EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

A GED REAL Great Battle Near on Western Front **GH TAX ON RICH**

Continued from Page One Continued from Page One a great battle is imminent. He deciared that the "evening of the battle" was com-ing, and then explained how in former times a battle usually occupied one day, the early part of which was devoted to ex-hausting the enemy's reserves and prepar-ing for the decisive attack, which came in the evening of battle. Other shrewd ob-servers here deciare that the German weak-nose has been revealed in the most vital spot-man power. They say that if the theoretical experts are right in the ac-cepted bellef that the backbone of an army is its infantry, then the crumbling of Ger-many's defense has begun. ript Wealth Only if essary to Win, Says WAR UNPOPULAR ina Insists Future Generaans Should Not Be Burdened many's defense has begun.

PARIS, Aug. 31. Reciprocal artillery firing on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun sector) and results of German raids east of Cerny and south of Hartmansweller Kopf was all the fight-ing activity reported by the War Office to-day from the western front. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. mator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, the Senate today that he would con-tevery dollar of income of more than to a family if necessary to win the . He decried, however, proposals to se wealth and capital bear the whole includ burden of the war.

ITALIANS GAIN ON SLOPE **OF MONTE SAN GABRIELE**

"T'll assume," he said. "that between exthe latter. But I want to state how cal I can be. If it proves necessary eder to finance the war to a triumphant ROME, Aug. 31 Six hundred and thirty-five more Aus-trian prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting, the official statement declared to-Are to mance the war to a triumphant are I would vote to conscript every of income in excess of \$5000 to the By. If it is proven the pending bill aufficient to meet the national need I add the burden to incomes." mator Harding attacked excessive levies was predict and declared that a wholly day. "Yesterday we obtained advantages on the

northern slopss of Monte San Gabriele." the War Office asserted. "Our aircraft successfully bombed rall-

way establishments in the Tolmino area nlong the Caria lines and in the Concie val-ley." the War Office continued. "On Wed-nerday night the enemy broke into our sentry posts and retired with prisoners One of our patrols followed the Austrians, freed our men taken as their prisoners and took a number of the Austrians." took a number of the Austrians.

FRESH SLAV TROOPS **REPLACE DESERTERS**

GENEVA. Aug. 31.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.

Heavy fighting north of Fokshani. in Runania, was reported from Vienna today. At points where mutinous Russian regiments deserted their Rumanian allies, fresh troops of known loyalty were sent into the fray

ney need fighting equipment as well. The action of the Germans in the Tarno-

pol sector furnishes evidence of their pre-

ulcament. The German general staff was not able to avail itself of innumerable ad-

vantages arising from the revolutionary

strife in Russia and the work of Maxi-milist agitators at the front.

wollow.

certed offensive.

Continued from Page One

On other parts of the front this is being

them up with a strategically

Plan to Insure World's

doesn't some one." he said, "emand have been delivering strong counterhasize the fact that this bill proposes to ake \$1,250,000,000 from excess and superassaults against the Germans and Austromal profits, and \$900.000,000 from in-Hungarians for forty-eight hours. Prisoners captured by the Austro-Geror the great mass, rich and poor, to pay?" Senator Harding declared that this is not popular war and insisted the issue ought mans reported that many deserters are being shot by the Russians. made clearer, but predicted America The indecision of the Germans on the Russian front is due to a shortage of man power, according to views expressed by emerge triumphant.

Senator

With Huge Bond Issues

war profits and declared that a wholly

"If you deal's at that excess profit you dure the incomes which are available for vation," he said. "If you strive at ex-uses you are likely to hinder our indus-

"The term seems to invite attack, but 'e

reflect a moment. Only a relatively few

connected directly with the war. No-

mormous demand. A few munitions hops are directly connected with the con-let, but the great bulk of excess profits

only indirectly associated with war's

tee of \$2 wheat "has added ten times the rden to the American home this measure

stor Harding charged that the guar-

to the American home this measure

ression has been created through-

impression has been create country on this question.

productiveness.

nditure

01.5

"There are a score of contributing rea-ous. We are sincerely devoted to peace. We had no military establishment. Peace had been the campaign cry for the year be-fore our involvement and was dwelt upon an studied oratory on every stump. Tes, TII add that we have not been clear about our reasons for making war. I have some-times though it would be well to say less hout world-wide democracy and let it ring ar that we mean to hold America safe Americans."

nator Gronna said America could afto pay cash for the war and should ot burden future generations with interest n huge bond issues. He advocated taking he bulk of the war chest from war profits. "Any other procedure would be funda-antally wrong and would receive from a people of the country the resentment it

serves," said Gronna. Indications multiplied today that the nance Committee through its surrender the sentiment for a heavler draft on war its has swung to its support many tors who, earlier were hostile to the ittee's bill

uthern Senators who had allied themves under Senator Underwood's leaderb in support of the Bankhead amend-mit are gradually returning to the com-lite's aid. Senator Underwood today pre-cted the committee would win. defeating Johnson-Borah wealth conscription . Consumption taxes promise, howver, to raise a bitter contest.

nator Johnson, of California, called up the amendment to levy a total tax of 80 per sent on war profits this afternoon and pretated a sharp debate between Senators

MEN WHO FIXED WHEAT PRICES FOR THE NATION

HARRY FRANK W. TAUSSIG WATERS 0 0

R. GOODWYN RHETT

Prominent members of the Federal Wheat Price-Fixing Commission, which names \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago as the standard price for the 1917 crop of that grain. Doctor Garfield, chairman of the board, is president of Williams College; Theodore N. Vail is president of the Theodore N. Vail is president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Henry J. Waters, presi-dent of Kansas State Agricultural College; Frank W. Taussig, chair-man of the Tariff Commission; Dr. Edward Ladd, president of North Dakota Agricultural College, and R. Goodwyn Rhett, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Allies to Accept Wilson Reply as Joint Answer

Continued from Page One

decrees and discussion to influence American public opinion. The reply of President Wilson is evidence that they have failed in this. Germany's next step, then, diplomats

here believe, may be expected in the form of a new outbreak of terror from her -hoats President Wilson's reply, which was re-

eived at the Vatican yesterday, was in-ently studied by the Pontiff today. competent military chevre expressed by competent military chevrers here today. Not only do the Germans need men, but The Pontiff is reported to have spent the tire night studying the answer. ssisted by State Secretary Ceretti. He was ssisted by

auditor of the papal legation in Washing-Those close to the Vatican declare the Pope regards President Wilson as the out-standing power among the belligerents. He is therefore searching every phase of the ote minutely for an American and possibly an Allied directive policy that may prove to

the key to peace. duplicated, in Rumania as well as in Ruz-ca. It is admitted that the Germans can still strike hard blows, but they cannot His holiness is somewhat disappointed over the reply received from the American executive, but is still not discouraged.

At the Vatican today it was stated that when replies of all beligerents are re-ceived Pope Benedict proposes to issue a statement pointing out the questions of peace on which all agree and separating those on which there are differences. These latter he proposes to make a matter of Peace Halted by War latter he proposes to make a matter of discussion. In this way he hopes gradually, by sifting out the agreed sections, to make

with the representation that each nation should have in the great court. The confer-ence was approaching an amicable settle-ment of this detail when a brilliant repre-sentative of a Central American country, jealous lest that nation should lose some degree of precedence, started a fight, the point of which was the demand that the smallest nations should have equal repre-sentation with the greatest. Upon this point seace a matter of practical politics. According to rumors here Emperor Carl of Austria and even the Kaiser have writ-ten the Pontiff indicating pledges of the videst democratization within their empires. [The dispatch does not indicate whether these letters were written before or after Pope Bendict issued his appeal, but it is

reasonable to assume they preceded the Pontiff's note.] In spite of the decrees and discussion within the Central Empires and the letters to the Vatican it is believed here the "democratic" moves are designed for Ameri-With such an institution established and can consumption rather than for the Teu-



liberalism, are elements upon which au thorities here count largely in the belief

that peace is not far distant. State Department advices today indicate that the coming winter will be the worst Germany has experienced since the great struggle started. Some crops are short. Fats are scarce. Smaller rations are in

The Kaiser himself begins to see the signs of trouble, for he has ordered the newspapers not to print his name so much and what he does. Hence the German peo-

le are no longer fed on fulsome praise of leader whose authority is to some degree ecoming hated.

One evidence of food shortage is the fact that prisoners, always scantily fed, are now on lower rations than ever before. Turnip and beet soups, sometimes flavored with nettles, with now and then a potato, constitute the bulk of the prisoners' dist. And to make their lot worse, Germany is



condition because of the uncertainty of the action to be taken by the Federal authorities. and few dealers ventured to do much trad-ing. The best wheat, northern spring, was bringing something around \$3, while mill prices for the lower grades ranged from \$2.30 to \$2.60. a barrel under the new wheat prices, seven cent bread would leave the baker in a very

"However, most dealers were afraid to touch the market and those that did so

Mr. Irwin also said that the best winter and spring wheat flours which have been selling for \$13.50 to \$16 per barrel of 196 would surely benefit to some extent. Advices from Milwaukee state that the

great milling concerns located there had an-nounced that flour prices would be cut as an outcome of the President's act. They vould be.

reduction in the price of flour," said John Crosby, of the Washburn-Crosby Company. "How much it will be reduced depends on the Government. The Government will de-

termine finally how much we are to be al-lowed for cost of manufacture." A. C. Loring, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, said the reduction on the price of flour would make it "a great deal less than this spring."

deal less than this spring." Farmers expected not less than \$2.50 for wheat. The price finally agreed on by the Government committee will mean that Northwest farmers will receive less than \$2 for wheat, some grain men declare. Grain men of the Northwest are inclined to be content with the figure set.

of bread, under the new price of wheat, would give the bakers plenty of profit, was the opinion of L. G. Graff, president of the

of bread, it must be remembered that the big bakeries with their expert methods can 300 sixteen-ounce loaves from a barrel of 196 pounds of four. At seven cents a loaf this would give them \$21. When you onsider that flour may sell as low as \$10

forcing them to work on the west front frequently in the direct line of fire.

THEODORE

VAIL

All this is found in official reports here showing that a revolution may be nearer than surface indications show. Confidential messages indicate that the Liberals are growing bolder, and officials believe that when the full force of President Wilson's message strikes this party it will force a governmental reforms that will place power in the people's hands rather than with the Kaiser and his war lords.

This Government will see that actual translations of the President's reply to the Pope reach Germany to correct impressions that America's spirit is one of butchery and onquest.

Wilson has held out the first ray of hope to the German people by showing clearly that peace negotiations can be undertaken nce the plotting, murderous Hohenzollern egime is sidetracked.

This Government will promptly undertake eace proceedings when this comes about It will notify the Allies that the reforms have been accomplished, and that they must fall in line with the peace negotiations.

Cheaper Bread Sequel of New Wheat Price

Continued from Page One

of flour were certain. He said that the prices set by the President would mean that northern spring wheat would sell in this city at \$2.23 per bushel, while the lower grades would be obtainable here at \$2.26. "Prices for wheat here have been what-over fourts huver and sellor could are ever figure buyer and seller could agree upon after a period of dickering," said Mr. Irwin. "The market has been in a chaotic

IKARI

Ten 'Cents

favorable position. "I would say that wheat at \$2.20 means flour at \$10 a barrel. I am not figuring closely, nor after careful investigation of the other items of cost, and I would make this statement possibly subject to slight adjustment and revision.

operated for wide profits."

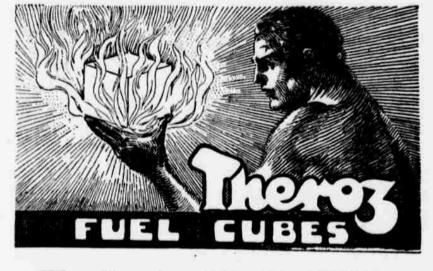
selling for \$13.50 to \$16 per barrel of 120 pounds would now probably be obtainable in a steady supply at a stabilized price of approximately \$12. He pointed out, how-ever, that it is too early to make predic-tions as to actual figures or whether bakers would be morally obligated to reduce the price of bread to five cents. He expressed confidence, nevertheless that the consumer

vere not prepared to say how great the drop

"The price fixed will naturally mean some

Grain

That seven cents for a sixteen-ounce loaf "In figuring out the fair price for a loaf



What They Are-What They Will Do Cost About a Cent a Cube

Theroz Instant Fuel Cubes are about an inch square By an absolutely new and patented process, a liquid is converted into a solid cube (not a paste) which-

Gives a hot, intense, blue flame Without smoke Without odor Without soot

Without ash And which cannot explode. The cube itself does not burn. It is

Fry Steak, Fish or Small, Chicken Fry Potatoes. Make Welsh Rarebit Make Pancakes a vapor-gas emanating from the cube, Chafing-Dish Cooking. mixed with the oxygen of the air in

Join the National Club of America and wear this beautiful emblem made in four colors-gold, red, white and blue. Send fifty cents for certificate of membership and button. No dues; fifty cents makes you a life member; 20% to be donated to the Red Cross and Y. M. C.



A. war funds.

9TH AND CHESTNUT PHILADELPHIA This Store Closes 12 Noon Saturday

DR. ED. F. LADD

Smoot declared his belief that he country strongly sympathized with the forts to conscript war wealth. He de-inded the amendment recommended Vednesday by the Finance Committee to "where the proving of the second states of the second states and the second states and the second states of the se "I did discover it before." retorted Sen-

"This is the most remarkable debate Iheard " said Senator Borah. "When committee made its first report, any opposed it was denounced as a and of the Kaiser, trying to make the ir unpopular. Now the committee has ne back and brought out an amendment taining principles at war with every sture of the original report."

Senator Penrose criticized the Adminisation for constantly submitting new esti-ates and upsetting the revenue program. Is told the Senate that after the bill had completed the Secretary of the Treas-

ary submitted new estimates on behalf of the War Department calling for additional appropriations of 35,100.000,000, including 52,500.000,000 for field artillory. "What the business world demands is that the final estimates for the first year of the war be known," said Senator Pen-rose. "The War Department did not wake up to the fact that battles are fought with astillery until August." llery until August."

VANI ATTACCHI NEMICI A NORD-EST DI GORIZIA

Gli Austriaci Tentano Invano di Arrestare con Contrattacchi la Marcia degli Italiani

ROMA, 31 Agosto.

Gli austriaci hanno tentato invano di tre la vigorosa avanzata delle fore italiane yerso la valle del Chiapovano Iolanti contrattacchi operati in grandi ma i loro tantativi sono stati vani. trattacchi sono stati completamentil tanto sull'altopiano di Bainsizza itrova, specialmente sulla fronte del no dove gli austriaci non hanno rito, pare, alla speranza di tentare una

no indicazioni che la battaglia si sens' di nuovo verso sud, centralizzan-null's'topiano del arso che piu' di tutta la pa di della nnea italiana e' vicina sete. Per due giarni di continuo squa-i asreopiani italiani hanno bombardato disris austrische nel bosco di Pano-Basendo l'uno estraschi dell'artici do l'uso, attacchi dell'aria di nno sempre presagito attac-

la. sione che Cadorna sta eserci-mid-est riescono nel loro intento, nte Hermada potra' eseste in-taco, come lo fu Monte Santo. o, le difese dell'Hermada sono usroimente indebolite dal bom-estituato dai monitori italiani s armai zono tornati alle loro Tale di Panasno senas aver perdita. Gueste formidabili logianti che pessone entrave perdita di sono minate, per di seguito hanno hombardato rmada e tutti i centri ferro-tra quei due punti. Anche gli me contribuito efficicemente a

supported by the public opinion of the world, it would have been difficult for any world, it would have been united to have refused to nation in the world to have refused to solution is elaims to judicial settlement. So refer its claims to judicial settlement. So might the great war have been prevented. However, the court was not set up. The members of the American delegation re-turned to their homes, proud of the progress that had been made toward judicial settl ment of international disputes, but cha-grined that the court should have failed of being actually organized because disagreement over a minor detail.

entation with the greatest. Upon this point

the conference found that it could not agree and it adjourned without having determined

the matter of proportionate representation.

Five years ago I talked with General Horace Porter, who was a member of the delegation. He said then that the world had all but established a means of setting its difficulties but did not know it. The public, as a whole, never realized what had been accomplished. Those American experts, who were about the only people who knew the value of the thing that had been done, strove vainly to get some further action in the premises. Nobody paid any attention. Years passed and the time for the next Hague conference approached. It was scheduled for 1915. Then the work was scheduled for 1915. Then the work should be done. In the meantime they saw war clouds gathering and feared that a great calamity would break before the next

conference could take action It was in January, 1914, that James Brown Scott took the bull by the horns and urged that something be done imme-diately toward making this court a reality. According to the provisions of the agree-ment of the Second Hague Conference, it was not importing that all the nations was not imperative that all the nations represented should be parties to the ac-tions that established the world court. Any group of nations might agree among them-selves that the difficulties arising between them should be referred to a court. They might establish a court for that purpose. A small group might father the court and might later invite other nations to become parties to it.

Here was a possibility of action. Why should not a selected group of nations that had agreed to the court at The Hague im-mediately set it up? The international specialists, after their six years of waiting, asked the American State Department if this proposal might not be put to certain nations. The State Department gave its issent

American international experts, headed by James Brown Scott, went to Europe. The plan was that Holland should be asked to make the proposal to eight na-tions—Great Britain, France, Italy, Russla. Austria, Germany, Japan and the United States. Holland agreed. The invi-tations were issued to these nations to enter the group that would make the court a reality. Those invitations were being con-sidered on August 1. 1914, when Europe went to pieces like a clay pigeon in the air.

went to pieces like a clay pigeon in the air. Since the war broke the world has been forced to look the situation in the face and come to a realization that nations go to war because there is no other method of settling their disputes. The plans of ma-tions are that, after the war, there shall be an agency to co-ordinate them and to settle in accordance with justice the dif-ferences between them. World public opinion has fairly well crystallized around a great court on which all have representation, and an international legislative body to make laws for that court. The first is a piece of machinery that may well be modeled on the Supreme Court of the United States. The second will probably be but an enlarged Hague conference with increased powers. So far there is but one point of difference Hague contreence with increased powers. Bo far there is but one point of difference between students of the situation. There is one group which holds that an armed force must be put back of this Suprmee Court of the world, and that this international force must see to it that all nations send their troubles in for judicial settlement. The other faction holds that there will be no other faction holds that there will be no black of an armed force, as the public mean of the world will be sufficient to

Failure of this plan of autocracy then leaves but one alternative-new strokes to crush its foes, which may be delivered by the U-boats, through renewed attempts to starve out England and prevent supplies reaching the American army from the United States.

ALLIES NOT CONSULTED ON ECONOMIC PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. Secretary of State Lansing said today that neither Great Britain nor France had been consulted by this Government on the economic proposal as outlined by the Presmessage to the Pope. He said ident in his message to the rope. He said that the general attitude of the United States on this line was well known both in London and Paris. The fact that the United States has purposely refrained from indorsing the result of the Paris conference. which declared for a post-bellum trade war, it was pointed out, showed the feeling of this Governmeni on the subject.

President Wilson's reply has been re-ceived by the British Cabinet and the British people "with enthusiasm which equaled, if it did not exceed, the announcement that the United States had entered the war." This was officially reported to the State Department today from London by Am-bassador Page. While the text of the Page message was withheld. Secretary Lansing made it plain that the President's note has the approval of the British people Germany's worren are likely to have much to do in remolding Teuton peace opinion. Suffering from short rations, torn with sor-row over their losses, they are beginning to sulk at continuance of the war. This

spirit, coupled with a general war weari-ness and a stirring desire for governmental Don't let skin trouble spoil your good time

Kesino. heals sick skins "I can't have any fun! I am such a

sight with this eczema that people avoid me wherever I go. And the itching torments me so that I don't get any peace, anyhow."

Don't be discouraged 1 Even in se-vere, well-established cases of eczema, ringworm or similar skin-troubles, Res-inol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, usually relieves the itching at once and quickly clears the eruption away.

free from any disturbing effect on body or mind.



bacco, mellowed by age alone. You can smoke all the Girards you want and still retain your clear head, steady nerves and the efficient razor-edge on all your faculties.

Thousands of business men and professional men everywhere are switching to Girards. It's the national cigar, sold and smoked the country over.

Ten cents and up You ought to switch to Girards. You'll feel better and you'll-get more pleasure out of smoking.

> Antonio Roig & Langsdorf Established 1871 315-321 N. Seventh St.

right proportions, that makes the hot-Coffee Percolator. test flame known to science. What 1 Cube Will Do:

Boils 2 Eggs. Theroz is the Most Efficient Heats Can of Soup, Beans, Etc.

emergency fuel known because-With the scratch of a match you have instantly the intense heat of the fuel. There is no waiting for something to heat or something to start up. Theroz is instantly available.

Theroz is the Most Economical

emergency fuel known because-A cube costs about a cent and you burn of it only enough to heat what you want heated. If it doesn't require a whole cube, blow it out and put it back in the can for future use.

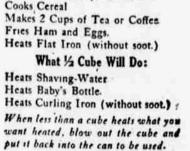
Unlike the fire in the stove or electric devices, there is nothing to get started before you can heat. Nothing to get out of order, and nothing to let go out-consuming fuel all the whileafter you are through.

Theroz is the Safest

fuel known because-A Theroz Cube can not go to a liquid while it is burning.

Because the vapor and not the cube burns, Theroz is absolutely sale It never can explode A burning cube of Theroz dropped on the carpet (or elsewhere) can be smot fred without burning the carpet.

(Regularly 35c.)



If you hold a lighted cigar to a

Theroz eliminates danger - the

danger of spontaneous combustion-

of explosion-and of ignition through

heat. You must touch a flame to a

What 2 Cubes Will Do:

Theroz Cube it will not ignite.

Theroz Cube to make it burn

Theroz Blue Flame Stove

To get the full benefit of a Theron Fuel Cube it must be burned in the Theroz Blue Flame Stove-a patented device designed scientifically to intensify the heat of Theroz Fuel Cubes. The burner has numerous open ports which act like gas-tips. It is at the ports that the vapor from the fuel and the oxygen from the air unite and ignite, throwing the full intense heat to the utensil above them.

With the arms of the Theroz stove folded, it is compact and easily carried in your grip or even in your pocket With the arms extended, the surface is big enough to take a frying pan or even the well of a chafing-dish.





At your Greezy, Drug or Hardwars Store, or write as giving your dealer's name