

Washington, July 2.—Fair tonight; Wednesday, fair and somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate northwest winds.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR. Table with 24 columns for hours of the day and 3 rows for temperature readings.

DECREE DRY ZONE AROUND ARSENAL AS WAR MEASURE

Twenty-five Liquor Dealers in Frankford Must Close Doors

HINTS OF SEDITION

Saloonkeepers Told to Be Prepared to Quit at Moment's Notice

Federal Dry Zone Order May Close These Saloons

Charles Hafer, Bridge and Tacony streets. Charles Myers, Bridge and Tacony streets. H. Berckel, Bridge and Tacony streets. James McCarthy, Bridge street and Torresdale avenue. Harry Long, Tacony and Tucker streets. Conrad Koutter, Ash and Edgemont streets. Martin Dombroski, Almond and Lefevre streets. Stephen Ruminski, bottle, Lefevre and Livingston streets. William Talbot, 2800 Bridge street. Conner Beck, Bridge and Worth streets. J. Rolly, Margaretta and Tacony streets. George Tag, Bridge and Thompson streets. John Bender, Richmond and Bridge streets. John Newhouse, Richmond and Kirkbride streets. Gensheimer & Sticker, Kirkbride and Edgemont streets. A Polish saloon in Margaretta street, near Bermuda. Andrew Erdrick brewery, Bridge and Walker streets.

The United States Government has established a "dry zone" within half a mile of the Frankford Arsenal and of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Twenty-five saloonkeepers and other liquor dealers in the Frankford district are affected by the order and will have to close.

Schuykill Arsenal is not affected by the order, which provides for the establishment of the zones around only those Government posts where more than 250 sailors or soldiers are stationed.

Saloonkeepers Agitated. Saloonkeepers of the Frankford Arsenal section crowded the offices of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association today, seeking information regarding the new ruling and if so, when they will have to close.

No definite information is obtainable on this point yet, for Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Hatch, of the marine corps, in charge of enforcing such regulations in this city, has not received any instructions from Washington.

Another point not yet determined is whether the Andrew Erdrick brewery, at Bridge and Walker streets, Frankford, must close. The order from Washington makes no mention of breweries, but refers to all places that "dispense liquor."

Should the half-mile zone be considered as ending in the middle of the Orthodox street, two saloons on the south side will be able to remain open. But if the zone takes in both sides of Orthodox street, Bridesburg will be absolutely dry.

It was figured by city hall officials today that the city would have to reimburse the \$20,000 and \$25,000 license fees if the order is strictly enforced. The annual fee is \$1100, which the State gets 500 and the city the rest. Returns on license fees are made on a monthly basis, and it is estimated that about \$500 would have to be handed back to each saloonman who is forced out of business.

"Hotbeds of Propaganda." United States Attorney Kane and Colonel O'Shaughnessy, commandant of the Frankford Arsenal, have been trying for some months to have a dry zone established. They contend that some of the saloons of that section were "hotbeds of German propaganda," that liquor was surreptitiously passed to enlisted men and that the usefulness of the civilian employees was lowered by the presence of the liquor shops.

The revised regulations, which were signed by President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, June 27, on recommendation of the Attorney General, the

U-BOAT SINKS BELGIAN SHIP

Steamer Chiller Down 1400 Miles Off U. S. Coast

Washington, July 2.—The Belgian steamer Chiller was sunk 1400 miles off the Atlantic coast, on June 21, the Navy Department today announced. Twenty-five survivors were picked up by a sailing vessel on June 27.

LEUT. R. F. HILL ENDS LIFE

Assistant Navy Surgeon, of This City, Hangs Himself

Lieutenant Richard F. Hill, an assistant surgeon in the navy, who practiced medicine in this city eight years before entering the service, hanged himself today at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington.

His young wife, the mother of two children, the youngest eight months old, this afternoon awaited further details of her husband's death. She had simply been told he died suddenly.

With her children, Richard F. Hill, two years old, and Mary Elizabeth, she waited at 5014 Catharine street for further news.

Doctor Hill, who was thirty years old, was said to be laboring under a delusion that he was a deserter and was about to be court-martialed. He suffered the nervous breakdown from overwork, officers at the Naval Hospital here said.

STORYS PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Mother and Sons Deny Relief Fund Conspiracy Charge

New York, July 2.—Mrs. William Cummings Story and her two sons, Allan and Sterling, pleaded not guilty in General Sessions Court here today to a charge of conspiracy, and in the case of Mrs. Story, grand larceny, which grew out of alleged efforts to raise money for relief work.

Two weeks' time was granted on application by lawyers for the Storys to file necessary motions.

NEWSPAPER MAN IN BATTLE

Former Member of Evening Ledger Staff Tells of Fight

Corporal Myer Cohn, who left his post as copywriter on the Evening Public Ledger to enlist in the marines, has received his baptism of fire with the Fifth Regiment. In a letter received in Lancaster, Cohn says:

"I have been through the hell of battle and have emerged happy and unscathed."

Cohn was at a ball game last year when he was attracted by the drilling of marines marching past the stadium.

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SIBERT HEADS GAS WARFARE

All Offensive Preparations Under New Department

Washington, July 2.—All phases of gas-offensive preparations are placed under the new chemical warfare service of the army, commanded by Major General Sibert, by an order announced today at the War Department.

This includes experimental work heretofore carried on by the medical and ordnance departments of the army and the bureau of mines. An organization, maintained by the latter, at the American University here, was taken over several days ago.

By ROBERT W. MAXWELL. Joe Dugan, Connie's rearward infielder, was officially welcomed by Connie Mack today and inserted in the lineup at short, his old position. Shannon was moved over to second base.

WILSON BUILDING NEW DEMOCRACY THROUGH LABOR

Workers' Party Likely When Absorbed Forces Gain Control

TAFT SUPPLIES REASON

Political and Union Victories Tempered by Exigency of Winning War

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Out of the exigencies of this war President Wilson is creating a new Democratic party. It will be, in part, like the Social Democratic parties of Europe, or like the combined Liberal Labor party of Great Britain a few years before the war, out of which latter has come the great Labor party of England that now promises, sooner or later, to be the Government there, and on a parallel with Great Britain's is the peril of Mr. Wilson's enterprise.

The Democratic party is now accomplishing the complete incorporation of labor into its midst; a little later labor may incorporate the Democratic party into its midst.

But there can be no mistake of the meaning of events like the raise in wages to the railroad employes, the discharged unionists of the telegraph companies, must be reinstated and the presidential veto of the Borah amendment, under compulsion of the necessity to have industrial peace while we are conducting war, the Administration is taking a position on labor questions which will earn it the gratitude of labor all over the country.

The Adamson railroad law and the President's position upon the blunder in California, accomplished Mr. Wilson's re-election. What is going on now is what was done then multiplied one hundred fold and extended everywhere.

Labor's Trump Card. What was done with regard to the railroad employes in the first Administration turned industrial Republican States like Ohio Democratic. It laid the foundations of a "Labor Democratic" party. It aroused the political consciousness of labor. What is being done now is the full development and fruition of what was done then.

The next congressional election will afford the first test of what it means in votes to have Government operation followed by increases in wages; to have a failure to obey an order to permit the unionization of workers followed by a threat of commandeering and Government operation; to have short hours of work, even in a national emergency, stamped with the President's approval. And it is not in vain that the President is to quarrel with what the President is doing for labor.

To a considerable extent the work is still getting barely justice. Again, the nation is at war and it is important to keep labor loyal and satisfied that it is being fairly dealt with. The Republicans will have to show how else industrial peace could be maintained than by making the concessions to workers that President Wilson is making.

Taft Affords Reason. And the position of the Republicans is going to be made difficult by the fact that in a large measure, the President acts upon the facts as they are found by that great and judicial-minded Republican, former President Taft. Whether it was Mr. Wilson's purpose to assure the whole nation of the integrity of his labor policy, or whether it was his idea to stop the mouths of his Republican critics, the placing of Mr. Taft at the head of what is virtually the national court of appeal in labor disputes, was a stroke of genius. A conservative having the confidence of conservatives finds the facts and Mr. Wilson acts upon them. A Republican, a leader of Republicans, finds the facts and Mr. Wilson acts upon them. This is either mastery politics or it is mastery leadership in war.

Politics and Leadership. Perhaps it is both. Probably it is both. Out of national crises, as each exists, the party in power is sure to profit or to correct itself. It is not necessary to regard the creation of a new Labor Democratic party, which is going to be under our eyes, as anything more than a by-product of conducting the war. But Mr. Wilson has a keen eye for by-products.

He has discovered how to use his well-earned lessons of the last few months. When the war broke out the President had a horror of his opponents. It was the instinctive shrinking of a man called, late in life, out of a scholar's closet into the struggles of politics. The Republicans felt that the country felt, with them, that they ought to be invited to share in the conduct of the war.

But Mr. Wilson shrank from contact with them, just as he shrank from contact with big business men, his other opponents, as he conceived them to be. Now he has found a way. The Republicans may stamp his measures with approval, and then raise an issue against them afterward, if they can. And as for the public and its gratitude, if a man leaves you a lot of money, are you

MUST KID WORLD OF 'WILD BEASTS,' SAYS BONAR LAW

Cannot Argue With Ruthless Germans. British Chancellor Declares

MUST FIGHT UNTIL END

Calls Torpedoing of Hospital Ship Llandoverly Castle "Unspeakable Outrage"

By THE UNITED PRESS

London, July 2.—"You cannot use arguments with wild beasts; the only thing to do is to destroy all of them," declared Chancellor Bonar Law today, referring to the torpedoing of the hospital ship Llandoverly Castle by a German submarine.

Bonar Law made the statement during an address of welcome to the delegates attending the International Allied Parliamentary Conference.

"We referred to the torpedoing as an 'unspeakable outrage' and declared that 'we must all set our teeth until the end is achieved.'"

The Chancellor expressed regret that Premier Lloyd George could not be present.

Every member of the little band of survivors from the Llandoverly Castle is convinced that the commander of the U-boat made a deliberate attempt to destroy every person who escaped from the vessel. They believe the absence of the other boats, which were seen to leave loaded with people, is due to this murderous action, and that they themselves owe their escape from ramming only to darkness.

Although it was not possible to see any of the survivors, the story of the sinking of the hospital ship was told to your correspondent by an officer of the destroyer, which picked them up. This officer expressed the conviction that the torpedoing was deliberately done as a result of spying information received from America, and the tale he tells bears sinister evidence in support of it.

The Lysander was returning to her base when she sighted the boat under way, and containing twenty-four survivors. They included the Llandoverly Castle's commanding officer.

TURKS DETAIN 200 AMERICANS

State Department Learns They Are Held in Palestine

By THE UNITED PRESS

Washington, July 2.—About 200 Americans are detained in Palestine by the Turks, according to the State Department's best available information.

These Americans lived in Jerusalem and were removed mainly to Haifa, when the British moved forward and occupied the city.

American consular officers are still remaining in Turkey, but the major portion of Americans who declined to leave the country had an opportunity to do so before the outbreak of the war.

A decision of the war is made on Turkey the 200 at Haifa will probably be interned and there is some apprehension as to the safety of other Americans.

ITALIANS SMASH MASSED ATTACK BY 48,000 MEN

24,000 Reserves Fail to Bolster Up Austrian Counter-Blow

DIAZ MAKES NEW GAINS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rome, July 2.—The Austrians yesterday delivered fresh attacks against Italian positions on the Asiago plateau, says today's War Office report. The enemy efforts were smashed by the Italian fire, which caused the enemy severe losses.

Four divisions (24,000 men) were used on the front, while two divisions (24,000 men) were held in reserve as a rear guard. The attack failed.

An unusually high percentage of Austro-Hungarian officers are showing up among the prisoners, the cables state, indicating the unreliability of the rank and file of the enemy troops.

The Austrians have found it necessary to double the number of officers in the attacking divisions.

Withdrawal of Teuton Army From Plains of Venetia Forecast

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rome, July 2.—The Italian War Headquarters, July 2.—The action resulting in the reconquest of Monte di Valbellone, Col Rosso and Col di Chelo had for their objects the widening of the Italian front west of the Brenta and the driving of the enemy from the positions he captured last Christmas, lost to the Italians in January and regained on June 15.

The losses to General Diaz's forces were slight compared to those sustained by the Austrians. This was due almost entirely to the violence and accuracy of the Italian artillery and machine gun fire.

Under cover of this fire the infantry was able to take the enemy positions without much opposition and to dig in at once.

The Austrian artillery return fire has been severe, some shells reaching the plains behind the lines and destroying houses, and killing 150 years old on Monte Melago have been torn up.

WILSON TO DEFINE U. S. AID DOCTRINE

Means of Extending Help to Russia Are Already in Effect

MAY END WAR BY 1920

By THE UNITED PRESS

Washington, July 2.—The world soon will know the definite purposes of the United States in its herculean efforts to bring an end to the struggle of nations by 1920.

President Wilson has completed the formulation of his "Doctrine of Aid." The finished product holds out America's hand, not only to Russia, but to all the oppressed peoples under Teuton military—and to the embattled nations themselves now and in the future.

The President has developed the time has come for a recapitulation of aims in the war. The next few months will be a furious one and strong decisions must be made. There must be no doubt in the minds of nations, however, that whatever course this country is called upon to pursue in any emergency, her ultimate purposes are to see that all nations get a square deal at the finish.

As forecast, the President, in his July 4 speech at Mount Vernon, will set forth his out-and-out program of aid—merely the principle upon which he will work. The means of extending help to Russia are being developed, however, and in some instances already are in effect.

A movement is under way to further protect Allied supplies as a Kolchakian American ally, which the Germans are moving toward the Murman coast in large numbers to "assist the Russians" and "afford protection against the British."

U. S. OWNERSHIP OF WIRES URGED

Burleson, Baker and Daniels Advise Permanent Government Operation

SHIFT IN COMMITTEES

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, July 2.—Three Cabinet members—Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson—today strongly advocated permanent government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines.

They appeared before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and urged immediate passage of the Aswell resolution giving the President power to take over the telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems.

Each of the three put the argument on the grounds that the proposed shift was a military necessity, and that any interruption of service would seriously hamper war preparations, even though it lasted but a few hours.

Sent to New Committee. While the three Cabinet officers were before the Commerce Committee the House took jurisdiction over the measure from that committee and referred it to the Military Affairs Committee.

There was no discussion and only a voice vote when Representative Gordon of Ohio moved that jurisdiction be transferred because the measure was urged as a military necessity. Members of the Military Affairs Committee said later they would support the resolution and undoubtedly would report it favorably.

In the meantime the House Military Affairs Committee moved to consider a measure introduced by Representative Lunn of New York, similar to the Aswell bill, which would empower the President to operate the communication systems "subject to those conditions of law, so far as applicable, which are enforced as to the steam railroads while under Federal control."

Both Baker and Daniels before the Commerce Committee admitted there had been leakage in important cable and wireless messages, but declared they hope to challenge the Allied fleets soon, according to reports from German sources, published today by the Corriere d'Italia.

GERMANS STRENGTHEN NAVY

Equip Speed Cruisers With Guns, Fatal Explosion in British Shell-Filling Factory

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rome, July 2.—The Germans declare they are arming fast cruisers with guns having double the range of present naval armament.

They hope to challenge the Allied fleets soon, according to reports from German sources, published today by the Corriere d'Italia.

London, July 2.—An explosion occurred in the National shell-filling factory in the Midlands on Monday night, it was officially announced today.

Between sixty and seventy persons lost their lives.

70 DIE IN MUNITIONS BLAST

23 Minutes to Win Town

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Twenty-three minutes after their departure from their trenches, the British captured the town of Vaux, 12 miles from the American ambulances were the latter's work was vastly that might have been expected.

American shells for the night's battle drew the fire of German guns, revealing the position of the latter's batteries.

After the success of the advance, the British moved on to capture the town of Vaux, 12 miles from the American ambulances were the latter's work was vastly that might have been expected.

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U. S. SOLDIERS SWEEP VILLAGE AND WOODS; THIERRY IS MENACED

GERMANY SEEKS TO MAKE POLAND A DEPENDENCY

Conditions Imposed Would Virtually Put Country Under Teutonic Rule

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London, July 2.—The principal features of the German solution of the Polish question, which was approved by all the Central Powers, are published in the Abend-Zeitung of Augsburg, Germany, says an Exchange Telegram dispatch from Zurich.

The conditions are: "The frontiers will be fixed by the German high command according to military necessities."

"The Polish army will be restricted to 30,000."

"For fifty years Poland must make most favorable economic concessions to the Central Powers on the principle of the most favored nation."

"Publication of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish papers must be allowed."

"In any locality where there are ten German children a German school will be opened."

Provision for the new school also, also made for an elective monarchy. The German conditions will be incorporated in the Constitution, which cannot be modified without the approval of the Central Powers.

ENEMY MASSES 40,000 TROOPS ON FINNISH COAST

Move Believed by Military Officials to Be Preparatory to Attack

By THE UNITED PRESS

Washington, July 2.—Between 25,000 and 40,000 German and Finnish mercenary troops are concentrating around Viborg preparatory to what is believed by military officials here to be a drive on the Murman coast and Kola.

A few score American sailors are reported to be with the British and French at Kola.

Official French cables today brought information that while the concentration was progressing a railroad extension has been pushed forward and now connects with Murman line at Kom, on the southwest coast of the Gulf of Onega.

German submarines are already reported to be in the White Sea, and the seizure of Kola and Archangel as northern submarine bases is Germany's objective, dispatches indicate.

"Uncle Joe" Cannot Run Again. Washington, July 2.—Former Speaker Cannon announced today his candidacy for re-election to Congress from the sixteenth Illinois district and said he proposed to break all records for long service.

BASEBALL SCORES

Table of baseball scores for various teams including New York, Athletics, Phillies, Brooklyn, Boston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland, and others.

AMERICANS DASH ONWARD OVER TWO-MILE FRONT

Takes Yankee Boys Just 23 Minutes to Seize French Village

VICTORS CAPTURE 450 PRISONERS

Franco-American Troops Push Lines Forward on Vaux Hill No. 204

U. S. LOSSES ARE LIGHT

Pershing's Men Add to Their Gains by Penetrating Clerembaut Wood

By THE UNITED PRESS. American troops advanced on a two-mile front west of Chateau-Thierry last night to the depth of about half a mile, taking 450 prisoners and inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy.

The American losses were extremely light. Our men took the village of Vaux, Hill 192, La Roche wood, and penetrated Clerembaut wood.

The French official statement says of the action: "Chateau-Thierry a local operation executed by Franco-American troops enabled them to improve their positions on the Vaux Hill 204 front, the communiques said."

Vaux village and the heights to the west were taken by the Americans, who captured 200 prisoners, including five officers.

Between Montdidier and Noyon and east of Rheims French troops took prisoners in raids. German attempts near Belley, Haute and in Alsace were repulsed by French fire.

The advance was made on a front of about three kilometers (1,863 miles) and reached a maximum depth of a kilometer (0.621 mile). (The official report mentions 200 prisoners, while later dispatches give 450.)

Artillery Blasts Path. One of the most remarkable artillery successes yet staged by Americans preceded the attack. The back areas were thoroughly swept first. Complete neutralization of the German artillery was evidenced by the feebleness of its reply.

The concentration of fire later on Vaux resulted in the gunners hitting absolutely every building in the town. Perfect co-operation between the artillery and infantry made the American advance possible, as some portions of the German line were unusually well adapted to defensive purposes.

Twelve Hours of Shelling. The shelling lasted from 6 o'clock yesterday morning until 6 o'clock last night. Then the infantry swept forward and attained all its objectives in forty minutes.

Combined French and American attacks on Hill 204, conducted simultaneously with the American attack on Vaux, are reported to have been successful after a bitter battle.

The hills are very important, dominating Chateau-Thierry, as well as the country to the left.

Attack Well Prepared. Exceptional intelligence work resulted in every man entering the place with an exact description, together with photographs and maps indicating buildings each was expected to occupy. When they reached the town, they found the maps more valuable than the photographs, as the artillery had wiped out any resemblance to a house.

The advance which carried the Americans down two depressions and up onto a plateau was made in skirmish formation behind a perfect barrage and laid down in the town virtually unscathed, although the left wing met stiff opposition from machine-guns in the wood.