

BORDEN LAUDS AMERICAN VALOR

Canada's Premier Credits U. S. Troops With Victory in Great Battle

ALL EUROPE THRILLED Physique, Resourcefulness and Courage Inspire the Allies. Democracy World's Hope

By the Associated Press New York, Aug. 23.—Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, arrived here today after a ten weeks' stay in England and France, firm "in the conviction," as he expressed, "that never was the spirit of the allied nations more steadfast or more resolute than at present."

America's mighty effort in sending more than a million men to France was the deciding factor, not only in strengthening the morale of the Allies, but in bringing victory out of defeat on the western front, Sir Robert said. "It is beyond question that the victories of the last four weeks would not have been possible except for the American divisions which have taken their place in the battle line," he continued. "I have seen many thousands of American troops on board ship and in camps I visited. It is impossible to overestimate the increased confidence with which the arrival of those mighty armies has inspired the allied nations."

All Europe impressed by their splendid physique, their resourcefulness and adaptability, the remarkable rapidity and thoroughness with which they have acquired necessary training, and finally, the magnificent fighting qualities they have displayed in every battle in which they have been tested.

"There is most effective and harmonious co-operation between the armies of the United States, Great Britain and France. From Sir David Beatty, as well as from Admiral Sims and Admiral Rodman, I know that this is equally true of the British and American navies."

The future peace of the world rests largely upon the unity of purpose and action between the democracies of the United States and Great Britain, the premier said. "As one of the great nations of the British Commonwealth, Canada undertakes her part in this war of her own free will by the voice of her parliament and under a compelling realization of her duty to that Commonwealth and to humanity," he continued. "The rights with no aggressive or selfish purpose, but to safeguard liberty and to maintain public order. She is thoroughly conscious that vast responsibilities will rest upon the Allied nations and especially upon the British and American Commonwealths when conditions of peace come to be determined."

World Peace Rests on Democracy "I firmly believe that the future peace of the world rests largely, indeed, chiefly, upon the unity of purpose and of action between these two democracies. Unless this tremendous responsibility is shared and met, we shall not have fulfilled our highest duty to this or to future generations."

"With nations as with individuals, power is inseparable from responsibility, and duty cannot be fulfilled by delegation just call to leadership, however difficult, is its task may be. I trust that these two mighty democracies, united by strong lines of kinship, language and ideal, may inspire each other with complete confidence and sympathy in earnest and unselfish purpose and action to command the world's peace and to ensure safety and equality of opportunity for the smaller nationalities and for the backward races of the world. The supreme result would indeed crown all our sacrifice and would give us much to hope for a wider league of nations."

Allies' Great Need Is Economic Unity Continued from Page One come weaker as America grows stronger. Those who study the war expertly can now make approximate figures of the army strength twelve months hence. The prospective American numbers, as compared with those of the other armies, has been frankly stated in round terms by Lloyd George and others. But when one hears these figures analyzed and interpreted in Paris discussion, one cannot help being somewhat startled at the conclusions to which they inevitably lead.

There is no escape—and, indeed, there is no disposition to look for one—from the huge responsibilities which America has assumed for the conduct of the war to a finish, whether that finish be one year hence or more. Looking at the responsibilities squarely, Americans are confident, first, that we are all right on the military side. We have got the right kind of soldiers; we have got enough of them and they can be transported. They are confident that our people at home will maintain the will to win and that the Washington Government will translate that purpose into action. I find here, aside from a vague anxiety concerning German re-entrance, the same character of confidence, source of disquietude, not existing, however, further than to the question whether complete victory and satisfactory world peace are gained as against some patched-up compromise. There is fear that a lack of Inter-Allied unity in nonmilitary matters may prevent provision and preparedness.

Seek Nonmilitary Unity There is talk here, as in London, of the winter's coming without a sufficient coal supply. With such striking results as military unity under Foch has shown, wonder is expressed that the same cooperation and same plan is not promptly devised to bring all the larger war activities into cohesion. The difficulties in the way are generally of the same character, and which for many months delayed military unity and unnecessarily placed the Allied cause in deadly peril. Each country is reluctant to delegate large executive powers. Washington, London, Paris and Rome each has its own viewpoint—its "irreducible individuality," as some one has characterized it. It is hard for each to cast its authority into the common pot to be used for all, and the selection of a man or man to wield this authority is more difficult than the choosing of a military chief.

K of P. to Care for War Orphans Bradford, Pa., Aug. 23.—Resolutions pledging loyalty to the Government in the prosecution of the war were adopted here by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in a session during the annual convention. The Grand Lodge formulated plans during the day looking to the establishment of an orphanage for dependents of Pennsylvania soldiers who make the supreme sacrifice in the field of battle. Five hundred dollars were appropriated to cover expenses incidental to the proposed

Philadelphia Heroes



J.T. STINSON Missing



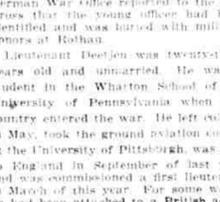
CORP. LEO COLWELL Killed



LT. JOSEPH F. MIFFING Missing



JOHN F. SHARKEY Missing



NELSON YOUNG Wounded

City Soldier Killed and Two Wounded Continued from Page One 30, is dead, according to a dispatch from the International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Deelen, 6291 Sherwood road, Overbrook. Lieutenant Deelen's plane was seen to fall in flames within the German lines following an attack by hostile planes on the Allied air squadron and the German War Office reported to the Red Cross that the young officer had been identified and was buried with military honors at Rothau.

Lieutenant Deelen was twenty-three years old and unmarried. He was a student in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania when this country entered the war. He left college in May, took the ground aviation course at the University of Pittsburgh, was sent to England in September of last year and was commissioned a first lieutenant in March of this year. For some weeks he had been attached to a British aerial unit and was with an English bombing party when he was killed.

Private Michael J. Kelly, 3266 Warren street, was killed in action July 8. His name was not included in the casualty list at that time, and the first intimation of his death was conveyed in a letter written home by Ralph W. Campbell, 5215 Warren street, who was a member of the same company as Kelly, Company M of the 11th Infantry.

Dennis Kelly, father of the dead hero, got in touch with the War Department, and the death of his son was confirmed. Kelly and Francis O'Neill, of Allison street near Jefferson, were killed by the same shell, according to Campbell's letter. Their company went into the front line trenches on July 7. The Germans had held the trenches up until three days before, and as soon as the Americans occupied them, the heavy artillery began to bombard them. On July 8 a shell came in a portion of the trench wall directly in front of Kelly and O'Neill, and both were killed.

Kelly wrote his father a letter, dated July 7, in which he said he expected to go into the trenches that evening. Kelly was a member of St. Gregory's Catholic Church, Fifty-seventh and Chestnut streets; St. Gregory's Catholic Church, and the T. A. B. He was a marathon runner and amateur boxer. A memorial mass will be said Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock, in St. Gregory's church, Kelly's home was at 508 South Twentieth street.

Private William Junod, died of wounds received in action, was just eighteen years old when he enlisted in the regular army in July of last year. He was trained at Gettysburg and was assigned to Company H of the 58th Infantry. His regiment was sent overseas last winter and he made his home with an aunt, Miss Julia Slavin, 247 East Tusculum street. A letter received from him last week was dated July 11 and stated that he was well and enjoying army life "to the limit."

Lieutenant Whitney Wright, wounded, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Megargue Wright, 1903 Walnut street. He was commissioned a year ago and was attached to Company F of the 11th Infantry and participated in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry and in the Franco-American advance across the Marne. He is suffering from shell shock, aggravated by an attack of appendicitis, according to a letter to his parents, who are now at their summer home in Cape May. Lieutenant Wright has been removed to a Paris hospital.

110th Infantry and went overseas in May of this year. He made his home with a sister, Miss Julia Avilla, at 1232 South Eleventh street. Private Avilla has been missing since July 4, according to a telegram from the War Department. The young soldier's parents live in Italy and he had only been in this country three years and had not been naturalized when he enlisted. Private Nelson W. Young, missing, enlisted in the Third Regiment, N. G. P., in January, 1915. He saw service along the Mexican border, helped guard bridges and was a scout at the time of this country's declaration of war on Germany and was eventually sent to Camp Hancock for final training. There he was assigned to Company M, 110th Infantry. He has been in France since May of this year and has seen much trench fighting, according to letters to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Young, 1311 Wolf street.

Unofficially Reported Lieutenant Joseph F. Hoopes died from wounds received in action July 28. His father, Joseph B. Hoopes, has been notified by the War Department of his son's death. The young officer, who was twenty-four years old, was a student at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania when he entered the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara in May, 1917. He graduated the following August and received his commission a few weeks later, when he was ordered to France. He was assigned to Battery E, Twelfth Field Artillery. He was a member of Pi Delta Epsilon Greek letter fraternity.

Corporal William L. Curry was killed in action August 2. He was a member of Company I, 110th Infantry, which was formerly a part of the old First Regiment, N. G. P. He enlisted last March and was sent to Camp Hancock and Lpton for training, departing for France last May. Before enlisting, Corporal Curry was employed in the Philadelphia office of the First National State Bank. He was recently sent to his mother, Mrs. Mary Dwyer, 2123 Panama street, stating that he had seen action and enjoyed the life of a soldier. Some time ago he had celebrated Saturday in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Twentieth and Locust streets.

Corporal Leo M. Groat, killed in action, has not been reported on the official list as yet, but his wife, who was formerly Miss Murtle Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones, of 2114 Walnut street, has been informed of his death by the War Department. Groat was twenty-two years old when he enlisted in the First Regiment in the spring of 1917. He was trained at Camp Hancock and finally assigned to Company F, 110th Infantry, and sent overseas in May of this year. He was a member of the team of the Philadelphia Jones while on furlough, two weeks before he sailed for France.

Letters Explain Condition Corporal Laurence R. Dunn, who was wounded two months ago, is most anxious to get back to his home in Philadelphia. He was on the road to recovery, according to a letter from the young soldier received by his parents, State Representative James A. Dunn and Mrs. Dunn, of 3131 Aldine street. Corporal Dunn's right arm was badly shattered by shrapnel but has improved under treatment that he expects to be able to leave the hospital soon. He was injured in the fighting around Compigne on May 27 last.

Lieutenant Daniel W. Bender, of the Marine corps, reported severely wounded in the official casualty list last week, but ten days ago, according to a letter received by his parents, a bullet went through his right forearm, another through the calf of his right leg, while a third piece of shrapnel struck him in the left leg. His condition, while serious, is not critical, he added.

The Canadian casualty list, made public in Ottawa today, shows the names of two men from Marcus Hook as among the wounded. They are H. C. Parnis and W. Watson. No street addresses or names of nearest relatives were given by the Canadian authorities. Private Luman Rohr, dead from wounds, was twenty-six years old, and enlisted in October of last year in the 11th Infantry. He was trained at Camp Hancock and sent to France in May of this year. He died on the evening of July 18 from injuries received when the Americans broke the German attack on the Marne, according to a telegram received from the War Department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rohr, of Montgomery County.

John Francis Sharkey, a private in M. Company, 110th Infantry, is reported missing in action. The young soldier was only sixteen years old when he enlisted in October, 1917. His home was at 508 South Twentieth street. The missing soldier's father, John P. Sharkey, in charge of the City Treasurer's office, received a telegram informing him his son was missing in action. The father was a member of the old Third Regiment up to several years ago, but was discharged because his son enlisted, the regiment, with an up-State command, later being transferred into the 110th Infantry.

For three months prior to his enlistment last October, young Sharkey tried to join Uncle Sam's fighting forces, but his youth was against him. He persisted and was finally admitted to the ranks of the old Third. He was sent to Camp Hancock for training. The last letter received from him by his father stated he was well, and that his ambition was to "help kick the Germans out of France." When the letter was written he was in a hand grenade squad.

The father of the missing soldier, although more than fifty years old, wants to get into the army. "There is everything to be done," he said today. "He is optimistic over his son's possible fate. He believes he may be wounded and in a hospital."



Lieutenant Harry Hill, of Church street, Pittston, Pa., is in receipt of a cablegram stating that his son, Lieutenant Harry Hill, is a patient in a Paris military hospital with wounds received in action. No particulars as to the nature of the wounds are given. Lieutenant Hill is a former member of the Pittston State League basketball team.

U-BOAT SINKS SHIP IN RUNNING FIGHT

Crew Abandons Vessel After It Is Literally Shot to Pieces

RAIDER FIRES 60 SHOTS

By the United Press An Atlantic Port, Aug. 23.—Their ship sunk by shellfire from a German submarine Wednesday morning 200 miles east of Nantucket, the captain and 101 members of the crew of the Booth Line steamship Diomed, of British registry, arrived here today aboard a British tanker which picked them up from eight lifeboats. They had been adrift more than twenty-four hours.

The captain of the tanker said he was at first fearful to go to the aid of the lifeboats because of the tactics of submarines in luring victims by various means, but finally went, steering a zig-zag course. From the rescued crew it was learned that two men of their number lost their lives during the running fight that followed when the ship caught sight of the submarine, one dying outright and another in a lifeboat. In addition, two were severely wounded by shell fragments, and one was badly scalded by escaping steam. Several were less seriously injured.

The submarine appeared in the morning. It was stated, and immediately sent a shot across the Diomed's bow. The British gun crew went immediately into action with a gun at the stern of the ship, fighting ineffectually against the submarine's two guns. The German fired fifty or sixty shots to twelve fired by the Diomed.

The U-boat's aim was accurate. A constant stream of shrapnel played over the vessel's superstructure and another hit the base of the gun in the stern. Another ploughed into the engine room, ripping apart steam pipes and enveloping the ship in a cloud of steam. When the steamships were hit the captain ordered his men to abandon the ship and they piled into their eight lifeboats, raising immediately to the U-boat. Commander of the submarine asked them if any one had been injured during the fight and when they replied in the affirmative, he ordered the services of a surgeon aboard, which, however, was rejected.

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McADOO INSPECTS RAILWAYS Seeks to Forestall Freight Congestion By the United Press New York, Aug. 23.—W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, spent most of today in a personal survey of the rail freight situation affecting New York City and the New Jersey cities opposite New York.

The purpose of the inspection is to devise means to avoid this winter the freight congestion that was such a serious problem in the New York district last winter, McAdoo said. The railroad director spent the morning on the New Jersey coast, making terminal arrangements, and later in the day returned to New York through the Hudson tubes.

Unusually roughness, reddened patches, itching and burning of the skin can be relieved and usually removed by Resinol Ointment aided by Resinol Soap. Sold by all dealers.

TO HOG ISLAND via "SOUTHWESTERN" On Moyamensing Avenue 35 MINUTES FROM MARKET STREET Connecting With all Southbound P. R. T. Cars Between 2d and 15th Streets

SECRET AIRCRAFT REPORT TO BAKER

Disclosures Designed to Build New Program on Ruins of Old

PLAINLY FIXES BLAME

Washington, Aug. 23.—(By I. N. S.) A secret report on the aircraft situation containing many disclosures not touched upon in the published report of the Senate aircraft investigating committee, was laid before Secretary of War Baker today by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The report is designed to aid Secretary Baker in building a success upon the ruins of the old aircraft program. It will not be made public during the continuance of the war. It contains much information that would be of very practical value to the German general staff. Many of its statements would give decided comfort to the German people, according to Senators who aided in its preparation.

The report is understood to contain no evidence of graft or proffering, although the committee came upon many trails that might have produced such evidence. The responsibility of military officers for various "mistakes and blunders" is pointed out, however, so that the Secretary may have the data upon which to have any reorganization he may deem necessary.

Bills to carry out such recommendations of the aircraft investigating committee as can be enforced by congressional action were in preparation in both houses today. The Military Affairs Committee of the House and Senate have before them several bills looking to the establishment of a Department of Aeronautics, with a cabinet member at its head. One of these may be reported out next week as a means of saving time.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee looks to the War Department itself to remedy many of the defects pointed out in the report of its subcommittee, without formal action by Congress. This is particularly true of the revelations regarding the high margins of profit that have been allowed on many of the Government's aircraft contracts. The committee believed this was due largely to the primary unfamiliarity of officials in charge of the program with the cost of rapid manufacture.

"The high cost to the Government having now been demonstrated, we feel sure that future contracts will result in great savings to the Government," the investigating committee stated in its report. The committee expects that contracts for aircraft will now be given to the Wittenann-Lewis Company, of New Jersey and other such corporations organized long before the war, but as yet without Government work. It pointed out in its report that contracts in many cases had been given to companies with nothing more than paper organizations established long before the war, but as yet without Government work. It will continue to look into conditions surrounding aircraft production and will submit new reports whenever it deems the situation calls for them.

JEWES LEAVE FOR WAR

Another delegation of men from the Jewish Legion, pledged to fight under the British army in Palestine, left for Windsor, Can., last night. Two large open-air meetings were held and appeals for immediate enlistments were made. Four men responded.

Jews May Register August 26

Washington, Aug. 23.—Because members of the Jewish Orthodox Church object to registering for military service on their Sabbath, General Crowder announced that youths of the Jewish faith will not be required to register next Saturday with others who have become twenty-one since last June 5. Their registration will be accepted by local boards on Monday, August 26.

CHARLES PARDONS SLAVS

Austrian Emperor Frees Subjects Charged With Treason By the Associated Press Amsterdam, Aug. 23.—Emperor Charles of Austria has pardoned twenty-four defendants awaiting trial on the charge of high treason at Salzburg, Bosnia, according to a dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, from Gratz, the capital of Styria. Those released from prison include a number of south Slav politicians.

Advertisement for Pall Mall Cigarettes. Features an illustration of a man in a military uniform and a pack of Pall Mall cigarettes. Text includes: "Incomparable", "PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES", "A Shilling, Three Pence in London Thirty Cents Here", "EQUIPMENT OF THE FRENCH ARTILLERY", "Plain or Cork".

Large advertisement for the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Text includes: "THE DEEDS OF PHILADELPHIA'S HEROES", "are recorded in thrilling detail in the special Pennsylvania Hero Section to be issued with the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER on", "Next Sunday August 25", "All the information that has come from France, describing the heroic exploits of our boys in battle, is here collected and presented in complete narratives. All of the PUBLIC LEDGER'S many news resources—Raymond G. Carroll's cables from the front, dispatches from the news associations and official communiques—have contributed.", "It is a collection of stories of individual courage that will thrill the heart of every Pennsylvanian.", "The Hero Section will contain photographs of Pennsylvanians killed, decorated or to be decorated; it will give the history of Pennsylvania regiments in the firing line and letters from the boys to their 'home folks' describing their experiences in France.", "Nothing like it has been published since the war began.", "The edition will be limited. To avoid disappointment place your order at once with your local newsdealer.", "PUBLIC LEDGER"