

Troops in Important Cities Fire on Mobs, Demanding Rice PILLAGE TOKIO STORES

Capitalists ' Blamed, With **Plenty of Food Stored for Higher Prices**

London, Aug. 19. A dispatch to the Exchange Tele-staph from Tientsin dated Friday

says: "The Japanese rice riots are proving tuted authority withnessed in many years. The rioters are resorting to acts of extreme violence, such as the use of dynamite and incendiarism."

Tokio, Aug. 15 (delayed). - Troops have been called out in nearly every important city in Japan because of the food riots.

In Tokio last night mobs attacked

and damaged property in the buckness and theatrical districts. "The rioters entered and pillaged Houses in Arakusa, the great recreation resort of the middle and lower classes. A number of the disturbers were wounded by the poilce.

Tuesday night a crowd of 500 which was prevented from congregat-ing in the parks marched to the Ginza, the great retail thoroughfare of the city, where they stoned and damages 200 stores and restaurants, raided rice depots and unsuccessfully attacked the Ministry of the Interior. Ninety ar rests were made and twenty police-men were injured. Tokio is occupied by heavy detachments of police and infantry.

Naval Station Affected

Even the naval station at Mainuru is affected by the unrest. Two thou-sand workmen there are rioting in contunction with the populace. At Nagoya, noted for its manufac-tures of porcelains, a mob estimated to aggregate 30,000 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the

At Osaka, during a demonstration, telephone wires were cut and tram-ways were forced to suspend service after passengers had been wounded. Troops were called out, and twentyfive policemen and many rioters were hurt. Five hundred persons were ar-rested. In outlying towns the people attacked the police with bamboo spears.

The disturbance at Kobe resulted in the burning of a great rice warehouse, several factories and a large number of rice stores.

The seriousness of the situation led to a special meeting of the Cabinet, which appropriated \$5,000,000 to purchase rice for distribution at a mod arate price. The Emperor has con-tributed \$1,500,000 to the national rice

By the Associated Press

Tokio, Aug. 16. (Delayed). The newspapers have been prohibitfrom printing reports of the progress the rice riots and there is an ence of news from the provinces. A statement issued today by Minister of the Interior Mizuno says that the governors have assured the ministry hat the disorders are abating steadily The organization of proprietors and editors of newspapers has adopted a resolution declaring that the prohibition against news of the riots is an unprecedented and arbitrary interfer-ence with the right of free speech as granted by the Constitution. They demand a cancellation of the order. The constitutional party declares that the order of the Government is harmful because it suppressed news of a national social movement vitally af-fecting the people.





Copyright, Committee on Public Informatio General John J. Pershing, commander of the United States armies overseas, from his latest photograph, wearing service uniform and trench helmet, showing "Black Jack," the American leader, as he appears in

GERMAN SPIES BEGIN IN NEUTRAL COUNTRY

Offensive Launched There Easier to Operate-Ruse to Get Information Foiled by American Consul-Laborer

With Message Trapped, as All Are Eventually

about the ad.

ment but who could not leave

By CARL W. ACKERMAN Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co. (This is the second of a series of three tieles by Mr. Ackerman on the enemy spy meutral countries. The third and last ar-ie will appear tomorrow).

Spy offensives which Germany to be a start of the second start of the secon launched against the United States soon after diplomatic relations were broken is a case in point. Count von Bernstorff had left his organization in

the United States, but it was neces sary to establish connections between the United States and Europe. This was planned in Berlin and at German Great Headquarters. From every neu-tral European country the system at-tempted to send agents to America. Legations and consulates were be sleged by neutrals and German-friendly Americans desiring to go to the United States "on business," or to see "sick relatives." All varieties of ex-

ment but who could not leave their work to apply in person for a position. They requested details by mail. For several days workmen and letters came to the attache's office. Each time he had to make the same reply. After several days had passed the Sec-retary of the Interior of this neutral nation announced himself at the at tache's bureau. He showed the colonel the advertisement and said that he had come at the request of his Gov-ernment to call the attache's attention to the neutrality laws of the country "sick relatives." All varieties of ex-cuses and explanations were offered. A man in New York, for instance, tele-graphed to a brother in Switzerland that their mother "was dying." The relative in Switzerland applied for per-mission to go to New York and ex-hibited the telegram as proof of the urgency of his request. The French encode the was to the neutrality laws of the country which forbade diplomatic officials from doing the sort of thing he was doing. ensor, however, fearing that the mes sage might be a code, changed the message to read that "Mother is criti-cally ill." After the agent had filed Told Where the Trouble Lay ce in

his application he returned to the Swiss telegraph office and cabled to America:

"Will come as soon as possible. Is nother critically ill or dying?" Because American and French officlais were, working in harmony the application, of course, was refused. When it became evident to Ger-many that the United States was in

When it becames the United States was in earnest and would send an army to France every effort was made to learn the name of the French port where our troops would disembark. This our troops would disembark. This four troops the Imperial General structure of the Ger. information the Imperial General Staff wanted in order that the Ger-man navy and the submarines might be informed. Throughout the summer

cautions, some things escape the at-tention of the best police. And it was in this way that a young neutral eluded the Allied police. He traveled from the French port, to which Amer-Icans were to come, to the French shore of Lake Geneva. Here he re-ported to another German agent.

Signaling Across the Lake

Lake Geneva, at some points, is twelve kilometers wide; at others it is so narrow that one can see across from France to Switzerland and recog nize moving objects. The Swiss watch, as carefully as they can, their side of the lake and the French guard their shore, but on each side there are steep mountains. There are crev-lees on the French side which cannot be seen from the French shore, but which can be spotted by a carefully trained eye, especially the eye of a criminal German spy in Switzerland. It is not impossible for signals to be sent from one ahore to another. Spies can succeed once in doing anything. If so, why should they not be success-ful in signaling from France to Swit-zerland? Nature, by placing two nize moving objects. The Swiss watch ranges of mountains along this lake, made the ideal setting for such un- Jewry, who was a fearless opponent of

Along the Swiss shore of Lac Leman (Lake Geneva) live scores, perhaps hundreds, of German and German-friendly families. Most of the Amerifriendly families. Most of the Ameri-cans in Switzerland, for instance, who are pro-German and who have had to give up their American passports because of their sympathies for Ger-many, live along this lake. Some of them have chalets, a few have stone palaces; others live in hotels which before the war catered to the wealthy of all varians. There are Germancial Revolutionists charged with politi

of all nations. There are German-friendly Dutch families. Turks, Huncal crimes garian nobles and Austrian aristocrats who make their homes within the

why do they? I don't know. Nothright to live and go where

or a millionaire tourist. porter obtain obtain many things which neither French nor Swiss can prevent.

So it happened that on a certain night, a few days before the first American transport arrived in France, signals were sent across light Geneva. This had been done before, but it was dangerous busines

Early the following day, when he reached his office, he was greeted by eight or ten laboring men. They showed him the announcement and said they were willing to accept embecause there were hundreds of police eyes watching for such signals. great many traps had been laid. nals had been seen before, but they were always in code and could not be loyment providing American wages in France were as large as they were reported to be in the United States. reported to be in the United States. The colonel knew that he had not caused this advertisement to be pub-lished. As far as he had been in-formed the American forces in France had expressed no desire for such em-ployes. He was too busy to stop to ex-plain to the eager laborers, but in-formed them that he knew nothing about the ad icular night a brief message was sent from the French shore. It was seen and read by Allied police in Switzer-But it was in code. Finally was a pause. Then, in the land. Morse code, one word was flashed by

As he opened his morning's mail he found a number of letters from other workmen who had read the advertise-Several days later the arrival o merican troops was announced and by a mistake in censorship the name of the port, "St. Nazaire" was printed in the English press, although t was not permitted to be telegraphed to the United States. But this precau-tion was of no avail. "S-t-n-a-z-a-i-r-e" had already been communicated to the nad already been communicated to the enemy. The report reached him, how-ever, after it was too late. American "bluff" had made good. The first troops landed before the German submarines knew the name of the port to which they had been dis-patched. Our police and the officials of our Allies had kept the secret from Germany until the troops were safe in

It was not until several months had passed that the neutral laborer who had carried the message from Si Nazaire to the French border of Lak St Geneva was trapped. But he was. They all are, ultimately. Fate over-comes the spy as it does the criminal. In the case of this young man the and that if the Government was anxious to observe its neutrality it would be best for the Secretary to call upon the German military attache who had caused the announcement to be printed information sought was naval (lose) allied to this service is that pertaining to the army. While there are thousands of cases on record in neutral because it shows how the enemy seeks to protect her chief agents with dipoffice of the Secretaryoof the Interior,

1914. It has been an extensive and RUSSIAN JEW LEADER SLAIN IN PETROGRAD

that the

Fought Against Bolshevism

Henry Sliosberg, Famous Lawyer and People's Advocate,

Is Assassinated WAS FOE OF BOLSHEVIKI

ong Champion of Hebrew Liberties and Defender of Social Revolutionists

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Aug. 19. A Copenhagen telegram reports the

assassination in Petrograd of the famous

the Bolsheviki. Although belonging to a faith that had no rights under the Czar's regime, Henry Sliosberg, before the revolution achieved distinction as one of the fore nost of Russian jurists. Practicing during most of his career in Petrograd, it was there that he became famous, not only as an ardent champion of Jewish liberties, but also as a defender of So-

Himself a strong sympathizer and worker with the Socialist revolutionary movement, be readily offered his serv-ices for the defense of comrades who had come under the ban of the Im-

why do they. I don't know, swit-ing can be proved against them. Swit-perial Government. He saved many of zerland is neutral, even that part them from Siberla, both by his ability which overlooks France, and they as a lawyer and his eloquence as a them from Siberia, both by his ability as a lawyer and his eloquence as a pleader. When appearing in court on pleader. When appearing in court on behalf of such a client he never charged

where a right to live and go where pleader. When appearing in court on behalf of such a client he never charged behalf of such a client he never charged any fee, regarding his efforts as a permuch in his favor the German spy, sonal contribution to the cause of the be he a citizen of any nation, a hotel be he a citizen of any nation, to unist. Can

of the New York Life Insurance Com-pany, and was a man much sought for by many other foreign enterprises. hose interests in Russia brought them nto constant contact with the ands of Russian legal technicalitie

Defender of Jewish Rights His work as a defender of Jewish rights and Jewish liberties in Russia Judaism made his name known to throughout the world. With A Sigthe recognition he received from the Russian

Cishineff massacres

Didn't Your Wife Have Her Say?

The

Did vou select your automobile all by yourself? On

second thought, didn't something your wife said about the upholstery prove a factor in your choice? One large manufacturer says women influence the sale of nine out of every ten automobiles. and belligerent European countries of German military spies, the following example of their work is important mining the choice of probably 200,000 of the cars

eral and the possible fate that the future had in store for them. In this letter he deplored the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the first years of the forcible expulsion of Jews that took place during the first years of the the war and the oppressions which foi-lowed, but he expressed a great hope that some strength might be accumu-lated with which to wrest the Russian wave of liberalism which would free masses free of the Bolshevik yoke. the Jew from the yoke.

HOLD TWO SPIES

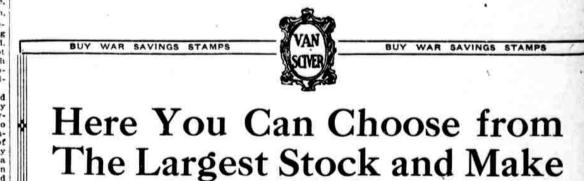
Prisoners Alleged to Have Signalled to U-Boats

Following the overflow of Czariam. Silosberg took an active part in formu-lating the program of liberation which was extended to the Jewish people by the first Provisional Government—the New York, Aug. 19. - Secret Service Lvoff-Miliukoff Government, A Socialist-Revolutionist in his sympathies, he threw agents struck at the heart of the Ger-his support to the coalition, the forces that were eager to establish sound demday when they took into custody near ocratic order in Russia. With all the he fought against the Bolshevik elements sons who were spirited away to a place that were endeavoring to undermine the of secret imprisonment without even Provisional Government, and soon be- their names or the exact place of their

ame known as one of their most bitter arrest becoming known opponents. He fearlessly exposed the flaws and crimes of Bolshevism to the Jewish peo-ple of Russia, and was in a large meas-means of carrier pigeons with U-boat tion of the Jewish population from sup-port of the Bolsheviki. After the Bol-

is said to have been the discovery heliograph signals were being fi for many miles across Long Island. Paul Lonzer, proprietor of a hote overlooking Mitchel Field, and Joseph overlooking Mitchel Fleid, and Joseph Harter, a wealthy and prominent Long Island builder, said to have served at one time as an officer in the German army, also are under arrest charged with violating the espionage law.





The Greatest Savings

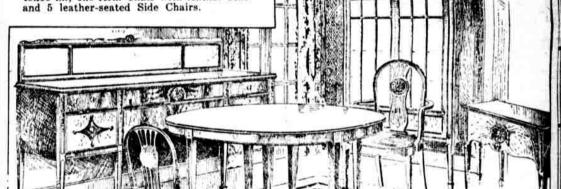
T IS hard to visualize this Store unless you have actually been through it. Perhaps the easiest way would be to picture to yourself a huge department store, minus the usual conglomeration of departments, the entire space being devoted to furniture and furnishings. Acres of Furniture is really a conservative description; as a matter of fact this largest furniture Store in America contains six acres of beau-

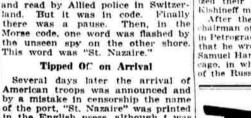
tiful furniture, furniture of rare and charming design, furniture that shows in every line and turning the careful workmanship-the genuine artcraftsmanship put hto it; furniture that will endure and be a credit to your taste for a lifetime. And in this greatest of all August Sales, it is offered at prices not equalled; not even ap-proached in other retail stores. Come in and see this wonderful display; how well we can satisfy you; how much you can save.

An Adam Dining Suite in Genuine Mahogany, (10 pcs.) \$350

A rare and beautiful suite in genuine mahogany, with ornamental panels in Crotch Mahogany, a wood only used in the finest grade of furniture because of its exquisite grain. Suite comprises Buffet, 671/2x24 in.; Extension Table, 54 in., 8 ft. extension; Serving Table (drop front panel and sliding trays) 39x21 in.; China Closet, 45x16 in.; one Arm Chair with leather seat

SOLID MAHOGANY FLOOR LAMP with pedestal, beautifully turned and fluted. ('ouplete with all electrical attachments, \$9.35. Shade (as flute-trated) 22 in., \$5.50; total \$14.75. Other Lamps of every type and for every purpose, from \$1.50 to \$154.50. Shades of every style, color and \$17.6, at the lowest prices.





Being an officer who had seen servrench waters. other and more trouble selected American words which he translated into his best French, informed the Secretary that he knew all the details of the neutrality law, and that if the • • • Government

the Jews for more than twenty-eight years, and was among those who organ-ized their defense at the time of the After the war broke out he became mairman of the Jewish relief committee n Petrograd, and it was in that capacity

that he wrote a striking letter to Prof. Samuel Harper, of the University of Chi-cage, in which he depicted the reaction of the Russian Jews to the war in gen-



pecultar

Many soldiers living in the immediate visinity of Philadeiphia helped bear the brunt of battle along the Marne, and as proof of this several have received cita-tions and war crosses for their bravery. Pennsylvanians generally had a big and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regimenta, which are now part of the 111th Infan-sey, captured 1000 prisoners at the re-cent battle of the Marne, according to Private Sharpless Rodgers, of Media, who told of the feat in a recent letter to a friend. Rodgers is a member of Company H. Corporal William Kelly, of Clifton

Company H. Corporal William Kelly, of Clifton Heights, also of Company H. sent word to his mother that he had been "over the

to his mother that he had been "over the top" and back again without mishap. As proof that he had been in action, Private Jesse Miller, of West Chester, sent home a beli which he tock from a German officer. Miller is the son of Re-corder of Deeds Jesse Miller. He was wounded before getting the souvenir and is now in a French hospital. a now in a French hospital.

In a letter to his parents Corporal Russell A. Yarnall, of Swarthmore, who helped stop the Germans at the Marne,

helped stop the Germans at the Marne, told how they were forced back again by the Americans despite the fact that the boches were much in the majority. "At daybreak," he wrote, "the boches came over, a whole division of them, supported by four tanks, the black monsters spitting fire. The French in-tantry, after severe fighting, withdrew o the defense positions where the Amer-Icans were stationed.

"Then we started action, pumping over bombs as fast as we could, and actually checked that division for more than an hour besides destroying one tank completely and putting three others out of commission."

50 BEDS FOR SERVICE MEN

Philopatrian Catholic Literary

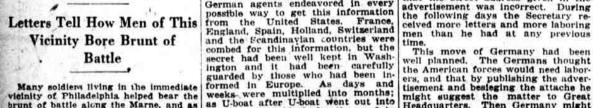
Institute Provides Quarters

Fifty beds for the use of army and navy officers and enlisted men will be installed in the Philopatrian Catholic Literary Institute, 1411 Arch street. Alterations necessary to provide sleep-

Alterations necessary to provide sleep-ing quarters for the service men will be begun at once. Pending their com-pletion, accommodations have already been made for about a dozen beds. The Philopatrian headquarters has become a popular recreation center with the land and sea soldiers now in Phila-delphia. Hundreds avail themselves every week of the facilities of the institute.

More Money Than Ever in U. S.

More Money Than Ever in U. S. Washington, Aug. 10.—More actual onev—sold, silver and paper currency is in circulation at present than at y time in the nation's history, and re is a bigger share for every man, man and child "me Treasury report red \$5.559.000.000 in circulation— 1.600,000 more than a year ago and 1.000 more than a year ago and 1.000 more than a year ago and 1.000 more than a month ago— ing an average of \$52.44 for each



might suggest the matter to Great Headquarters. Then Germany might be able to get her agents to these French ports, But, as usual, the enemy misjudged the character of her op-

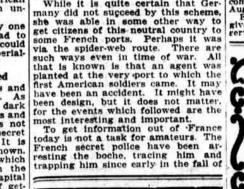
while it is quite certain that Ger-

Schemes the Enemy Hatched

Schemes the Enemy Hatched I do not know all the schemes and plans which the enemy hatched. As usual Germany worked in the dark and did not advertise her concerns and apprehensions. Even today it is not possible to disclose all the secret maneuvers of enemy agents. It is impossible because they are unknown. I cannot state that the trick which Germany attempted to play on the military attaches in a neutral capital last fall was for the purpose of get-ting agents to French ports. It is a fact, however, that Germany's at-tempt was made at a time when she wanted information from these ports. In a German friendly newspaper there was a brief notice inserted in the "Help Wanted' column reading somewhat as follows: "Laborers Wanted—The American military forces in France desire

"Laborers Wanted-The American military forces in France desire neutral dock workers and common laborers for employment at French ports. Good wages. All expenses paid. Inquire at No. _____ strasse." The address given was that of the American military attache.

MEADE'S HOTEL



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ess give

RCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ART America's Leading Textile School in the Greatest Textile Center Courses under expert instructors nelude practical work in designing, arding, spinning, weaving of cotion, wool, worked and silk; chamistry, byeing and the general processing of extiles

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West Point is to the Army. Our graduates are sought by tex-tile manufacturers in all lines. Call or write for Illustrated Cata-ios. Day term opene Mon., Rept. 33, Ent. examinations Thurs.. Sept. 10, Special Evening Courses begin Menday, Sept. 30, E. W. FRANCE. Director Broad and Pine Sts., Philadelphia

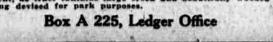
The Homg of Mexican Dishes These real Hot Tamales (th corn husks) and delicious Chill Con Carne. Served Day and Night. GEO. G. MEADE, 9th & Samon Sts.

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Responsible manufacturing concerns can obtain on attractive terms thoroughly modern accommodations for any number of plants and employes housing, in a high-grade industrial community how develop-ing within 10 miles of Philadelphia. Much cheaper "overhead" costs than present congested metropolitan centers afford.

PREPARE NOW FOR THE FUTURE

and avoid freight embargoes so frequent is large commercial sections by locating in this new vicinity with fine train and trolley service, complete shopping facilities and general welfare features for all-year amusement, as fract contains large creek and beautifully wooded grove now being devised for park purposes.



omatic passports bought last year by Delinea-(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

TO LIST DOCTORS FOR SERVICE facture something used by

State Committees on Enrollment it to women in to Meet August 21 and 29

By the United Press

By the United Press Washington, Aug. 19.—Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, today announced that in order to ex-pedite enrollment of physicians in re-organized volunteer medical corps, State committees will meet in each State on August 22 and August 29. Every doctor in the country is to be given an opportunity to get into the pervice. Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

Georgette

Dresses

6.75

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Tail wear. Tunic and plain deep hem skirts, with georgette or so lf - m aterial sleeve. Many are bead-ed-others show small tucks or feather slitching. Navy blue, flesh, white and taupe.

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Windsor Arm Chair or Rocker, rush seat, Mahogany, \$12.50 each. Dining Suite, Fumed Oak, (9 pieces), \$67.50 Now is the time to buy Lace Curtains for Fall and Winter use, as you will note from these sharply jeduced prices.—Scrims, Marquisettes, Filet Net, Cluny Net, etc.; Values \$1.00 to \$25.00; Sale Prices, 500 to \$15.00 pair. Couch Hammocks at \$11.50 to \$46.50, representing a saving of 25%.

Princess Dressing Table, Mahogany, large mirror (Adam), \$30.00. Dining Suite, Genuine Mahogany (modern), 3 pieces, \$67.50. Arm Chair, large, in Genuine Leather, \$23.50. Library Table. Golden Oak (Colonial), \$13.25. Library Table, Mahog-any finish (William any finish (Williand Mary), \$9.75.

