GRAVE SCONFITTA **DEI RUSSI IN GALIZIA**

Truppe di Brussiloff Abandonano Tarnopoli e Brzezany Dopo Numerosi Ammutinamenti

ROMA. 23 Luglio.
situazione sulla fronte della Galizia.
nelle settimane scorse le truppe vittodi Brussiloc facevano prevedere una
inma sconfitta delle forze austroseinma sconfitta delle forze austroesche, va divenendo sempre piu' grave a
ma degli ammutinamenti che si sono veristi e si verificano ancora tra le truppe
me. Le forze di Brussilog stanno era pasdo da sconfitta a sconfitta e le loro linee
Dhiester cadono una dopo l'altra danti allo sforzo austro-tedesco, che pure cessivamente grande.

A Petrograd si e' ammesso che le truppe Be hanno dovuto ritirarsi ai di la' dei reth, e la siguazione e' così grave che il esidente del Consiglio russo e ministro lla Guerra, Kerensky, e' partito per la onte di battaglia per cercare di arrestare

Ora si dice che l'importante citta' di arnopbli, ad est di Leopoli, e' in fiamme d' e' stata evacuata dalle truppe russe. ta mattina correva anche arnopoli era stata occupata dalle forze desche ed austriache. L'importanza della artita impegnata sulla fronte russa e' postrata anche dal fatto che il kaiser e' artito alla volta della Galizia.

Nel tempo stesso i russi stanno facendo orzi vigorosi su altra parte della fronte battaglia, nel settore di Dvinsk e piu' a d, per creare una diversione ed allegerire, se sara' possibile, la pressione teu-onica sulla fronte della Galizia. Ma nella regione di Brzezany la Settima armata cosicche' la citta' e' ora, sembra, nelle mani degli austro-tedeschi. Sulla fronte italiana gli austriaci banno

lentato un attacco contro le posizioni di rna su Malga Val Pramaso, ma sono Ecco il testo del rapporto del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero

la Guerra: Venerdi' notte il nemico, rinforzato, ovo' il suo attacco contro un nostro

posto avanzato su Malga Val Pramaso, ma fu completamente respinto. Nella giornata di ieri i combattimenti meno intensi quasi da per tutto Le artiglierie nemiche diressero il loro contro alcuni punti della nostra emente e prontamente.

LA DISCORSO DI MICHAELIS Il discorso del nuovo cancelliere tedesco, lichaelis, ha sollevato qui scarso interesse riacche', come si aspettavano tutti, non ha portato nuova luce sulla situazione ne' ha mostrato che il governo germanico intende ealmente mettersi sulla via di una politica

Un notissimo deputato cosi' commentava il disocorso del cancelliere germanico "Il discorso puo' esser detto un successo citanto se si vuol tenere conto del 'bluff.' In realta' e' uno sforzo di parlare non a In realta' e' uno sforzo di parlare non a base di fatti, senza impegnare l'oratore in cuna nuova e importante dichiarazione. L'uno sforzo di riaffermare l'innocenza ella Germania davanti ai mondo e la decine della Germania di concludere una pace mentre l'attenzione del pubblico he ascolta e' tutta volta alle quistioni piu' pratiche della scarsezza dei viveri ed al curo avvenire. I tedeschi diventano ogni rno piu' convinti che la promessa distru-ne dell'Intesa e' al di la' delle forzo di che l'hanno promessa

n. Bissolati ha detto che la stessa na di Michaelis al cancellierato va a strare quanto poco vi sia da sperare democratizzazione della Germania. discorso di Michaelis," ha detto il minstro socialista, "ha fatto cadere le illu-ioni di coloro che si attendevano che la Jermania trovasse in se' stessa i megzi il correggere i proprii difetti. I fatti ora rovano che questi difetti possono essere orretti soltanto da forze esterne, e questa e esterna deve essere esercitata dalle ni dell'Intesa nell'interesse del benesre internazionale fondato sul principio diritto e della giustizia. Cio' significa noi dobbiamo reprimere e distruggere utti i brutali ed aggressivi istinti di do-ninio che la Germania manifesta."

oyriders Must Curb Free Use of Gas

ed from Page One

lividuals from buying and using cars. He aid as a result many pleasure cars are laid up in storage in all parts of Engnd and Scotland. Professional men. prin-pally physicians, are the only ones ex-mpted from the restrictions. These men re allowed gasoline to any reasonable uantity, but they are not allowed to tour nd they cannot drive their cars outside professional districts, so they are Irtually under control.

Local manufacturers of pleasure cars and

ganizations holding agencies for them in this city refuse to discuss the outlook. They, of course, realize that the curbing of the use of gasoline will cut down the wear on machines, with the result that fewer cars will be worn out each year.

P. Boyer Davis, secretary of the Automo-sie Club of Philadelphia, said he was not amiliar with the conditions in the gasoline arket, but he said the Government would have to do something if gasoline became to scarce. He said the thought the matter of price would be allowed to take care of conditions for some time to come.

AMERICAN SHIP BLOWN UP. CARGO OF OIL DESTROYED

You and British Have Too Many Ships," Says U-Boat Commander in Applying Bomb

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 23.—"You d the British have too many ships," re-bried a submarine commander to Cap-Benjamin Bragg, of the American bar-ne Hildegaard, as he dynamited that I, according to Bragg on his arrival

Bragg was accompanied by eleven of his rew. He said the U-boat halted him in English Channel July 16 at 6 a.m., and ut bombs aboard while two British demoyers could be seen in the distance company full speed to the rescue. The Hildenard sailed from the United States with cargo of lubricating oil May 25.

RUNAWAY SENT BACK

From House of Detention Walks to Quakertown

QUAKERTOWN, Pa. July 23.—Eluding of Philadelphia police since Priday night ion he escaped from the House of Detion, Twenty-second and Arch streets, ar Mason, thirteen, one of the most insight lads at the institution, was arted at Quakertown by Police Chief ry Rhoades on description from the ladelphia authorities. on was returned to the institution, which place he had walked the dis-to Quakertown, forty-one miles,

ANITARY OFFICERS NAMED

Departmen' Supplies Wrightstown and Annapolis Junction

GERMAN MENACE TO RUSSIAN LINE



A deep wedge has been driven into the Slav front north of Brzezany in the direction of Tarnopol, which has been evacuated before the Teuton advance. The Russian retreat menaces the whole line of the republic's army and the gains made in the recent offensive.

Russian in Throes of New Great Crisis

Office reported a signal victory over the 'eutons in the Viina neighborhood. By a vote of 252 to 37, the Workmen's nd Sodliers' Council today granted "unlim ted power" to the provisional Government to re-establish the organization and disci-

pline of the army and to take steps against a counter revolution and anarchy." Rioting in Petrograd has spent itself out small sporadic demonstrations. The last street clash reported was early Saturday morning in the neighborhood of the Bourse. There anarchists turned machine-guns at

ewly arriving troops.

The Government's spy hunt was continuing vigorously today. Evidence was ob-mined showing that Madame Bumenzen. identified as one of the principal German agents in Russia, had an account of 1,000,-00 marks (about \$230,000) in Russian banks. During June she spent 750,000 rubles (about \$375,000) in propaganda work. Kronstadt, center of the mutineering sailors, is entirely cut off from the world. From an officer just returned it was learned that the sailora' families are now repenting

f their disaffection. "Thank God," they were quoted as saying, "we finally know what sort of people the Bolshevikis are—to coax us to Petrograd and then turn the machine guns on us. We went to Petrograd with our women and children expecting a picnic and were

dier, a sailor and a civilian, were lynched in the streets after they had fired shots into a group of officers and soldiers in front of the People's Palace today. A

core were wounded by the shots.

Disarming of the so-called "Red Guards" ontinued today. Some machine guns and 1200 rifles have already been taken from

them.
Admiral Verderefsky, commanding the Baltic fleet, was arrested on a charge of communicating a secret Government tele gram to a committee of his sailors.

FRENCH SENATE VOTES CONFIDENCE IN RIBOT

PARIS, July 23. France approves the way its govern-mental and military chiefs are conducting the war. The fact that the Senate in secret session had formally and unanimously voted confidence in the Ribot Ministry was announced today. The upper chamber took occasion again to thank the French armies and those of France's Allies and specifically approved the Government's declaration of its plans for general conduct of the war. Hope was expressed that all propagands against the discipline and security of the

ation had stopped. Prior to the vote former Premier Clemen ceau was vigorously cheered when he bit-terly assailed pacifists.

Premier Ribot today announced his ap preciation of the vote of confidence.
"I will now be able to govern with a atronger hand," he asserted. "I rejoice in

BISSOLATI ASSAILS MICHAELIS'S SPEECH

ROME, July 23. Naming of Doctor Michaelis as German Chancellor shows there is no hope of Ger nany democratizing herself, in the opinion f Signor Bissolati, member of the Italian War Cabinet and Minister without port-

"His speech," Signor Bissolati said in an interview today, has caused a collapse of the illusions of those who were expecting that Germany herself would find strength to correct her own defects.

"The facts now prove these can only be corrected by outside action. That outside action must be applied by the Allied nations. It must be applied in the interest of international well-being, founded on the principles of right and justice. That aim necessarily means we must repress all brutal, aggressive instincts of domination which Germany manifests."

CONDEMNS MILITANTS AS NOTORIETY SEEKERS

President of Anti-Suffragists Urges President to End White House Picketing

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"Obviously out for notoriety" is the way the National As-sociation Opposed to Suffrage feels about the militants who have been picketing the

he militants who have been picketing the White House.

Mrs. Alice H. Wadsworth, of New York, wife of the Senator and president of the organisation, today wrote to President Wilson urging that he take steps to put an end to picketing and other such annoying practices.

Russians Evacuate Tarnopol in Retreat

the treachery of the army about Tarnopol To the north the armies on the Vilna front have started a big drive aimed at that highly important center of German communications and have at some points pierced the German lines.

A night bulletin issued by the Berlin War Office says that strong Russian at-tacks were made near Smorgon and Krevo, where artillery fire for days has been vio After saying that the attacks "broke the statement adds that "at a down." places where the Russians penetrated our

Success on the northern front must comquickly if it is to retrieve the dangerous situation in Galicia. The Germans have now driven a wedge nearly twenty-five miles deep and ten miles wide into the Russian front, and if they cross the Sereth threaten to cut the whole southern front That done, any disaster would be ossible

From Berlin and Vienna come that the army formerly commanded by Genreal Korniloff has been forced to give way. Its northern flank was left exposed by the withdrawal of the panic-stricken Russians near Tarnopol. If this movement continued all the ground gained in the recent offensive, including Halicz, must be relinquished.

GERMANS RETAIN SMALL GAIN NEAR CRAONNE

PARIS, July 23. Extremely violent attacks were again launched by the Germans against the French lines about Craonne last night. The War Office today announced that the enemy penetrated French first-line posi-ions on Craonne Plateau. Later they were driven out by strong counter-attacks, except from positions held on a small portion of

The fighting lasted until late in the night. the official statement said. The Germans returned to the attack after being driven from the trenches first captured, but were unable to dislodge the French forces.

LONDON, July 23. Successful local operations were conducted by British troops south of Avion during the night, the War Office announced today. prisoners have already been

40 GERMAN AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN 5 DAYS

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE

Forty German airplanes brought down n five days is one indication of the frenzy of nervousness with which the Prussians are trying to find out what Field Marshal

Haig is preparing for them.

The complacency with which German Chancellor Michaelis announced his satis-

faction with all things military is not apparent today on the west front.

The curiosity of German planes is just one indication of a deep-rooted apprehension that Haig is preparing another stroke. Just where this may come is worrying the Germans.

All along the front the Germans are lav-All along the front the Germans are lavishly using up their shells. Barrage fire starts at the slightest movement in the British trenches. Big-gun shells systematically but blindly search out supposed depots back of the lines. Particular apprehension is shown among the sand dunes on the Belgian coast, where the Germans recently won a gain. But the same apprehension shows in no neglect of fire through the Lens, Loos, Armentieres, Wytechaete or

he Lens, Loos, Armentieres, Wytechaete or Ypres sectors. Every night the Germans attempt raids. The fact that their losses in these excur-sions are steady and large does not deter

MATIN ADMITS ENEMY SHOWS MARKED ENERGY

"That we are witnessing a marked re-newal of German activity cannot be denied," said the Matin today in commenting upor said the Matin today in commenting upor said the Matin today in commenting upon the various drives which the German armies are launching. It continues in the follow-ing strain:

"The enemy's successes in Russia, how-

"The enemy's successes in Russia, however, were easily won because of that country's internal troubles. The situation on
the western front is entirely different, where
attacks against the French positions have
been sanguinarily repulsed. Nevertheless,
the enemy continues his multiplicity of attacks from the Aisne to Alsace, apparently
with the aim of seizing numerous lost observation posts, which impede the movement
of German troops at, are a source of constant anxiety. This activity is also partially due to political motives, for both Von
Hindenburg and General Lesendors realize
the accessity of making

"SAMMEES" RECEIVED IN FRANCE WITH MINGLED CHEERS AND TEARS

Populace Tremendously Inspired, Says Henri Bazin, by Presence and Fine Appearance of Soldiers. Interesting Incidents After Arrival

By HENRI BAZIN

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger in France. himself. This was done so that presently a copy can appear in the EVENING LEDGER.

are as follows:

he answered:

are doomed to die.

With the troops were a number

oted an incident.

I found one sitting close to a companion

his back leaning against a wall as though

he had been in France forever. In answer

to my question as to where he came from

"Charleston, boss, And say, hoss, on th way over, George here told me land was in sight. I jes skinned up them ropes and

looked at it, cause I wanted to see a larger piece right away. And I carried one of them

I made up my mind if anything hap-

life preservers round with me all the tir

pened I was jes goin' to save my life,

Another was trying hard to make a shop

keeper understand he did not want to sell his watch, or buy the whole shop, but just

seeded a new crystal for his Waterbury.

As he struggled in a despairing sign language, I stepped up and offered to help

"Lor bress you, boss, you sure can. This man is trying to tell me something and I don't know what it is. Something 'bout one

something and a half, and I don't done get

Sammees in khaki, the thought struck me

that I looked upon some destined to be of America's first casualty list, for these boys

With the thought my mind went back to

all the days of the last year, during which I have looked upon the sons of France and England giving life blood for the same

ideals the United States is about to offer

her own. Instinctively there same a prayer to my lips for these American Sammees

for the comfort, as such comfort of prayer

sea, from this war-torn remained and fathers and upon whose soil my friends and fathers and upon whose soil my friends and

to give their all to personify in heroic ex

ample the traditions of their country, o

its ideals, of its proud record in the cause

U.S. AND ENTENTE ALLIES

TO NAME OCEAN RATES

Will Unite to Prevent Further

Extortion of Private

Ship Owners

WASHINGTON, July 23.
The Entente Allies and the United States shortly will combine to regulate ocean freight rates. Negotiations already have

developed almost to the point of maturity

The United States, England, France, Italy and Japan have formally agreed to the prin-

ciple of international ocean freight-rate regulations. The result will be sharp down-way revision of the high freight rates which

have been charged on war supplies and vir-

The fact that occan tollings is short will not be taken into consideration by the new concert. The Powers have concluded that they no longer will be bled by the private owners of ocean liners, but will pay only what is proved to be a fair profit over

perating costs.

President Wilson designated Chairman

President Wilson designated Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, and Counselor Polk, of the State Department, to open negotiations with the foreign Powers looking to relief from the shipping interests. Those officials have been in conference with J. A. Salter, requisitioning of-officer of the British Admiralty, and Thomas Roydon, chairman of the Allied chartering board in Washington.

HALTS SOLDIER SUIT GRAFT

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Clothing is to be issued hereafter to the American soldier only in accordance with his individual

needs, the War Department having decided to abandon the old system of issuing regu-lar allowances, which afforded soldiers an opportunity to effect individual savings. Under the new plan organization com-manders will be held responsible for proper continuent of their men and at the same

equipment of their men and at the same time for rigid economy in the issues of

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clothing.

the War Department having decided

The fact that ocean tonnage is short will

tually all other freight.

may give, to those dear to them across sea, from this war-torn France of

brothers from America have cor

PARIS, June 27.
This ctory can but repeat the bare fact
my cable message of this date that of my cable message of this date that American troops are encamped on French soil, that the first section of a great Ameri-can army has landed without the loss of a man, and with every man in full health, that they are now breathing the air of a country they have come to succor and relieve from the oppression and inhumanity of Germany.

In command of Major General W. L. Sibert, as fine a figure of the soldier as ever graced a uniform, these Yankee boys are in France in thousands, every man a delight to the eye, every man swelling the heart of whomsoever loves liberty's land and liberty's cause, with a great joy and

They landed "ready," as far as soldierly appearance is concerned, ready for the fight. It is evident that but a few months entrainment will fit them completely for the grim work before them and it is evident. too, they will give a genuine American ac-count of themselves in destined manner, true to bring credit and humane glory to heir native land.

Patriotism and the cause dear to all ir hearts precludes any detailed mention their number, and indeed, any recording of interesting news that must be kept a military secret. This story, therefore, can e but one of color, of impression, of a recording, in gratitude, at being permitted to see their youthful manliness as they left ship and went into camp—their cager and evident desire to get at their bit. It can not consequently mention an officer's name, save that of the general commanding, but it daires to pay homage to every man under him and to the staff aurrounding im, who, man for man, look the "rea goods"—soldiers and gentlemen, from the crown of their campaign hats to the soles their army shoes.

The first three officers I talked with were rom Philadelphia. If I could tell their names and rank—secrecy upon which my honor is pledged—I would be glad to have the EVENING LEDGER advise their families how well they look and how proud I was to grasp their hands and talk of things mutually dear to us. They had each and every one "soldier" written all over them. After all, that is the main thing, the prin-cipal thing that counts in the control of the men under them, the thing that points as a signpost at a lonely cross-road to the quality and discipline of the beingborn great army from the United States.

France has her poilu and England he Tommy. I, who have seen, with throbbing heart, these thousands of young, cager American boys in khakl land upon the soll of France, have christened them "Sammees;" and I pray the name will stick to hem. In common agreement with one of my colleagues representing an important New York paper, the name has been chosen, first because Uncle Sam is a blood rela-tive, and, since in French, the addition of a second E is a term of endearment per-mitting pronunciation easily to the Latin through identical accentuation upon each rliable. May our boys be known as Sam-ness all through the war, and beyond its syllable.

Within an hour after debarkation, Y. M. C. A. tent had been pitched and was in use. Fifty Sammees were busy at once writing letters to dear ones at writing letters to dear ones at home, and nobody seemed to mind a grapha-phone playing American airs during the writing. Indeed, when the record had run its course, another was put on, the writing

The inhabitants of the debarking port did not know until the first ship docked that the troops were there to land. All over the town American flags flew in an instant. the tricolor side by side with it. The sky was as blue as a harebell and the air clear with the smeil of seaside as the Sammees n battalions marched from ship to camp, the people looking on with a silent. and gratitude. The march was one of youth and gratitude. The march was see of youth in campaign shirts and hats, with khnki trousers and leggings; with bands playing stirring music and the flag of the free flying. After the first passing, the news spread like wildfire and the succeeding hosts passed before enthusiastic French people, who yelled and gesticulated as the men swung by. In an hour a special procla-mation had been issued by the Mayor and pasted in every available place. And everybody that could walk gave the Sammees the "once over."

All about the dock and all over the town as well, engaged in making ready the camp grounds for the boys from home, were Boche and Austrian prisoners, each with his regulation blouse marked P. G., signifying prisoner of war. They mostly hung their heads, and in two instances I noted noncom Boche officers with abstract mood writcom Boche officers with abstract mood writ-ten all over their Prussian faces, sensing to me they felt the beginning of the end in captivity, and perhaps, too, the defeat of their ruler's evil plans.

There was not a man on the sick list among the thousands landed. Every one looked benefited by the sea voyage. Every one was as brown as a berry. Every one looked with a curious interest upon the Boche prisoners and the strange foreign surroundings oners and the strange foreign surroundings.
And in a few hours they were in part intermingling with the inhabitants, buying this
or that, trying in pigeon French or without
any French at all to make their desires understood. One youth as I passed a jeweler's shop was pointing out a wrist watch and trying to make the shopkeeper understand he wanted to spend \$5. I went to his rescue and he fell upon me as a savior.

"How much is that in our money?" he asked. "Tell this guy I want to burn up five and that's all there is to it."

In a few minutes Sammee left me with thanks a smile and a wrist watch on his

thanks, a smile and a wrist watch on his

As ship after ship waited to discharge its brown-clad cargo, the soldiers lined the rails and looked at the shore, the quaint, strange sight, looked in something of won-der and curiosity, in a spirit of fun, bub-bling all over with youth and banter and enthusiasm, in the mass, not realizing the work before them. But here and there a smooth-shaven face showed serious expression, gave evidence of understanding and forecast of something it all meant and which yet was beyond his imagination's

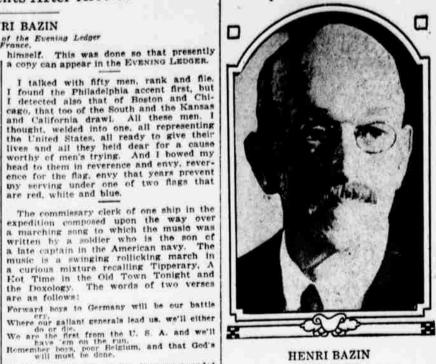
At the camp, not yet fully installed when I entered it, there was a scene of apparent confusion that to the trained observer was but the carrying out of forelaid plan. In a jiffy order came out of seeming chaos, brown tent after brown tent sprang up, company streets were laid out, and, in a relatively few minutes, a city of canvas greeted the eye as far as it would reach. About General Sibert's headquarters, Boche prisoners were multiper the furishing.

About General Sibert's headquarters, Boche prisoners were putting the finishing touches upon sectional wooden houses where the general and his staff will live until the troops move to another point in France. The mess house had its entire length occupied with a long low pine table about which were a number of camp chairs. Outside an army cook stove was belching forth smoke and appetizing oder.

Almost immediately, General Sibert invited your correspondent and some of his colleagues to partake of the first meal in camp, which consisted of American steak and potatoes, big bowls of real American coffee, with jam and uneeda biscuits. I had not seen a uneeda biscuit for a year and they certainly looked "good to me." The meal was full of informal good cheef. After it was over, General Sibert posed for a year and they certainty looked "good to me."

BAZIN TO GO TO FRONT WITH PERSHING FORCE

Evening Ledger Correspondent Accredited as Member of Expeditionary Troops



HENRI BAZIN

Oh France, you have our pity for your wounded And in every German city the word Yankes will be dread.

Our wives and sweethearts want us to avenge the awful deeds.

Committed by the Kaiser and every man he leads. Henri Bazin, special correspondent of the Evening Lebgen in France, the man that gave the affectionate nickname of 'Sammees" to the United States soldiers in the European expeditionary force, has been accredited as a correspondent with negroes, mostly from the South. They will stay as stevedores, and in their overalls and the expeditionary force and will go to the campaign hats made a picturesque addition front with General Pershing. to the martial scenes about them. In conversation with a few from Georgia and South Carolina, I heard a story or two and

General Pershing has been advised by ablegram to that effect by the War De-

The granting of credentials permitting Mr. Bazin to go straight into the trenches with the American fighting men is a signal onor, attesting the high esteem and condence in which the correspondent is held to both the French and American Governents. Credentials of this kind are rare. lundreds of men seek them; all pleas cannet be granted, because so many press representatives would be in the soldiers' way; so the disposition is to reject all such requests and issue papers and passes only to representatives of news bureaus and associations which serve many news-Bazin will represent the EVENING

EDGER and a selected list of other newsexpers throughout the nation, to which the EVENING LEDGER will supply his articles. Henri Bazin, a French citizen, who, as a ewspaper correspondent and magazine writer, has visited every important country of the world, enjoys the personal acquaint-ance and esteem of prominent men in every ountry he has visited. He has a wide personal acquaintance in the United States, where he spent several years, particularly

As I left camp for Paris and my eye ran ever thousands of tents and thousands of among newspaper men. Government officials A year and a half ago, after a year on the reportorial staff of the EVENING LEDGER, he went to France, whence he has will be the first in the fight when they re-place those of blood-stained France in the trenches, and, as destiny has written, many sent to the EVENING LEDGER articles and news that have gained him new distinction. His wide acquaintance in high official circles has enabled him to learn much that plain Americans could not learn, and he has been able to view situations from the American lewpoint, which he mastered in this coun

ry, as well as from the French.

The Croix de Guerre (Cross of War) has seen conferred upon him and the French Societies of Philadelphia have honored im. Mr. Bazin was slightly wounded while in the French trenches shortly after his return to France and recently his helmet was struck by a German missile

Sammees Are Expected to Be 'Bomb Champions'

Continued from Page One expected to arrive daily from Paris now

Preparations are under way for the open-ing of a moving-picture show, at which French and American films will be used. The chaplains attached to the troops are doing splendid work. They have a tremendous influence with the men and are using it to the best advantage. The chaplains mingle with the men just as though they were private soldiers themselves and their idvice is being constantly sought.

that regular routine is being established.

"Sammee" sometimes proves a reckless spender, so the chaplains are counseling

them in thrift and are also looking to it that the men are protected from the sharpers that have been attracted by the new camp. These helpful spiritual workers are ever mindful of the soldlers' welfare rather than their own, and it is impossible to overestimate their benevolent work.

PRESIDENT MAY RECEIVE NOTABLE SCOTCH HONOR

Glasgow University Man Predicts That He Will Be Institution's Next Lord Rector

WASHINGTON, July 23. — "It is alto-gether probable the President will be chosen gether product the second control of the second control of Glasgow University to succeed President Poincare of France." Fe marked Gordon Gordon-Smith, formerly a student at the Scottish seat of learning, to-day. "I believe the students will elect him unanimously. Until the election of President Poincare of France four years ago no foreigner had ever been chosen.

The only obligation incumbent on the lord rector is the delivery of an oration, and this can be given any time in the four years he serves. President Wilson's term as Chief Executive will have expired before his term as lord rector, and I presume he would accept. No man has ever been known to decline the honor, I believe."

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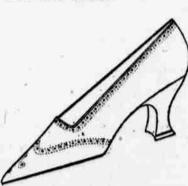
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