

TRENCHES ARE GOOD OLD U.S. NAMES

Camp Has 'Happy Jack Row' and 'Wilson Boulevard'

TO THE HONOR OF FRANCE

By HENRI BAZIN
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Ledger with the American Army in France

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 23.

I stood in a trench this afternoon alongside General Sibert and his immediate staff. They were discharged three rifle grenades. They were the real article, save that the bullet was specially made to lose velocity in flight, since far off on the other side of the training field cows were peacefully grazing and there was no intent of handing them hot lead. The general beat me easily in the aim and in the throw. He pulled his trigger like an old soldier, whereas I had never fired a rifle grenade before, although I may modestly say I have been more discharged than the divisional commander. Which is a different proposition, in that no amount of front observation or back learning is comparable to the act itself.

Immediately afterward I was permitted to throw two hand grenades, after, of course, General Sibert had preceded me. As the fashion is to duck immediately the grenade is free from the hand, I may have known as well as the general that I know. At any rate, my two exploded "avec le mome elat" as those of this kindy man in charge of the vanguard in the field of America's great army.

General Sibert is enthusiastic in praise of the French entraining division. To quote him: "These soldiers are on their feet as well as the great army. It is the general's intention to present the French division, after entraining is over, with a stand of French colors as tangible evidence of approval and instruction." In my presence today he concluded by saying, "Let's just do it." Which means that presently the various regiments of the French division can carry their battle new flags of France presented by American soldiers. The general said that more than likely the new colors will be presented in the presence of officers of high rank and with appropriate ceremony at the time this American division is finally ready for work in the trenches.

Here and there throughout the villages where the troops are quartered, rum water and pumps are labeled, "Dangerous," or "Fit for drinking purposes." But the boys in brown are not permitted to take chances even with water pronounced fit by the French. At or near each pump or spring an enormous khaki bag is rigged on a tripod, the water diverted into it, and it passes through a germ-killing filtering process to the bottom of the bag, whence it is drawn at will from one of half a dozen faucets when Sammie wishes to quench his thirst. There is not going to be any typhoid fever in this army if precautions can prevent it.

MOTORCYCLES FOR MESSENGERS

For getting there quickly the army messenger with orders or with a single passenger the motorcycle is much in evidence. It is painted the regulation khaki brown and sports over the fender a gleam of greased lightning. Traveling through the quiet villages of this beautiful country, it is looked upon in awe and wonderment by the country people, who, nevertheless, never forget to cry "Vive l'Amérique!" as the cycle goes by.

Interpreters for both armies wear a Babolux in gilded metal upon the coat collar. The emblem was introduced into the French army after Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt, and that it has been adopted by the American army in this entraining camp to avoid confusion on the training field, I have been unable to discover why the symbol of silence should have been chosen as a mark designating him who, through speech, fills his unit of usefulness in the work of two armies.

I was informed today, when asking a definition, that there were three kinds of interpreters: Class A, who think they know but don't know English; Class B, who think they know but don't know French; and Class C, who think they know both languages and really don't know either. There must be a fourth class without classification save a genuine knowledge of his business.

In this category I would place a young private whom I heard today acting as interpreter between General Sibert and a French colonel who was to me. When I asked him where he learned his French, he said he was a graduate of Central High School, Philadelphia, had studied French there and later with a professor in the city where the Evening Ledger is published. This young man, whose name of course I cannot give, existed four months ago. To see his trim soldierly figure, one would think it had been four years.

NAME PRACTICE TRENCHES

The Sammies have given their practice trench names. I noticed in a walk through a couple of miles of them today that I had been in Chikianauga street, some from there to San Antonio, beyond that to Liberty, and then in the order named through Happy Jack Row, San Juan avenue, Red, White and Blue street to Wilson boulevard.

Upon an arched railroad bridge, on top of which an armed Sammie was on guard, I noticed an elaborate sign painted on canvas and surmounted with the flags of France and the United States intertwined. Under them in both languages were the words "Honneur et gloire à l'Armée Américaine—Honor and glory to the American army." It was slightly weather-worn through the rains of the last week, but it expressed the cordial sentiment and admiration of the country people who our and all for kilometers around truly look upon the American army as the real lever with which barbarity is to be forever dislodged from its arrogant self-assumed place.

Upon a baseball field near one of the Y. M. C. A. tents, the backdrop had been placed directly in front of one of the beautiful shrines for countryside prayer with which France abounds, but the Sammies had here, too, erected a stout wooden barrier in front of the slender grass upright crowned with a sixteenth century replica of the Saviour that it be in no danger of harm from a foul tip.

DITCHERS' GERMAN WARFARE

An Irish sergeant, who has seen sixteen years' service in the United States army, exemplified the spirit of his adopted country as I saw it today in listening to his conversation.

I asked him what he thought of being instructed in soldiering after sixteen years of soldiering himself.

"Well, sir," he replied, "when we first started in here I thought to myself that we had been drilled and mixed up in campaigns for a long time in our own way and it was too bad that way wasn't good enough any longer. But when I seen the sort of gits these chasers was learning us, I got on right away and I thought to meself that fur this kind of fightin' they were needed these outlandish throwin' of bombs instead of standin' up and shootin' the thing in the best fashion. But while I understand now, I sure am sorry we had to throw ourselves into a lot of bomb throwers and to live, as they tell me, in holes in the ground instead of in a tent. And while we're learnin' this game we suppose to learn it completely and beat these dummies at their own dirty way of war."

U. S. AND JAPAN IN PERFECT HARMONY

Relations of Countries Closely Knitted by Mission's Visit

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

By a Staff Correspondent
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Complete understanding has been reached between the United States and Japan on plans for co-operation in the war against Germany.

In response to inquiries today concerning the progress of the negotiations between himself and Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese War Mission, Secretary of State Lansing authorized the following statement:

"The conversations with Viscount Ishii have been of a most satisfactory character and I think his visit to this country has been most helpful in benefiting the relations between the two countries and in strengthening the bonds of friendship."

Whether the negotiations are at an end cannot now be stated. It is possible that Viscount Ishii may have other matters to bring up, though it is not apparent at the headquarters of the mission, which has been living during its residence here in the palatial home of Perry Belmont.

Precisely what are the plans of co-operation concluded cannot be stated in detail at this time. It has been hoped that an official announcement along this line might be forthcoming with the departure of the mission from the United States. But even such an announcement, for obvious reasons, could not disclose in too intimate details, information which might be of advantage to Germany.

Heflin's Charges Stir Ire of House

Continued from Page One

Representative Fordney, of Michigan, and others charged that Heflin's words as given on the floor and as they appeared in the record were not the same.

"They were changed only in phraseology," cried out Heflin amid a storm of jeers.

"The stenographer here has not included the applause in the galleries, of which there was much," added Heflin, while his hearers roared with laughter.

"If \$20,000 can buy Congress," said Representative Fordney, "God help this nation, let us have an investigation and let us have the names of those this member suspects."

PROBE RESOLUTION OFFERED

At this point Representative Fordney introduced a resolution calling for an investigation.

Representative Schley Howard, of Georgia, who had been confronted by Mr. Norton in similar fashion, for an interview attributed to him along the lines of the Heflin interview, desired ever having said such a thing.

He was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. The Fordney resolution called for a special committee of seven members to conduct the investigation. Fordney, Republican, demanded the previous question.

Representative Garrett, of Kentucky, Democratic, objected that it was not privileged and should be referred to the Committee on Rules. Speaker Clark, sustaining the point of order, declared that it did so in order that the resolution might be as carefully redrawn as to make the investigation certain of covering every circumstance connected with the Bernstein message.

A prolonged debate on the propriety of the ruling followed, but speaker Clark reaffirmed his ruling.

The Fordney resolution was finally referred by Speaker Clark to the Rules Committee, which, with the hope expressed by him that it would bring out a resolution which would call for an investigation of all the circumstances of the Heflin statements and the statement by Bernstein to his Government, that he had received \$20,000 to use, "as on former occasions," in influencing Congress.

RUSH TO NATURALIZE

List of West Chester Applicants Breaks Previous Record

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 23.—In court here today there were more applications for naturalization than have been presented at any term for several years. There were over forty men on the list. The number includes many Italians and Greeks, as well as a few Poles and Hungarians. A number of those seeking their papers of citizenship desire them in order that they may enlist in the army or enter the new forces being formed.

Most of the men are trained to pass the examination for some time before their applications are filed, and few fail to reply correctly to the questions propounded by the court.

HIT BY FLAMING BULLETS

New Frightfulness Laid to Germans in Wanders Battle

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS—Sept. 23.

British battalions that captured Shrewsbury forest and Bulger wood in Thursday's battle experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets."

These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances, according to the account given by captured German soldiers, were rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.



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NORTHEAST WINDS LIFT FISH PRICES UP AGAIN

Blasts Interfere With Movements of Craft and Lessen Catches

Northeast winds, which greatly interfere with the work of the boats, have caused an increase in the price of nearly all kinds of fish, according to the report issued by J. Russell Smith, chairman of the food commission of the Philadelphia home defense committee. Whiting, which sells wholesale from seven to eight cents a pound, and round trout, which brings from nine to ten cents, are the cheapest fish on the market.

Celery, beans and other vegetables are slightly higher in price than last week.

"That the housekeeper may have a general view of the market the report concludes with the following observations:

ABUNDANT—Squash, eggplant, cabbage, parsley and peas.

NORMAL—Beets, cucumbers, garlic, carrots, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, radishes, peppers, oranges, grapes, plums, lemons and cantaloupes.

SCARCE—Celery, cranberries, lima beans, string beans, corn, onions, tomatoes, banana, pineapples, apples, pears, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries.

Russians Strike Hard on Dvina Line

Continued from Page One

gunk let alone the voices of their officers. They kept pressing forward until they could go no farther, not knowing what commands were being given to them.

The Kaiser has gone to the Rumanian front, according to Amsterdam advices, but it is not known what his presence there presages.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

Fourteen Allied airplanes were shot down by the Germans during aerial battles on the western front on Sunday, the War Office announced today. The statement added that there were infantry actions at various points on the front during the morning.

ITALIAN SAPPHERS TAKE TWO AUSTRIAN POSITIONS

ROME, Sept. 23.—An official statement issued here says:

In the Marmolada region on the night of September 21-22, by exploding a mine which we had prepared after long tunneling work, our parties were enabled to penetrate two advanced positions of the enemy and to establish themselves.

On the Bassizza plateau violent concentration of fire and repeated attacks carried out by the enemy against our positions in the Kal region and west of Veltin had no results.

In the neighborhood of Rocogliano and Selo we advanced our line of observation, thus rectifying it in our favor.

On the Carso yesterday the opposing artillery was more active than usual. Last night one of our airplanes, navigating in unfavorable atmospheric conditions, returned to the Chiopivano Valley and renewed its effective bombardment of the enemy encampment.

Every Woman Who Serves These Good Things to Eat Will Help Win the War

U. S. Food Administration

Here they are: brand-new dishes from the war flour exactly as they look. Each dish was actually made, then photographed; then colored, with the original before the artist, and here they are in full colors, exactly as they will look on the table. 25 of the most delicious dishes: each in a colored picture of its own. They're all in the October

KERENSKY RESISTS RADICALS' DESIGNS

Russian Government Not to Be Intimidated, Allies' Envoys Are Told

ACCUSE PREMIER OF PLOT

PIETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

All of the Ambassadors of the Allied countries have paid visits to the Foreign Office, where they held formal conferences with Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Terestchenko, it was stated today.

The object of the visits was to question the Foreign Minister as to the possibility of the Bolshevik (radicals) getting control of the Government.

M. Terestchenko reassured the envoys that the provisional Government is determined to follow its announced policies without being influenced or intimidated by the Right or Left (the two groups of extremists).

KERENSKY ACCUSED OF PLOT

Nevertheless, developments threatening the Cabinet, particularly the position of Premier Kerensky, have arisen out of the Kerensky revolt. The newspapers demand an explanation from the Government, while the Bolshevik organs recently accused the Premier in the words of Nabotchi Poof of being in a conspiracy with Korniloff "to crush the Petrograd proletariat and the workmen's and soldiers' delegates with the help of cavalry corps sent against Petrograd."

Petrograd newspapers publish columns of revelations and interviews with the chief actors in the revolt, and, while much is inexplicable, it is agreed that negotiations between Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff for the establishment of a strong government at Petrograd preceded the rebellion. The march of General Korniloff's troops on the capital is said to have been part of the scheme.

General Savinkoff, ex-Director of the War Department and later commander of the Petrograd troops sent against General Korniloff, declares that he was dispatched to General Korniloff by Premier Kerensky, with a mission to ask the Russian commander-in-chief to send to Petrograd a cavalry corps and the "savage" division under command of a general other than General Kryukoff—who was in bad political repute. General Korniloff broke the agreement by sending both Kryukoff and the "savage" division toward the capital.

DISAGREED ON PLANS

The Reich says that General Korniloff drew up a plan for the salvation of the courts, the militarization of railroads and war workshops and the restoration of officers' disciplinary powers which Premier Kerensky rejected. Nevertheless, Korniloff promised General Savinkoff that he would give full obedience to Kerensky. In order to make possible the proclamation of martial law, General Savinkoff ordered the dispatch of cavalry to Petrograd.

Their Vladimir Lvoff arrived at army headquarters, the Reich says, with three alternative proposals from Premier Kerensky. The first was the resignation of Kerensky, the second was the formation of a directory within the Cabinet, with the participation of Kerensky and Korniloff, and the third provided for the appointment of Korniloff as dictator.

General Korniloff, the newspaper says, chose the directory; but M. Lvoff falsely announced to Kerensky that Korniloff had decided to present an ultimatum demanding that he be given sole dictatorship.

The Moscow Vremya publishes a similar story, and adds that when Premier Kerensky, having received the ultimatum, telegraphed to General Korniloff, "Do you insist?" Korniloff, thinking the question referred to the second alternative, answered, "Yes, I insist."

Thereupon Kerensky, imagining that Korniloff had demanded a dictatorship under the threat of civil war, broke off the negotiations.

The former supreme army commissary at headquarters, General Filonenko, however, declares that General Korniloff's revolt was known months in advance and that the demonstrations in his favor at the Moscow congress were no accident. General Filonenko, when arrested by Korniloff, threatened to commit suicide, but Korniloff reassured him.

KAISER'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

Travels Down Danube to Meet King Ferdinand

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Emperor William left on September 18 to visit the German troops on the Russo-Rumanian front. Afterward he proceeded to Curtea de Arges, where he visited the mausoleum of King Charles and Queen Elizabeth (late King and Queen of Rumania).

IL NEMICO SCONVOLTO

DA UNA POTENTE MINA

L'Esplosione Precede l'Attacco degli Italiani che Conquistano le Posizioni Austriache

GERMANIA VIGLIACCA

ROMA, 24 Settembre.

Ieri gli Italiani ottennero un gran successo vicino Marmolada, sulle Alpi Dolomitiche, col fare esplodere una mina sotto le posizioni austriache. Questa brillante operazione venne condotta a termine dopo lunghi giorni di paziente perforazione e di circospezione per non allarmare il nemico. Lo scoppio di essa arreco' una grande confusione in mezzo agli austriaci; mentre gli Italiani, stancandosi all'attacco, si impadronirono di due posti avanzati che mantennero fino a quando non giunsero i rinforzi, dopo un'ora e mezza accanita resistenza su un terreno difficile e bersagliato dalle batterie nemiche.

Anche su altri punti del teatro della guerra gli Italiani riportarono successi. Ecco il testo del comunicato del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero della Guerra:

Nella notte del 23 sul 22 Settembre nella regione di Marmolada, facendo scoppiare una mina che aveva penetrato in mezzo agli austriaci, i nostri reparti penetrarono due avanzati nemici e vi si stabilirono.

Nell'altopiano di Bassizza un violento fuoco concentrato e ripetuti attacchi operati dal nemico contro le nostre posizioni nella regione di Kal e ad ovest di Veltin non ebbero alcun risultato.

Nelle vicinanze di Rocogliano e di Selo avanzammo in nostra linea di osservazione e la rettificammo in nostro favore.

Sul Carso, ieri, le artiglierie avversarie furono più attive del solito.

Ieri notte uno dei nostri aeroplani, sotto sfavorevoli condizioni atmosferiche, si spinse nella valle di Chiopivano e vi rinnovo' con buoni risultati il bombardamento degli accampamenti nemici.

Un fatto che dimostra quanta importanza bisogna anettere alle proposte di pace oneroso e duratura che in Germania e in suoi alleati continuamente offrono, e quanta fiducia debent riporre nelle promesse e nelle

CHURCH TO HONOR SOLDIERS

Atlantic City Congregation Will Erect Tablet to Men With Colors

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 24.—The St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church will erect an honor tablet containing the names of its members in the service of the United States.

Under the colors now are J. Edward Brower, James A. Blackman, Lelroy Calline, Stanley Clark, Fred Cusaden, Fred DeMaris, Richard Endicott, Samuel Godfree, Clarence Higbee, Lieutenant Lester Higbee, Harold Ingersoll, Carlton Johnson, Alton Lee, Marrell, F. Mathis, Frank McKean, John H. Minick, Louis E. Olson, Edward Parcell, Roy E. Shinn, Ralph Somers, Dr. John Sweeney and Arthur Young.

Woman Tries Suicide With Meat Knife

Mrs. Sarah Gillen, sixty years old, attempted to commit suicide with a meat knife early today in the butcher shop owned by her son, Frank Koch, at 1250 South Twenty-seventh street. She was found, slightly at the throat, by Patrolman McVay, of the Twentieth and Federal streets police station, and sent to the Polyclinic Hospital. According to the police, Mrs. Gillen feared her son would be called for service in the National Army.

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Every Woman Who Serves These Good Things to Eat Will Help Win the War

U. S. Food Administration

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Fur Coats

November Reg. Price	September Sale Price
60.00 Natural Pony (Beaver or Raccoon Collar)	48.00
70.00 French Seal (40-inch Smart Model With Skunk Pompadour Collar or Collar of French Seal)	56.00
90.00 Natural Muskrat (40-inch Smart Model With French Seal Collar and Cuffs and Belt or Muskrat Collar)	72.00
120.00 Hudson Seal (40-inch Models With Skunk or Hudson Seal Collars)	96.00
155.00 Caracul (Three-quarter Length, Flare Easden, Contrasting Collar and Cuffs)	124.00
165.00 Hudson Seal (Three-quarter Length Smart Model, Large Cape Collar and Cuffs of Skunk, Wolf, Lynx or Jap Kolinsky)	132.00
210.00 Nutria (Three-quarter Length Smart Model, Hudson Seal Collar, Cuffs and Border)	168.00
320.00 Hudson Seal (43-inch Smart Model, Very Choice Quality Wide Border and Collar of Silky Skunk)	256.00
325.00 Natural Squirrel (40-inch Full Models, Cape Collar and Cuffs of Kolinsky, Fox or Skunk)	260.00
350.00 Hudson Seal (14 New Designing With Contrasting Wide Border or New Design Collar)	280.00
435.00 Scotch Molekin (43-inch Smart Model, 8-inch Taupe Wolf Collar, Cuffs and Border)	348.00
975.00 Natural Mink (Choice Dark Skin Beautifully Designed into One of Our Newest Models)	770.00
985.00 Russian Kolinsky (Copy of Imported Model Handmade in Russia)	788.00
1500.00 Ermine Caps (Handmade Trimmed With Tail, Beaklets Design)	1200.00

Fur Sets

November Reg. Price	September Sale Price
42.50 Skunk	34.00
42.50 Natural Raccoon	34.00
42.50 Nutria	34.00
50.00 Hudson Seal	40.00
60.00 Black Fox	48.00
60.00 Red Fox	48.00
60.00 Wolf (any color)	48.00
60.00 Jap Cross Fox	48.00
72.50 Taupe Fox	58.00
80.00 Kamchatka Fox	64.00
90.00 Scotch Molekin	72.00
95.00 Jap Kolinsky	76.00
95.00 Black Lynx	76.00
97.50 Taupe Lynx Set	78.00
120.00 Cross Fox	96.00
135.00 Natural Fisher	108.00
155.00 Slate Fox	124.00
155.00 Mink	124.00
175.00 Pointed Fox	140.00
290.00 Natural Blue Fox	232.00
600.00 Hudson Bay Sable	480.00
600.00 Silver Fox	480.00

Fur Scarfs

November Reg. Price	September Sale Price
30.00 Red Fox	24.00
30.00 Kamchatka Fox	24.00
30.00 Wolf (all colors)	24.00
35.00 White Fox	28.00
35.00 Taupe Fox	28.00
47.50 Dyed Blue Fox	38.00
47.50 Slate Fox	38.00
47.50 Cross Fox	38.00
55.00 Ermine	44.00
60.00 Mole	48.00
97.50 Russian Kolinsky	78.00

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