar window and had taken \$27.90 from the cush drawer. The money was found on him. He gave his name as Christopher Gates, twenty-five years, 5116

When asked by Magistrate Harris who he committed the robbery he said he needed money to have a good time. The prisoner was held in \$1000 ball for a further hearing many of the numerous grocery beries which have occurred in West Phila-delphia recently.

Ball of Fire Hits Pitman House A hall of fire which fell swiftly during a thunderstorm in Pitman, N. J., last night struck a tree and smashed in the side of a bungalow. Residents sitting on verandas nearby were stunned and frightened, but no one was injured. The house was unoccuwas injured. The house was unoccu-The electrical ball first struck a tree beside the bungalow, stripping off the bark and throwing it twenty feet. Then the ball soured over to the house and broke in one side. The phenomenon was accompanied by

## SALIENT WAR POINTS IN BRITISH CABINET FOR AMERICAN THOUGHT

Spencer Wilkinson, Oxford Military Expert, Presents Timely and Pertinent Views

Absolutely Necessary That People and Statesmen Co-operate in Waging Successful Contest.

A SERIES of articles on America's part in the war has been prepared by Professor Spencer Wilkinson, well-known British military critic. The first installment appears taken

By SPENCER WILKINSON

LONDON, July 5 (by mail) In my judgment the important matters for

nation going into war are these: First of all, the statesmen and the people would have a true conception of the nature of war and of the character of the particuir was they are taking up. Otherwise the cading cannot be right. The suprame cader is always the statesman, and in a democratic country the people must under-mand and sympathize with the statesman. If he eres too far ahead they will not fol-ow, and if the popular deas on the subject war are not true the greatest leader to be crippled.

When raising an army the vital mat-tic choice and education of the offi-in the training of troops all soldiers the thing to aim at is discipline, and best means of giving it, providing the ers have been well chosen and rightly ght, is to teach the soldiers to shoot and

MAT IS everything.

At the end of his career Napoleon die-tated a pumphlet which he called "Notes on the Art of War," the purpose of which was to explain to governments and nations about to go to war how to set about it. He

ouid. The principles of the art of war are times which guided the great captains of the past—Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar,

Gustavus Adolphus Turenne, Prince Eugene and Frederick the Great." Reviewing the campaigns of these commanders, Napoleon pointed out that on all the vital points the practice of all of them was the same. He then reviewed his own campaigns and concluded by saying that "you should make your war as they made it and model yourself upon them," for there is no other way of mastering the secrets of war. In other words, "a knowledge of the high parts of war can be obtained only by studying the history of great campaigns and by experience."

character cannot. The knowledge of war acquired by the method ind down by Napoleon acquired by the commander's less must be possessed by the commande

LEADER MUST BE FOUND In an army that has passed through In an army that has placed through a long period of peace, experience is necessarily inciring: a knowledge of war is possessed only by those who have studied it in the way Napoleon recommended. Such a student was the late Admiral Mahan, of the United States navy. No writer in any country has shown a stronger grasp of war or better illuminated by his writings its larger aspects, especially in all that concerns maritime warfare.

My first point is: Warfare cannot be con-My first point by Warfare cannot ducted without knowledge, but in the choice of a commander the first requisite is not knowledge, but character if I were looked ing for a commander-in-chief I should search above all for a man of high purpose, search above all for a man of tigh purpose, who I could be sure would think only of his duty, only at his country and never of binself. In war overe than in any other of the affairs of life the saying holds good. "If thine eye be single thy whole body "If thine eye he single, thy whole body shall be full of tight." I think that Grant as a general and as commander of the armies in the stroit War, bud the single eye and be had a remarkably strong character. Sherman, before setting off for Atlanta,

Sherman, before setting on for Atlanta, apent an evening in conversation with an intimate friend, one of his best cavairy generals, who reports that late at night they talked a little about (frant. After a pause of the conversation of the convers Sherman, looking in the fire, said: "I know a lot more about history and law and war than Grant does but I'll tell you where he heats me and where he beats the lot of us. He doesn't care a damn for what he can't see the enemy doing and it scares me like hell."

of character that a commander-in-chief requires. In the second place, your commander must have that grip of affairs and mander must have that grip of affairs and breadth of view which are generally associated with a liberal education and which five war," said Napoleon, writing to his cather Joseph, "the men are nothing One at le everything."

At the end of his career Napoleon distance a painth of the end of his career Napoleon distance at a maniphle which he called "Notes on he Art of War," the purpose of which was career stated a painth to governments and nations bout to go to war how to set about it. He aid. "The principles of the art of war are his past—Alexander. Hannibal, Caesar,

## Stand on Peace

Continued from Page tine new Chancellor. Either we conduct a war of conquest or we do not.

"Either we intend to make other countries

That is a fact proved by Von Business fall and by the resignation of br. von Business mann-flollweg. So that to pretend that Germany could be governed with Reichstag majority is ignoring the and actual facts."

Up to yesternay the selection of a successor to Foreign Secretary Zimmermans was still unsettled. Pressure was being brought from two directions to block first the proposed nomination of Count Brock. John Count of Count Brock. On the German Minister at Copenhagen, and to substitute Admiral von Hintse, Minister to Norway, or Count von lington. The present Minister to Christiania is greatly desired by pan-Germans and advocates of a supervigorous policy not only on account of his high diplomatic qualifications, but chiefly on account of his antacedents.

Either we intend to make other countries to the pay up money, even if to accomplish that purpose we have to fight for another ten years, or we welcome peace within visible time, and limit ourseives to the plain program of a defensive war.

"If the Chancellor takes the second view he will have a strong majority in the will have a strong majority in the Reichstag in his favor, which, by personal Reichstag in his favor, which, by personal efforts, he still can increase further. He



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