ROADS FACE **NE BIG PROBLEM**

gies to Be T xed ver Before to Transfer Troops

MY OF EXPERTS BUSY

mber Third and Fourth the Upon Which Greatest Traffic Burden Will Fall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. an railroads are face to face with r greatest task. Between Saturday, r 1, and Wednesday, September 5 soldiers of the national army must sed. They must be moved from oftles and towns to sixteen canton-Troop trains must have the right my and Government materials mus

without a halt. t on the plan of transportetion. Twentyt rallway executives of the rallway comes of the Council of National Defense ming. Lieutenant Colonel Chauncey Baker, of the quartermaster corps, is orking on the problem. Staff experts of et Marshal General Enoch Crowder les are busy.

Railway men today said the movement of he troops would be accomplished with a im of inconvenience to regular pasger and freight traffic. For a period of ty-eight hours, however, it is highly prob-

be there must be some delay in the main-nance of schedule time.

Noving the first third of the national my to the cantonments will take about e-cighth of the equipment of the 176 rail-ads of the United States. It is estimated that 18 887 cars will be needed and 1098 locomotives. This means that there will be 1098 trains of approximately sixteen cars such moving with troops over 176 different milroad systems in the United States simulcent of the total number of locomotives the country and 12.6 per cent of the mber of passenger cars.

EXPERT TO EVERY BOARD facilitate the movement of the troops. With the railway expert the boards will devise the obilisation. Orders have been issued that most direct route will be used and no crimination between roads be made. In the case of parallel systems the traffic shall be divided equally between the two systems. In some cases it will be necessary to ration the troops en route. Provision is seling made for this by ordering large supod prepared at points where the

roop trains may stop.

It now appears that September 3 and 4 will be the two days on which most of the traffic will fall. On September 1 local boards will call for the men to mobilize at the head-quarters of the board. In some districts this will mean that men will have to travel several miles to the board headquarters. It is expected that it will take two days for the quotas to be made in readiness for final movement to the cantonments. Until actual serious at the cantonments. crival at the cantonment camps the drafted son will be under the supervision of the

WORK BEING HASTENED

than 100 000 men are working with I haste in the sixteen cantonment camps cattered throughout the country, in an efort to have them as near completion as oscible when the first of America's new ational army will be mobilized. With the settlement of differences which

ed strike troubles in all the camps, orts from the sixteen cantonments in-te that most of them will be ready by middle of September at the latest. The orts show 114,646 men employed in condixteen new "cities" with thousands of

dings, streets carefully laid out, sewage ngars and stables are rising into being Tens of thousands of feet of lumber are

pouring into these camps daily. Every is being given a job. From 5000 of 11,000 men are at work today in each of the camps. Thousands of motortrucks. ns and wagons are engaged in the work of hauling lumber and supplies. Long lines of freight trains are carrying the lumber m mills to the cantonments Thus one of the biggest tacks America

wer undertook is being carried out almost seyond the notice of the country at large. To these camps will go the flower of merican youth untrained, but willing to From them will come trained, d citizen soldiers for service on the ttlefie ds of France,

From Yaphank, L. I., just outside New York, to Atlanta Ga., in the South; Rock-ford, Ill., in the Middle West; Fort Sam Houston in the Far Southwest, and Amer-ican Lake, Wash., in the Northwest, the ng of hammers the drone of saws and eking of heavily laden wagons are the et significant war sounds in America Li-

IN CAMP IN SIX WEEKS Within another six weeks the first of merica's 687,000 national army men will in camp. Before snow flies all will be the cantonments. Here are the reports

m the various camps: ATLANTA, Ga.-Cantonment 60 per cent out 1100 buildings in all; six cousind men now at work; ready about

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J .- Fifty per cent work complete; 5000 men employed in natruction; ready the middle of October CHILLICOTHE, O.—Forty per cent com te; 325 buildings including 250 acks, now ready. Infantry division read eptember 1; camp fully completed Novem

r 1: 5500 men employed in construction BATTLE CREEK, Mich.-Forty barracks

ow ready; completed latter part November; 5000 men employed; delay in shipment materials he ang up work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky (Camp Taylor).—Now bore than half ready; 9000 men at work; simpleted September 1.

PETERSBURG, Va.—Sixty-five per cent maisted; ready september 1; 11.000 men played; 700 teams, 37 motortrucks, 1000 class already up.

AYER Mass—Ready September 1; 587 slidings nor. up; 8100 men at work. FORT SAM HOUSTON.—Ready Septem-1; 70 per cent of work finished; 8726

ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION, Md.—Ready, out October 1. handicapped by scarcity of or; 45%; men now at work; 100 build-

por now ready.

FORT RILEY Kan.—Probably ready, implete, September 15; 5820 men now at ck, except 7500 next week; bakery, researction plant, depot and corrals for the horses arrived today.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Ready September 1; of 1100 buildings to be built now ready; an covers 3000 acres; 8000 men now at

mplete; 5000 men at work on con-

ROCK, Ark.—Forty per cent
11,500 mes at work on constructy October 15.

CAN LAKE Wash.—Sixty per
ciste; 500 buildings up; 7500 men
ready September 1.

EIA, S. C.—Fifty per cent combuildings up; 2000 men at work;

1.—Ready October 14

Resources delayed

CONTRACTS FOR 148 WAR TAX BILL HITS SHIPS APPROVED

New Federal Board Orders 88 Wooden and 60 Steel Vessels

WILL COST \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Huge shipping contracts-aggregating 775,000 tons and an outlay of \$100,000,000 -were approved by the Shipping Board today. The tonnage will include eighty-eight wooden vessels and sixty steel ships, it is stated.

With Chairman Hurley's signature on these contracts today and Admiral Capps's acceptance of resignations of five members of the Emergency Fleet Corporation legal staff, the final difficulty left over from the Goethals-Denman regime has been placed behind the new board.

The contracts are those drawn by General G ethals, but which have been held up until Admiral Capps could study them carefully. His work was completed last night.

men who resigned are George Rubiee, h P. Cotton, George P. Howland and Edward Burling, all of whom were serv ing without pay, and George II, Savage. These men drew the contracts sponsored by Goethals, which Denman refused to sign during the late shipping row. They are ing down because they believe Admiral Capps should be permitted to choose his own legal assistants.

Rublee and Burling probably will be-come associated with the Shipping Board under Hurley immediately. One of the men is expected to be named general counsel of the board, a position now vacant. Only alight changes were made in the Goethals contracts by Admiral Capps. A different arrangement for paying the firms engaged in the work has been made, and some of the figures are understood to have been trimmed somewhat. No firm can draw money of the board, for instance, unless it shows material and labor on hand

o do the work contracted for.

Hurley's action today narrowly averted a delicate situation arising again in the board. Some contractors who had been told by Goethals to go ahead with their work had made tremendous preparations, and one had spent more than \$125,000 in enlarging his plant in New England to handle the contract. He would have lost arge sums through further delay or refusal of the Shipping Board in approving the contracts Goethals had drawn.

The step taken today is only the first one. Millions more in contracts are being worked out by Admiral Capps. Among the firms given contracts are Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.; Mendel Engineering and Construction Company, Concord, N. H.: Dantzler Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Moss Point, M'ss.; York Shipbuilding Company York River, Va.; Taylor & Hamilton, Houston, Tex.; Cumberland Shipbuilding Company, Portland Me.; Kelly & Spear, Bath, Me.; Sandy Point Shipbuilding Company, Sandy Point. Me.; Freeport Shipbuilding Company, Sandy Font.
Me.; Freeport Shipbuilding Company, Freeport, Me.; Saginaw (Mich.) Shipbuilding
Company; Percy & Small, Bath, Me. and
the United States Maritime Company, Brunswick, Ga.

Commerce Body Studies Gas Rate

Continued from Page One

tion, both from the standpoint of the con-sumer and the standpoint of city revenue. "Personally," said Mr. Trigg, "I have not examined closely enough into the merits of the question to express an opinion that would be worth while at this time. I have would be worth while at this time. I have read what the Mayor, City Controller and other city officials have had to say about the problem. In a short time the Public Utilities Committee will be ready to make complete report on the situation

There was further evidence today that politicians regard the "five-cent reduction politicians regard the "five-cent reduction question" as a political quagmire plumb full of the muck of treachery and disaster. The way they are dodging the "five-cents-to-the-public" advocates is proof of that. CONNELLY "ABSOLUTELY" MUTE

Today City Solicitor John P. Connelly eaped head first behind the "Absolutelynothing-to-say" refuge when he was asked whether he thought the nickel should tinkle into the city treasury along with the other wenty cents, or go to the consumer in the form of ninety-five-cent gas.

"Ab-so-lute-ly, nothing to say," he said with a grin, bringing his paims together and clicking his polished shoes

"You have heard what the Mayor, the ty Controller and other city officials have and to say about it?" "Ab-so-lute-ly nothing to say," he reiter-Ab-so-interly nothing to say, he reiter-ated, clapping his palms again, and taking a spin in his office chair. "What is your reason for not discussina-this question of public interest?"

this question of public interest?" "Ab-so-lute-ly nothing to say." CONSUMERS WANT REDUCTION The attitude of city officials and politiclans in either sidestepping the issue, or taking the unrelenting stand that the five cents should be locked up in the city treasury along with the other twenty cents,

arousing householders and taxpayers in all sections of the city.

The sentiment is growing that the fivecent-gas issue is one of great public importance, and should be brought out into the open and discussed impartially. In view of the daily boost in the cost of living. thousands of householders and taxpayers are taking an increasing interest in ninety-five-cent gas. There is plenty of evidence throughout Philadelphia that the question will become a strong political issue in the fall, a question which will require the careful consideration of councilmants confid consideration of councilmanic candidates. Already many taxpayers have adopted the slogan; "Don't elect any man to Councils unless he pledges himself ab-solutely to ninety-five-cent gas."

Simms Urges Fast Ships to Beat U-Boats

Continued from Page One s kept at top speed, his course is laid in a zigzag manner, and his gun crew is ready to fire at the first suspicious object.

SHIPS TAKE NO CHANCES Oun captains frankly report firing on submerged pieces of wreckage, floating logs that resemble periscopes and the like. And all make it plain that they take no

The result has been that the German sub marines, for the most part, have been unable to take proper observations which would allow them to make square hits with their torpedoes. They have to sight in a hurry, fire and then submerge, and hundreds of torpedoes have been lost in this manner.

this manner. The accuracy of the Germans also is The accuracy of the Germans also is falling below par. It is indicated in the official reports that this is due to the sending of crews to sea who have not been fully trained. Most of the men who made submarine operations their profession either have been captured or sent to the bottom with their vessels. The new men have not had the many months of training required to judge distance, speed and the like, and their efforts are, as a result, somewhat less dangerous.

what less dangerous. All of this and more is covered in the reports of Admiral Simms and other Ameri-can sallors which Secretary Daniels now has on his desk.

German Mine Sinks German Ship LONDON, Aug. 11.—Thirty men were lost than a German patrol ship collided with a serman mine, according to a report from

BIG CORPORATIONS

Incomes and Profits to Stand Chief Burden of Revenue

LEVY TO BE EQUITABLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. In opening the debate in the Senate on the war revenue bill, with its proposed \$2,096,970,000 levy of direct taxes. Senato: Simmons, chairman of the chamber's Finance Committee, said the country must realize this huge tax would cover only a little more than one-fifth of the war ex nditures of this year.

"The country is going to spend something like \$10,000,000,000 this year." he explained. "We have sought to cover as much as we logically could through the war revenue logically could through the war revenue bill. We realized that we must not put too heavy a burden upon the people, for they must have increasingly large burdens to carry as the war goes on.

In explaining the committee's purposes in redrafting the bill, he declared the changes made would greatly increase the tax burden to be borne by the big corporations who have profited from the war. In a de-tailed statement he said the committee had weighed every schedule carefully during its many weeks of consideration and that the bill as now presented would place the tax where it belonged without working injustice to any one. The House, he said, had been far too lenient with those who had "reaped this harvest of gold." Senator Simmons spoke of the existing

tax law producing approximately \$1,313,-000,000 of revenue, which, added to the \$2.006,970,000 carried in the war revenue bill, would make the direct tax this year "We must be as moderate as we can in applying the direct tax," he warned, "so that, as the war goes on, we may tap again and again the great reservoirs from which

he money must come. "The people have to pay for this war in direct taxes, as this bill provides and in taking up the Government's bond issues. The lesser taxes are applied to the people the greater ones to the corporations that are making large profits out of war indus tries. Upon those who have the most money, either through accumulated war profits or through other means, the Government must largely depend for the taking of its bonds. That means that we must not put the burden too heavily upon business, and yet business must pay its share. "In framing this tax bill the committee has tried to distribute the tax where it

can most easily rest. We have endeavored put nothing in the bill that will in any way work an injustice to business capital for to do harm to that would only be to ultimately destroy the chief source of revenue that is to keep the war going." During his talk Senator Simmons produced figures to prove the contention of the Finance Committee that the tax upon corporations, as it now stands in the bill, would produce much grore than the original leave of the House of Representatives.

levy of the House of Representatives.
"The House corporation levy was based upon fallacy and falseho d." he commented He produced figures compiled by J. P. Morgan & Co. showing that forty-eight corporations dealing in the manufacture and porations dealing in the manufacture distribution of supplies to the Allies, nave occumulated war profits estimated at \$659. 858,490 in 1916. Under the Senate excess profits tax, he said, these corporations would have to pay \$229,977,272, while under the House levy it would be \$77,736,619.

PRESENTS TABLE WITH STIMATES A table presented made the following estimates of the principal war-profits tax-

| payers | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Company U. S. Steel. Beth. Steel. | | Tax under Senate bill \$76,725,000 25,045,000 | House |
| Min. Co Am. Smelt. | 30,087,000 | | 5.817.00 |
| & R. Co Du Pont Po. Penna. R. R. Big 4 R. R. Baldw. Loco. | 11, 158,000 76,581,000 5,843,000 5,843,000 1,324,000 | 2.492,000 35,922,000 1,958,000 1,600,000 203,000 | 11,228,000 11,240,000 75,281 |
| of N. Y Corn Produ. U. S. Rub. Gen. El. Co. | 20.425.000 3.708.000 4.537.000 | 5,065,000 1,034,000 901,000 1,136,000 | 1.083.00 |
| PUBLI | SHERS' T | | MENT |

publishers' tax was: "Your committee decided to eliminate the House zone system because it was made clear to them that it is a tax which would be not only burdensome, but, in a numb of cases, disastrous to many valuable pub-lications. Representatives of virtually all the great publications of the country appeared before the committee again tax. The tax substituted by your commit-tee is not a log cal one, it must be confessed but it was the best your committee was able

to devise in view of the present conditions of the publishing business." MEDALS AWARDED FOR HUMANE ACTION

Eight Men Who Risked Lives to Save 100 Horses Receive Tributes From S. P. C. A.

Eight young men today received medals for bravery from the Women's Pennsytva-nia Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals for saving more than 100 horses from burning to deat ha ta fire at Jame

Irvin's stables. Twenty-fifth and Moore streets, last June.

The young men, all of the immediate vicinity of Twenty-fifth and Moore streets, are drivers of horses. They wer moved to risk their lives to save the endangered animals at the fire by the best the endangered animals at the fire by the best to save the endangered animals at the fire by the best the endangered animals at the fire by the same translation. mals at the fire by their humane feeling. They began their work of leading out the horses soon after the firemen arrived and horses soon after the firemen arrived and began fighting the fire and continued to lead them out in spite of the rapid spread of the flames. They risked their lives on trip after trip into the burning stables and were cheered by a big crowd each time they brought horses out of the whoke to safety. The men who were honored were Lawrence Smith Martin Welsh, Adam Reagan, Howard Shields Frank Shields, James Blaney Joseph Malone and William Men Bianey Joseph Malone and William Mc-Gett'gan. They were sent for soon after the fire and financially rewarded by Mr. Irvin, who is known for the good care he gives his horses, for he had learned that they saved the horses even when they might have saved more valuable property without risking their lives so much.

The medals were presented to the young The medals were presented to the young men by Mr. Irvin on behalf of the society, and with each medal went a letter from Miss Lida Helen Ashbridge, secretary of the society, commending them for their bravery and their kind spirit in risking their lives to prevent the suffering of ani-mals. The society hopes the presentation of the medals will serve as an incentive to other drivers of horses to be kind to them and save them from suffering. It is hoped this will have its influence on men who are driving horses every does who are driving horses every day on the streets as well as others who only occa-sionally have an opportunity to see that orses are treated kindly.

LISTS GRADE-CROSSING CASES LISTS GRADE-CROSSING CASES
HARRISBURG, Aug. 11. — The Public Service Commission has listed for argument next Monday the cases in which the furisdiction of the commission over private lanes in grade-crossing abolition has been raised. These cases arose in Bensalem township. Bucks County where the Pennsylvania Railroad seeks to abolish grade crossings. A number of Philadelphia industrial siding and grade-crossing cases are listed for later in the week.

Compilant was filed by the Delaware Valley Railway Company, which operates in the property of the prop

Germans Hurled Back 6 Times at Westhoek

neighborhood."
Fighting was reported from all sections of the western front today. Between the Swiss Alps and the North Sea there were bursts of infantry activity and, at places where the foot soldiers were inactive the big guns were thundering incessantly.
The most violent struggles have been The most violent struggles have been taking place in West Flanders, on the Somme front north of the Alsne River and in the Champagne-Verdun sector. In West Flanders the British and French

are acting in concert in a vigorous toward the great German base of Ro By their gain on Thursday night south of the Kortebeek River in the Langemarck district the French are now less than nine miles from Roulers. The town is being shelled at intervals with long range French

The British gain east of Ypres yesterday morning extended over a front of nearly two miles, virtually all positions to a depth of seven hundred yards being carried at the first rush. As a result the forward Ger-man positions east of the town of Hooge and between Frezenburg and the Ypres-Menin read were won and are still being

JAPAN SENDS UNITS TO JOIN ALLIED FLEETS

LONDON, Aug. 11. Additional Japanese naval units have joined the Entente forces in Europe, it was

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. Officials here were greatly interested to-day in the London report that additional Japanese naval units had joined the Entente forces in Europe. At the Japanese embassy it was stated that no information had yet reached there regarding the mat-ter. From a source close to the embassy it was learned, however, that Japanese naval forces have been expected for some time to arrive in the Atlantic to co-operate with the United States-British-Franch naval forces now there combating the submarine menace. A limited number of Japanese destroyers have been doing good work in the Mediterranean, and it is believed that it is craft of that type that the London

spatch refers to. When the imperial Japanese mission that is to visit this country reaches Washington, it is understood, one of the questions to be taken up with it will be the transfer certain Japanese merchant vessels from the Pacific to the Atlantic trade. Japanese destroyers do-operating in the Atlantic with the American and Entente forces would nean that this transfer was to come, offi-ials were inclined to believe this after-

FRENCH AGAIN SCORE GAIN IN FLANDERS

PARIS, Aug. 11. Another gain for the French troops in Belgium was reported by the War Office today. This fresh progress was scored in attacks against the Germans south Twenty German prisoners Langemarck

Heavy artillery duels took place during he night in sections of Pantheon and Pine Chevregny, north of the Alsne River, in the heights district around Auberive (Champagne), and on both banks of the Meuse Despite bad weather French were busy yesterday. The Wa stated that German camps and aerodromes near Colmar and Habsheim were bom-

GERMAN-BULGARS FLUNG BACK ON MACEDONIA LINE

By Agence Radio

PARIS, Aug 11, Attempts by the German and Bulgarian troops to storm French trenches near Lake Presha were repulsed, the French War Of ounced today in an official statement to Macedonian operations. The French captured some prisoners. On the Vardar River and in the bend of

the Tcherna River lively artillery combats icreasing. German-Bulgar hangars at Alvnovo and military depots at Seres and Smojadovo.

GERMANS STRIVE TO KEEP OPEN ROAD FOR RETREAT

By HENRY WOOD WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES AFIELD.

Aug. 11. The Germans are figuring on the possibilof the British and French offensive in Flanders forcing them to retreat to thel

next defensive line.

A desperate hope of retaking positions that would permit an eventual retreat northward from the Aisne and Champagne regions is what inspired the German Crown Prince to his violent assaults against the

French lines, it appeared today.

Profiting by the temporary luli in the Flanders battle, the Crown Prince resumed attacks along both the Chemin-des-Dame and the Moronvilliers crests. Unless the Crown Prince can drive the French from these 'wo dominating positions before results of the Flanders battle forces

a shortening of the German front, the French from both the "ladles' road" and Moron-villiers will be able to cut off and massacre any attempt of the German center to reeat. The German attack, which has been growing stronger throughout the week minated in Friday morning's terrific as-sault from Pantheon to Chevrigny. There the same Alpine chasseurs, who on July 13

advanced 800 meters on a 1500-meter front, repulsed the Germans with the heaviest The German morale is weakening. Thi was indicated throughout the week by the constant surrender of their attacking troops. The French took prisoners in almost ever Capture of assaulting troops has

GREAT BATTLE RAGES ON RUMANIAN FRONT

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11. A big battle is in progress on the Ru

The official statement from the Russian Var Office this afternoon reported the con-ict proceeding along the Suchitza River. t has been in progress since Wednesday Friday's official statement reported the attle as having lasted all that day, while oday's announced its continued prowith the Rumanians bitterly contesting the

of Ocna yesterday, after stubborn battles, the Rumanians retired five versts to the River Suchitza." the official "The Rumanians retired across the siver

toward evening, but later recrossed and the battle is proceeding." At the same time the War Office announced a German offensive launched Thursday toward Brody. This attack, which included the Dubrarkuy the Dubzarkuv region, completely failed with great losses, it was stated.
Similar attacks made in the valleys of
the Sereth and Suchava Rivers were also

repulsed.

Austro-German troops on the Rumanian front are continuing their furious efforts to pierce the Russo-Ruman'an lines and envelop the army. In the Kimpolung sector, the Russians, aided by Rumanian contingents, are victoriously resisting Turko-German onelaushts. German onslaughts.

German onslaughts.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces are making desperate efforts to dislodge the Russo-Rumanians from their positions between Foczani and the Sereth River. In stubborn hand-to-hand engagements the Teutons succeeded in forcing back the defenders. The Rumanians are fighting heroleally and are making the Germans pay heavily for every inch of ground gained.

BLACK QUITS JOB; SCORES BRUMBAUGH

Highway Commissioner Sends in Caustic Letter of Resignation

CHARGES OF FAVORITISM PHILADELPHIANS NAMED

HARRISBURG, Aug. 11. State Highway Commissioner Frank B Black today announced that he has placed his resignation in the hands of Governor effec \$ve August 18. Commissioner Black's tant General. appointment is credited to Myersdale, Somerset County, his home, and he was before appointement as highway commissioner a member of the State Commission of Agriculture. He became highway commissioner by appointment of Governor Brumbaugh July 5, 1916. Black's letter to the Governor, which was

forwarded to Wayne, Maine, follows: "I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, in which you re quest my resignation as Highway Commis sioner of Pennsylvania, effective August 15.
"In defense of myself and my friends generally throughout the State, I feel it my duty to make the following statement:
"The reasons as set forth in your letter, "The reasons as set forth in your letter, especially those pertaining to the manner of oiling roads, are so ridiculously small and insignificant, that they are not worthy of a reply.
"As for your other reasons pertaining

to the matter of legislation would say that you have on file in your office complete re-ports of all legislation affecting the highway department, and a reference to these will show our suggestions as to what to do with the same. You had full knowledge of all bills affecting this department before taking any action.

"I also presented to you a detailed state-ment of the policy of the department in the distribution of all funds to which you now take exception. I want to say that I intend publishing this list, as prepared, and let the public be the judge whether I am right or wrong. Your criticism of this method of procedure is not well taken. as you touch it in too small a way. It is a proposition that affects the entire State and the people are certainly entitled to know what disposition is being made of the money appropriated to this department. "As you requested, this statement was presented to you before being given out for publication, and, inasmuch as you dis-approved of the same and I did not allow it to be published, I certainly cannot see that I have been unfair to you and any criticism as to censorship certainly must rest with you.

"The policy of the department as to the distribution of its funds has been announced from time to time, as you know, and is well known to the public, that policy being that the money would be divided equitably and that each county would get its just pro

"I gather from your letter that you do desire to treat the counties fairly and evidently wish the money parceled out to favorites The fact that many counties have offered to meet the State on a 'fifty-fifty' basis in the construction of State highway routes is an indication that the State Highway Department has the confidence of the public, and if the money appropriated is to be used for political poses it will subject the department to endless criticism and will be a crime for which you and your political advisers will have to answer. Since I have been in office there has been no mystery connected with the Highway Department, and its work has been known to you as well as to the public generally.

"The way I look at this proposition is that all the statements made by you are made with a view of beclouding the real issue for requesting my resignation. It has been my aim to run the department along business lines instead of being used as a political asset.

"I have refused consistency, as a known both to yourself and your close political associates, to turn the department into a political machine. At your own into a political machine. "I have refused consistently, as is well into a political machine. At your own personal order, contrary to the judgment and advice of the department, I appoints four superintendents whose appointments were insisted upon by you solely for po-litical reasons, to take the place of men of experience, and in each case these ap-pointees very soon realized their inability o handle the work and resigned tarily, which simply ilustrates what it would mean if the work of the department were mean if the work of the depo handled along political lines.

"Continuous efforts have been made during my administration to force changes and removals for political reasons, the practice of which I could not countenance. Such methods tend to completely demoralize any organization; cannot help but cause financial loss in handling work, because of constantly changing ineffective and ineffi-cient personnel and in this way the de-partment must lose the confidence of the taxpaying public.

"Inasmuch as every indication points the fact that it is your idea that the work of the highway department should be handled along political lines, without regard to the public's interests it affords me great to tender my resignation, effective August 15, as I do not care to be asso clated in any way, shape or i or form with "Yours very truly

"F. B. BLACK, "State Highway Commissioner. For months it has been known that friction existed between the State Highway Department and other branches of the Government. J. Denny O'Nell, Insurance Commissioner, in particular, is said to have been after the scalp of Black and it would be no surprise if he loomed up strongly as a candidate for the place. It is said that Black's methods of appointments have not suited either the Vares or the Penross faction, some of his bureau chiefs being accused of being "dictatorial." Especially displeasing to some of the politicians was Black's preferment of men residing in other States, thus cutting down surance Commissioner, in particular, is said residing in other States, thus cutting down the jobs that might otherwise have gone

o hungry district leaders.

But while it was known that Black's retirement had been considered from time time, his resignation today came out of a clear sky and was a complete surprise

Black is a successful business man having accumulated a fortune estimated at more than a million dollars in coal land enterprises in and about his home county He never had any extensive experience is road building previous to his appointmen and in large measure contented himsel with carrying out politics of the late High way Commissioner Cunningham, whom h seeded and whose organization he main tained almost in its entirety.

KILLED BY AUTOTRUCK

Young Man Victim of Accident-Driver Arrested

Harry Rittenberg, twenty-two years old 609 South Third street was knocked down by an autotruck today on Broad street near Cherry, dying from his injuries about an hour after being removed to the Hahnemann Hospital.

J. C. Friede driver of the truck, living at the North Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., was

Tie-Up on Chestnut Street

Traffic on Chestnut street was tied up for fifteen minutes and Angelo Gespari, fifty-five years old, 921 Fairhill street, suffered a broken leg, when a hear motortruck stalled in an excavation at winth and Chestnut streets. Laborers attempted to smooth the truck by distining it to a trolley. The chain broks and struck Gespari on the

JOHN P. JACKSON -APPOINTED MAJOR

State Labor Head Commissioned in Officers' Reserve Corps

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. John Price Jackson, head of the Pennsylvanta Labor Department, has been appointed a major in the officers' reserve corps, Others appointed are:

Walter G. Long. first lieutenant, 1225 West Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia.

John Graham, Jr., first lieutenant, 32

Summit street, Chestnut Hill.

Wibur S. Corkran, first lieutenant, Wil-

mington, Del.
George Orr. first lieutenant, 2611 Mon-terey street. Atlantic City.
Ralph A. Spangler, first lieutenant, Conhohocken. Elmer C. Goebert, first Heutenant, 532

Elmer C. Goebert, first heutenant, 25 Somerville avenue, Philadelphia. Joseph G. S. Horton, first lieutenant, 213 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. Dudley S. Horton, first lieutenant, Merion, The following have been appointed to the

nedical corps: George S. Piersol, major, 1913 Spruce treet. Philadelphia. Charles B. Heitz, captain, Allentown. Edward L. Clemens, first lieutenant, Uni-ersity Hospital, Philadelphia.

William H. Crowley, first lieutenant, 2997 Aramingo street, Philadelphia. George K. Tweddel, first lieutenant, resbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia. James M. McMonagie, first Heutenant, 147 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia.

Harry F. Ungerleider, first lieuteneant. Philadelphia General Hospital. George A. Brown, first lieutenant, Girard ollege, Philadelphia Paul B. Haskett, first Heutenant, 4002 l'acony street, Philadelphia.

Thomas Klein, first lieutenant, 248 South leventeenth street, Philadelphia. William Whitaker, first lieutenant, 5449 fermantown avenue, Philadelphia. Frederick H. Leavitt, first lientenant,

1519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Percy G. Hamlin, first neutenant, Philadelphia General Hospital. John W. Bransfield, first lieutenant, 2025 Wainut street, Philadelphia. Joseph Turner, first lieutenant, Sixtyfourth street and Eastwick streets, Phila-

James G. Murfin, first lieutenant, 5401 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Edward B. Rogers, first lieutenant, 814 Haddon avenue, Collingswood, N. J. Those appointed first lieutenants in dental George A. Coleman, first l'eutenant, 235

South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia.

De Forest W. Ewing, first lieutenant,
3014 Girard avenue, Philadelphia. Harry L. Westney, 1210 Pacific avenue, Mantie City. Thomas H. Traville, 308 West Minor itreet, West Chester.
Edwin H. Smith, 1626 Diamond street,

Philadelphia

Philadelphia. William B. Noble, 904 Flanders street, Philadelphia, Allen L. Murphy, 2712 West Somerset street, Philadelphia.

Creston Sutch, 2638 North Fifth street,

Appointments as second lieutenants in Francis W. Beck, 5715 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia Henry D. Martion, 4054 Powelton avenue

GLI INGLESI ATTACCANO ANCORA NELLE FIANDRE

Le Prime Linee Tedesche Sfondate su di Una Fronte di

Circa Sette Miglia ROMA 11 Agosto. Buone notizie vengono dalla fronte occientale. La grande battaglia delle Flandre, che pareva fosse entrata in un periodo di stasi, si e' riaccesa con la stessa violenza dei primi giorni, grazie ad un nuovo at-tacco operato dalle forze del maresciallo Haig su di un tratto di fronte di circa sette

primo impeto sono penetrati per parecchie centinaia di metri nelle linee nemiche conseguendo tutti i loro obiettivi preliminari. Da Petrograd mandano che le truppe russo-rumene hanno opposto una efficace resistenza alle forze austro-tedesche, ma che in altri settori della fronte di battaglia orientale la situazione non e' ancora favorevon ai russi. Nondimeno si crede che si pro cede piuttosto rapidamente alla riorganiz-zazione dell'esercito russo e delle linee il difesa contro gli austro-tedeschi, di modo che non sara' impossibile un plu' o meno rapido ritorno offensivo delle forze che sono agli ordini di Korniloff,

miglia. Tutte le posizioni tedesche in questo settore sono cadute davanti alla

furia degli assalti degli inglesi i quali nel

WASHINGTON, 11 Agosto.—In questi etrcoli diplomatici corre voce, che e' accolta come credibile, che Germania, Austria e Bulgaria sarebbero in relazioni piutrosto cattive. Si dice che l'Austria si preparebbe cattive. Si dice che l'Austria si preparebbe a tradire la Bulgaria nelle trattative di pace e che la Germania sia molto irritata perche' la Bulgaria ha costantemente rifiutato di rompere le sue relazioni diplo-matiche con gli Stati Uniti. L'Austria, si dice, prevede la necessita' di restaurare l'indipendenza della Serbia, e temendo per il sue possesso della Besnia-

temendo per il suo possesso della Bosniatemendo per il suo possesso della cose in Erzegovina, starebbe preparando le cose in tal modo da offrire alla Serbia, invece tal modo da offrire alla Serbia, invece della Bosnia, ampii compensi territoriali in Macedonia che invece, a norma dei patti di alleanza, dovrebbero andare alla Bulgaria in caso di vittoria degli imperi centrali. Siccome l'informazione viene da Berlino, quantunque non da fonte ufficiale, si ritiene Germania e' a conoscenza di tutte

cae la Germania e a conoscenza di tutte queste manovre del governo di Vienna e si crede perfino qui che anche il governo bulgaro abbia avuto conoscenza degli intendimenti dell'Austria in riguardo ai Balcani. Un diplomatico dell'Intesa diceva leri a commente di queste veci: leri a commento di queste voci:
"L'Austria giuoca una carta a lei ben nota cercando di servire i proprii interessi sacri-ficando un alleato. In tutta la storia del ficando un alleato. In tutta la storia del l'Austria gli Absburgo hanno cercato di sacrificare gli altri, amici o nemici, per gli interessi della dinastia, e questa politica e' stata seguita anche negli anni recenti: "L'annessione della Bosnia-Erzegovina nei 1968, a dispetto ed in violazione di tutti i trattati, fu tollerata dall'Europa, sebbene avesse offerto una causa di guerra. L'Austria sacrifico' l'Italia in ogni modo possibile durante la guerra italo-turca, e il fatto che l'Italia era alleata dell'Austria non trattenne questa da ostasolaria tutte le volte trattenne questa da ostacolaria tutte le volte che le venne fatto."

WORLD GOLD MARK IS PASSED BY U.S.

Holdings Due to War Now \$2,000,000,000, Greatest in History

NEUTRALS REAP HARVEST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.
A rich harvest of gold has been the rea-ward of neutrality in the great war. With-out exception the trading countries which have remained neutral have all greatly increased their holdings of gold.

The most conspicuous example is Holland, whose gold holdings—nearly \$250,000,000 whose gold holdings—hearly \$220,000,000—have increased 200 per cent. The United States added to her gold stock until she now has approximately \$2,000,000,000 in gold, a greater amount than any single gold, a greater and the history of the world. Since this country's entrance into the war, gold has still continued to come on because war participation has not di-minished the ability of the United States to sell vast quantities of supplies.

Japan is a fighting nation which has profited from the war. Her holdings of nearly \$200.000,000 in gold represent an increase of 38 per cent over what they were in 1914.

Germany has fared well so far as gold in concerned. Despite the heavy drains upon her exchequer she has been able to keep her gold supply intact by reas n of her isolation and inability to trade with the

isolation and inability to trade with the outside world to any large extent. Germany's gold holdings are approximately \$500.000.000, representing a decrease of but 2 per cent since the war began. Austria, however has lost 49 per cent of her holdings and Turkey 50 per cent.

Sweden's gold holdings have increased 89 per cent on account of the war and now amount to \$50.000.000, while Norway's gold holdings stand at a point 53 per cent above the pre-war figure. Spain's gold supply has increased 96 per cent, to \$300.000.000; Switzerland's has increased 83 per cent to \$53,000.000. Even South America's holdings have increased 8 per cent.

England has maintained a tradition and England has maintained a tradition and has been the banker of the world in the war. In paying the bills of many of her allies her gold supply has fallen off 35 percent. The Bank of England now holds but \$250,000,000 of the metal. France has lost 14 per cent and still has a gold supply of approximately \$1,000,0000,000. Italy has lost 9 per cent of her gold and now has about \$200,000,000.

This influx of gold to the neutral countries.

This influx of gold to the neutral countries has not been an unmixed blessing. In every instance an era of high commodity prices has accompanied the gold influx, in accordance with the ancient economic law, which sends prices soaring in the presence of a plentiful supply of the yellow medium

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If you bring the entire family here tomorrow for ditner. We serve the best only at a price that gives little profit but lets of patrons

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To Atlantic City—Sundays, also Saturdays in August and Labor Day—
To Wildwood—Sundays—4:30 A. M.
To Cape May Tribible mee's Special to Schollingin's Lasting Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also saturday and Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also have been appeared to Appear and Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also have been appeared to Appear and Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also have been appeared to Appear and Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also have been appeared to Appear and Later From Aliantic City, Sundays, also have been appeared to the control of the city of the cit