U. S. NEEDS 1000 PHILADELPHIA MEN

Recruiting Office Opened for Enlistment of Experts in Repair Work

MECHANICS IN DEMAND

A last-minute call for 1000 Philadel-phians to fill up the "all-Philadelphia" mechanical repair shop units Nos. 361, 362 and 363 of the United States Expeditionary Force, was sounded today by five Philaclobis officers, who opened recruiting headquarters at the Automobile Club, 23 Twenty-third street.

All kinds of mechanics, and especially expert automobile repair men, are wanted, as well as barbers, tailors, blacksmiths, millwrights, stenographers, painters, carpenters and a wide rains of tradesmen. The 1000 recruits are wanted in one week. The unit, 2500 strong and equipped to repair anyfrom an army auto truck to a pair of shoes, will sail for the front in two weeks.
"Christmas dinner in France." is the

The unit, which is the first of its kind to so "ever there," will establish a vast re-pair shop covering 200 acres about fifty miles behind the trench lines. The busy soldier-workmen will be on eight-hour chifts, with excellent experience in their respective trades and fine opportunities for dvancement. Those eligible are men from sighteen to twenty-one and from thirty-one to forty-one years old, and those of draft age (twenty-one to thirty-one years) who have not been called by their local boards for examination. It is the "last call" for

The recruiting party, headed by Major James W. Florida, consists of Licutenants Robert C. Kriley, David Dillinger, Max Goldberger and W. H. Pemberton, all Phila-The last named is on sixteen survivors of the disaster that over-took the Canadian "Princess Pat" Regiin Belgium early in the war bears the scars of twenty-two wounds.

Huge Railway Pool to Move War Traffic

Continued from Page One

tion, and have advanced a number of pro-Dosals that will bring good results.

One of the most interesting suggestions comes from the Pennsylvania Railroad. This company proposes that it ahandon its through fast passenger traffic to the West and devote itself almost entirely to handling freight, retaining, in fact, only local trains on parts of its line that are not reached by other roads. To carry out this proposal would mean that the Penn-sylvania would abandon its fast trains be-tween New York and Chicago, and probably abandon its slow train service also, leaving to competing railroads the transportation of all passengers. Under this arrangement the Pennsylvania would use its mair solely for carrying freight while the war emergency exists.

Railroad executives are anxious also to have certain other railroads curtail or practically abandon all except noncompetitive passenger service, and devote them-selves to the exclusive carrying of freight. One suggestion is that the Norfolk and Western Railroad be designated for coal-

Another suggestion from the railroads which the Government is asked to consider is designation of certain ports for shipment of particular classes of war supplies relieve congestion at other ports, such New York, whose shipping capacity is atly overtaxed. The railroads recommend that all foodstuffs intended for our allies and for our troops in France he routed to ports on the Guif of Mexico and shipped thence. This would enormously relieve not merely the terminal conditions at New York and other Eastern ports, but would ease the freight congestion on railroads running to the Atlantic seaboard.

TRUST LAW NO OBSTACLE Government's permission for this

virtual disregard for anti-trust laws will obtained without any difficulty, accord-

Involved in the scheme is power to de-clare where and which factories shall be served by the railroads. In effect, this would enable the carriers to control move-ment of nonessentials and would be a life-and-death power for many business con-

One of the first steps taken under this arrangement would be to force new munition factories not to locate in the already terribly congested district east of the Misessippi and north of the Ohio-Potomac line. The war industries board, which has priority powers is already taking priority powers, is already taking steps to utilize present machine plants for muni-tions work instead of encouraging new

Reorganization of the automobile industry for war work is a part of the board's

Forecasting an early decision on the question of nonessential transportation, an ficial of Judge Lovett's priority depart-

"Why shouldn't we put nonwar com-modities in a class behind essentials to life and the war? The rallroads simply can't handle everything at the present time. with the tremendous increase in war de-mands and the stimulation the war has given certain lines of industry. Therefore we will have to cut down on carrying unnecessary commodities."

CITY NOT TO BE HURT BY CUTTING OFF TRAINS

Philadelphia probably will not be much affected in the elimination of fast passenger trains as proposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the latest war plans submitted the Government by the railroads war

The plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to devote all the energies of the vast aystem of the corporation to rushing war freight for the Government. While some Phtisburgh trains may be abandoned, it was said that the high-speed trains from New York to Chicago, St. Louis and the West unquestionably will be eliminated first.

These filers not only have to be given the right of way, but they also take up a considerable and important stretch of tract. plan is to retain only local trains on which are not reached by other rail-

Trains from Philadelphia to New York, saltimore and Washington probably will not be interfered with, as that passenger un is considered one of the most important with the passenger and passenger a the is considered one of the most important in the country from a war point of view.

The plan proposed by the railroads war card, of which Samuel Rea is a member, re drastic. Philadelphia may be affected two measures planned. One, to have been munitions manufactured in the West may from the eastern district. from the eastern district where ht is congested; the other is to make ments to Europe by Gulf ports for a

TWO INDICTED FOR FRAUD icials of National Hog Company Accused in Pittsburgh

resburgh. Nov. 24.—Alleged to have the mails to defraud prospective interes in the National Hog Company, a ware corporation. Perry A. Shaner, attorney of Philadelphia. formerly a cian in this city, and Justin Ashton, is city, have been indicted on four is by the Federal Grand Jury here have is surestary of the corporation action. Provided The Indictments are several investigation into

Beyond Civilization's Pale, View of Cecil

LORD ROBERT CECIL, Minister of Blockade, referring to the proclamation issued by Nikolai Le-nine and his followers in Russia, urging an immediate armistice,

"If it represents the real opinion of the Russian people, which I do not believe it does, it would be a direct breach of treaty obligations and Russia's alliance. Such an action, if approved and ratified by the Russian nation, would put them irtually outside the pale of civi-lized Europe."

GARFIELD THREATENS TO SEIZE COAL MINES

Ultimatum Answers Refusal of Michigan Operatore to Take

U. S. Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. Threat of Government selzure of coanines was again made by Fuel Administra tor Garfield today. In a telegram to Michl gan Fuel Administrator W. K. Fruden,

Lansing, Garffeld said: If Michigan operators refuse to ship in accordance with prices fixed by you under my authority, I will take posses-sion of mines

This order followed tlarfield's message o Oklahoma operators last night, in which he declared that "under no oil unstances must mines be closed down," and stating Calternative will be to turn over the

Garfield's notice to Michigan operator was taken following a conference with John A. Hicks, St. John's, Mich., member of the Michigan fuel advisory commission. Some Michigan infine owners had indicated their purpose of refusing coal at Government

Puel administration officials stated that this order applies generally to coal regions in the country. Determined to keep production to the highest point Garfield at the same time is taking steps to relieve car shortage. Promise of fuel for the entire country is held out in anticipation of cancellation of the Lakes-Northwest priority coal ship, ments after November 20.

U. S. TO SEND CAVALRY DIVISION TO PERSHING

Regulars to Be Withdrawn From Mexican Border as Nucleus of Expeditionary Force

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. The war college is now working out de-tails for organizing a division of cavalry to fulfill a request sent the War Depart-ment by General Pershing. The new or-ganization is to be dispatched abroad as tickly as it is made up in divisional forma in, with all auxillary parts mounted.

The plan, tentatively outlined, is to utilize the regular cavalry now on the Mexican border ag a nucleus for the division, re-placing the men withdrawn from patrol duty on the border States by recruits now in denote awaiting assignment. The re-mainder of the men necessary will be either furnished by surplus conscripts at National Army cantonments or com-panies from the regular cavalry organiza-tions now in the process of expansion.

The new division will be officered by regular cavalry officers. The War Department will not utilize reserve officers in the cavalry arm, as virtually all of them have een recommissioned either in the infantra r artillery branch of the service.

There will be nine resiments of cavalry

and one regiment of light mounted artillery. The engineers, signal corps and hospital units also will be mounted. The strength of

Drive on Italians

Continued from Page One

montrohy's fighting forces participated in one of the bloodiest battles on the whole sanguinary Plave line on Wednerday. The details were received by headquarters today. The battle was around San Marino.

The dattic was aroung San Marino.

The Austrians opened with a terrific artillery bomberdment continuing for hours.

Then they sent advance troops against Italian positions. Their violent onslaught, coupled with the confusion caused by the fact they were Italian uniforms, gave them a thomography (southed) are a territory. a temporary foothold on a position near

San Marino.

The Valtellina Alpines were sent to the counter-attack. Regardless of the murder ous enemy fire, they swept the Austrians back, Many prisoners were taken. Every Austrian found in an Italian uniform was shot according to the rules of war. On the lower Place the War Office re-

ported extremely heavy enemy casualties There groups of Germans and Austrians attempted to cross the river in small hours. They were subjected to a tremendous fire of artillery, machine-guns and rifles from the Italian defenders, many boats being turned over by the violence of the defense.

ROME, Nov. 24.

Kaizer Withelm of Germany, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Enver Pasha of Turkey were reported in conference on the Italian front today in Swiss dispatches received here. A new Central Powers' agreement, particularly as to Germany and Austrialian and Comment. ceived here. A new Central Powers' agree-ment, particularly as to Germany and Aus-tria's division of the spoils of war, was understood to be behind the meeting.

SERVICE FLAG RAISED AT 52D AND HAVERFORD

Neighbors Turn Out in Force to Do Honor to Twenty-eight Young Recruits

A service flag for the twenty-eight young A service hag for the twenty-eight young men of the neighborhod of Pifty-second street and Haverford avenue was raised this afternoon across Fifty-second street above Haverford avenue with filting cere-

mony, which some 500 residents and admir-ers of the young men witnessed. The Rev. A. Pohlman, pastor of Temple Lutheran Church, Fifty-second and Race streets; City Director of Supplies Joseph S MacLaughlin, and former Congressman J. Washington Logue gave patriotic ad-

dresses.

Mr. Pohiman c'osed his address with the statement that America will have a just peace if it must be gained at the point of the bayonet. Then the service flag was unfuried and raised to place between two American flags as Boy Scout Troop, No. 46, a fife and drum corps, played the call to the colors. Then the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

Spangled Banner. The flags were purchased by residents and men of the section.

HONOR TO HERO'S MEMORY

HONOR TO HERO'S MEMORY
The medal of honor won by Aibert James
Tanner, a Philadelphia boy, twenty-one
years old, who was killed whi's serving
with the First Canadian Pioneers in France,
will be presented to his mother, Mrs. Anna
Tanner, of 1811 Gladstone street, in the
Dotterer Memorial Baptist Church, Twentyfourth and Dickinson streets, tomorrow.
The presentation will be made by Colonel
St. George Loftus Steele, head of the British recruiting mission in this city. Tanner
ish recruiting mission in this city. Tanner

Byng Plunges Ahead; Two Miles From Goal

Continued from Page One

point over the Hindenburg line north and west was captured," Haig reported. "In the neighborhood of Bullecourt further ground was captured during the night.

"East of Bourlon Wood," the state ment continued, "and in the neighborhood of Fontaine Notre Dame some progress was made astride the Canal du Nord. In the neighborhood of Moeuvres further progress was achieved."

More than 100 German guns have been captured since Tuesday, Haig reported. This number, he said, included ome heavy field pieces up to eight-inch.

The Germans were expecting the attacks and fought gamely, but were unable to withstand the matchless courage of the at-ackers. Many additional prisoners were nckers

aptured.
Prisoners taken by the British today said Crown Prince Rupprecit had ordered Bourion wood held at all events, and that the Thirtieth German Division had been brought from the Aisne and the 115th Diviion from the Flanders front to re-enforce be failing German lines. Both were staoned in Cambrat. Bourlon wood, with its 600 acres of oak

and ash timber and with the ground cov-red with thick underbrush, conceals a my ser of German observatory towers. Its atural height makes it a communding

The victory new being fully consummated roves once the Germans are swept from e air mechanical man killers can smash

e German army.
This new victory achieved by Field Marhal Haig puts the British still nearer to hardral, which the Germans have been sing as a base for three cears. In addi-ion the German defensive works along the re in the utmost peril. This switch is one of the chief series of supporting works de-ending the northern end of the Hinden-our line and the network of strategic allways which supply the bastions of the

Today's gains were made in the face of the fact that Crown Prince Rupprecht put forth every ounce of his army's strength to tem the British advance and save Cambral. The German depot city is full of German troops. Aviators reported its suburbs bristling with massed field guns. Hurried lefenses are being thrown up in every lirection. Germany does not propose to surrender it without the most desperate

sistance.

Nevertheless the city's usefulness as a city center is finished. It has been execued of its stores. Its railroads now are be-g crammed with re-enforcements milked among exhausted German divisions en sent back of the lines in rest prious parts of the whole westbillets. Various parts of on front have contributed every man that ould be spared. Today the British lines, still forging their

wedge, menaced the entire alient between Cambrai and the Senses Withdrawal of British forces from Fon-

tains Notre Dame was a case of pure bad-luck. The companies defending the position ttacked by three baltations endangered the German hold on Bourlon

and the village hearby, both of which are on the high ground and afford a sweeping view of the country in all directions. Further details of the righting on Tuesday Wednesday are coming in.

plostons would have taken place which would have cost the British dearly. At Marcoing there was terrific fighting in the underground passages under the city The Germans had tunneled every buch of

he ground and had even planted machine guns in some of the subterranean passage-ways in order to half the British should they succeed in entering. Squads of Britguns, but were able to clear the tranches ifter a struggle.
Irish soldlers blaved a prominent part

in the fighting . and Moeuvee. Just west of that village is a piece of woodland known as Tadpole Copse. The German had been using it as a screen for artillery. out the Irish, supported by tanks, soon

As the forests and underground works of the Germans are searched the amount of body taken by the British steadily in-creases. The number of big guns taken is now said to be several score, while the nachine guns must run into hundreds. Most of the fighting on this front is now taking place on level ground, giving fur-ther opportunity for the use of cavalry which the British used to antuge on Tuesday and Wednesday

BOTH JOY AND MISERY IN EYES OF PEASANTS RESTORED TO FRANCE

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Nov. 24.

FRANCE, Nov. 24.
The glory that was of the resurrection was in the eyes of the pitiful procession that tramped the byways of war out of Marcoing tsday. The column was what remained of France's peasants, little store-keepers, village officials—plain people after war's waves had receded. t was the procession of the repatriated—those miracu-lously restored to the soil of their beloved France and freed from Prusslan slavery.

I was the first civilian to enter Marcoing from the Allied side for more than three years. I met the procession just outside years. I met the processor just outside, its vanguard starting last night.

It passed hour by hour. It constituted all the remaining civilians of Cantaing. They glanced at my correspondent's uniform, thinking I was a British officer—and every man, woman and child gave some ex-pression of the gratitude that was in their

pression of the gratitude that was in their hearts to their deliverers.

Already on the road fourteen hours, cov-ered with mud from head to foot, tired, be-reft of all save what they carried or dragged, the procession was at once a col-umn of misery and of joy. Women pushed haby carriages filled with babies and pack-ages. Old men and boys trundled make-ages. Old men and boys trundled make-ages. baby carriages men and boys trundled makeshift pushcarts bearing all their earthly
possessions. One grandfather strained to
roll along a vehicle the wheels of which
had once done service on a Germin airplane. Young girls bent under the load of
heavy sacks on their tired backs,
Here and there a British Tommy—one
of the countiess thousands who had perhaps marched lines and waited hours with
his sixty-five pounds of equipment strapped

his sixty-five pounds of equipment strapped on—staggered along submerged under bun-dles and sacks he was carrying for the infirm, the aged or the worn out.

One Phil idelphia boy, driving an ambu-lance, filled his car with boxes and bundles and perched feeble old men and women on

them.

Many of the miserable company, their tired eyes gleaming feverishly, told me they would rather be homeless, no roof above them, rainsoaked, bound they knew not whither—as they were that night—than to continue in the comparative confort of the days before the resurrection, living among those who had raped the nation. It was not all drab, however. Even the most exhausted, with that indomitable energy that is inherent in the French peasant, and with tired-out nerves newly strung with joy and gratitude, chattered volubly. One old lady, perched on a two-wheeled commissary cart trundled along by william.

with great guns thundering about, was a wedding-day festival.

She shouted gleefully in her queer pro-vincial French, "The English they will be in Cambral tomorrow."

Tommies bound for the front, lined up dumn opposite her, laughingly re-ed with vigorous emphasis, "Wee, and the little old lady laughed and

nodded her way onward.

I talked with one mud-coated couple trundling a ten-month-old baby. The child was pulling away at a bottle. It was a German beer bottle, and it was filled, they told me, with American condensed milk. A precious rubber nipple was tied on the

GERMANS WERE "SCARED"

"The Germans were scared when the nks approached Cantaing," the couple id in a chorus of excitement. "That wednesday morning. We had a serant and three other German soldiers bil-ed with us. They ran away so scared by left the coffee pot on the fire and a idliet that was steaming away with cook-

"The tanks loafed around our willage until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the British cavalry came in.

Then the Germans began wildly shell-ing us. There were no casualties among us civilians. When the Infantry came at

night we were evacuated.
"We don't know where we are going,"
the tired wife added, her wan face lighting up, "but we're giad to get out of the clutches of the boche. We haven't any-thing but the clothes we are wearing and

this basket of food. "You know," she confessed, "we all cried when we saw the tanks—the men as well as the women—we were so glad. The Germans first treated the villagers

beutally, but after the first year things got a little better. The Boches' hatred seemed to be more directed toward Eng-

"Nevertheless they took our cows, leav-ing our bables without milk. They took our cattle, leaving us without meat until the Americans sent it on from cold stor-"The only sugar, tard, flour, salt, milk

and coffee that we had came from America "And the Prussians frequently stole AMERICANS NOW MOST HATED "When America entered the war she took England's place as the most hated of na-tions by the Germans. The Prusslans often cursed America, declaring the whole war

uld have been over by now if it hadn't een for England and America I saw a young cure from Cataing carryall the earthly possessions for ladles—and nothing for himself said the Prussians were hard taskmasters. They forced young girls to dig in the dis. he declared. They occupied our uses. They seized everything they took

fancy to. They left the French to shift They acted as if God was theirs-and

THIRTY TANKS WRECKED, ALL ATTACKS REPULSED, BERLIN REPORT INSISTS

BERLIN, Nov. 24 Thirty ficitish tanks were "shot to pieces" a the British assault around Cambral, day's War office statement declared. The efficial statement declared the British were "In the Cambrai area a strong enemy at-sek on Inchy collapsed," the War Office sserted. "Moeuvres was stubbornly de-ended against many assaults. On the Fontaine-Lafelle roud the enemy exhausted his forces in many fruitless attacks, which were hotly contested.

'Around Bourlon, Fontaine and Lafolie,' the statement continued, "the thrusts were of especial force. A wave of tanks with the intentry fellowing broke down before the horozon of our troops and the destruc-

In the capture of an underground work and the capture of an underground work and the capture of an underground work and the country and the co

FRENCH TAKE MANY PRISONERS IN RAIDS

PARIS. Nov. 21. French raids in Champagne at Auberlye sek many German prisoners, today's official ok many German pris and adding the trat were detailed to ben't statement announced. German raids around these dugouts were caught unawares by Courcy and in the Argonne were fruitless gusts of fire from these hidden machine. Dunkirk was the victim of another Ger man aerial attack, but there were no casu-

Russians Quit Line; Truce Parley Opens

the Czar's reach, was included in a speech which Leon Trotzky, National Commissioner for Foreign Affairs under the Bolsheviki Government, made to the Soviet on Wed-nesday. The quetations were received here today. After outlining the Bolsheviki plans for international peace, Trotsky said: "America, who entered the war to proote her own financial interest by aiding

in the complete exhaustion of Europe, prob-ably will be more willing to consider the Russian proposals than any others. Her rulers will realize that the peace decree is not a mere party proclamation."

ARMISTICE PROPOSAL SENT TO EMBASSIES

PETROGRAD, Nov. 24.—The note of eon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minconveying the announcement of the sal for an armistice has reached the Allied embassies. The text follows:

proposal for an armistice has reached the Ailled embassies. The text follows:

I herewith have the honor to inform you, Mr. Ambassador, that the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates organized October 26 a new government in the form of a council of national commissioners. The head of this government is Vladimir Ille Lenine. The direction of the foreign policy has been intrusted to me in the capacity of national commissioner for foreign affairs.

Drawing attention to the text of the offer of an armistic an da democratic peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations, approved by the All-Russian congress of soldiers' and workmen's delegates. I have the honor to beg you to regard the above document as a formal offer of an immediate opening of peace negotiations—an offer with which the authoritative government of the Russian republic has addressed itself simultaneously to all the belligerent peoples and their governments.

Accept my assurance. Mr. Ambassador, of the profound respect of the soldiers' and workmen's government for the neople of France, which cannot help aiming at peace as well as all the rest of the nations exhausted and made bloodless by this unexampled slaughter.

The American ambassador, David R.

The American ambassador, David R. rancis, is transmitting the communication Washington for the information of his

evernment. He made no acknowledgment f its receipt, acting, it is understood, in encert with the representatives of the Alied Governments. lied Governments.

A reduction of the Russian armies, beginning with the class conscripted in 1899, has been proclaimed by the Bolshevik leader, M. Lenine, an official announcement states. The order is to take effect immediately.

The official announcement follows: The official announcement follows:

The workmen's and peasants' government of the peoples' commissaries has decided to undertake without delay reduction of the armies and orders, to begin with, release from their military duties of all citizen solders of the class conscripted in 1899. Instructions concerning the liberation of other classes from military service will be issued at a later date. Upon demobilization all arms must be handed over to regimental committees, which will be responsible for their safety. The highest commander in chief is obliged to bring this decree directly to the knowledge of the rank and lits.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE LOYAL TO ALLIES, SAYS ENVOY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. The Russian people will not consent to withdrawal from the war against the Cen-

tral Powers.

Assurance was given to Secretary of State
Lansing today in a letter by the Russian
Ambassador Boris Bakhmetieff.

"However disorganizing and dangerous for my country and the common Allied cause might be the passing rule of the Bolsheviki." Ambassador Bakhmetieff wrote, "I have not declined for a moment the firm attitude of conviction that even the open attitude of conviction that even the open steps taken by the Boisheviki withdrawal of Russia from the war cannot prejudice the true spirit of the Russian people and the real decision which the people will adopt when they are freed from the temperary rule of violence which is endeavoring to bring forth irreparable action."

The ambassador said that while he considered it his duty to remain at his post and "to maintain the responsibility of all engagements and commitments of the legal clovernment of Russia," he has authorized all embassy attaches to follow their natural

all embassy attaches to follow their natural feeling in their desire to find other ground for their activities.

"From the very outset of the revolt in Petrograd the embassy has considered a Bolshevikl Government as anti-national and not representative of the true will of Russian people," Ambassador Bakhme-f wrote. "The embassy has, therefore, tieff wrote. refused to accept the authority and has not entered into any contact with the group at present in power in Petrograd. future I will continue in not recognizing a Bolsheviki' or any similar government which would break loyalty to Russia's allies and lead the country to a nonparticipa-

"A deep and active opposition of all sound and constructive elements in Russia is bound to arise, revealing in positive action the true spirit of the loyal and national

"However, it is evident that until conditions change the Russian Embassy cannot exercise in full measure the most essential on active war co-operation with the United States Government and the Allies. I have bassy to follow their natural feeling in their desire to find other grounds for their activi-

"As for myself. I consider it my duty to remain at my post, having to hold firmly the dignity of national and loyal Russia and to maintain the responsibility of all engagements and commitments of the legal Gov-ernment of Russia which has been intrusted to me. I will continue to carry such duties unless another legal representative, recognized as such by the United States Govern-ment, would take charge of the representa tion of Itussia, after a formal acceptance of the whole of its functions, duties and

"In the meantime, defending the symbol of a national representation of Russia, I will carry on the current affairs pertaining to the manifold matters in which the Russian Government has contracted tight bonds in the process of war co-operation with the Government of the United States and different institutions of this country, will endeavor as well to render all p sible protection of the interests of the citi zens of Russia in this country and will give support to all activities of individuals and institutions in Russia whose endeavors are directed to frustrate the rule of antinational elements and contribute to the

"A staff of assistants, necessary for the fulfillment of this task, will remain at the embassy and other Russian institutions in the United States, performing the heavy patriotic duty and contributing through their devotion to the endeavors, which are actually made in Russia by different de-partments and institutions, which, not recognizing the 'Bolsheviki Government,' apply all efforts to oppose its destructive activities by maintaining to the utmost the war mechanism of Russia and preventing the dangerous disrupture of all elements of the state."

The ambissador's letter will be acknowledged by Secretary Lansing, but the Secretary's reply will be limited to the usual diplomatic form. Secretary Lansing would not comment in any way upon the letter this afternoon.

KANE SEEKS TO CANCEL GERMANS' CITIZENSHIP

District Attorney Institutes Test Suit Attacking Certificates Granted Since U. S. Declared War

Proceedings to test the validity of certificates of citizenship granted to more than one hundred Germans since the United States entered the war on April 6 last were begun in the Federal Court today by United States District Attorney Kane and his assistant Ernest Harvey. This is the first case of this character brought anywhere in

if the contentions to be raised by Mr. Kane in a test case brought to cancel the certificate of citizenship granted to Gottlieb certificate of cattlessup granted to dottless William Hartner, a German, on June 26 last, are sustained by the court, the result will be the cancellation of similar certifi-cates granted to at least 100 other Germans and the withholding of final naturalization papers to more than 300 others for the duration of the war.

The test is to be made upon what constitutes the fling of an application for citizenship by an alien. Mr. Kane contends that no matter when a German filed his written petition for final papers he is precluded from being naturalized as an American citizen at any time from the declaration of war against Germany by President Wilson, on April 6 last, until the war is over. In support of this view Mr. Kane asserted that in the present state of international affairs an unnaturalized German is an aller enemy and convertible. German is an alien enemy, and one whom Congress has declared cannot be made a citizen while this country is at war with his native country.

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GLI AUSTRO-TEDESCHI SI RITIRANO IN VARII PUNTI

Gli Italiani Valorosamente Respingono il Nemico che Tentava una Mossa Accerchiante

PIANI NEMICI FALLITI

Capi delle Nazioni Avversarie Tengono Una Conferenza Presso La Fronte Italiana

ROMA, 24 novembre

Dalle notizie stamane giunte dalla fronte uo' deduriei che la battaglia la quale potra decidere il fato delle planure venete dipendera' dallo sviluppo dei furiosi fuochi conentrati che oggi si verificano tra i fiumi Brenta e Plave.

La magnifica resistenza del difensor italiani sopra tutta la linea di battaglia ha costretto l'alto comando delle truppe austro-tedesche ad aumassare forze straordi-narie tra i due fiumi, evidentemente rite-nendo questo punto come chiave della linea. Dispacci oggi glunti dai quartier generale italiano indicano che le forze avversarie si sono ritirate da una mezza dozzina di

altri punti, ove invano avevano operato oro presentuosi assalti. Lo stato maggiore austro-tedesco sem-bra non sia ben convinto della abilità delle sue truppe per spezzare le linee ita-liane ed ha timore di una forzata ritirata uando saranno giunti sulla la linea di bat-aglia i rinferzi franco-inglesi. Gli aviatori Italiane hanno oggi rapportato

nemico sta preparando una linea di difesa lungo il flume Tagliamento, ove ha costruito forti opere difensive. Durante la battaglia tra il Piave ed i Brenta i tedeschi hanno fatto uso di artiglierie di grosso calibro montate supra carri a motore, dando cosi a queste artiglierie grande mobilita' e facendole funzionare i

gruppi.

Un dispaccio dalla Svizzera annunzia che Un dispaccio dalla Svizzera annunza che oggi l'imperatore Guglielme. l'imperatore Carlo d'Austria, lo zar Ferdinando di Bulgaria e Enver Pasha di Turchia hanno avuto una conferenza presso la fronte italiana. Lo scopo della conferenza sembra sia stato quello di stabilire nuovi patti tra le potenze centrali e particolarmente tra la Germania e l'Austria circa la divisione della conferenza sembra della conferenza con la divisione della conferenza d delle spoglie di guerra.

La stampa italiana ed il pubblico cor entusiamo hanno accolte l'annunzio che il Congresso Americano devra' decidere nel prossimo mese per la dichiarazione di guerra all'Austria-Ungheria, dichiarazione che determinera' la lotta di tutte le potenze contro gli imperi centrali.

Dai comunicati ufficiali si rilevano i parti olari dei combattimenti che si sono svolt ieri l'altro sulla fronte tra il Piave ed il Brenta, eve gli austro-tedeschi compirono sforzi inauditi per tentare un movimento accerchiante presso Monto Meletta. I tentativi del nemico si infransero contro la resi stenza degli italiani e l'avversaria riporto perdite gravissime senza raggiungere nem meno in parte il suo obiettivo. Durante questa azione gli italiani pote-

no catturare dei prigionieri, fra i quali deuni ufficiali, Ecco il testo del comunicato ufficiale de omando Supremo, pubblicato ieri del Mini-

tero della guerra in Roma: Sull'attipiano di Asiago, durante la giornata di ieri, il nemico tanciando la sue masse dal nord contro le nostre posizioni sulla linea Monte Tondercar. Monte Badenecche e dall'ovest contro la linea Mente Casteigomberto - Meletta l'Avanti, tento un movimento aggirante contro il principale punto di vantaggio e cice' il Monte Meletta.

cioe' il Monte Meletta.

L'azione, preceduta da intenso bombardamento con granate lacrimogene, fu eseguita con estrema violenza da forti masse d'assalto, continuamente aumentate da rincaizi e sostenute da intenso fuoco di artiglieria. Le nostre truppe della prima armata, opponendo una energica resistenza e operando continui contrattacchi, riuscirono a mantenere saldamente tutte le posizioni ed a respingere il nemico con forti perdite, catturando otto ufficiali e 191 uomini di truppa.

Tra il Piave ed il Brenta di leri il nemico rinnovo' gli attacchi con violentissimo fuoco di artiglieria, seguito dall'avanzata di dense ondate di fanteria. La lotta fu accanitissima e duro'tutta a giornata. Parecchie posizioni furono

giornata. Parecchie posizioni furono perdute più di una volta ma poi sempre e prontamente riprese dalle nostre truppe address will begin an hour later.

della quarta armata, le quali si distingui per spirito combattivo e valore. Verso sera il nostro uttimo contrattaco arresto definitivamente il nemico per a quale la lotta della giornata in questore si chiuse con perdite rilevante.

WOMEN TO SKIMP IN DRESS

Economy Board Gets French Co-oper. ation in Saving Plans WASHINGTON. Nov. 24.—Reformation in women's dress styles for 1918 with a saving of 25 per cent in material used has been effected by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. Men's clothing styles also have been simplified and largely standardized with a saving of about 40 per out, in material.

Faced with a shortage of wool, the beard explained to the French ambassador that conservation of cloth was necessary to enable the nation to provide uniforms for its armies. M Jusserand communicated with his Government and the co-operation of the designers was obtained. Whether dresses will be shorter or tighter or merely less claborate has not been announced. less elaborate has not been announce Child Accidentally Shot

Child Accidentally Shot NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24. — White preparing for a hunting trip Harry Cassell, of Schwenkville, accidentally disand a few of the shot struck the head of a three-year-old son. One of the shot pentrated the brain and two lodged in the beat hack of an eye. The child was hurried to the Norristown Hospital, where it was found by an X-ray examination that the shot could not be removed except with danger to his life. WILL GERMANY

WIN THE WAR? Gifted clergyman will address mammoth crowd Sunday night on "Germany's desperate attempt to break divine prophecy concerning her destiny." War pictures will be shown. Dr. Irvin J.



Rev. Benjamin G. Wilkinson, Ph. D.

Dr. Benjamin G. Wilkinson, president of the Washington, D. C., Missionary College Board and well known here through his immense meetings last winter, will begin another series of addresses on the prophecies in the Garrick Theatre tomorrow night.

"God foretold the rise of Germany," said the Doctor to a reporter, "and through His prophecy her destiny in this mighty conflict has been predicted."

Some remarkable stereopticon views taken by Underwood & Underwood and fresh from the battle-fronts will be shown. Dr. Irvin J. Morgan, for many years player at Wanamaker's store, will preside at pipe organ. The theatre doors will open at 6:30 and th

Five Minutes From Anywhere

THIS SUNDAY THE HOTEL COLONNADE

Will Give Its Second Concert of Classical Music From 6 Until 8:30 P. M. in the CRYSTAL AND BENCH ROOMS

PROGRAMME 1. MARCH, Sambre et Meuse Turlet 2. VALSE, Lotus..... Ganne 3. SELECTION, Maytime, Romberg 4. MELODY Tschaikowsky Souvenir d'un lieu cher 5. EXCERPTS, The Screnade, 6. SONG Thoma Dost Thou Know the Land? Thomas 7. SELECTION, Aida... Verdi 8. BERCEUSE, Lullaby,
Iljinsky 9. SELECTED For Request 10. SELECTED EMILE COLEMAN, Musical Director.

> (TELEPHONE RESERVA-TION CLERK, SPRUCE 6800, FOR TABLE) TABLE D'HOTE DINNER \$2.00 the cover

CUNDAY concerts and dinners have become a permaent feature of the Colonnade's service. The wide response accorded last Sunday's Concert presages even greater interest for tomorrow.

COLONNADE CHESTNUT AT 15" STREET