

S. GENERAL ON NEW WAR BOARD

Lloyd George Promises That Our Army Will Be Recognized

PERSHING LIKELY CHOICE

Colonel House Also Scheduled to Participate in Allied Council

By LOUIS H. BLAN, Ph. D. (Copyright, 1917, by Lowell Thomas) PARIS, Nov. 16 (delayed by censor). David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, granted me an interview just before his departure for London on Wednesday, in which he assured me that an American general will be one of the representatives of the United States on the Inter-Allied War Council. I am informed, through another source, that General Pershing is quite likely to be named.

Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's close friend, will participate in the deliberations as United States representative also. The Inter-Allied War Council will be held in Paris within a short time. The tentative date has been postponed on account of the disaster threatening Italy.

Lloyd George strongly advises the United States to send coal, iron and steel to Italy to help that country rebuild, adding it is useless to send money, and emphasizing the point that the United States is the only country among all the world Allies in a position to put Italy on her industrial feet again.

As for the military feature, those countries that have armies that can be of quick assistance are being relied upon, and Lloyd George set up a council for the accomplishment of this purpose on his very recent visit to Italy. He returned to London by way of Paris, where he held further conference on the same subject, and also on the Inter-Allied War Council. On the Italian trip he was accompanied by Fainlebe, now succeeded by Georges Clemenceau as head of the French Ministry.

SILENT ON AUSTRIAN TANGLE

I asked Lloyd George if he counseled Congress to declare war on Austria. He answered it would be "unquestionably in my opinion" for him to give such advice to Congress, but it does seem, from conditions encountered by the Allied armies on the front line, that such action by the United States is only a matter of time, and I am convinced that Lloyd George holds the same view.

By the time this dispatch is being read in America Lloyd George will probably have had his promised conference with Colonel House regarding the American representation on the Inter-Allied Council, which will serve in an advisory but not an executive capacity. I am able to state, however, that assurances have been received of the adoption by the respective Allied countries of all reasonable policies formulated at the council in which their civil and military representatives participate, and particularly in such co-operation be relied upon in the case of the United States.

Lloyd George is awaiting the establishment of a government in Russia with which the Allies can deal. He is determined to deal with the de facto Government whether it be Socialistic or otherwise.

"What can the United States do most to aid Italy?" I asked the Premier. "The best thing the United States can do," he replied, "is to send materials for reconstruction to help Italy to rebuild when Italy's immediate troubles are over, and only the United States is able to do this. Italy's prime needs for this rebuilding are steel, iron and steel, which the Allies cannot supply. It is up to the United States to send money to Italy. The United States can assist more than any of the other Allies in rebuilding the Italian war machine."

"Would you counsel Congress to declare war upon Austria?" was the next question. "For me to counsel Congress would be unwarranted interference and also unparliamentarily indiscreet," he replied.

"Will an American general be on the Inter-Allied War Council?" I asked him.

"I shall do so, however, the first opportunity I get on my return to London. There was an immediate necessity to get and set up a present council on account of the imminent Italian situation. I did contemplate discussion of the council personnel not only with Colonel House regarding the representation from the United States, but also with Fainlebe. This has become impossible, however, at this moment. We were forced first to act upon representing the armies immediately available to rescue Italy from disaster. This was the prime requisite of the moment."

"Have you anything to say regarding the present Russian situation?" was my final question.

"No, we have no official information regarding the Russian situation that can be discussed. Russia must choose her own government. Once Russia has made that choice the Allies must do business with the established Government in Russia, whatever it may be. Socialistic Russia not because we believed in autocracy, but because that was her established Government. It is the essential principle of the Allies that each people be permitted to choose their own government. That is an elemental principle of real institutional democracy."

"HOT DEBATE EXPECTED IN PARLIAMENT MONDAY"

LONDON, Nov. 17. Highly important developments are looked for when the proposed inter-Allied war control board is debated in Parliament Monday. Lord Curzon's resignation as chairman of the Air Board has further complicated the Cabinet situation. All newspapers comment at length on the action of Lloyd George in tendering the post to Lord Northcliffe without any intimation to Lord Curzon that a change was contemplated.

The press also continues to comment on Lord Northcliffe's "brutal" letter to Lloyd George declining the appointment. It is being freely predicted that the situation will result in many important changes, following the debate in Parliament.

Oldest Maytown Resident Dead LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 17.—Michael M. Hoffman, Maytown's oldest resident, died this morning from apoplexy, aged eighty years. For many years he was a prominent leaf tobacco dealer. Seven children survive. Benjamin Hoffman, of Conoy, ninety years old, is a brother.

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AUGUSTE RODIN

FRENCH SCULPTOR, RODIN, IS DEAD

Became Foremost in His Craft After Fifty Years of Ridicule

LIFE A BITTER STRUGGLE

PARIS, Nov. 17. Auguste Rodin, France's great sculptor, died early today.

The seventy-seven-year-old sculptor had been ill for only a brief time of congestion of the lungs. He was married for a second time only a few months ago. Auguste Rodin was born in Paris in 1840. For fifty years he struggled against abuse, ridicule and poverty before he was finally recognized as the foremost sculptor of the age.

When he arrived at the age of seventy-seven he was still plying his art, but under very different circumstances from those he was experiencing when he was first recognized.

In the pavilion of the eighteenth-century Hotel Biron, which stands near the famous Hotel des Invalides, the French Government installed him in all the splendor that was possible. Surrounded by his pupils, he daily gave instruction on modeling and stone sculpture. He was known as the "grand old man of France" and beloved by all.

His early life was spent in the studios about Paris, where as a boy he struggled to learn the art of sculpture. He began to attract some attention, but did not succeed in gaining any particular distinction. He left for Brussels, where he became the pupil of the great Belgian sculptor, Van Rouchou.

Returning to Paris, he continued the struggle for recognition, but failed until 1880, when his "John the Baptist" turned the tide of public opinion in his favor. From that time on he began to be much sought after. He was a quick workman and often did his pieces in a few hours. This brought him to the attention of the French Government, which decorated him and purchased his "Age of Bronze" for the Luxembourg.

Upon the death of Whistler, Rodin was made president of the International Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers.

Rodin married when he was twenty-three years old, and his wife was responsible for his success as she cheered him on and acted as his model when he was too poor to afford one. Upon her death he paid high tribute to her and referred to her as "my comrade."

Some of his best known works in this country is the collection owned by Thomas Fortune Ryan and exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum in New York city.

FIVE CONGRESSMEN UNDER BOCHE FIRE

American Legislators Visiting Trenches Have Close Call for Their Lives

SAVED BY "PLAIN LUCK"

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Nov. 17.

Five members of the American congressional delegation were under fire on their recent visit in front-line trenches in Belgium, it developed today.

German watchers, noting a stir in the Allied lines, figured on something unusual and sprayed an opening in the breastworks with machine-gun fire, the bullets splashing about the heads of the quintet of American legislators.

The five Congressmen, who frankly admitted after they had emerged unharmed from the Boche fire that it was just plain luck that saved them, were Representatives Dill, Johnson, Miller, Timberlake and Hicks.

With Representatives Goodwin, Hale, Taylor, Stephens and Carter, these five were being shown trenches south of Dixmude. The five were separated from the remainder of the party at one point and slipped into lines a bare thirty yards from the Germans. Enemy watchfulness centered from a gap in the breastworks of the lines here—breastworks being made necessary at this point because of the floods.

When the Americans got to this point they were greeted with a perfect fury of machine-gun fire. The bullets spat wickedly all about their heads. Then a German bullet very somewhere to the rear hung a screaming shell close by.

The visitors hurriedly ducked and escaped. When they got out again, all solemnly resolved that it was "very interesting, but very foolish" to visit front line trenches unless one was obliged to do so.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Five pretty good suits of clothes were badly mused by mud—but five perfectly good American Congressmen who wore them got back here today all safe and sound from a front line experience with Fritz's methods of strafing.

The five were Representatives Dill, Johnson, Miller, Timberlake and Hicks. Their little experience took place on Friday morning on the Belgian front.

Conducted by King Albert's personal aid, the Congressmen visited a trench which Representative Johnson today described as "about fifty yards from the Germans."

"We had just gotten into the trench," Johnson said, "when there was a funny sound. I turned around to ask the officer what it was, while Timberlake was remarking just casually that it sounded like an airplane."

"Lie down," yelled our Belgian officer guide.

"We did. And just that moment a shell whizzed over our heads and exploded twenty yards—twenty yards—away."

"At the same time there began a lively patter which we learned was machine-gun fire. The bullets kept whizzing until we got out. We were pretty well cramped from stooping down, too, but nobody minded that."

"We got out through a communicating line."

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MEDICAL SLACKERS WILL BE DRAFTED INTO RANKS

Logan Association Hears Plans of Government Regarding Mobilization of Physicians

Medical preparedness was the principal topic discussed at a meeting held last night by the Logan Medical Association at the Samaritan Hospital, Broad and Ontario streets. The chief speaker was Major Charles A. E. Codman, chairman of the medical section of the Pennsylvania State committee of the Council of National Defense, who outlined the plans of the Government for mobilizing the medical resources of the country. It is planned, he said, to provide enough doctors to look after an army of 6,000,000 men. Every physician of military age, he declared, would be required either to become a member of the medical reserve corps or a member of a senior medical military association, and those who fall will be regarded as medical slackers and drafted into the army as privates.

Dr. Wilmer Krusen, Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, spoke of medical preparedness in relation to the civil population. Other speakers were Dr. Charles Scott Miller, secretary of the Logan Medical Association, and chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

HEART OF CITY FACES SERIOUS WATER FAMINE

Investigation Discloses Need of Modern System—Private Pumps in Operation

The heart of the city is facing a serious water shortage, according to an investigation made by the Chestnut Street Business Men's Association.

Unless immediate steps are taken by municipal authorities to install a modern supply system in the territory bounded by Market, Broad, Pine and Sixth streets, a loss of thousands of dollars and great inconvenience may result.

Announcement was made that more than 105 stores have been forced to operate private pumps in order to keep up their necessary water supply. Lack of funds, given as the excuse of the Water Bureau. According to the investigators it would take at least two years from the time of the start of actual construction on a new system to bring the plant up to the desired degree for future requirements.

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