CAMP AT AUGUSTA

our Companies of Infantry and One of Artillery Arrive During Day

COMMANDER IS BUSY MAN PLANS WEEKLY SALES AIMS AT' PETROGRAD

CAMP HANCOCK, Augusta, Ga., Aug. 23, Four companies of infantry and one battary of field artillery arrived today. The field artillery unit is Battery A, Third Regiment, while the infantry companies are commanded by Major Case.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick A. Snyder, commander of the engineer regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel William J, Crookston, sanitary officer of the twenty-eighth division of the army, formerly the Pennsylvania National Guard, arrived today. Captain Nicholas Biddle came yesterday.

One hundred and forty cars comprising seven troop specials have arrived at the

seven troop specials have arrived at the camp during the last twenty-four hours.

Fourteen hundred Pennsylvania troops arrived at the camp yesterday. Virtually every branch of the army was represented new arrivals.

by the new arrivals.

Battery E. First Pennsylvania Field
Artillery, and a motortruck battalion were
the latest arrivals Wednesday. Both units
arrived shortly after noon. The motor arrived shortly after noon. The motor truck battalion is made up of six companies, No. 1, Harrisburg: No. 2, Lancaster; No. 3, Philadelphia; No. 4, Philadelphia; No. 5, Pittsburgh, and No. 6, Pittsburgh. The wo Philadelphia companies are officered by Lieut. W. J. Crawford and Lieut. L. New-ton Smith. Only the Harrisbury company brought equipment, that for the others yet been issued.

With the arrival of fresh troops, the popplation of Camp Hancock is being boosted higher and higher. Troop trains are ar-riving every few hours, with others con-stantly expected. It is thought that by nightfall fully 35 be under canvas. fully 3500 Pennsylvanians will

General Clement is a busy man. He inspected the camp again yesterday and made formal calls upon all commanders of units. He is perfecting a schedule of intensive training to go into effect when all troops

Captain French, depot quartermaster moved his offices to Camp Hancock this morning. His office has been in the center of the city since construction work began, pending the completion of the quarter-master's depot at the camp.

JAPANESE MISSION CALLS ON OFFICIALS

Envoys Say They Are Not Seeking Loan From the United States

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 Until now Japan has been a silent partner in the wold's greatest war and her achievements have been concealed. Today the Japanese mission to the United States fulfilled its real function — informed the American people and the world of Japan's

war work and war acts. This afternoon Viscount Ishii, accompanied by Ambassador Sato, called upon the Secretary of State and was presented to President Wilson at the White House. At the same time Major General Sugano accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Taniwaka, called upon Secretary of War Baker, and Vice Admiral Takeshita accompanied by Commander Ando, paid his respects to

Secretary Daniels, At 8 o'clock this evening President Wilson will entertain the mission with a dinner at the White House.

On Saturday the mission will visit Annapolis, and on Sunday they will go to Mount Vernon. A reception and general party will be given for the mission by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing next

Only a few years ago Japan and Russia th struggle. Today Japan is furnishng Russia with the greatest part of the nunitions being used on the western front n the Russian attempt to stem the Hunnew republic. Moreover, Japan has gladly extended large loans to Russia to offset the debts which Russia has accumulated n Japan. If Russia comes through her most critical period and the Germans are repulsed in their efforts to sweep through the country, Japan will be the chief factor that has made a Russian victory possible, according to members of the Japanese mis-

PHILADELPHIANS MADE SERGEANTS AT MT. GRETNA

Twenty-five Enlisted Men From This City Receive Promotion in Military Police

SUNBURY, Pa. Aug. 23.—Colonel Davis has made the following promotions in first company, military pelice, Philadelphia, now at Mount Gretna. To be sergeants, John S. Scardeld, Harvay, Clarkey Scardeleld, Harvey Clayton, Samuel J. Miller, Harry H. McGiffin, William H. Frazier, William G. Glenn, Robert S. Kerr. and these privates to corporals: Norman B. Becker, Ralph C. Corey, Howard J. Fritz, Benton Fitzgerald, Michael J. Hanlon. J. Fred Howert, Jr., John J. Harkins, Sylvester L. Henry, Thomas B. Holmes, Simon J. Grim, Oliie Jones, Marion L. Kinder, Earl J. Means, Charles J. Muldoon, James F. Rice, William F. Thompson and Herbert H. Wilson, Jr.

Major I. M. Thompson, medical corps, directed to proceed to Williamsport, Pa, to make a physical examination of Private Robert Erickson, quartermasters' enlisted

ENVOY'S DRIVER ON JOY RIDE CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 23.—Stanley Arnett, chauffeur for Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner in Washington from the Philippine Islands, arrested here after an alieged joy ride during his employer's absence in New York, landed here in an elaborate limousine of his distinguished employer.

orate limousine of his distinguished employer.

A policeman found Arnett asleep in the machine on the edge of the Delaware River bank at the foot of Penn street and learned his identity by the insignia on the machine and notified the Washington police authorities, as the chauffeur was in too confused a condition to give any explanation. Detective O'Connors came here and took the chauffeur and car back to Washington.

Independents Support Limeburner Many independents in the northwestern section of Philadelphia will support Alexis Limeburner, former Common Councilman rom the Twenty-eighth Ward, who is a andidate for Magistrate. He has entered ndidate for Magistrate. He has entered a race on all tickets. Mr. Limeburner among the loyal independents in Coun-during the Blankenburg administration, abnounces that his platform will be a

Wills Prebated Today

lis probated today included those of A. Melion, 1722 Green street, which in the bequests disposed of property valued 1500; Samuel Allen, Jr., Cumberland Amber streets, \$2300; Honora Mc-m, 2727 Judson street, \$3000, and a Pelippino Casella, 208 Christian 13000.

Beer for Sailors, Charge

W TROOPS REACH BRITISH WAR NOTES REPORT GERMANS GO LIKE HOT CAKES

Morgan Firm Puts \$15,-000,000 in Short Term Paper on Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 23. J. P. Morgan & Co., American fiscal agents for the British Government, announced here the initial sale of \$15,000,000 of ninety-day British Treasury bills on a 5% per cem basis. The new plan of financing contemplates the offering of approximately \$15,000,000 of these short-term bulls every week, the total amount of these obligations outstanding at any one time never exceeding \$150,000,000.

The proceeds of the sale of the British Treasury bills will be used to reduce the existing demand bank loans of the British Treasury, the total of which has varied and at times has been very large. The offerings of the bills will not be pressed in the mar-ket, but a supply will always be on hand up to the weekly limit set. The Morgan firm disposed of \$15,000,000 yesterday in less received after the bills had all been absorbed It might have been possible, bankers said, to have sold two or three times the amount offered. The rate of interest will not fixed; next week's issues may be slightly depending upon market conditions. bills will be issued in denominations as low as \$5000 and \$10,000, and it is expected that they will have wide distribution throughout the country. When the limit of \$150,000,000 new offerings will not be made until the payment of maturing bills reduces the total.

The bills are the direct obligation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and they are payable in dollars at the office of J. P.

Morgan & Co., in New York. Bankers generally commented favorably n the sale of Treasury bills and pointed out the advantage of having the existing de-mand loans of no fixed maturity converted into short-term obligations which are so much more liquid. It was said that Ben-jamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was very much pleased with the new financing arrange-

While the British Treasury bills are no available for rediscount at the Federal Re-serve Banks, they are acceptable as collateral security for the deposit of Govern-

The British Treasury bills have no relation to the advances made by the United States Government to the British Govern-ment. The former will replace outstanding bank loans, while the latter are used for the payment of supp,'es purchased in this country.

HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIES THREATENED BY WAR

Germany May Stop Steel and Limit Coal Shipments to Netherlands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, is bringing pressure on the Netherlands with a threat to give her no more steel for shipbuilding unless these ships are used in German interests during the war and for five years after. In addi-tion, Germany has told Holland that she can have a certain allotment of coal, but if she wishes more coal she must send her own miners into Germany for it.

State Department advices today, outlin-ing this new German maneuver, indicate that the pressure is chiefly economic Denmark, too, is under similar pressure from Germany though its nature is un-

Germany apparently is beginning to fee pinch from the American embargo, and is using strong-arm methods on her neighbors The Dutch Government is understo to believe that shipyards must close if German steel threat is carried out, but the messages here do not indicate just how far Holland will go in opposing the Teutons. Holland has had a strong army mobilized along her border which might be of con siderable assistance to Germany—or a men-ace—according to the way Holland takes

CAMP MEADE SETS NEW RECORD FOR BUILDING

Guardsmen Will Be Carefully Drilled in the Work of Protecting Against Fires

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 23.—Camp Meade is establishing a record that other cantonments will have a hard time to equal. Every day for the last three weeks as dusk has compelled the men to lay down their tools, there have been completed to the last detail nineteen wooden barracks. The building of one is a task in itself, for the structure is 142 feet long and fortytwo feet wide. Furthermore, the buildings are erected with considerable care to withstand onslaughts of wind, rain and cold. In all there are to be \$900 of these quarters and they will be in readiness not many days after September 1.

Camp Meade is getting quite chesty. It now boasts of a fire department that is the last word in efficiency and speed. A half dozen experienced fire-fighters compose the company and for apparatus they have six powerful chemical engines and any number of hand extinguishers. For some time the Government has been working on plans for separate fire companies for each group of

buildings and as a consequence when the troops are finally ensconced at the camp they will be afforded ample fire protection. The guardsmen also will lend a hand in case of fire. They will be drilled in forming bucket brigades and manning the engines. The problem of fire protection is a big one. for more than 38,000 men will be quartered in the wooden buildings and at least 6000

The "mosquito squad" has now turned its attention to swatting the fly. Every morning, armed with the latest "weapons," the squad sallies forth and engages the Casualties are tremendous, it is said for the squad is as ruthless as any com-mander of a U-boat.

\$55,000 SCHUYLKILL HAVEN FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING

Factory Struck With Loss of \$25,000. Snake, Ousted by Flames, Bites Woman

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 23 .- Lonses by industrial establishments at Schuyikili Haven from fire caused by lightning Tuesday night will aggregate \$55,000. The chief loser is Herbert Baker, whose factory was destroyed, with damage of \$50,000, and only \$25,000 insurance. The other firms who suffered are the Keever Box and Lumber Company and Miller Brothers' whose

factory.

Mary Roehrig, a young woman, who lives near the Baker factory, was bitten by a copperhead snake in the morning, which evidently was forced from its hole by the fire. Although given prompt treatment, her condition is serious.

The free were caused by three holts of tights of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the conditions.

HAVE TAKEN RIGA

Von Hindenburg Launches Greatest Offensive Against -the Russians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. Rumors of further disasters to the Russian military forces, including one report that the Germans have taken the city of Riga, from which an assault can be directed against Petrograd, were widely circulated here today. They were unconfirmed from any official source, but caused deep concern, nevertheless, when taken in connection with reports that Von Hindenburg had launched the greatest offensive of the war in the north against the demoralized Russian armies.

fears that the general situation in Russia is again very serious. It was admitted that the dispatches from Ambassador Francis contained both political and military infor-mation of the utmost importance. The State Department is withholding the information contained in these dispatches, and Secretary Lansing has declined to discuss the Russian situation at this time.

Secretary Lansing and Secretary of War Baker held a long conference this morning. It was admitted that the Russian situation was freely discussed. Information regard-ing the meeting was refused by both officials.

The report that Russia has asked for both Japanese and United States troops was again widely current here today.

Russian embassy this afternoon stated that it had been unable to secure con-firmation or denial of the rumor that the Germans have taken Riga. In this connection an embassy official said "We are utterly without information o

this point. However, even if Riga should have fallen to the Germans it would not be considered here as a very great disaster. Certainly it would not have the effect of causing Russia to sue for peace. Rather it would stiffen resistance."

Officials at the embassy, commenting of roops would be asked for, expressed doubt that this was true. "Russia has more men than she needs.

they said, "and has plenty of ammunition and abundance of food and fuel, but is short of transport. Railroad equipment is needed badly and ships to carry it across the ocean from the United States. That is our great immediate problem."

Riga is one of the most important Rus dan ports on the Baltic Sea, and if reports of its capture are true it would mean that the city could be used as a base for combined land and sea operations against Petrograd. Riga lies 320 miles southwest of Petrograd, with which it is connected by a direct railway line.

The capture of Riga would give the Gernans a great strategical advantage for an activeling movement against the Russians olding the Dvina River line and a suc cessful drive eastward from that point would probably mean the evacuation of Dvinsk, which the Russians have been using as a base. When Von Hindenburg made for defensive purposes all of the resources his great drive through Poland and Courland in the summer of 1915, the advance came to a halt in front of the Dyina

For weeks the great German strategist tried to capture Dyinsk, but all his efforts resulted in failure. The great gunz of the Germans could not batter an opening for the infantry to cross the river, with the resul that the Teutons finally gave up and settled down to trench warfare on the western fringe of marshes which skirt the city on its western side.

Another important result of the capture of Riga is that it means the breaking of the Russian hold upon the coast just as the Allies in their latest drive in west Flanders have been trying to shake the German hold Riga lies on the Gulf of Riga, an inlet

of the Baltic, and is 100 miles northwest of 3 (64 (B))

EXTORTION CASE JURY DISCHARGED BY COURT

Failed to Find Verdict in Trial of Strike Organizer Accused of Demanding Cash

The jury in the trial of Robert Walsh, strike organizer for the International Molders' Union, on charges of extorting money from Gouverneur Cadwalader, secretary and treasurer of the Cresson-Morris Company, was discharged today by Judge Rogers in Quarter Sessions Court after it had deliberated for several hours yesterday and failed to arrive at a verdict.

It is thought that Walsh will be given a retrial at the September term. Upon mo-tion of Walsh's counsel, Judge Rogers said he would consider a request for the reduc-tion of Walsh's ball, which is now \$2500. tion of Waish's ball, which is now \$2500. Walsh is charged with having taken \$500 from Mr. Cadwalader in return for his promise to call off a strike at the Cresson-Morris plant. While he was talking with Cadwalader, detectives, who had been in the next room, arrested him.

Waish declared that he had been made the victim of a "frame-up," asserting that he had not accepted the money.

Rob Three Homes in Germantown Germantown police today reported to Superintendent of Police Robinson several robberies which have occurred within the last week in the vicinity of 5400 Wayne avenue, Germantown. The victims were al

away on their vacations when the robberies occurred. The homes of W. H. Stone, 5400 Wayne avenue; John Hubbs, 5404 Wayne avenue, and Frank O. Shane, 5419 Wayne avenue, were ransacked. The losses were

AGAIN REFUSES P. R. R.'S CLAIMS TO BOND FUND from the man who makes \$50,000 a year

Simmons, "but he would take 33 per cent

That is not a large income. He has dealt nuch more leniently with incomes above

\$50,000 than with those between \$5000

the charge by the Senator from North Carolina that they are disloyal. I know many of them and not one of them was

opposed to this country's war on Germany

ured by devotion to big incomes and big

war profits. The Senator from North Caro-

incomes of \$50,000. He might have saved

some of his tenderness for the people from whom his bill will wring \$84,000,000

men give up their means of livelihood to go

"The protests against it," said Vardaman,

are coming from the class of men apitalize their pretended patriotism.

the Government in wartime, to tal need be. I say take it from the rich.

stamp on a letter."

JUUC

"I might retaliate. I might say that votion to this Government is not meas-

Judge Dickinson Reaffirms Deand \$30,000."

La Foliette, replying to Simmons, said 350 of the country's leading economists signed a petition urging Congress to pay for the war by taxation.

"These men, who have given their lives to the study of finance," said La Foliette, "are entitled to respectful consideration from the Senate without being put under the charge by the Senator from North cision Denying Plea for Nearly \$2,000,000 Deposited With

Court

Reaffirming his decision of several months ago. Judge Dickinson today denied two claims presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to win back a fund of nearly \$2,000,000 which it had been obliged to deposit in the treasury of the Federal Court to pay bondholders of the Pennsylvani Canal Company one of its subsidiaries. Judge Dickinson's decision sustained the opinion of the special master in the case. who had already disallowed both claims.

The first of the two claims made by the ratiroad as the holder of detached interest coupons from the canal company's bonds. with a face value of \$3,116,400, against which a credit of \$526,045.97, derived from the sale of the canal company's property by the railroad under foreclosure proceedings, left a claim of \$2,590,354.03. The second claim, based on the face value of 17,280 interest coupons attached to 384 bonds pur chased by the railroad from canal bond-holders, would, with the interest on the bonds from maturity, also have been suffi-cient to regain the fund, which now amounts

Judge Dickinson held that to allow either of these claims would be to make a ruling inconsistent with the one he handed down previously, in which he held that the loss suffered by the bondholders of the canal company when it was unable to meet its bonds at maturity was due to the failure of the rallroad company to maintain a sink ing fund under the terms of a mortgage under which the bonds were issued in 1870

Labor Chief Assails High War Profits

Continued from Page One

eous task to win the war for justice, freedom and democracy the world over.

In recognition of the unusual conditions attending war production, in my opinion the rate of taxation upon war profits should be brought down to nearly normal peace profits, and surely the history of industry of the United States demonstrates the fact that those profits are not niggardly to enter prise and wealth.

It is my judgment that it would be ex tremely unwise for our Government to raise all the revenue of this war for democracy and humanity through borrowing and mort gaging the future. Under the borrowing principle safe loans are made to the Government, for which full compensation i guaranteed.

Interest on loans and often loans them selves must be repaid by taxation levied upon the people and which, of course, fall more heavily upon the poor than upon the wealthy.

By taxation on war profits, incomes and inheritances, our country can in large partmeet the expenses of the war as we proceed with that great enterprise.

The American labor movement has officially indorsed the principle of taxation of war profits. Indeed, the justification of the principle cannot be questioned. In defense of the principles of this republic the Government has the right to ask the service of the citizens of the country and to use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. Senate leaders opposed to the proposal to place the chief tax burden of the war upon great incomes and war profits today opened a great counter-offensive.

In the Senate Senator Simmons said: "That class of people in this country not in sympathy with the war demand we pay the bill for war by taxation. They are exceedingly sensitive about placing a dollar of the burden upon future generations. Their consciences are punctured to the core at the suggestion that fifty years from now men may have to bear a share of the cost. "If you want to make this war revenue bill unpopular; if you want to make this war itself unpopular with the people of small and moderate incomes, you can do very effectually by adopting the La Foliette

Simmons analyzed La Follette's rate of increasing income taxes, in an effort to show that the La Follette plan is "an in-genious scheme for lifting the bar." ous scheme for lifting the burden from the big incomes and placing it on moderate

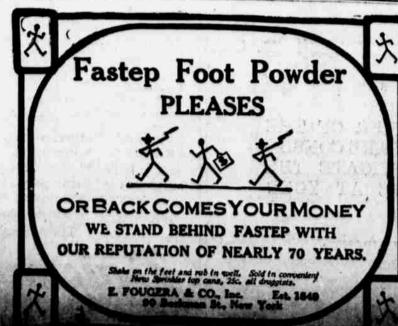
He said La Follette's amendment would force the man with an income between \$5000 and \$6000 a year to pay twenty times as much, in proportion to his income, as the man whose income is between \$60,000 and "He would place a surfax of but 44







Sent Free by Parcel Post McPHILOMY'S, 1624 Market St. OPEN EVENINGS



per cent on the fortunes of the Goulds, the Rockefellers and the Vanderbilts," said L'ARMATA AUSTRIACA IN COMPLETA ROTTA

Le Legioni Italiane Avanzano Vittoriose Su Dieci Miglia di Fronte-Nuovi Trionfi

ROMA. 23 Agosto. Le valorose truppe combattenti sotto la ennata direzione del nostri ufficiali, hanno oramai gettato lo scompiglio nelle colonna austriache che ieri furono costrette ad abbandonare le loro posizioni per ben 15 Kilo-

metri di fronte, non dando loro nemmeno un minuto di tregua. Gli attache' militari sono rimasti meravigliati dal modo violento con cui i nostri lina was so tender about the men who have soldati si lanciano all'assalto, e del modo come i piani di azione vengono combinati e fedelmente messi in esecuzione con precesione meravigliosa. Tutti sono di accordo through taxes on tea, coffee and sugar.
"He might have reserved some of his expressions of grief for the people who must nell'ammettere che date le inaudite difficolta' che le nostre truppe devono sormon-tare, ogni palmo di terreno conquistato rappay \$70,000,000 on the tax on freight or those who must pay \$50,000,000 by putting a three-cent stamp instead of two-cent presenta la conquista di una vera fortezza. A nord di Gorizia le operazioni procedono

ormalmente e le nostre colonne vanno su-Senator Trammell, of Florida, said that the nation, having demanded that its young perando gradatamente la resistenza del semico e le difficolta' del terreno. Gli aeroplani danno una validissima cooperazione and fight, 'must not allow wealth to be exempt from its proper share of the buralle colonne combattenti non lasciando tre-gua al nemico e continuando la loro opera di distruzione con precisione ed efficacia Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, termed meravigliosa. Il numero del prigionieri Austriaci va authe La Foliette amendment "a good law in peace time and a very good law in war."

mentando continuamente ed il loro numero salito a 1300 uomini di truppa con 311 Le linne di comunicazione nella vallata

ndividual and all he possesses belong to di Chiapovano e lungo il fronte del monte the Government in wartime, to take if Hermada sono state interrotte, e gli Aus-

I nostri hanno conquistato delle posi, zioni importanti, ove si vanno immediatamente rafforzando, ed hanno preso al nemico un numero considerevole di cannoni di calibro medio, e molto materiale da

Ecco il testo dell Bollettino Ufficiale, pub-

blicato ier! dal Generale Cadorna; "Su tutto il fronte la battaglia infuria violenta e senza tregua. A nord di Gorizia le nostre truppe avanzano gradatamente, vincendo la resistenza del nemico e supe, rando le difficolta' del terreno. A sud, leri, lotta fu intensificata specialmente sui "Su tutto il fronte la battaglia infuria Carso

Carso.

"Su tutta la linea di battaglia i nostri soldati hanno guadagnato dei nuovi successi conquistando il terreno palmo a palmo al nemico che tento di difendere le sus posizioni con accanimento indicibile, cio con accanimento indicibile delle nostre agratico delle nostre che aggiunge alla vittoria delle nostre armi. maggiore importanza.

nostri aviatori, padroni dell'aria bombardarono terribilmente tutti i reparti di truppa nemica nella Vallata di Chiapodi truppa nemica hella valiata di Chiapo-vano, e sulla discesa- ad est del Monte Hermada, imprimendo al nemico terribili perdite e tagliando le sue comunicazioni. In numero del prigionieri fatto dalle nostre truppe, amonta gia' a 13,000 uno ed a 311 ufficiali.

"Trenta cannoni, quasi tutti di medio calibro, furono presi al nemico durante la gioranata ed il bottimo di guerra aumenta da momento a momento raggiungendo una quantita' considerevole. Sul fronte del Trentino e su quello della Garnia, il nemico tento' di contrattaccare le

nostre colonne, ma anzicche' ottenere alcun nostre colonne, ma anzicche' ottenere alcun successo, fu messo in completa rotta.

"Anche nella Valle di Ledro, delle fortissime colonne di Austriaci tentarono un attacco sui nostri, ma genza nersun risultato poiche' le nostre colonne cola' stazionate non tardarono a costringere il nemico ad abbandonare la posizione, lasciando sul terreno un gran numero di feriti, e molto materiale da guerra, non escluso un buon numero di prigionieri."

HENRY VAN DYKE

Fighting for Peace!



It begins in September SCRIBNER'S

TT WAS at a gala concert in the palace of Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg—the beautiful, high-spirited girl who rules the little country that lies between the German, Belgian, and French frontiers.

Into the gathering of diplomets came thirty uninvited guests—some courteous, some stiff, wooden, high-chinned and staring-thirty German officers from the garrison at Trier, a few miles away. Their presence was resented. "What were these Prussians doing

there?" the Luxembourgers asked them-

selves. "Had they come to spy out the land? They had better go home at once -at once!" And they did. But two months later they returned with countless thousands of the Kaiser's soldiers. Ruthlessly they thrust into a ditch the motor van which the little Luxembourg army put in their way. They tramped

into France, as Dr. van Dyke puts it, "through a peaceful neighbor's garden." HENRY VAN DYKE WAS AT THAT GALA CONCERT. HE WAS THERE AS UNITED STATES MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG. FOR THREE YEARS HE WAS IN THE

HEART OF THINGS. He saw the incident of the thirty uninvited guests as he saw countless other incidents that foreshadowed the Great War and marked its progress.

For months he had been laboring to arrange another Peace Conference—the one that was to have brought the nations to a perfect understanding. That was the task for which he was sent to Holland—this distinguished literary man, this poet and preacher, this man of peace. But Germany blocked him at every step. The other nations were ready; only Berlin was vague, evasive, reserved.

LAST FEBRUARY HENRY VAN DYKE CAVE UP HIS POST. AND THIS WAS HIS REASON: "TO RETURN TO WORK AS A WRITER WITH FULL FREEDOM TO SAY WHAT I THINK AND

NOW HE HAS KEPT HIS PROMISE. HE HAS PUT DOWN HIS THOUGHTS AND FEEL-INGS IN BLACK AND WHITE IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES FOR SCRIBNER'S.

THE FIRST APPEARS TO-DAY IN THE SEP-TEMBER ISSUE. Dispassionately, fearlessly, he piles incident on incident as he draws his acorching ndictment of the Potsdam Gang. No man had such a chance as he to see and hear.

DECREORCHE DROMCHCHODER MORE MORE MEDIC DECREORCHE DE

WORD OF HIS ARTICLE, "FIGHTING FOR PEACE-FAIR WEATHER AND STORM-SIGNS," IN THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE AND LATER YOU WILL WANT TO FOLLOW EVERYTHING HE SAYS IN OCTOBER, UNDER THE TITLE "THE WERE-WOLF IS OUT." HE WILL DIS-CUSS VIGOROUSLY THE ILLEGAL METHODS OF WARFARE INTRODUCED BY GERMANY, AND PARTICULARLY THE SUBMARINE PIRACY; ALSO THE SUFFERINGS OF THE BELGIANS. Stop at the nearest news-stand and get the September Scribner's to-day. Or, better still, make sure of getting every number by sending us \$1 with this coupon. This will bring you September, October, November, and also the December (Christmas) Scribner's-the richest and most interesting of holiday magazines. Send us the coupon and your dollar NOW!

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