

WORLD RECEIVES NO WORD OF CZAR

Assassination of Russia's Former Ruler Not Confirmed or Disproved

MICHAEL MAY BE FREE

Murder of Volodarsky, Bolshevik Press Chief, Shows Fierce Opposition

LONDON, July 2.—Rumors of the murder of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Emperor, who he neither confirmed nor disproved, says the Petrograd correspondence of the Times, under date of June 23. He reports the escape of Michael (Andrievich), brother of the former Emperor, seems to have better foundation.

According to one version, Michael is at Kiev with General Skorodnikoff, Hetman of the Ukraine, who was a friend and adherent of Michael. He was sent out of favor with the Emperor, owing to his marriage with Countess Rasnava, Michael's wife, in 1905, under arrest in Petrograd. The Archbishop Andreia, of Perna, has been arrested for complicity in the escape of Michael. He has intercepted religious services in his churches because his flock did not protect him from the Bolsheviks.

The correspondent says he is unable to throw any light on the reported death of Alexis, the former heir apparent, and adds: "Every time this kind of prominence is given to the Romanoff family, the people think something serious is afoot. The Bolsheviks are getting impatient at these frequent surmises about the Russian dynasty, and the question again is raised of absolutely nothing, as the Romanoffs so as to be done with them."

murder of M. Volodarsky, Bolshevik commissary for press affairs, in Petrograd, on June 21, is very significant as a symptom of the growing discontent among the workers and the opposition political parties, says the Times correspondent. The Bolsheviks threaten vengeance and party passions are running high among them.

RHONDDA DIES, VICTIM OF RATION THEORIES

British Food Controller Lived on Less Than Public Was Allowed

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 2.—Viscount Rhondda (Alfred Thomas), the British food controller, died this morning at 9 o'clock. The viscount seems to have fallen a victim to the rationing theories. He had boasted that he was living on a far smaller ration than he had imposed upon the British public. In April, 1918, suffered a physical collapse that was attributed to his short-ration regimen. Since the recent operations for dispersion of the fluid consequent to a severe attack of pleurisy, Viscount Rhondda had weakened gradually. There were few rallies, and the bulletins from his bedside in the last few days had held out little hope for recovery. Yesterday's announcement recorded that the patient had lost strength and that his heart showed signs of failing to respond to treatment.

Viscount Rhondda was the man who put England and most of the United Kingdom on rations and from the gratitude even of the people whose food supply he regulated. Before he achieved the task it was generally regarded as all but impossible. Food was rationed in the United Kingdom in June, 1917, when Baron Rhondda was appointed food controller of Great Britain. The German U-boats were sending ships to the bottom of the ocean and Great Britain was supporting a tremendous army in France. The civilians at home were beginning to feel the pinch. Long queues of men, women and children stood for hours at the food stores in scores of British cities, and there was a loud grumble from the public.

Foe of Profiters

The man who as David A. Thomas had been managing director of the great Cambrian coal combine, apparently undertook his task with many misgivings. "I have a suspicion," he told his Welsh friends, "that Lloyd George conspired me for this almost impossible job because he knew I had the hide of a rhinoceros. "I am going there," he added, "as guardian and trustee of the consumer, particularly of the poorer consumer." He declared that he was determined to stop profiteering and speculation in food. "If it is necessary to put the whole country on compulsory rations, I will do it without compunction," he gave warning. Then followed a series of orders and regulations that a year or two before would have roused the Nation to wrath. The new Food Controller took over control of all the crops for 1917, and within a few months announced the formation of an Inter-Allied Food Council to purchase in the United States food supplies for Great Britain, France and Italy in co-operation with Herbert Hoover, the American food administrator. The purpose was to eliminate competition and stop speculative advances in the price of food. By fixing the prices he put into effect a policy of controlling the profits of food dealers from the producer down to the retailer.

Transportation in America was shown bound for weeks during the winter of 1917, and America failed to deliver to England the food she had promised. Rhondda met the crisis by fixing the amount of food to be served every person in hotels, restaurants and boarding houses down to the minute fraction. It carried England over the crisis and resulted in his elevation to Viscount.

Queer Disappearance

The queer disappearance from the British food stores. Prices were established, and while stories of the sufferings of Germany and Austria leaked past the censors, the British smiled and boasted of what Rhondda had accomplished for him. There was food enough, and each obtained his share; the coal king had won the fight and the applause of his countrymen. Before undertaking that task Rhondda had in 1915 organized the British munitions buying in the United States and Canada and put it on a business basis. Born at Adare, Wales, March 25, 1856, David A. Thomas was the son of a colliery owner. Succeeding to his father's business, he became head of the great Cambrian combine, which controlled many mines producing steam coal used by the British navy. He was elected to Parliament from Cardiff, and twice refused to be made a peer. Long before he began to figure in public life he was widely known in America as the "British Coal King." His favorite recreation was farming. In 1917 he married Nihil Hagar, of Berlin, and they had one daughter.

MARINES' "TEUFELHUNDEN" POSTER



This striking poster is being distributed in Philadelphia in preparation for another recruiting drive on the part of the marine corps later this month.

WILSON GREET'S U. S. WOUNDED OVERSEAS

Sends Personal Liberty Day Message to Be Delivered by Red Cross

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 2.—A message of personal greeting from President Wilson will be delivered tomorrow by the American Red Cross to every American soldier and sailor in hospitals in Great Britain.

The message follows: "The American Red Cross has received from President Wilson a request to send you his personal greetings on this Liberty Day, the greatest of our American holidays, and to say that his heart goes out to you in sympathy and admiration for the spirit and devotion which you and your comrades have shown. He hopes with all his heart that you will have a quick and happy recovery."

The message of President Wilson, Henry F. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, adds the following: "The American Red Cross, for its millions of members, sends an independence day message of sympathy and wishes for a speedy recovery. To those who have given their blood on the front in the recent glorious engagements, and to those who have fallen in it on the way to battle, the American people realize their special indebtedness, and they have equipped the American Red Cross with funds that will assure every man to uniform abroad has assured. "As a slight recognition of this service the American Red Cross is pledged to see that no family of a soldier or sailor, wounded or well, shall lack for anything which the resources of the United States can provide. "With you and the millions of Americans now under arms the American Red Cross pledges its increasing effort for the permanent establishment of those American principles which we celebrate today."

DIVE FATAL TO SOLDIER

Accident Causes Death of First Atlantic City Boy in France

Atlantic City, July 2.—Charles W. Bowen, of Company B, 107th United States Infantry, the first Atlantic City boy to meet his death in France, also was the first fatality in his regiment, according to word received today by his mother Mrs. William Stephens, from Captain H. W. Hayward, commandant of the company.

Young Bowen met death through a dive into shallow water, being rendered unconscious by the shock. Bowen dived three days after war was declared, and died three days after he reached France. He was two weeks short of being twenty years old. He was buried on June 2 in a small French cemetery within sound of his guns, wrapped in the flag he had sworn to defend.

600 to Get First Papers on Fourth

Reading, Pa., July 2.—More than one hundred citizens, most of them Poles, will receive their first citizenship papers at ceremonies in Eighth Park on the fourth of July, under auspices of the commerce assessor John G. Rhoads, deputy prohibitionist, who made the presentation of the nation hymns of seven nations will be sung.

Advertisement for Resinol, a skin treatment product, with an illustration of a person applying it.

UNITED STATES TROOPS SUPERB IN ATTACKS ON VAUX VILLAGE

Continued from Page One

been prepared to drop shells. At the start of the barrage a line of shells was dropped across the nearest edge of the area. Three minutes later there was another line of shells a few yards further on. In these lines shells fell about ten yards apart and made a curtain of steel under which no German could live except in a dugout.

Certain and sure that taking the west across that area, and moving along after the front line, the first thought was that the Germans had been absolutely demoralized by our fire. With the exception of a barrage that the Germans got down a number of times before they started the first four yards of advance brought remarkably few casualties.

Our lines started from a long narrow sheltered by trees. In front of the men was a large water tank with a pump, and beyond the tank a line of shells from the Boche lying to the north of it. From a neighboring hill our infantrymen could see their own heavy tanks holding through the misty fog, with the curtain of shells ahead.

The advance started at 4 o'clock, and at 4:25 the first of our men entered the village of Vaux. By 6:10 they had gone through the woods, gaining all their objectives. Our storm tanks took Vaux in short order. The Germans were caught with their hand grenades to come up the cellars, but many of these had been killed by our fire, and the Germans had been forced to retreat. From their retreat they came out and surrendered. In some there was difficulty, and in that case our men threw in hand grenades in great numbers. Generally, if there were any Germans left, they were killed.

There is a strong probability that when all the prisoners captured are accounted for the total will be above 500.

Every action connected with the attack was most efficient. Four hours after the first of our men entered Vaux, our telephone lines were working from Vaux back to our headquarters. By 7:30 our ambulances were running into the village.

The German prisoners reported that the American artillery work was something terrific. In the operation we used many thousand tons of explosives and gas shells. A wounded German, brought in about 10 o'clock, said that in the morning there had been 1000 German shells in the village, but after the barrage started some had been withdrawn, leaving only those who could be sheltered in sixty-eight caves in the village. He said the cave in which he had been sheltered was hit by an American shell, and that he lay wounded for six hours until the Americans came in, when one of them heard him calling "samaritan." He said that he had seen the bombardment of Vaux had been hell, and that the Germans were glad when the artillery stopped and the attack came.

No Counter-Attack Made

While some of the Germans were badly demoralized, others put up a stiff fight with machine guns on the northern edge of the village. There were three trenches, which the Americans captured after killing the crews, largely with rifles and grenades.

By the United Press

The previous estimates of 1500 American troops killed in the recent mountain fighting is now considerably increased. It is known that two enemy regiments, one of which was entirely fresh, were entirely wiped out, all of their leaders being killed or captured.

BREAD CUT; AUSTRIANS MUTINY

Force Restoration of Rations by Threatening Officers

By the United Press

Genoa, July 2.—Several regiments of Austro-Hungarian soldiers quartered in France and Graz mutinied when their bread ration was eliminated, according to the magazine Tagblatt.

Advertisement for Seeley's Adjusto Rupture Pad, showing the product and its benefits for hernia relief.

Advertisement for Franklin cars, titled 'Why Franklin Owners are Franklin Enthusiasts', highlighting the car's performance and economy.

Advertisement for Sweeten Automobile Company, located at 3430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, featuring a Franklin car illustration.

GLI ITALIANI PER IL "FOURTH OF JULY"

La Colonia di Philadelphia Interverra' in Massa alla Grande Parata di Domani

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321 Italiani di Philadelphia, nel celebrando la festa di loro patria, si adunano a partecipare con slancio alla manifestazione filippica lanciata dal Governatore Wilson ai Popoli Americani ed all'italiano di tutte le Nazioni, che si trovano in questa gloriosa Repubblica, per la celebrazione del "Fourth of July."

L'ammirazione della Indipendenza Americana, quest'anno, sarà celebrata come ogni anno di trionfo di tutti i Popoli civili, che stanno combattendo per la libertà e per il progresso. La comunità di tutto popolo, composta di Sindaci di Philadelphia per gli italiani, di tutti gli Italiani che vivono in questa città, si adunano nel campo di guerra di Vaux, nel quartiere di Vaux, nel giorno del "Fourth of July" per celebrare la festa di loro patria.

Il giorno del "Fourth of July" sarà celebrato nel campo di guerra di Vaux, nel quartiere di Vaux, nel giorno del "Fourth of July" per celebrare la festa di loro patria. Il giorno del "Fourth of July" sarà celebrato nel campo di guerra di Vaux, nel quartiere di Vaux, nel giorno del "Fourth of July" per celebrare la festa di loro patria.

LONDON LAUDS U. S. MILLION IN FRANCE

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 2.—Secretary of War Baker's letter to President Wilson, announcing that the United States had loaned \$100,000,000 to France, was published in the early editions of the London Times.

Admiral Dewey's Sister Dies

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., July 2.—Mrs. Mary Greeley, sister of Admiral George Dewey, died at her home here tonight. She was seventy-nine years old.

Comptroller Issues Bank Call

Washington, July 2.—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all National banks in the city of business on Saturday, June 29.

MAY TAKE WIRES BY PRESENT LAW

Wilson Likely to Seize Telegraph Systems if Congress Delays

DISCUSSION IS EXPECTED

Senate and House Probably to Recess Before Deciding on Resolution

By the United Press

Washington, July 2.—Congressional leaders understood President Wilson will not attempt congressional action, if necessary, and may use one or more of the proposed measures systems on or before July 8, if the necessary legislation is not passed.

The President's determination, based on the information that Congress will not be able to pass the War Reliance Act, is being discussed in Washington. It has been said that the President will not attempt to take the telegraph systems, but will wait until the Senate and House have passed the necessary legislation.

Phillipburg Boy Killed in France

Phillipburg, N. J., July 2.—Frank W. Phillips, a boy of 15, was killed in France on June 15. He formerly was transfer clerk in the Lohich and Hudson Railway of Philadelphia. He was an orphan and was adopted by his grandmother, Mrs. John Phillips.

22 AMERICANS WIN U. S. GALLANTRY CROSS

Given Distinguished Service Awards for Bravery in Action in France

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 2.—The distinguished service cross has been awarded to twenty-two soldiers of the American expeditionary force in France. The medals are given for gallantry in action at Cantigny, around Chateau-Thierry and in Lorraine. The recipients are seven officers, two posthumously, nine non-commissioned officers, one posthumously, and six privates, three posthumously. Their names are:

Captain Dwight F. Smith, marines; Lieutenant Alfred S. Noble, marines; Lieutenant Charles G. Roberts, marines; Second Lieutenant Louis E. Tammer, marines; Second Lieutenant George T. Franklin, marines; Captain Rexford Dutton, field artillery; Captain A. N. Quick, field artillery; Captain Louis Labornier, field artillery; Captain Raymond Gibson, marines; Corporal Charles W. Brooks, marines; Sergeant John Gray, marines; Sergeant Daniel McKinney, marines; Sergeant George T. Franklin, marines; Private Hugh S. Miller, John W. Murray and David H. Huffstater, all of the infantry.

Three decorated posthumously are: Second Lieutenant Alton Wood, infantry; Second Lieutenant Wilburn S. Goble, infantry; Sergeant Theron D. S. Loubser, marines; Private John S. Wallace, infantry; Private Frank P. Valley, field artillery.

Advertisement for Columbia Spa Lunch Rooms, 2D and Market, Club Breakfast, and July 4th Closed All Day.

Large advertisement for Swift & Company's One Carload Every Two Minutes meat service, featuring a list of products and contact information.