U. S. TROOPS FIGHT IN NEW BATTLES

Americans Engaged on Several Western Lines

WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL

Less Than One Dozen Fell in Battle of Seicheprey

Washington, April 26.

It is believed American troops are helping oppose the new offensive of the Germans on the western front and evidently have been heavily engaged in the fighting between Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux.

The juncture of the French and British lines apparently is somewhere between Hangard and Villers-Bretonneux, which lie just north of the River Luce and cover two of the great highways, along which the German advance toward Amiens is directed.

The number of Americans killed in the German attack of April 20 near Seicheprey was fewer than a dozen and the number of injured was about twenty. These figures, made known here, seem to support the German claim that 183 Americans were captured, since it previously had been admitted that the American casualties were around 200.

American army officers here see in the new German drive a surer test of strength than the first onslaught in the Somme region.

The element of surprise having been eliminated, the Allies have thrown great resources into their lines to resist the attack.

Officers believe the Germans will be able to muster greater strength in their new offensive than in their earlier efforts. They have brought up reinforcements and mobilized artillery.

The Allied command meanwhile has been unified.

Paris, April 26.

Many American soldiers wounded in the great battle are already arriving at the rear. One hundred and twenty-eight American wounded and sick have reached Hospital 25. They are from units engaged in fighting side by side with French and British in stemming the German advance.

Hospital 25 is one of the new institutions established behind the line as it stood after the Allies stopped the recent German drive in Picardy.

Few of the Americans remained at the hospital very long, being taken further to the rear.

Abolish Waste, Dawson's Plea

Continued from Page One

Williams, director of the School of Journalism of Columbia University; Helen Varick Boswell, president of the Woman's Forum of New York; J. Rogers Flannery, director of housing, Emergency Fleet Corporation; Lawson Purdy, general director of the Charity Organization Society of New York, and Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director of the National Housing Association.

Major General Enoch M. Crowder, provost marshal general of the United States army, who was expected to speak, could not attend the meeting on account of the pressure of war duties.

Senator Joseph I. France, a member of the Senate Committee on Conservation of National Resources, presided this afternoon, when the special topic was "National Health as a Factor in National Efficiency." The speakers will include Major General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army; Dr. J. C. Perry, assistant surgeon general, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Ennion G. Williams, State Health Commissioner of Virginia; Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director for the East, international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and John B. Andrews, Ph.D., secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

A session will be held tonight at Witherspoon Hall, Walnut and Juniper streets, with Senator Henry F. Hollis, a member of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, presiding. The special topic will be "Stimulation of Labor Efficiency." The speakers will include Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, V. Everit Macy, chairman of the shipbuilding labor adjustment board, Washington; Edward A. Filene, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the Federal industrial relations commission; J. W. Sullivan, of the council of national defense, and Richard A. Feiss, quartermaster general's department, Washington.

Official delegates appointed by Governors of twenty-five States are attending the convention as well as the mayors of several cities. The following organizations are represented: American Manufacturers' Association of Products from Corn, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, farm implements committee, general car-service committee, electrical manufacturing industry, Grain Dealers' National Association, Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Mobile Chamber of Commerce, National Automobile Dealers' Association, National Conservation Association, National Dairy Union, National War Garden Commission, New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Ohio State Federation of Labor, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix (Ariz.) Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Savannah Board of Trade, Toronto Board of Trade and Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

DELIVERING FIRST BOND IN CITY AT LIBERTY STATUE

The first bond of the third Liberty Loan issue delivered in Philadelphia was, appropriately enough, handed to its owner beside the Liberty Statue at South Penn Square. The picture shows Miss Rebecca Thomson (right), daughter of Mrs. Walter C. Thomson, chairman of the Philadelphia women's Liberty Loan committee, receiving the bond from Mrs. Howard F. Hansell, Jr., in Emergency Aid costume, in charge of the booth in the base of the Liberty statue.

ELMWOOD COLONY REVIVED BY OPPOSITION TO SEIZURES

Continued from Page One

the Government on the original plan were lower than will be possible to obtain on revised plans, due to the fact that materials have been constantly advancing in price since the estimates were submitted.

"The representatives of the Emergency Fleet Corporation have endeavored to justify their action in condemning unfinished dwellings, but they have entirely lost sight of the fact that when they take over these dwellings and rent them to workmen at reduced rentals, which has been stated as their policy, they will automatically depreciate the value of all of the houses in the neighborhood where they are located. The houses have been taken, and this is an injustice to the individual purchaser who has invested in homes in these neighborhoods as well as to the builders who own other property, including ground, which is sure to be affected by the reduction in rentals.

"Considerable unwarranted criticism has been made of Mr. Brainard's plans, and this, too, without full knowledge of the facts.

"It is a fact that there were a few errors in the plans when they were sent to the various builders, which crept in owing to the necessity for haste in preparing the revised set of plans. These errors were discovered, however, and a subsequent statement was sent to each bidder prior to submitting his bid calling his attention to them.

"The prices quoted the Government for this work averaged 20 per cent below the prices now being asked for new houses in the various sections of the city."

Indorsing the statements of Mr. Taylor and Daniel Crawford, Jr., in respect to the cost of houses that were to have been built in Bluemont, Owen Brainard, of New York, a member of the housing department of the shipping board, today said:

"The housing department proposed to build four-room, five-room and six-room houses at an average cost of $2,500, including all costs except the land. The lowest one in the list was $2,550. I assume it would save time by beginning construction of houses in locations where water and sewerage are already installed, but it is not true that the Government will save any considerable amount of money by an attempt to formulate plans according to the usual Philadelphia practice."

D. M. Hesburn, chief engineer of the housing department, also here yesterday, stated that the bulletin and that of Mr. Brainard.

"The 1500 houses they proposed to build would not cost more than $4,672,000," he said. "I estimate the cost of each lot at $150, and the pro rata expense for sewerage at $220. In addition to the $2,550 that it would have cost to build the simplest type of house, it would make the grand total about $2,920 all told.

"The houses would contain everything required in a home of this type, even to building fences around the lots."

U. S. WILL SPEND $2,500,000 ON CAMDEN SHIPMEN'S HOMES

The United States shipping board will spend between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 in the new Camden community to be known as Haddon township—the largest of the ship builders' colonies proposed by the Government.

The city of Camden, with which the new town will be incorporated, is ready to spend $325,000 for schools, fire stations, sewerage and water works. Approximately the same amount will be spent by the shipping board in street improvements, playgrounds, parks and other modern city features.

Contracts already have been let for 500 houses there, at an average cost of $3679, mostly of brick. They will be built by the Tidewater Building Company, of New York, and the streets will be constructed by the Miles-Tighe Company, of Easton, Pa.

The work of clearing the site will begin next week and the town then will be reared within ninety days.

An extension of the car lines will be undertaken by the Government, at an estimated cost of $125,000, and some additional transportation facilities will be arranged for those who work in Gloucester.

In establishing the town, every effort will be made to protect the Government's investment and the workers who buy homes. The latter virtually will be guaranteed against loss. The Government will lend the money at a per cent for ten years to a realty company, subsidiary to the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which will rent or sell the houses to shipyard workers at prevailing rentals.

Two years after the war ends an equitable of the property will be made. The value will be written down if there has been any loss due to shifting of the population and an adjustment will be made to those workers who have purchased homes. If there has been an increase in value, which is expected from the impetus given to the city's growth in the direction of the new addition, the workers will benefit to that extent.

A mortgage on the property will go to the Government's security for the money advanced. Rent and interest on money paid in will be applied to the fixed charges and retirement of the loan. Officials believe that investment will pay for itself, but even supposing a substantial loss in value after the war from the present inflated cost of building, they do not think the decrease will be greater than 20 per cent.

Resinol
will help that
scalp irritation

That annoying scalp trouble which keeps you scratching all the time is a source of disgust to others as well as a torment to you. No matter if you have used other treatments without success—try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see if you won't notice an improvement in a short time. This inexpensive treatment will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by druggists. Prescription from Dept. 6-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

ST. PAUL BELIEVED SUNK BY ACCIDENT

Ash Port Carelessly Left Open Supposed to Have Flooded Ship

New York, April 26.

An ash port, carelessly left open, was believed to have flooded the American liner St. Paul, sinking her at her pier. However, so far no official announcement as to the cause of the accident which probably cost three lives, has been made. Twenty men of the 350 aboard were injured.

Work of raising the vessel is progressing rapidly today. Meanwhile information to definitely place the responsibility for the sinking was conducted by army men.

The St. Paul was top-heavy on the short run from Erie Basin to the Chelsea piers, officials maintain. It began to list to port when turned from the channel toward her berth. Two hawsers then were stretched from her bow and stern to the south side of Pier 61, and the ebb tide, flowing at a fair rate of speed, pushed so hard it took a greater list.

Finally the leaning of the steamship brought to the water line an open ash port, which is four feet wide and four feet high, these persons state. Tons of water immediately began to flood the ship and it fell over on the pier.

As the heavy masts scraped against the side of the pier the vessel was pushed out, and then settled with marked swiftness. Within a few minutes it was resting upon the bottom, its starboard side up. At low tide one-third of the St. Paul was above water.

On board the vessel at the time of the sinking were a naval gun crew of forty-five officers and men, one half of its regular crew of 395 officers and men and 150 workmen from the Robins yard. These below, with the exception of possibly four men, had time to get on deck before the vessel sank, it is said by officials.

No one in authority would comment upon the many rumors in circulation regarding the actual cause of the sinking of the St. Paul. One of these was that enemy aliens had forged passes and had intended to sink the steamship in the channel while on the way up the Hudson River in an effort to interfere with shipping from this port. Another had it that Germans, posing as American workmen, suddenly loosened several plates below the waterline and thus caused the steamship to be flooded.

The St. Paul arrived two weeks ago with passengers from a British port and soon was sent to the Robins yard, where several hundred workmen ripped out its furnishings and made it ready for service as a transport.

The men of the gun crew lost all their belongings, and Mrs. A. G. Olney, in charge of the distributing depot of the Red Cross at Hoboken, brought new outfits for the men.

The only statement issued in connection with the accident came from the office of the American Line and was as follows:

"The steamship St. Paul had been in drydock at the Erie basin, Brooklyn, since Thursday last and left the drydock this morning for its pier. No difficulty of any kind was experienced in transferring the steamship between the drydock and the pier, but when coming alongside its berth, on the south side of Pier 61, the steamship suddenly took a heavy list toward the pier and sank.

"It is deeply regretted that three men who were on board the steamship at the time of the accident are still to be accounted for, and it is feared that they lost their lives.

"It is impossible at present to ascertain the cause of the accident. Operations to raise the steamship were at once commenced."

DECLARE KUEHLMANN TOO GAY AT BUCHAREST

Newspaper Also Attacks Czernin, Tale of Scandal Taken to High Court Lady

London, April 26.—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German chancellor, brought a still nearer the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, for an article published Wednesday in which Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, and Count Czernin, the former Austrian Foreign Secretary, were attacked, say dispatches from Berlin.

The newspaper asserted that the two statesmen during the negotiations at Bucharest acted in a manner which shows their sympathies. Secretary von Kuehlmann, it was represented, was seen often with a well-known member of the underworld, while Count Czernin every evening visited a theatre where dancing girls were among the performers.

The German liberal newspapers, it is added, always criticize the Deutsche Zeitung, saying that Doctor von Kuehlmann has not done anything worse than is often witnessed by the Berlin population when the annual meetings of peasants are held in the German capital.

Vorwaerts says: "The entire affair is like an intrigue at the court of Louis XIV. The plotters went with their accusations about Doctor von Kuehlmann's 'immorality' to a very highly placed lady who is well known for her strict moral code, through whose influence they hoped to achieve their object."

Stansbury J. Wheatley Dead

Laurel, Del., April 26.—Stansbury J. Wheatley, seventy-seven years old, former county treasurer, a farmer and Democratic politician, is dead after a long illness.

ZEEBRUGGE BLOCKED, GERMAN ADMISSION

Whole Passage to Harbor Stopped by Ships Sunk by British

Copenhagen, April 26.

Twelve British prisoners were captured in the British raid against the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, states.

The paper stated that nearly the whole harbor passage at Zeebrugge was blocked by sunken ships.

London, April 26.

The Kaiser has visited the German submarine base at Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, to make a personal inspection of the damage done in the British raid, said a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

The British Admiralty has issued a long statement, giving an account of the British attack and detailing deeds of deathless bravery at both Ostend and Zeebrugge.

The outstanding fact was that two previous attempts had been made to raid the submarine bases, but both had been frustrated by bad weather. The whole exploit was carried out through a gale and under shelling and the fire from machine guns. Colonel Elliott, leading the marines, and Captain Halasan, leading the blue-jackets, were killed before the assault commenced. Many of the British were killed in the gangways and on the lower deck of the cruiser Vindictive. The ship speedily became a shambles. Two crews of the forkard Howitzer were killed.

The storming and demolition parties did not meet any resistance at the Zeebrugge pier, except the fire from German arms.

Hangars and store sheds were set on fire and blown up.

The "skeleton crews" of the block ships kept the guns going.

The propeller of the Thetis fouled on the German defenses and was pounded by gun fire. The ship became unmanageable and sank some hundreds of yards from the mouth of the (Bruges) canal.

The Intrepid and Appigenia were successfully beached and were blow up on either side of the canal.

Aerial observation afterward established the fact that both hulks are in position at the entrance of the canal and that the harbor mouth is effectively blocked.

CAMP DIX MORTAR BURSTS NEAR 1000

British Instructor's Hand Is Shattered and Ten-Pound Missile Shoots Into Crowd

Camp Dix, N. J., April 26.—After serving through some of the severest fighting on the British front and acting for the last six months as a member of the foreign corps of instructors in trench mortars at this camp, Sergeant Licens, of the British Royal Fusiliers, was seriously injured here yesterday.

A demonstration of the trench mortars was given in honor of Brigadier General McRae, new commander of the Seventy-eighth Division, when one of the mortars suddenly exploded. The sergeant's hand was still over the muzzle of the mortar when the shell, a ten-pound dummy, was shot into a crowd of more than 1000 spectators, none of whom was hurt, strangely.

German Mayor Freed

Washington, April 26.—Mayor Frederick C. Miller, of Michigan City, Ind., arrested as an alien enemy when he came here to discuss the prospects of completing his naturalization as an American citizen, was released last night and allowed to start for home.

Germans Hurl Superior Force

Continued from Page One

with their machine guns spitting fire, plowed through the German ranks, mowing down Germans right and left.

French troops are now fighting alongside the British on both battle fronts. They are reported to be taking a prominent part in the defense of Kemmel Ridge and the village of the same name where the Germans now seem to be concentrating their greatest efforts.

GERMANS CLAIM 2000 PRISONERS

Berlin, April 26.

The German official statement issued yesterday reads:

"On the Lys battlefield a strong French counter-attack against the height of Vluegelhoek failed with heavy losses.

"There were local engagements to the northwest of Bethune, near Festubert, and on both sides of the Scarpe.

"In the Somme sector we attacked the English and French near and to the south of Villers-Bretonneux. By means of hard fighting our infantry broke its way to the enemy's machine gun nests. Tanks effectively supported them during this action.

"We captured the much-contested town of Hangard.

"On the western bank of the Avre we advanced our line to the heights northwest of Castel. Throughout the day the enemy delivered violent counter-attacks with his reserves, which had been kept in readiness on the battlefield, and which came hastily forward from the rear. They broke down with sanguinary losses. Bitter engagements lasted throughout the night in the captured villages.

"More than 2000 prisoners remained in our hands, and four cannon and numerous machine guns were taken."

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY CUT TERM ONE MONTH

Will Graduate Classes Earlier Because of Need for Men in War Work

Lancaster, Pa., April 26.—Commencement exercises this year at Franklin and Marshall College and at the Reformed Theological Seminary will be held about one month earlier than ordinarily, because of the large number of college men needed to work in Government factories and on the farms. The college students have been attending their classes on Saturdays for some time lately so as to abridge the length of the term. The faculty of the college has decided to hold the commencement exercises this year in the Fulton Opera House, on May 8.

Meet the Fastest Selling, the Greatest Shoe Value in Phila.—Bar None!

Genuine Shell Cordovans

Low and High Custom Built

$10 to $12 Values at $6.50 AND Special Tomorrow $7

Ultra-smart $10 and $12 plain or fancy tip, custom last Rich Mahogany Cordovans—made by Burt & Packard and other master-shoe builders. TOMORROW $6.50 and $7.

Downstairs—with short profits, we can afford to sell these Shoes at $6.50 and $7. Ground-floor shops would lose money pricing them less than $10 to $12. You save $2 to $4 Here.

Every Leather Every Style $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50 & $7 Values $7.50 to $12

COME IN—SEE THE PROOF HERE NOW

ROYAL BOOT SHOP FOR MEN

N. W. Corner 13th and Market Sts.

Entrance on 13th St. Open Evenings to 9:30—Saturdays 11 P. M.

Buy Bonds of the Third Liberty Loan

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

CHESTNUT AT 13TH STREET

Misses' Spring Apparel

At Reduced Prices

Misses' Tailleur Suits

Special for Saturday

125—Suits developed in Poiret twill, serge, wool jersey and checks. Tailored, belted and flare models.

28.00 Values to 49.50

Misses' Demi-tailored and Dressy Suits

A collection of suits, assembled from the regular stock, that have been specially reduced for Saturday selling. Poiret twill, serge, tricotine and checks. Belted and flare models.

40.00 Values up to 75.00

Misses' Dresses

Afternoon and Daytime Frocks

125—Dresses included are frocks of taffeta, crepe de chine, satin and serge, developed in basque, surplice, redingote and many other charming models.

25.00

Misses' Coats

Special for Saturday

A group of smart coats for street and sport wear of burella, serge and gabardine in the season's best colorings.

25.00

Values $35.00

HOTELS STATLER

In four big cities—centers of American travel—there are Statler Hotels.

They are good hotels, successful hotels, satisfaction-guaranteed hotels.

Next fall there will be a Statler-operated hotel (the Pennsylvania, now building), in New York.

It will be the largest hotel in the world.

That fact speaks more for the goodness, and the success, and the satisfaction-giving policies of the present Hotels Statler than any printed pages can.

The reasons behind the growth of "The Statler chain" are simple—even obvious.

In character of buildings and equipment, in location, in comfort-features and liberal policies, in details of service, these hotels have set a standard for what constitutes *more than your money's worth* in hotel accomodations — a standard recognized by travelers to the Statler cities.

And these hotels promise *you* more than your money's worth guaranteed satisfaction—any time you will put your name on a Statler register.

Every Statler bedroom—whatever its price — has private bath, circulating ice-water, and many other unusual conveniences.

And here is an instance of Statler service to guests: when you wake you find a morning paper under your door—but you don't find a charge for it in your bill.

Rates from $2 a day.

New York

Hotel Pennsylvania Now Building

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania station), will be Statler-operated.

The Pennsylvania Railway System and Hotels Statler are co-operating to the fullest to make this new house the foremost hotel of the world in every sense. It will have 2,200 guest-rooms, each with private bath.

Hotel Pennsylvania will be altogether worthy of America's greatest railway system, her largest city and her most important hotel chain.