EVENING LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917

DE DEMAND IMMEDIATE FREE HAND IN RUSSIA

tion to the public, and the chief wit-main with the revolt. The sensions will open to the public, and the chief wit-main to the public, and the chief wit-main to the public, and the chief wit-main of kerensky; a setting War Min-ter Savinkoff and Filonenko, Commis-mer of the provisional Government at the demonstrate

Advanters. Alexander Gutchkoff, former president of a Duma, who was arrested in connection with the Kornilog revolt, has been released a special order from the provisional Gov-mment. M. Gutchkoff was Minister of far and Marine in the first provisional binst

c. Commissioner of Military Affairs in the today telegraphed to Premier Ke-that the Ukrauian troops have d their loyalty to the provisional mment and will "fight the rebels to the last man, if necessary."

KERENSKY IN PERIL

KERENSKY IN PERIL The Cabinet today was in the throes of reorganisation, due as much to differ-index on what punishment should be given the rebel leader as to the Atternal conflict, erenew,'s position has again become pre-caricut, and he may be forced to gut. The Bolsheviki again has gained an werewhiming majority in the Council of workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, muster-ing 379 votes against 150 in favor of a solution demanding that the Social Demo-property owner classes be excluded from user.

private property, working class control over production, conflication of war profits, the 'merciless'' taxation of capital and the immediate declaration of a democratic re-

Petrograd sees only two courses open to Korniloff-sulcide or surrender. The one means death just as certain as the other, in the view of the populace. Korniloff himself decreed punishment for revolters in the army. It was the main issue which he projected into the Moscow convention. He put it into effect at once. Probably a number of Russian private soldiers have already paid the penalty for infractions of

PLOT BEGAN AT MOSCOW

It was at the Moscow conference that Kornlioff planned his coup. I believe the idea sprang fully grown into his brain at the dramatic moment when the great army mander stood on the platform in the City Hall of Moscow, acclaimed a hero in tumultuous demonstration. A splendid audience of bankers, mer-

chants, manufacturers and intellectuals, in complacent confidence, arose from the boxes and galleries. They cheered the militant and galieries. They cheered the mintant figure tumultuously. For five minutes the noise continued unabated. Even Kornlioff's stoicism melted under the warmth. He visibly expanded. That was the moment, as I see it today, that the idea of power was established in the Commander-in-Chief's mind. He believed the cheers were those of all Russia.

But in one corner of the vast hall 200 en-only a tenth of the great assemblage they sat silent.

the voice of all Russia spoke to him in this

the voice of all Russia spoke to him in this great demonstration. If Korniloff thought at all about the silent 306, he thought they were a minority. He was wrong. They represented the armed citizens of Russia, the majority. Every man of the 306 had been elected by the votes of thousands of soldlers at the front and by workers throughout the nation. To them Korniloff represented everything in Russia that they had overthrown by the revolution—the cold power of military force. Yet Korniloff disdained to look at them. In his ears there resounded the sweet sound of 200 wildly acclaiming delegates and he forgot the chorus was not joined in by the grim 500. It must have been at this dra-matic moment that the idea of revolt came to Korniloff. Thus it happened when Korniloff's troops

Thus it happened when Korniloff's troops Thus it happened when Kornlioff's troops met those of the provisional Government forty miles from Petrograd there was no fighting. On the contrary, the men on the two sides fraternized. Not a shot was fired. Men in the ranks on both sides understood each other. They conferred at length and then returned to their comrades. Before Kornlioff's eyes his common soldiers arbi-trated the difference of a nation. Kornlioff and his officers were nowerless

And his officers were powerless. Meanwhile, on Russia's front, headquar-ters stood back, looking for civil war as much as for war from the Germans,

Petrograd never lost its nerve throughout the great mistake. There were crowds on the streets, but no panic. They merely jammed the corners and spaces on the Nevsky Prospekt and eagerly awaited meager newspaper reports. On Tuesday and Weinschav, when Kornilo²⁵ polytake meager newspaper reports. On Tuesday and Wednesday, when Korniloff's mistake appeared for a moment not to be a mis-take, the populace was unmoved. They made a new record for patience and forti-tude. The two days were formally ob-served, as usual, as church holidays. All business was closed business was closed.

PREMIER KEPT BUSY

At the Winter Palace, however, strong guards and tremendous activity betrayed the people of Russia fighting civil war. There Kerensky received ministers, talked over the telephone and by telegraph to distant parts of Russia and collected the vast forces of the public to crush the rebellion.

In the room of Breshko Breshkovsky I sought the "Grandmother of the Revolu-tion" on one of these grim days of unexcited preparation. She was gone, but a gentle white-haired lady who sat there working declared: "The grandmother of the revolution sats we mustn't make terms with Korniloff. will not.'

KERENSKY'S DIFFICULTIES GROW; PACIFISTS ACTIVE

LONDON, Sept. 15. Frésh troubles-of a political nature this time-piled up in front of Premier Ker-ensky, of Russia, today.

Dispatches from Petrograd stated that, despite the chaos into which the country has been thrown by the war and the reyolution, radicals in the Council of Work-men's and Soldiers' Delegates have begun a new "offensive" to bring about immediate reforms and to precipitate peace nego tiations.

In effect, the radicals' demands are against capital and against a continuation they sat silent. Korniloff, the general, the military man par excellence, did not know them. He was ignorant of what was happening away from the battle front. Constantly study-ing military strategy, ever thinking in terms of army life, the generalissimo thought

SWEDEN NEEDS OUR FOOD TO ESCAPE STARVATION

Continued from Page One

riculture. "Yes, and a blame sight more, considering the nature of their business! The amount of abuse of the public's confidence, compared with the amount of business intrusted to commission merchants, is small as to be negligible.

cart men, of whom we have 12,000 or 1,000 food prices among the poorer sections," said he. "They are the great stabilizers of food sprices among the poorer sections," of the poorer quarters of the city. The turn. He deals one day in clothing, another in food simply renting out his services as a suggesy of food and he bringer

The farmer's labor and credit problems were discussed by Prof. A. E. Grantham, of Delaware College, who pointed out a present shortage of labor on the farm and predicted a more acute shortage next year on account of the withdrawal of drafted men. He said,

of our factories, farms and mines, raw materials and finished products will be needed in enormous quantities. Physicians and anitarians must be supplied to aid the wounded and restore sanitation. Navigation must be supplied for our new commerce. If you are not qualified for military service, you should meet this national need in justice to the man who is going to the front.

the conditions of a war-torn world.

otic work in the field of applied science.

patriotic duty. Read the messages from the heads of our Government.

THESE words from our President; similar words from his ad-

L visers and military aides, the sorrowful experience of our Allies in closing many of their colleges-must be heeded.

Besides the army at the front, we need an army of technically trained men ready to reconstruct when the time comes, and meet

Young men who are ineligible for military service, for one reason or another, or who can render better patriotic service by com-pleting their technical course should train themselves for patri-

The strain of war is disabling our industrial equipment. The in-

dustrial progress of the world is faltering. America must take a leading part in the reconstruction work to come. The young men

country should realize the needs of the future. Products

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Brown University Carnegie Institute of Technology Case School of Applied Science Clarkson College of Technology University of Colorada Thayer School Civil Engineering, Dart-mouth Thayer School Civil Engineering, Dart-mouth Drexel Institute George Washington University Harvard University University of Illinois Johns Hopkins University Lafayette College Lehigh University Leiand Stanford, Jr. University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology University of Michigan Michigan Agricultural College Michigan College of Mines

Missouri School of Mines University of Mirsouri New York University Towne Scientific School, U.of Penn. Princeton University Rose Polytechnic Institute Rose Polytechnic Institute Rutgers College Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University of South Dakota Stevens Institute of Technology Syracuse University University of Texas Tutts College University of Vermont University of Vermont University of Virginia Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.



"There is a need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before." -President Wilson.

Read These Messages

President Wilson "resident Wilson "There will be need for a larger number of persons expert in the various fields of applied science than ever before. Such persons will be needed both during the war and after its close. . . I would partic-ularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportu-uities offered by the colleges and ties offered by the colleges and chnical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate

SCHOOLSANDCOLLEGES

Secretary of War Baker "Let the young men of America devote themselves to the various branches of engineering education. so that when this war is over the call will not be in value to young men who have had the training and have learned the lessons necessary to onable them quickly and rapidly to play a part in that great reconstruction enterprise."

General Was. N. Black. Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army "This cataclosm of war must not be allowed to disorganize our structure for all time, and one of the things we will need after the war, but as we wave needed it before the war but us we are needing if today, will be trained young men to take the place of the older who go out."

Moior-General Leonard Wood "Bays should remember that they are now serving in the best possible way by preparing thomselves to serve more efficiently when the fines tomselves increased to the serve more serve more services and the serve increased to the serve more services to the serve increased to the serve increased to the service serve the serve important, they should fin-sh their education,"

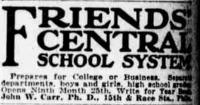
"Only the most urgent conditions should withdraw any boy from school. In justice to the Government as well as to themselves they should finish their courses."



ANKS

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Young Men and Boys

Founded in 1685 at the request of the illus-trious Founder and Proprietor of the "Con-monwealth," and chartered by him on the same day as the city itself, October 25, 1701, the School enters upon its 229th academical year September 25, 1917.

of our

Missouri School of Mines

The not allow the supply of trained engineers, chemists, biologists, metallurgists, agriculturists and physicians to be depleted. The need is greater and the supply less than ever before. Enter or continue in a technical school if qualified for such a career. You will perform a worthy

Colonel 8, E. Tillman, Supt. West Point Military Academy

University of Wisconsin Worcester Polytechnic Institute

ford, the deals one day in clothing, another in food, simply renting out his services as a distributor. He takes his chance with his argosy of food and he brings it to the door of the consumer for a bare living profit."

EXPERT WOULD KILL CALVES

No good can be done toward keeping milk prices from rising by preventing dairy calves from being made into veal, said Mr. Brand. If the calves are kept alive. in the hope of raising more milk cows, said he, the milk which they would consume would be taken away from the bables Purthermore, feed ought not to be used to grow inefficient dairy calves into low-valued beef animals. An increased supply of milk and milk products must be ob-tained, he said, by better methods of care and feeding, and by the selection of cows

of gradier production. An increase of 12 per cent in the acteage of wheat and 22 per cent in that of rye must be obtained next year, said Mr. Brand, in order to meet the nation's needs. Every community is urged to produce its own cereals, feed and vegetables so far as pos-sible. What the Federal Bureau of Mar-

of the Allies, who have been sent to this country to confer on the help which can be extended by the United States toward the needs of their nations in the abnormal con-ditions brought about by the world war, spoke at this afternoon's session. This afternoon Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, the Bolivian Minister; William E. Rappard, Swiss delegate, and A. G. Van Eelde, member of the Netherlands mission to the United States, portrayed the needs for food from the United States felt by their nations, Speakers at this morning's session, besides Mr. Brand and Doctor Brown, included A. B. Ross of the Pennsylvania Public Safety Committee, and Judge R. E. L. Knight, of Dallas, Tex. H. E. Barnard, Indiana's Food Administrator, presided The conference will be concluded in With-

erspoon Hall tonight, where Viacount Kiku-jiro Ishii ambassador of Japan on special mission; B. Soldatenkov, special envoy of Russia to the United States, and Arthur Pollen, of London, are expected to speak, Roland S. Morris, recently appointed United kets is doing to secure the proper distribu-tion of food products, through its tele-graphic market news service, its study of heid in the assembly room of the Philadel-beid in the assembly room of the Philadel-

> nent said, the French twice attacked without artillery preparation. "Wherever they penetrated our trenches," the statement said, "they were immediately Meuse Trenches driven out."

and from Page One entered north of Caurieres wood yes-

French Win Back

terday, today's War Office statement as-

Yesterday's sudden effort by the Germans to wreat from the French the dominance at the Casemates Plateau, near the eastern end of the Chemin-des-Dames, failed sig-nally, but not until after a violent engage-ment with bombs and the bayonet.

BRITISH EXTEND GAINS **EAST OF WESTHOEK**

LONDON, Sept. 15. British troops forged a tighter grip or eastions east of Westhock (in the Ypres

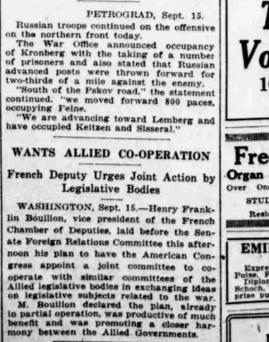
rector) last night, Field Marshal Haig re-"We slightly improved our position," he

merted. The British commander also related fail-e of a strong enemy attack yesterday weing northeast of St. Julien against pund gained during the day by the Brit-The abaaulting wave was caught under heavy artillery barrage as it was ad-seing and completely dispersed. North of Langemarck, Haig also reported, here was considerable activity in enemy rillery fre.

RLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF HEIGOT, ON MEUSE

BERLIN, Sept. 15. is hand-to-hand fighting Ger-termed a height to the cast of Constant statement declared

RUSSIANS GAIN TWO TOWNS ON RIGA FRONT



Captain Meigs's Funeral Monday eral services for Captain Samuel E. Civil War veteran and retired acturer, who died ymsterday at that of his daughter. 1715 Lodust streat held Monday at 11 o'diestr in su

Flora Bradley WOWRN'S V



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