

BRITISH DENY GERMANS ARE IN LANGEMARCK

Movement in England to Allow Him to Act as Spokesman

ENTENTE TO CONSULT

ROME, Aug. 17. Pope Benedict is reported to be greatly depressed over the general unfavorable reception accorded his appeal for peace.

LONDON, Aug. 17. The Allies will not reply to the peace appeal of Pope Benedict until after consultation, in which all of the Entente Powers will have a part.

The statement that all of the Entente nations and their allies will be consulted before a reply to the Vatican is decided on was made by Lord Robert Cecil today.

In an interview Cecil expressed the opinion that the appeal of the Pope might do some good if Germany can be induced to say what she is "really out for," but the message was styled as premature.

The suggestion that President Wilson reply as the spokesman of the foes of autocracy came from quarters pointing out the exceptional qualifications and position of Wilson and America hold for making the answer.

It was pointed out that President Wilson could reply to the appeal of the Pope for peace as he was the first speaker for peace.

The American President is regarded as one of the strongest spokesmen for the cause of the Allies.

His statement that "the world must be made safe for democracy" summed up more completely than anything that had been said to date the aims of the Allies.

In addition, the position of America, a newcomer in the war, is clear. Decision as to the form the reply of the Allies will take, whether from the President or in separate statements from each government, will probably be determined after the Allied Powers are consulted.

WILSON FOR EXEMPTION OF MEN WITH FAMILIES

Promises Senator Weeks He Will Take Question Up Again With War Department

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. President Wilson today wrote Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, that he would take up again with the War Department the question of exempting men with families from the selective draft.

The President's letter was in reply to one from Weeks, calling attention to great dissatisfaction throughout the country on this point.

"Drafting married men with families, except in the case where marriage has been entered into for the purpose of escaping the draft, is economically an unsound policy," Weeks wrote, "and it is unwise from the standpoint of successful prosecution of the war to take married men with families there are a sufficient number of single men to meet the Government's requirement."

"It will also mean very materially added burdens to the Government in carrying dependents, and it increases the distress of mind of at least one person for every one drafted."

Your point with families is undoubtedly well taken, and I have reason to believe it is much in the mind at least of most of the drafting boards. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of the War Department again to it."

Weeks also asked the President to include aliens in the draft.

BODY OF FERRYBOAT SUICIDE IS IDENTIFIED

Woman Who Jumped into Delaware River Was Mrs. McKinney, a Widow

The body of the woman who committed suicide last evening by jumping into the Delaware river from the deck of a Pennsylvania ferryboat en route to Camden, was identified today as that of Mrs. Margaret J. McKinney, of 1258 North Newkirk street, this city.

Mrs. McKinney was forty-eight years old and a widow. The identification was made by Sidney Smith, with whom Mrs. McKinney boarded at the Newkirk street address. Smith said that the woman had been dependent of late because of illness.

Hundreds of passengers, many of them women, witnessed the suicide. It was during the rush hour, when persons working in Philadelphia were returning to their homes in Camden and suburban towns.

Passengers on the ferryboat had seen the woman near the guard rail on the deck of the boat, but no one was prepared for her sudden leap. Without uttering a sound, she suddenly clambered over the rail and dropped into the stream.

The excited shouts of the passengers who saw the act caused the pilot to signal the engineers to back water, and the big ferryboat was turned within the space of several hundred feet. Steaming slowly over the spot where the woman had disappeared beneath the water, the body was seen floating on the surface of the stream.

Deckhands, grappling with hooks, recovered the body. Among the passengers was Dr. Leo Strauss, of 2522 North Broad street, this city. He tried to resuscitate the woman, but she was already dead.

THEATRE OF ALLIED DRIVE IN FLANDERS

Continued from Page One from their trenches. The Prussian Guard moved up the slope. They went the way of the Bavarians. Then came the main assault and will move forward, always rolling up the eastern slope of Hill 70.

The Canadians came back. With vicious determined thrusts they pushed forward toward the positions they had been forced to relinquish. With bayonet and bomb they charged over the shell-torn ground.

The Germans struck back furiously and fighting the struggle all night, but the British soldiers, for the most part, held their important positions they had won on this front.

ST. QUENTIN CATHEDRAL BURNS AS BATTLE RAGES

By HENRY WOOD WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES BEFORE ST. QUENTIN, Aug. 17. The beautiful St. Quentin cathedral today is a smoking mass of ruins. It is the latest victim of German destruction.

Beyond the cathedral may be seen the smoke of numerous villages curling into the sky. The fury of German destructiveness is again asserting itself. While the burning is going on, the German troops are pushing the German retreat in March, there are indications that the enemy is preparing to evacuate the territory in this region immediately.

Fire and terror are being spread in the French towns held by the enemy and now coming under the guns of troops fighting to recapture them. Recently captured German prisoners declare St. Quentin has been completely sacked. Everything of any value has been carried off.

All that could not be carried away has been destroyed. The houses of the town are filled up with smashed furniture. Even crackeries were destroyed, smashed upon the floor of the houses which the Germans looted. The contents of the crackeries and furniture were destroyed, clothing that was found was torn to pieces and pianos piled about haphazardly in heaps.

The St. Quentin cathedral was seen to burst into flames suddenly on Wednesday evening. All night long it burned. The light from the great pile illuminated the vast German-destroyed, devastated plain before the town.

Early Thursday the roof of the cathedral collapsed. The great arches went crashing down into the burning debris. All combustible material in the cathedral was then gradually consumed.

As the fire died out the roofless, gutted walls of the cathedral remained. As a background to this picture of desolation, as viewed from the French lines, the smoke at villages then began to rise.

A report given out in Berlin declared the St. Quentin cathedral was fired by French shells.

FRENCH ON EAST FRONT; RUSSIAN LINES IN PERIL

GENEVA, Aug. 17. French troops are fighting with the Russians and Rumanians on the Moldavian front, according to advices from Berlin today. Earlier it had been reported that British artillerymen were assisting the Russo-Rumanian forces.

The latest thrust of Field Marshal von Mackensen's German army north of Eski-shan had pressed the Russians and Rumanians across the Sereth River to its eastern bank. The second phase of this offensive is now being carried out by German troops back to the Rialat River and the Jassy Railroad which parallels it. This would put the Russo-Rumanians around Galatz in a serious predicament.

It is reported that the 50,000 prisoners captured by the Germans in Rumania on Wednesday night and Thursday will be sent to detention camps in Austria.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION DIVIDED ON PAPA NOTE

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17. Despite the view of the Allied press that the peace appeal of Pope Benedict is German-inspired, it is not quite pro-German press to suit a portion of the German press.

The Lokal Anzeiger today warns Germany to remain composed. The Pope only mentioned one of Germany's essential terms, the paper stated—that concerning her colonies—and this is unsatisfactory.

Catholic papers congratulate the Pope on his initiative. Others are divided, either making no comment, taking a position similar to that of the Lokal Anzeiger or advising that the Pontiff's appeal be given careful consideration.

Several newspapers say that the Pontiff had sounded out both belligerent groups in advance. They intimate that the Entente, therefore, probably is in sympathy with his mediation.

The Catholic organ Germania insists the step was of such sweeping importance that it is impossible it was taken without the Vatican first getting in touch with both groups of warring factions. The newspaper pretends to know the note contains one material point missing from the published summary, namely, a pre-war economic rapprochement.

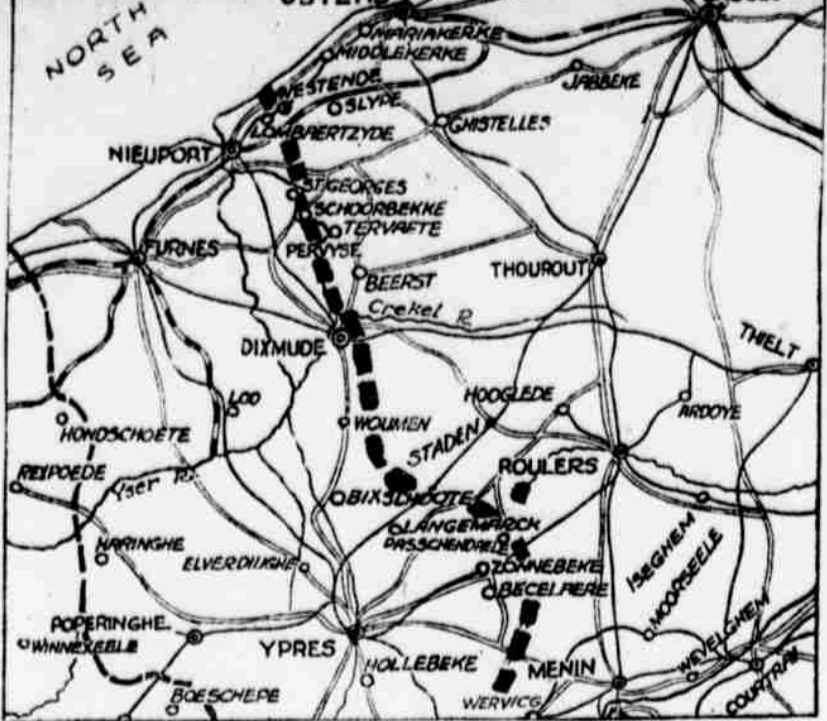
The Vorwarts refers, in connection with the Pope's peace offer, to current rumors of a conference of members of the belligerent powers recently held in Switzerland. It says the German public is entitled to full information regarding the conference. It demands a statement from Dr. Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor, who, as a former Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, presumably had knowledge of it.

The Berlin Tagliche Rundschau considers the nature of the peace outlined by the Pope must compel the Central Powers to refuse the office of the Pontiff. This newspaper says the full text of the Pope's note has an unhappy influence not only in Austria, but among Catholics in Germany.

The Cologne Zeitung refrains from comment on the full text of the Pope's proposal to enter into negotiations on the basis of the Pontiff's program should not be rejected.

This newspaper says it is not aware of the German Government's attitude. It believes logic prescribes that the Government, in conformity with its previous attitude, should follow the path indicated by the Pontiff.

LESSONS FOR THE SOLDIERS



Pressure by British and French forces in France and Belgium has pushed the German line back more than a mile at some points. The chief British objectives northeast of Ypres appear to be the German railway bases of Staden and Roulers.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO MEN SELECTED FOR SERVICE IN NATIONAL ARMY

WHEN the time comes for you to enter the army you will be instructed to report at some convenient place in your own neighborhood. The exact instructions will be given later. As quickly thereafter as proper arrangement can be made, you and the other men who are assigned to report to the same office will be transported to a training camp, or cantonment, as it is sometimes called.

There will be heavy fairs, thousands of men in each cantonment. The task of preparing for your arrival is enormous. Each cantonment will require 25,000,000 food of 150,000,000, 37,000 window shades, 655,000 of Portland cement and 600,000 yards of broken stone. The water supply of a cantonment will be 2,000,000 gallons a day. It will have its own sewerage system, fire department, bakeries, ice plants and hospitals. It will even require a gigantic steam-heating plant. Sixteen cities, each with a population of 40,000, well-cared for—that is the task.

Don't grumble. In spite of the best efforts, it is possible that some of the details you remain unfurnished at the beginning of your training. There will be a certain amount of bustle and apparent confusion on the surface. Bear in mind that underneath it all lies a well-thought-out plan. In working out this plan everything has been done to secure the comfort and convenience of individual soldiers. Don't grumble if you run into some temporary delays or inconveniences at the beginning. One of the chief reasons for this is his cheerful willingness to take things as they are and make the best of them.

You are naturally interested in forming some idea of your own life of a soldier. The description which follows will help you in forming this idea. However, there will be many changes as you go along in your training.

As the men in the National Army must get ready in record-breaking time, their training will be more strenuous than that of soldiers in peacetime. You will find there is plenty of hard work for you. Earlier it had been reported that British artillerymen were assisting the Russo-Rumanian forces.

The soldier arises for the day usually at about 6 o'clock, a little earlier in the summer and a little later in the winter. He rises to the music of a bugle. He puts on his uniform and gets ready for the day. His first experience of military drill will probably consist of "setting-up" exercises, which consist of cleaning your rifle, cleaning your bayonet, and cleaning your equipment. They consist of certain movements of the head, arms, trunk and legs, which are carefully designed not merely to develop your muscles, but also to increase your vigor, confidence and self-reliance. At the same time they will also put you into the right frame of mind for a vigorous day's work.

In the mornings when the bugle rings out the reveille and you crawl out of your bunk reluctantly, possibly tired and sore from the previous day's work, you will find yourself wonderfully refreshed and cheered up by a few minutes' vigorous setting-up exercises. Watch the effect on yourself and you will see why they are so highly regarded by the most experienced soldiers of the army. It will be only a short time until you look upon the early morning setting-up drill as one of the pleasantest features of your day.

Then comes "washing up" and breakfast. Usually breakfast is followed by a half hour for cleaning the barracks and bunks and putting clothing and bedding in order. Frequently the company commander will inspect the barracks immediately afterward to make sure that every man has attended to his part of the work. There is then often some time which the trained soldier uses for attending to his personal needs, tidying up his clothing, and the like.

MORNING DRILL. The remaining two or three hours of the morning are likely to be spent in drill—at first in "close order" and later in "extended order" also. These terms will be explained in another part of this course. As you advance the drill will become more and more interesting. During the drill there are numerous short periods of rest.

In most camps guard mounting comes about noon. This consists of relieving the men who have been guarding the camp and turning over the duty to new men. Each soldier mounts guard not often more than once a week. After guard mounting the men go to dinner, which comes at 12 o'clock, at least one hour is always allowed for dinner and rest.

During the afternoon the work is likely to be varied and to include additional setting-up exercises and other drills, target shooting, and the like.

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SOCIALISTS FACE DEFEAT IN RUSSIA

Rule of Radical Party a Failure, Premier Krensky Admits

NEW ELEMENTS ENTER

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD MOSCOW, Aug. 17. Socialism has failed in Russia. Premier Krensky has recognized the fact and the great conference here on August 23 will mark the end of Pan-Socialistic rule of Russia and the advent of new elements of conservatism in commerce and finance.

Socialists themselves—and Krensky is one—realize that they failed in their attempt to govern single-handed. This was the result of the cities of Russia are Socialistic and the country conservative and also because the peasants refused to sell food to the cities, declaring money was of no use to them because of the high prices in the cities.

In addition, the Socialists in the cities were involved in continual quarrels among themselves. This resulted in the July troubles and killings in Petrograd. In addition, there was too much of an attempt to govern behind the scenes without assuming responsibility by having a majority of Socialists in the Government.

Fear of a return to monarchy in Russia is nonsense, all agree here today. A republic is inevitable, although rumors of a return to a monarchy are still current. The removal of the Romanoffs to Siberia. With this state of affairs, Krensky's recognition of the failure of Russian socialism is regarded as having firmly established his greatness.

BURGLARS ROB SAFE OF DIAMOND DEALER

Get Away With Loot After Smashing Strong Box in Heart of City

A safe belonging to Samuel N. Halpert, dealer in diamonds and setter of stones, who had desk and bench room in the jewelry store of A. Loupatin, 702 Sanson street, in the heart of the Philadelphia diamond district, was drilled, chiseled, jimmied and blown open early today and all of the contents of value taken.

The robbery was discovered by Loupatin when he reached his store at 6 o'clock this morning. The workmen had taken the safe, which weighs about 400 pounds, from the store, around in the rear of a long counter to the back of the store in front of a big safe owned and used by Loupatin. Here they forced it open.

Loupatin could not place an estimate on the value of the material taken, but he was of the opinion that all of the diamonds and settings owned by Halpert were in the safe. Halpert is in Atlantic City, but has been notified and is coming to Philadelphia to assist the detectives on the case.

The work was not done by experienced crooks, the detectives believe, as good tools were used, such as chisels, brace and jimmies. The thieves left two jimmies, a brace and bit, two pairs of gloves and a few other articles on the floor near the broken safe.

Loupatin's safe is in a mahogany case, which protects it by the Holmes system. It was so near where the thieves broke open the smaller safe that they could have touched it with their hands. It contained the entire jewelry stock of Loupatin.

Detectives Huhn and McDevitt, of the Fifteenth and Locust streets station, and Detectives Rich and Fisher, of the Detective Bureau, are working on the case. Loupatin notified Officer Brown, of the Fifteenth and Locust streets station, when he discovered the robbery. The thieves entered the store over a shed in the rear and broke the lock on a trap-door.

POST FOR DR. J. W. LUTHER

PALMERTON, Pa., Aug. 17.—Dr. John W. Luther, chief surgeon and director of the Palmerton Hospital, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Army Reserve Corps. He left for the Rockefeller Institute, New York, to spend two weeks under the instruction of Dr. Alex. Carel, one of the world's famous surgeons. After this course he will return here to await orders to proceed to France.

Dr. R. A. Christian will be in temporary charge of the Palmerton Hospital during the absence of Doctor Luther, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.

15,000,000 Oil Company Incorporated

DELF, Del., Aug. 17.—The Buffalo Oil and Refining Corporation, to own and operate oil wells, oil tanks and warehouses for the storage of oil and petroleum, was incorporated here today with a capital stock of \$15,000,000. The incorporators are A. M. Halloran, H. H. Morris, S. A. Williams, Wilmington, Del.

GIRL INJURED BY AUTOMOBILE. Twelve-year-old Mabel Brown, of 3123 North Thirty-second street, is in the Northwestern General Hospital today, suffering from a broken leg, the result of being struck by an automobile at Thirtieth and Diamond streets during last night's storm.

WILLIAM S. GALLIE, OF WINNIPEG, WAS KILLED when another machine crashed into him as he was making a landing. The next of kin is Stephen H. Dorr, of New Jersey.

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GUERRA AD OLTRANZA DICE LLOYD GEORGE

Non Ha Fatto Nessuna Allusione Alle Proposte di Pace Avanzate dal Papa

(Telegramma Speciale) LONDRA, 16 Agosto. In accordo coll'usuale procedura diplomatica, oggi Lloyd George non ha fatto nessuna allusione alle proposte di pace avanzate dal Papa, nel suo discorso nella Camera dei Comuni.

Nel tono del discorso però compariva chiaramente quale atteggiamento prendere l'Inghilterra, e gli Alleati di conseguenza. Durante il suo discorso il Presidente del Consiglio disse: QUESTA E' UNA GUERRA AD OLTRANZA, frase che suscitò un subitimo applauso.

Si debbono da detti applausi quale e' il sentimento generale, che cioè le attuali proposte di pace finiranno a nulla, ed il lavoro del Pontefice finirà in una bolla di sapone. Kennedy Jones, ex direttore dell'economia delle vetovaglie, ha dichiarato che gli americani della Germania hanno preso questa iniziativa di pace, ma sarà assolutamente impossibile che l'Inghilterra accetti, le condizioni di una pace incondizionata.

Durante l'avanzata gli inglesi hanno fatto 2700 prigionieri ed hanno confiscato molto materiale da guerra e parecchi cannoni.

L'azione che si sta svolgendo attualmente nelle Fiandre va prendendo delle misure sempre più gigantesche e di giorno in giorno va diventando sempre più vivace per continuità di azione e per tenacia delle truppe le quali sono ansiose di dare una lezione al nemico, ma di quelle lezioni che lasciano quieti ricordi imperituri.

Le colonne combattenti attaccarono ieri il nemico su di un fronte di nove miglia con tale violenza che i teutonici invece di compiere una ritirata furono addirittura messi in fuga.

Setta loro avanzata vincendo una accanissima resistenza da parte dei tedeschi, specialmente presso Menin, gli inglesi hanno ottenuto completo successo raggiungendo il loro obiettivo su tutta la linea ad eccezione di un settore di piccola importanza sul lato sinistro.

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VICTROLA XI Records, your selection \$100.00 Total cost \$125.00 Pay \$8 down, \$6 monthly.

VICTROLA XII Records, your selection \$150.00 Total cost \$200.00 Pay \$10 down, \$8 monthly.

VICTROLA XIII Records, your selection \$200.00 Total cost \$275.00 Pay \$10 down, \$10 monthly.

VICTROLA XIV Records, your selection \$250.00 Total cost \$325.00 Pay \$10 down, \$10 monthly.

VICTROLA XV Records, your selection \$300.00 Total cost \$375.00 Pay \$10 down, \$10 monthly.

Call, phone or write for illustrated catalogues and full particulars

290 Oil Workers Strike PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17.—Following the expiration of their request for a 20 per cent increase and the discharge of five of the strikers, about 300 workers at the Pennsylvania Oil Company field near McKeesport today.

Food Control Office in Bourse H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia's Hoover control representative, following a conference with Herbert C. Hoover in Washington, returned today and started preparations for his return to the office of the Bureau Building, where he will occupy a suite of six offices.

BLAINE STERNER HAS WRITTEN A NEW NOVEL "THE ROAD OF AMBITION" which has attracted remarkable attention. The Atlanta Constitution says: "Blaine Sterner has written a great big American novel, a vigorous setting-up of a man who begins at the bottom and fights his way to the top. Such characters are bound to live." All Bookstores \$1.25 Net BRITTON PUBLISHING CO., New York

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