

ADMIRAL HARRIS SENT TO SPEED UP SHIP WORK

Chief of Bureau of Yards Directed to Straighten Out Labor Troubles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Admiral Harris, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, left for New York and Brooklyn today to investigate labor troubles in connection with the building of naval vessels. He was directed by Secretary Daniels to use all authority possible to smooth out difficulties and maintain all speed in construction.

The Government today employed Meyer Bloomfield, of Boston, to keep America's thousands of shipbuilding laborers happy. It is hoped in this way to block the strikes, quarrels and labor trouble of every possible kind threatened in one of the country's most vital industries. Bloomfield conferred here today with officials of the Shipping Board and the navy and will immediately start a tour of Southern shipyards and organize them.

Approximately \$100,000 has been put at his disposal for this work. Before accepting the Government post he was head of the vocational bureau at 6 Beacon street, Boston, and is organizer and president of the Employment Managers' Association of America.

The Government looks upon the "hiring and firing" department of its commandeered shipyards as vital to the success of America's shipbuilding program. Bloomfield will choose a hiring and firing expert for every shipyard. These men will be preferably "men of the people," men who have risen from the ranks of labor, who are good "mixers" with both employers and employees.

The plan will be not to fire any man. If he doesn't fit in one part of the yard he will be shifted to another. The employment manager who fails to hold every man he started with and to attract and develop enough more for his needs will be branded a failure.

This was the big problem put up to the shipping board by the shipbuilders. A special delegation of builders from Fore River came to Washington and explained the difficulty of hiring the men.

Bloomfield was at once installed at Fore River as employment manager on Government work there. He says he has tested his plan to keep the men happy and that the experts he will choose can handle the situation successfully.

Should the system prove a success it probably will be extended to munitions plants and other Government manufacturing plants where the Government has experienced trouble, not in getting men and women laborers, but in holding them and making them contented with their jobs.

LABOR TROUBLES DELAY WORK FOR GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Labor troubles are seriously affecting Government projects. Work on the Pelham Park marine cantonment, which will accommodate 40,000 men, has entirely stopped, and 1000 men, including 700 carpenters, are on strike at the New York Navy Yard.

A report that workers at the Mineola, L. I. aviation field had quit work was denied by an official of the company having the construction in charge, but the question of a general strike of carpenters, which would tie up all Government work in shipyards and cantonments, is still pending. Army and navy officers admit they are much perturbed over the situation.



PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN German Socialist leader, whose demand for popular rule adds to the confused internal situation in the Teutonic Empire.

French Thrust Wins New Line at Bixchoote

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carried out during raids behind the German front, bombarding railways, supply convoys, ammunition magazines and cantonments.

Extensive movements behind the German lines, reported by aerial observers today, were believed to indicate growing nervousness on the part of the enemy, as the days pass without a general resumption of the Flanders offensive.

Quick thrusts are being made at the German lines along the entire front by both British and French forces. Field Marshal Haig having established a reputation for "mixing his blows," there is the greatest speculation regarding where the big punch will come.

DENSE SMOKE CLOUDS MASK GERMAN GUNS

By HENRY WOOD WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES AFIELD, Aug. 9.

Great masses of smoke clouds hang over the German lines today as the French and the enemy exchange blows along various sections of the front.

Unable to wrest from the French the mastery of the air, and thus prevent French aviators from flying over the German lines, the enemy is now taking recourse to a larger scale than ever before to smoke clouds which conceal the location of their guns.

The moment a French aviator appears over the German lines, huge clouds of smoke immediately rise and are continued until the aviator disappears. The Germans first began using smoke clouds to mask their batteries on the Flanders front. They soon brought it into general use.

A smoke generator has now been developed by the Germans and is part of the equipment of every battery. The smoke generators are known as "nebeltrichter" among the Germans. Orders found on recently captured German ships that they are placed at least 250 meters from a battery in the direction from which the wind is blowing and at intervals of eight meters apart. Emplacements are prepared around each

battery so that the generators can be changed rapidly with any shifts in the wind.

ARTILLERY DUELS RAGE AGAIN IN AISNE SECTOR

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Artillery duels again raged in the Aisne sector of the French front during last night. The War Office today reported active artillery exchanges in the regions of Pantheon Ridge and Chevreigny. In the region of Eparges and north of Vaux les Palameix detachments cleaned up an enemy trench, inflicted losses on the Germans and returned to their own lines unhurt.

The Canadians raided enemy lines northwest of Lens during last night, a dispatch from the front says, inching forward a little nearer in tightening their grasp on the approaches to the coal city.

The British let loose gas waves against the Germans along the sand dunes of the Belgian coast.

There were artillery duels and air fights elsewhere, so that with a starry night, followed by a sunny day, warfare along the entire front was given new vim.

The enemy heavily shelled the British lines northeast of Loos during last night. The Ypres and Comines canal region was also under heavy fire, as was the Lomhardyde sector near the coast.

236 GERMAN DIVISIONS IN ACTION ON 2 FRONTS

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Far from having exhausted its man power on the eastern front Germany is using eighty-eight divisions, or approximately 1,143,000 seasoned first-line troops, against the Russians and Rumanians.

These figures were obtained today from members of the Russian mission now in Paris. They confirm the belief recently expressed that Germany purposely falsified the statements as to her population before the outbreak of the war. It is pointed out that, had Germany's population been only 45,000,000 as the pre-war census showed, she could not have produced the man power already shown in the course of the war.

It is estimated by competent war experts that, in addition to the eighty-eight divisions Germany is maintaining on the eastern front, she is using 148 divisions against the British and French in the west. It is evident, say military experts, that Germany is using young and vigorous troops on the eastern front, otherwise they could not have made such rapid progress in their pursuit of the Russians through Galicia and Bukovina.

TEUTONS FIGHT FIERCELY TO PUSH FOE OVER SERETH

GENEVA, Aug. 9.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's Austro-German forces in the Rumanian province of Moldavia are fighting desperately to drive the Russo-Rumanians back to the River Sereth, said a Vienna dispatch today. This fighting centers in the zone where Von Mackensen launched his recent counter-offensive, between Pocsani and Marashesti. The Teutons have managed to cut the railway between these two towns and are now trying to advance on Tekuchin. First, however, they must drive the Russians and Rumanians across the Sereth and then win a crossing for themselves.

At Tekuchin lies upon the railway running northward from Galatz to Jassy, the temporary Rumanian seat of Government, Galatz, a great shipping point, is on the Danube and still remains in possession of the Rumanians. If the Germans succeed in their enterprise the Rumanians will have to give up Galatz, with its stores of grain. In some sectors of the eastern front, nota-

bly near Chotin, on the Galician-Russian frontier, the affluence of Russian resistance has borne fruit in the recapture of important positions and a number of prisoners. In Bukovina heavy Austro-German attacks were beaten off near Sereth.

LONDON, Aug. 9. Having impressed upon the Russian people the necessity of a stern dictatorial administration in a new proclamation, Premier Kerensky is organizing his new government today. With this administrative work disposed of it would be no surprise in London to hear that Kerensky has again left for the front to inspire the Russians.

Latest War Office reports state that the Slav soldiers are fighting with the greatest bravery on the Galician front. Continued progress is reported in the offensive launched against the German lines, and in the region of Kimpolung, where the Germans are attacking, good order is being maintained by the Russians despite reverses.

RUSSIA FORMS WAR CABINET IN CRISIS

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Premier Kerensky will control a special Department of Defense or War Cabinet, which will be organized in Petrograd, according to dispatches received here.

The War Cabinet will include the Foreign Minister, M. Teretchenko; the Vice Premier, M. Nekrasoff; the Minister of the Interior, M. Akentioff, and M. Savinkoff, the assistant Minister of War. The Cabinet will meet daily and will be attended by General Korniloff, the commander-in-chief, when his duties permit.

Reading Firm Gets War Orders

READING, Aug. 9.—Two large war supply contracts were awarded by the Government to a local firm, the Howard Metal Company, operating a specialities foundry. One of the orders is for large-size aluminum castings for gears for Curtiss war airplanes, to be assembled in Buffalo. The second is for manganese bronze castings for artillery.

Cement Company Files Rate Complaint

HARRISBURG, Aug. 9.—The Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, today filed a complaint against what are known as inter-mill hauling rates, which the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad Company proposes to increase in the New Castle district.

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SUFFRAGE PICKETERS FLAUNT NEW BANNER

Philadelphia Woman at Senate Hearing Assails President's "Academic Habit of Mind"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Suffrage pickets at the White House this afternoon flaunted the first of a new series of banners, press-agreed as "very hot."

Today's banner was as follows: "Mr. President, do your best for democracy at home before forcing millions of men to fight for it abroad."

A heavy of suffragists today appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to protest against a proposed amendment to the espionage bill which would prohibit picketing. The amendment gives the War Department power to guard military establishments.

President Wilson seemed to be the objective of the debate, most of the women taking occasion to criticize the Chief Executive. Of seven witnesses five of them had "done time" for picketing.

Maud Younger, of California, protested that the only way the suffragists could reach the President was by picketing.

"President Wilson has an academic habit of mind," Miss Mary Winsor, of Philadelphia, declared. "He has been lecturing

classes so long he has ceased to be in touch with realities. He thinks if he says something it is so. He has hypnotized himself."

At this point Senator Fletcher, of Florida, protested, and Chairman Overman ordered the remarks stricken from the record.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota and Miss Katherine Moorey of Boston had a tilt as to whether it was suffrage picketing or "an unseen power" which was preventing enactment of the suffrage amendment. The suffrage workers declared the proposed amendment was aimed at picketing, but the Senators objected. However, they consented to allow the suffragists to prepare an amendment making picketing legal.

Mayor Cautious on Price of Gas

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all along the line before the winter is over is adding impetus to the demand of taxpayers that the consumers get the direct benefit of the gas reduction.

There was indignation and protest in many quarters today over the stand of John M. Walton, city Controller, in flatly opposing the giving of the five cents to consumers. He declared yesterday that the city needed every cent of revenue it could get and that it was necessary that the five cents go into the City Treasury.

"If we give Philadelphia ninety-five-cent gas at this time," he said, "we shall have to place a tax of a few additional cents

upon real estate, and real estate is already burdened enough."

There were many signs today that the question of the disposition of the five-cent fall—as an issue which may prove the undoing of many politicians who are not careful to the needs of the public. Already the suggestion is heard on many sides that the council should be elected to Councils this fall unless he pledges himself to a maximum price of ninety-five cents for gas.

The United Gas Improvement Company now charges the consumer \$1 for 1000 cubic feet, and the twenty cents over the price allowed it under the lease with the city goes into the City Treasury.

Electric Men Meet

CAFE MAY, Aug. 9.—The annual convention of the parent committee of the Electric Association of Philadelphia began its session at the Hotel Cape May. The committee, which is composed of representatives of virtually all of the electric companies who are making applications for automobiles will remain in session for one week. At the session the business of the week was made up and plans discussed. Chairman V. S. Bann also called upon some of the men to give short talks on the patents. The important work of the convention will commence tomorrow.

\$110 MAHOGANY CASE USED PIANO UPRIGHT—FINE ORDER BELLAK 1129 Chestnut OTHERS UP TO \$1000

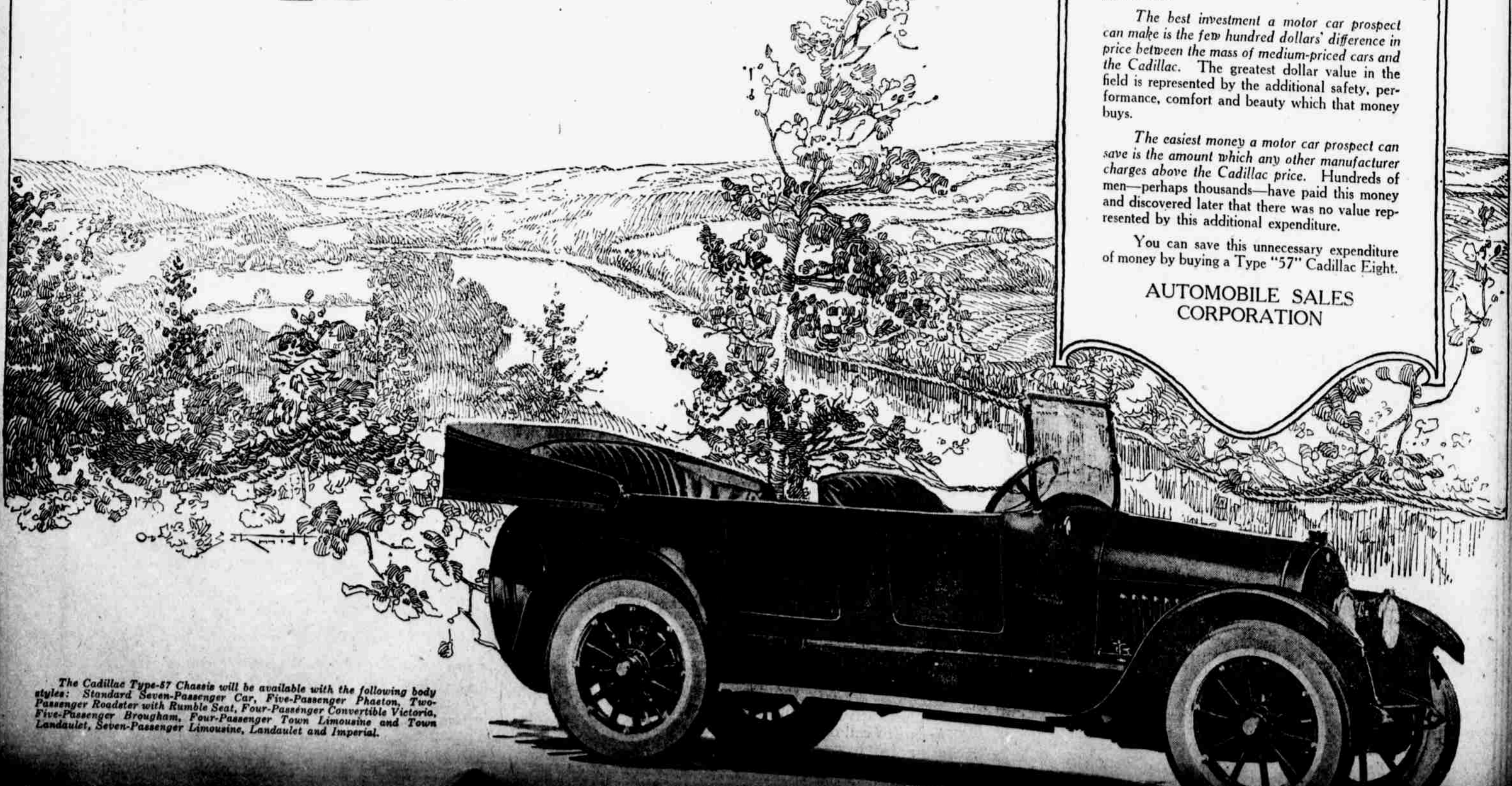
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