PACIFISTS FOES, U. S. CIVILIANS HIDDEN COMPANY WINS BY GERMAN CAPTORS LUSITANIA CASE SAYS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Warns Illinois Peo- Interned in Enemy Prison Camps and Communication Court Decides Only Germany Should Pay for -With the Outside World ple to Guard Against Lives Lost **Bolsheviki**

AGENTS OF DISLOYALTY

Favors Peace Which Will Lessen Number of Wars in Future

By the United Press

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking here today in the State's centennial cele-bration, warned Illinois people to be on guard against the American Romanoffs and Bolsheviki.

Politicians had a large delegation at the exercises, hoping the Colonel would express himself on the senatorial situa-Roosevelt previously had hinted would keep hands off. He asserted his "We are 'American nationalists," Roosevel told the big crowd, with a characteristic outhrust of the paw. "We are not internationalists. We intend to do justice to all nations, but the records of the last four years show the inter-nationalists, like the professed pacifists, have played the game of the brutal Ger-man autocracy. American pacifism most in his mind, h has been the tool and ally of German most of the time. militarism, has represented, and always represent, deep distoyalty to our

"For the moment the pacifists and inas peace negotiations-begin. With the nish the rhetoric.

the internationalists. They are the onemies of American nationalism. Both of these types appeal to all weaklings, Illusionists materialists, luke-warm Americans and faddists.

"When peace comes let us accept any reasonable proposal, whether calling for a league of nations or any other machinery which really offers some chance of lessening the number of future wars. But let us remember that any promise that such a league or other machinery will definitely do away with war is non-sense or sheer hypocrisy." The colonel indorsed obligatory train-

ing. He recognized the farming coun-try here with a plea for a system of farm financing and an appeal to the farmers

GLI AVIATORI NEMICI BOMBARDANO PADOVA

e Nessuna Vittima

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Roma, 26 agosto Dalle notizie giunte dal fronte di battaglia si rileva che gli aviatori nemlei hanno compiuto una incursione sulla citta' di Padova, insciandovi cadere alcune bombe, le quali pero' non causa-rono che danni lievi al fabbricati e non fecero vittime. Dal canto loro gli aviatori italiani hanno compiuto incursioni sulle linee nemiche effettuando efficaci bombardamenti che provocurono estesi aviations sustrine "Ecco il testo del comunicato pubbli-cato, ieri, dal Ministero della Guerra: "La ncorsa notte i nostri aeroplani di ovo gettarono quattromila chilo-ammi di bombe sopra i campi di avia-one nei piani dei Friuit e nella Valle nuovo Lagarina, provocando larghi incendi, "Una aereonave nemica getto' delle bombe sulla citta' di Padova, causando lievi danni ai fabbricati. Nessuna 'vit-tima si ebbe a verificare." Nel pomeriggio di sabato il Ministero della Guerra annunzio', in un suo comunicato ufficiale, che intensi duclli di artiglieria si verificavano lungo tutto il fronte di battaglia. Truppe nemiche, in marcia nelle regioni della Valle Tellinna e della valle del Brenta, furono disperse dal giusto fuoco delle batterie Italiane. Pattuglie austro-ungheresi fu-Giudicaria. Gli aviatori italiani ef-Giudicaria. Gli aviatori italiani ef-ficacemente bombardarono i campi di aviazione nemici nei piani del Friuli e nella Valle Lagarina.

Cut Off By CARL W. ACKERMAN

Convright. 1918, by the Fublic Ledger Co. This is the second of three articles by Mr. Ackerman telling of the invasion of Germany by the American Red Cross. The third and last article will appear tomorrow The next thing Dresel had to have The next thing Dresel had to have

Denz had been in Germany more was a storehouse in Switzerland. On behalf of the A. R. C. he purchased

establish his claims of American citizenship. After four months' trial Basel. he had escaped and there he was in i

Lausanne on the threshold of a new career. The Swiss soldier presented a receipt for Denz, which the consular agent tion of the military attache of the United States legation in Berne and

> the American Red Cross. I had an opportunity of questioning the ex-soldier and prisoner. Food, being uppermost in his mind, he talked about that

"I had my first cup of coffee today. the first in five months. They have no more coffee in Germany. It's called ternationalists dare not be too noisy. But the morning drink now because let our people beware of them as soon coffee is an obsolete term. I had meat. too, also the first in three months." pro-Germans furnishing the most pow-erful and sinister elements, these people Then Mr. Denz, of Philadelphia, told will prance in the foreground and fur-his story; the tale of three years of suffering and oppression. Being a "Let us remember-when peace comes don't trust the pacifists. They are the enemies of righteousness. Don't trust civilians, mostly English and French. "Skeletons in rags" he called them.

"But don't they get food from England and France!"I asked. "Some of them do," he said, "but they worry. There is nothing to feed

their minds, and a man who was a lawyer, an engineer or a business man tian States Ellis Loring Dresel had before the war needs something to occupy his mind." occupy his mind."

ican Red Cross!" I asked. "No." answered Denz, "because the

didn't 'count'

for American prisoners in Germany since the first of this year: that is, for many.

prisoners officially reported through the Spanish embassy, which has charge of American interests in that country. Denz was one of those uncountry. fortunate eivilians whom Germany for some unknown reason, attempts

to hide. Morris Rottenberg, of St. Louis, is another naturalized American whose fate has been similar. Writing to the American Red Cross from Kantzen, Austria, on November 17,

"I the undersigned, have been for "I, the undersigned, have been for American shipping Dr. Edward Rumery ican subject. I am in great need of support, and I beg you very kindly to help me and send some food. Hoping that you will fulfill my petition I reored to distribute through the commit-tee on public information an article by Gerhardt von Schulze Gaevernitz, meni-ber of the Reichstag, designed to alle-viate growing feeling against Germany, according to a statement today by Dep-uty Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, In January, 1918, Mr. Becker, said, Doctor Rumely submitted to George Creel a proof of this article. It was sout buck to Rumely characterized as "a specious bit of German picading, faisifying dates in order to make the submarine war on commerce a conse-quence of the British blockade." "Yours ever thankful. 'MORRIS ROTTENBERG. "P. S. I was born in 1885 in Russian Poland and departed for America, where I was naturalized in 1913. I came to Austria in 1914 to a cure place where I am now interned. I have Although this letter was written in November it did not reach the Red Cross in Switzerland until spring of this year! Denz and Rottenberg were victims of the same fate that banishes men from the front, but they had suffered much more terribly than military pris-oners because, under a military gov-200 oners because, under a military gov-ernment, members of the armed forces ernment, members of the armed forces of belligerent Powers received the best attention. Every American captured by the Germans on the western front has his name, company and regiment reported officially to the Spanish em-basay. The Spanish Ambassador re-ports these names regularly to the American Minister in Switzerland. General Pershing is notified; the War Department in Washington receives a telegram and his relatives are notified This is something which Fate cannot prevent!

Ship Carried No Ammunition and Attack Was Piracy.

LINER WAS UNARMED

than three years—in the army by compulsion, in prison and in hos- lected this building because it was pitals, but he still had a sense of on the main railroad line between From Switzerland by fraud, forced into the army and refused permission to land through Geneva, and boxes consigned to prisoners in Germany had to be shipped through Berne and Basel. The retired and retiring Bos-tonian did things on a large scale; in fact the scale was so large that the

Swiss became suspicious and the incl-dent related at the beginning of the article was the direct consequence. Within a few weeks after Dresel had signed. Once more Denz was a free man. After the few official formalities were over, which included the notifica-tion in carboad lots. Day by day the boxes and barrels of canned food, bread meat, sugar, rice, beans, prunes, vinegar. salt and tobacco were piled high in the box factory at Buempliz. invasion" to spread through an

Switzerland.

Bluff Changes Nationality

About this time there was a notice. "was not in carnest." Germany had encouraged the report that the United States "would never really fight": that America would "get out of the war whenever there was a good op-portunity." Reports of a growing army in the United States were "mere Yankee bluff." But when the Red Cross began to make such great preparations for American prisoners and

arations for American prisoners and when the army began to grow by the hundred thousand in France. "Ameri-can bluff" was transformed into "Ger-man bluff." "If the Red Cross is doing this work in Switzerland, what must the United States army be doing in France?" Expressions similar to this were, usered in all narts of the Helve-

American prisoners, he was ready for "Didn't you get food from the Amer- the "first unfortunate 10.000" long be-

fore there was need. While Dresel had hoped there would not be that many Americans fall into the Huns' Germans would never let me write, hands, he knew that if there were, I was in Germany before the United these men would want something to themselves to form co-operative organ-istations. States 'came in' and they considered me a German because I was born of Cross did not look after their wants Swiss parents across the German border from Switzerland. I was educated in the United States and many, and he knew that if the Amerinaturalized there but they said that can army was to be a big army, as he honed and expected, then Fate would

Civilians Worst A few days after I met Denz I was Danni Lievissimi at Fabbricati in Berne, talking to members of the prepared when the first 146 appeals american Red Cross relief committee from Germany astonished the in Berne, talking to members of the American Red Cross relief committee about his case, when I discovered what this organization has been doing for American prisoners in Germany that Americans did not starve in Gen

RUMELY BOOSTED GERMANY

N. Y. Deputy Attorney General **Reveals** Evidence of Propa-

ganda By the Associated Press New York, Aug. 26 .- In order to

make it appear that Great Britain was tion." responsible for the submarine war on

Judge Rules

By the United Press

New York, Aug. 26.

The Imperial German Government through an act of piracy, is responsible for the sinking of the Cunard liner Lusitania, the United States District Court holds

In a forty-five-page opinion made public here, Judge Mayer, of the Federal Court, absolves the Cunard_ Company from liability, and suggests that the German Government be made to settle when peace terms are made.

Relatives of victims of the Lusitania's sinking and survivors of that disaster When there was no more room three additional warerooms were built. This is what caused the story of the "Amer-is what caused the story of the "Amergregating about \$6,000,000. The com-

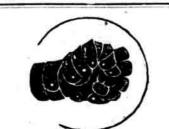
pany had applied for a ruling on its liability, contending that under the nation's maritime laws it could

held responsible for more than the value About this time there was a mass of the cargo and baggage of passengers. public opinion. Until the first part of this year it was generally believed armed, that she carried no explosives armed arme in Switzerland that the United States and that her destruction was a willful "was not in earnest." Germany had encouraged the report that the United Government alone must be held responsible.

He pointed out that there was no negligence on the part of the officers and that there was no panic during the eighteen minutes the ship re-mained afloat after she had been struck by the torpedo

This is the first time that an American court has passed on the sinking of the vesset and is the only time a court in this country has determined whether or not the Lusitania was armed, whether she carried ammunition and whether she was painted to resemble a transport as had been contended by the German Government.

Washington, Aug. 26 .- America will enforce damage claims against Germany at the end of the war for loss of Amer-lean lives aboard the Lüsitania. This s the sole manner in which relatives of the victims can be reimbursed, in view of the New York court decision dis-



The Wrong Peace

"And so Peace came, and when our soldiers, climbing out of the trenches, said: 'God help you if you haven't let us finish our work!' we told them that their work was finished-that they had saved civiliza-

"But the monstrous thing was American shipping Dr. Edward Rumely true-before the one war was done

missing the Lusitania suits against the Cunard Company. This will be one of the many lists of reparation claims Germany must meet. children sailed on the Lusitania and not member of the family escaped. The murder of the Crompton children

Judge Mayer's decision if it stands did more to turn America against Ger will prevent the relatives of thirty-two any than any other single thing. William S. Hodges, 2926 West Lehigh men and women from this city, who los their lives in the disaster, from recover ing damages from the Cunard Line. Philadelphia's death toll in the Lus

raft perished Included in this list were seven mer



Philadelphia

At the sketch has been omounly app at the Ministry of Fine Arts in in the presence of George W. Blim retary of the American embassy. E Glaezaner, representing Joseph F. her, of the Art Jury here and C. Andre Tardieu, head of the general The Gobelin threatry presented to this ity by the French Covernment is about be placed in the hands of workmen at the famous Gobelin factory, accord-ing to a dispatch received today from Paris. war questions.

right year-oid-son, william S., Jr., also were lost. Fishing Steamship Wrecked in Fog watch Hill, R. I., Aug. 26. — The steamship George Hudson, in the coast fisheries service, struck on the rocks off here yesterday during a heavy fog and sank. Paris. The tapestry, which will be twenty-one by fifteen feet, pictures American troops departing for France, with three Wilsoniam epigrams. When completed it will be hung in the museum here. Below the picturization of the Phila-delphia soldiers are three panes con-taining these phrases from Prezident Wilson's messages: "Fight is more precious than peace."

ard, formerly freight claim agent for the Chicago and Northern Railway al hicago, has been made general freight agent for the railroad administration, I was announced today

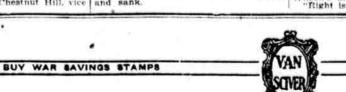
dealing with Fran

Howard U. S. Freight Agent

Washington, Aug. 26 -John H. He

venue. Paris representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, his wife and ight year-old-son, William S., Jr., also were lost. split tragedy was heavy, for thirty-two of the forty-two persons from this city woo were passengers on the ill-fated

ters of the Crompton family of Chert-nut Hill. Paul Crompton, St. Martin's and Hartwell Lanes, Chestnut Hill, vice and sank.



BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

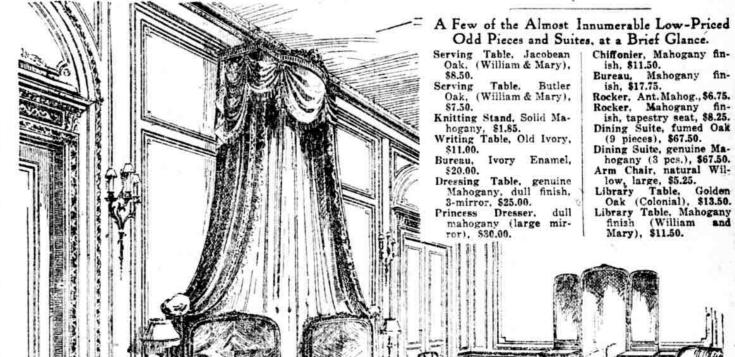
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Gli aviatori americani che cooperano le forze aeree italiane lungo l'Adriatico, hanno sconfitto una squadriglia di areoplani austriaci, come e' stato stamane annunziato. Gli aviatori americani han-no preso una importante parte nel bom-bardamento della base navale nemica di

Pola, avvenuta due giorni or sono. Il lavoro degli aviatori americani e' meritevole del piu' alto encomio. Essi limostrano un grande siancio e molta Iniziativa.

macchina americana fu forzata a scendere mentre compiva una incursione verso l'alto Adriatico. Accortosene il lota di un'altra macchina, immedia tamente si abbasso' e riusci' a prendere

tri, On Orlando, e' partito oggi diretto alla zona di guerra. Un dispaccio da Firenze annunzia che

Un dispaccio da Firenze annunzia che quelle autorità' governative hanno pro-ceduto al sequestro della Villa di pro-prieta' della Baronessa Cla Kemarow-ski, una tedesca che da varil anni dimo-rava in Italia. La villa sara' adibita a ricovero dei bambini orfani o malati. Il Sindaco di Londra, qui' in visita. ha esteso un invito al Sindaco di Roma, Principo Coloma, parche' visiti Londra.

Principe Colonna, perche' visiti Londra Il giorno 34 settembre. L'invito e' stato he esteso al Senatore Guglielmo Mar-



McAdoo Wants Larger Rate on Unearned Moneys

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Mc-Adoo, in conference today with Chair-man Kitchin. of the House Ways and Means Committee, renewed his recom-mendation that a higher tax be levted on unsarned than on earned incomes as a means of encouraging sale of tax-free Government securities. The Secretary pointed out that if the revenue bill is not enacted by Septem-ber 28, the opening date of the fourth Liberty Loan, the loan may be some-what hampered because business men will not know definitely what their tax-burdens are to be. For this reason the stablishment of a different rate on meome from private's issued securities considered particularity importa. After the conference Mr. MoAdoo went in the White House to discuss the reve-tue question with Presideut Wilson.

Red Cross Base in Switzerland

Anticipating the problems which arise as a result of American partici-pation in the war, and knowing that American prisoners would have to he clothed and fed through an American

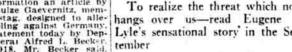
relief committee, the Red Cross estab-lished a base in Switzerland and ap-pointed Ellis Loring Dresel, formerly a voluntary attache of the American

come an enemy of Germany. Dresel's task was to get food and supplies into Switzerland in such quantilies as to be able to care for any number of Ameri-can soldiers who might be selected by Fate to live the life of a "prisoner of war." No one could supply him with figures; no one could tell him how many men we would send to France. and there was no way to tell what proportion of them might be captured. The misfortunes of war do not follow known formulas. Switzerland in such quantities as to be

known formulas Dresel had often inspected German

Dresel had often inspected German prison camps' for Ambassador Gerard and he knew, at least, what the needs of our men would be. He had visited virtually all important German camps before diplomatic relations were broken. He knew the good points and the defects of the British and French systems of relief. He had all the qualifications, which a man in his po-sition would need, but he could only speculate as to the number of men he would have to care for and the time when aid would be necessary. Gatting Ready for Work

Getting Ready for Work Dresel began with a stenographer, a code book and a head full of plans. He decided to be ready, within the shortest ponsible time, to feed and clothe, if necessary, 10.000 Americans. He ordered food through the American Red Cross in Washinston and through the quartermaster's department of the army. Switzerland had no food which he could purchase. France and Eng-land needed all they had. Spain and Italy could not be counted upon, so





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	9x12, \$36.50 \$45.00 Seaml ent quality with wide variety in choi		6, \$34.50
\$87.00 Royal Wilton, 9x12, \$57.00	Yard Nets, values 60e to \$3.50, now priced at 25c to 60e yd. Discontinued patterns and slightly solled goods in this special lot. Scrims and Marquisettes; the for- mer with fancy borders; irrespective of value, now 25c yd. Cretonnes-Wide variety of pat- terns and colorings, selling below present wholesmle cost; 20e yd.	\$29.50 Fine High-pile Ax.,	6x9, \$22.50
\$81.00 Royal Wilton 8.3x10.6, \$52.50		\$31.00 S'ml's Tap. Brussels,	9x12, \$26.50
\$60.00 Best Body Brussels, 9x12,\$42.50		\$26.50 S'mi's Tap. Brus'ls,8.	8x10.6 \$21.50
\$57.00 Fine High-pile Ax., 9x12,\$39.75		\$30.00 Heavy Silk Rag Rug.	9x12,\$21.50
\$52.50 Fine High-pile Ax. 8.3x10.6, \$36.50		\$26.00 Heavy Silk Rag Rug,	8x10,\$18.75

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