

ARMISTICE PLANS FAIL TO LURE U. S.

Harden's Suggestion Impossible as Matters Stand, Is View in Washington

WOULD REJECT PROPOSAL

German Liberal Leader Deceived by Berlin's Reply to Pope's Peace Proffer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—An armistice before German and American troops meet on the battlefield, as suggested by Maximilian Harden, is out of the question, as matters now stand.

This is the view of State Department and White House officials today. There will be no formal statement of this Government's attitude, since the suggestion comes from a private citizen and not from the German Government. But even should such a proposal come from Wilhelmstrasse it is not likely to be accepted.

Maximilian Harden is regarded by Washington officials as one of the most enlightened of Germans, and his views always are listened to with interest.

Official Washington is willing to go a long way with Harden, since it is regarded as certain that he will play a prominent part in the reform movement that is expected to overturn the present system of government in Germany.

GLI ITALIANI ABBATTONO DUE VELIVOLI AUSTRIACI

Gli Aviatori Italiani Apportano la Distruzione nelle Retrovie del Nemico

ROMA, 25 Settembre.—L'attività combattiva fu ieri continuata sulle Alpi Dolomiti, nel Trentino settentrionale, ove gli austriaci fecero un vano tentativo di riconquistare le posizioni perdute nella regione della Marmolada quando essi ne furono scacciati dallo scoppio di una mina. Il tentativo è costato al nemico numerose perdite in morti e prigionieri.

Sulle Alpi Giulie l'attività fu limitata alle incursioni delle nostre squadriglie aeree che con molto successo bombardarono gli impianti del nemico seminando ovunque la distruzione e riuscendo anche ad abbattere due velivoli austriaci.

Ecco il testo del rapporto del generale Cadorna pubblicato ieri sera dal Ministero della Guerra:

«I due velivoli austriaci continuarono ieri su tutta la fronte.

Un contrattacco del nemico operato da riparti d'assalto contro le posizioni da noi recentemente conquistate nella regione della Marmolada, costò al nemico perdite considerevoli ed alcuni prigionieri.

La linea ferroviaria nella Valle Bazzana ed est di Tolmino fu di nuovo occupata dalle nostre forze aeree. Nella mattina una delle nostre squadriglie di bombardamento, ben scortata, arrivò improvvisamente sulla stazione ferroviaria di Gradovec e vi furono lasciate cadere quattro tonnellate di bombe.

Nella notte un dirigibile, lanciando numerose bombe ad alto esplodente, recò considerevoli danni ad uno stabilimento nelle vicinanze di Podence. Nello stesso tempo un altro velivolo bombardava numerosi aggruppamenti di truppe nemiche nella valle di Chiapovano.

Due aeroplani austriaci, abbattuti dai nostri aviatori, caddero a terra in fiamme. I tedeschi eseguirono un'altra incursione aerea sulle coste inglesi uccidendo, questo volta, 15 persone e ferendone 17. I dirigibili si sparsero anche su Londra che bombardarono per 45 minuti, tra le otto e le nove di notte. Gli aviatori inglesi attaccarono gli invasori ma il risultato della battaglia aerea non è ancora noto. Durante il bombardamento i tedeschi hanno lanciato varie torpedine aeree.

Parè che l'Argentina non sia rimasta soddisfatta dalle spiegazioni offerte dalla Germania per la condotta dell'attacco aereo tedesco in quella repubblica, e che non desista ancora dalle sue idee bellicose. In tutta la nazione si nota una intensa attività militare ed è da prevedere che la mobilitazione della flotta da aver luogo in un punto a 27 chilometri da Buenos Aires.

Le intenzioni del governo argentino sono mascherate dal grande sciopero ferroviario che è ora in corso in tutta la repubblica, ma generalmente si ammette che l'ordine per la mobilitazione navale non ha niente a che fare con lo sciopero.

La questione della rottura delle relazioni diplomatiche con la Germania è discussa apertamente dai ministri del Parlamento e molti deputati hanno dichiarato di non aver più alcuna fiducia in Berlino poiché se veramente il governo tedesco disapprovava l'attacco aereo ad dall'abbasciata a Lussemburgo, allora avrebbe dovuto prendere le proprie misure punitive al riguardo senza aspettare che il Dipartimento di Stato degli Stati Uniti rivelasse gli intrighi tedeschi.

MORE REVELATIONS EXPECTED IN PLOT

Descriptions of Wild Schemes of Pro-German Leaders Looked for at Enid, Okla

ENID, Okla., Sept. 25.—Further revelations were scheduled today in the plot of the Working Class Union for a "general uprising" in the United States in opposition to selective military service.

The Government was expected to introduce several new witnesses in the trial of draft resisters, to describe the wild schemes of pro-German leaders who fomented the recent demonstrations in northeastern Oklahoma.

Witnesses have already testified that Government and State officials were to have been killed, railroad bridges dynamited, telegraph and telephone systems demolished, highways obstructed and wells poisoned. The "revolution" was scheduled to begin June 27.

Rube Munson was the alleged leader generally referred to by the witnesses.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR MEN NOTIFIED OF NEW WAR TAX

Orders have been issued by Ephraim Laidner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania notifying all wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco dealers of the pending war tax on tobacco and all distilled spirits.

RUSSIA WILL STAY IN WAR, SAYS CRANE

Army Is Uncertain Factor, However, American Commissioner Declares

CHAOS IN NEW REPUBLIC

Impossible to Make Predictions of Coming Events—Kerensky Struggles With Bolsheviks

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25.—"Russia will not make a separate peace—but it is impossible to say how far the Russian army will go in resisting the enemy."

This is the opinion of Charles H. Crane, American business man and one of the American commissioners to Russia. He reached here today from Petrograd.

"There is chaos in Russia," he said. "It is exceedingly difficult to draw facts from the confused situation or to make predictions in view of rapidly changing conditions. Events move with terrific speed. No one can tell today what will happen tomorrow."

"However, the outstanding truth is that the Russian revolution has not shown the Germans that they may improve their own government by a similar movement. This feeling is reflected by German and Austrian prisoners—who in many cases are moving freely about—expressing their pity for the Russian sufferings and discomforts of any day."

KERENSKY AND HIS FOES
The Korniloff affair forced Kerensky to disavow himself in the hands of the Bolsheviks. He has been trying to shake their clutches ever since. Three days ago he appointed a cabinet. The Soviet Council refused to endorse his selections. Then Kerensky threw down the gauntlet, insisting that his cabinet must remain in office in this situation when I left Petrograd.

"It is impossible to predict whether the Premier will be able to withstand the Bolshevik attacks. The Bolsheviks are the real counter-revolutionists and peace-makers. Conditions in the winter in the big cities will be very untidy."

Refusing to sell food to the large cities because the money they received buys so little. Moreover, the peasants, constituting the real backbone of Russia, are not supporting Kerensky, knowing that there are thousands of soldiers loafing in the cities who ought to be fighting to aid the new democracy.

PROVINCES DISSATISFIED
Parts of Russia outside Petrograd are becoming impatient with the capital. The Caucasians, Siberians and Ukrainians are showing disinclination to work with the Petrograd Government, because they are not receiving their share of the food supplies of the local Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, which largely control it. The local Petrograd council is Bolshevik in sympathy.

Munson is disgusted with the way things are going on in Petrograd and now does not want to be the capital, fearing similar disorders there.

The American commissions are doing splendid work in Russia, but their job should have been begun two years ago. All, however, are working efficiently and loyally.

"One curious development in Russia has been that many peasant Austrian prisoners of war, who are permitted to go and come about as they please, are marrying Russian wives and participating in the distribution of land by peasant associations."

IL GRANDE SCIOPERO DEI FERROVIARI ARGENTINI

BUENOS AIRES, 25 Settembre.—Lo sciopero dei ferrovieri argentini è dilagato rapidamente per tutta la repubblica. Durante la notte nessuno un treno è entrato nella città di Buenos Aires e la città rimasta senza latte. Gli impianti elettrici sono operati soltanto da marinai e soldati, mentre i prezzi delle "comodità" hanno raggiunto cifre proibitive. Il telegrafo lungo le linee ferroviarie sono stati tutti tagliati e in conseguenza le comunicazioni dirette con New York e con le altre Americhe del Sud sono interrotte.

Il governo sta provando tutti i mezzi per conciliare i scioperanti ma questi sforzi sono restati vani dagli agitatori che non desistono a sciopero in sciopero. Si ammette però, che in questo sciopero vi sia la mano dei tedeschi da fonte autorevole si apprende che agenti tedeschi stanno fornendo gli scioperanti di denaro per non farli tornare al lavoro.

Questo è il sesto giorno della Germania che ricorre a mezzi di tal sorta quando le cose non vanno in suo favore. La dichiarazione dello sciopero ferroviario fu appresa proprio nel momento in cui la Camera dei Deputati era al punto di dare la sua approvazione per qualunque atto che il governo argentino dovesse compiere contro la Germania. Possibilmente gli agenti tedeschi che fomentano lo sciopero credono che il gettare la nazione in una situazione interna pericolosa potrebbe forzare il governo a rivolgere la sua attenzione agli affari interni lasciando da parte la discussione, almeno temporanea, delle relazioni con la Germania.

BUSINESS MEN ANXIOUS TO AID ARMY IN FRANCE

Ten to Be Chosen From Each of Ten Leading Cities to Organize Supply Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Business men throughout the country are swarming the War Department with offers to go personally to France and organize supply work for the army.

General Pershing's request for 100 business men for this purpose has resulted in a decision to make the first unit include ten men each from the ten largest cities in the country—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Already the response from these cities has far exceeded the needs. The work of selecting the personnel of the "army of expert organizers" is now in the hands of Howard Coffin.

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SLUSH FUND PROBE BLOCKED IN HOUSE

Failure of Rules Committee to Meet Delays Inquiry Resolution

MORE REVELATIONS NEAR

Millions in German Gold Spent in This Country, Evidence Shows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Failure on the part of the House Rules Committee to meet today threw an unexpected block in the way of prompt action in setting up the machinery of a general investigation into the Bernstorff "slush fund" disclosure.

An implied promise by the committee that no time would be lost in bringing out a report on the Bernstorff resolution, which called specifically for an inquiry into the charges which Representative Hebb made in setting up the machinery of a general investigation into the Bernstorff "slush fund" disclosure.

The impression prevails that before the committee is called together by Chairman Puck, another effort will be made to find out the attitude of President Wilson toward the suggestion of Speaker Clark that the Bernstorff resolution be supplanted by one broad enough to cover every phase of the Bernstorff message.

In the meantime Washington is being stirred up by intimations coming from official and semi-official quarters to the effect that other disclosures more sensational than any that have gone before, are on the way.

It is stated that the Department of Justice is holding in reserve, pending a favorable moment for its publication, a mass of data to prove that the \$40,000,000 which Bernstorff proposed, on January 22 last, to be loaned to Germany was not a drop in the bucket. The data, it is stated, indicated that from the time of the outbreak of the European war to a time beyond the scope of the United States into the world struggle, there was a fund totaling millions of dollars which Germany maintained in this country to conduct propaganda and espionage work, with conspirators to obtain fraudulent American passports for German spies working in England and France, schemes to blow up munition factories in the country, plots to stir up demonstrations in Mexico and along the border for the purpose of diverting American attention from the ravages of the submachine guns, and other nefarious activities.

Officials hint at a mysterious list of names and dates in possession of the Secret Service having to do not alone with propaganda work, but with conspirators to obtain fraudulent American passports for German spies working in England and France, schemes to blow up munition factories in the country, plots to stir up demonstrations in Mexico and along the border for the purpose of diverting American attention from the ravages of the submachine guns, and other nefarious activities.

EXPLOSION ON TANK SHIP BLOWS 2 MEN TO PIECES

Two Others Injured, Standard Oil Vessel Damaged and Pier Partly Wrecked

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Two men were blown to pieces, the Standard Oil tanker Janette was badly damaged and a part of the main wharf of the oil company here was blown in at a violent shock by an explosion.

The victims were Ernest Euter, quartermaster of San Francisco, and H. H. Jundrecht of Richmond. It was definitely established several hours after the blast that they were blown to pieces. Two others were injured.

The cause of the explosion is in doubt. The police have deputed some outside agency was responsible for it, but an officer of the Standard Oil company declared his investigation showed beyond doubt that the explosion was accidental and due to gas generated in the hold.

The vessel arrived in ballast from Vancouver, B. C., yesterday, and was due to sail today. The vessel carried no cargo at the time of the explosion. She was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in 1905, and was 5120 net, and had a capacity of 50,000 barrels of oil.

Sailors and Marines Entertained

Sixty-five sailors and marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were entertained last night by the members of the North Presbyterian Church, Broad street and Allegheny avenue. Refreshments were served by the women of the congregation after addresses had been made by Fr. George Borgefield, Louis Cramer and Director Stewart. The Bible Society of Philadelphia presented pocket testaments to the boys from the navy yard.

ARGENTINA STRIKE PARALYZES NATION

Teuton Hand Seen in Railway Tie-Up Threatening Famine in Cities

PLOT TO PREVENT WAR

By CHARLES P. STEWART Special Table Service of the United Press and Associated Editors

BUENOS AIRES (via London), Sept. 25.—Argentina was paralyzed today in a general strike which tied up all railroads, cut off telegraphic communication and threatened famine in scores of cities.

It was learned on high authority that Germans are paying many strikers' expenses to prevent them returning to work. One hundred and twenty thousand men are already out.

The Government was strenuously attempting to settle the strikes today, while agitators, equally earnest, endeavored to prolong the Buenos Aires local street railway strike.

Buenos Aires is already without milk. Electric light plants are operated only by sailors and soldiers. Food prices soared to unheard-of heights today. The Government advised all hotels to barricade their windows with shutters and to secure provisions enough for a fortnight, officials were admitting that continuation of the strike for even a few days will mean a food shortage.

CABLE WIRES CUT
During the night strikers cut the Central and South American Cable Company's land wires because they were within the railroads' right of way.

All direct communication with New York was thereby severed. Argentina National Telegraph lines to Chile were also cut, destroying all South American transcontinental communication—except via cable to London, New York and down the Pacific. The Pacific cable wires to Chile were likewise dead today.

This dispatch is filed by the only means of communication with the outside world now left to the capital.

There is a sinister connection between the strike and German agents' strenuous efforts to keep Argentina out of the war. The railroad strike itself came at exactly the moment because the Chamber of Deputies was ready to announce its approval of any drastic step against Germany which the Government should deem desirable. German money, it was stated on highest authority, has been found in financial havens acquired mysteriously by certain of the striking elements.

Possibly German agents fomenting the strike believe the dangerous internal situation, with labor aroused, may force Argentina to give its attention exclusively to home affairs and to forgo entrance into the war.

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FOWNES that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

GERMANS ROLLED BACK ON MEUSE

Heavy Attacks Fail to Break French Lines North of Verdun

GUNS ROAR IN FLANDERS

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Heavy forces of Germans, supported by great showers of liquid fire, attacked the French positions on the Verdun front during the night, but were repulsed, the War Office announced this afternoon.

The fighting around Beaumont, on the eastern side of the Meuse, was especially severe, but the attacking waves were unable to occupy a foot of French trenches. The newly won French positions in Boisse le Chaum, near Beaumont, were subjected to a long bombardment.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Another violent artillery duel has developed on the west Flanders front, especially east of Ypres, the War Office announced today.

Attempts by the Germans to capture a British outpost northeast of Lens failed. East of Ypres, on the northern end of the Somme front, British raiders penetrated a German trench, capturing some prisoners.

MILLION SHELLS A DAY FIRED BY FRENCH GUNS

By HENRY WOOD WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES AT THE FRONT, Sept. 25

For the first time in the world's history battles today are being fought on the French front where the number of artillerymen preparing the attack equals—and often exceeds—the number of infantrymen in the assault.

Artillery preparation today means perhaps a million shells a day—a record frequently reached in recent French offensive attacks.

Such concentration of artillerymen and of shells is the greatest development yet reached in the "warfare of material." It is the basis on which American troops will participate. When American infantry-

men eventually are called upon to "go over" it should be after artillery preparation, possibly not of a million but of two million shells.

Already this new massing of artillery has been developed by the French to a point where the material exceeds the widest imagination of three years ago.

In the April offensive along the Aisne and Moronvillers crest the French fired day after day an average of a million shells a day. Had the United States been in a position at that time to furnish France with 1,000,000 shells a day indefinitely, the war might have been over by now.

Comparative figures show this great artillery development. In the German offensive on Verdun last year the enemy seldom was able to fire more than 200,000 shells a day. In the French attack at Verdun, August 23, the maximum of 400,000 a day was reached. For the French portion of the Flanders attack in July, if all guns used had been placed side by side instead of in successive rows, they would have been too close together for safety in firing.

It is General Petain's philosophy that no military commander has the right to send human breasts against material.

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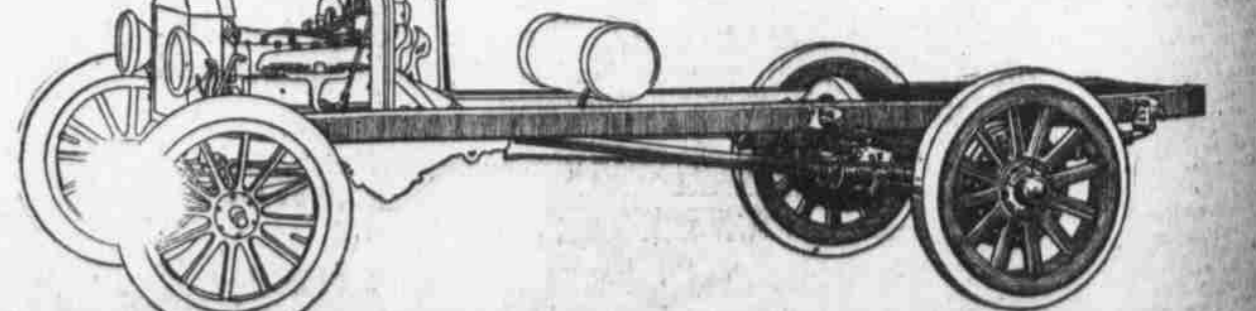
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