fighting is reported to be in progress there. The British advanced lines now are reported to be east of Monchy-le-Preux. German rear guards are fighting to retain their hold on Pelves, on the south bank of the Scarpe, the British having reached the edge of the town.

Gain North of Scarpe

North of the Scarpe progress is being made by the British on both sides of the road to Douai. As Haig's forces advanced south of the river the Germans soon found that the ground north of the stream was extremely dangerous. Here they are being forced back, leaving their rear protected with a large number of machine guns, and are employing the same tactics that they generally are using along the rest of the battlefront.

The British advance gives evidence of temporarily slowing up at various places along the front, but intervals of comparative slow movements must be expected during the course of a battle such as this, for the British have now been engaged in hard and continuous open fighting without rest for a week.

Many more prisoners and guns and another German battalion commander have been taken. The officer fell into the hands of the British in the fighting around Beugnatre, north of Bapaume.

The total number of machine guns taken from the Germans in the present drive must now run away up in the thousands. Stacks of these weapons have been captured, but it is probable there will be no opportunity for counting them in the immediate future.

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 27.—British forces in the great battle in northern Picardy are making progress toward the village of Beugnatre, two and a half miles northeast of Bapaume, according to the official statement issued at the War Office today. There is hard fighting around Croisilles, farther north the statement says.

Since last Wednesday the British have taken 21,000 prisoners, the statement says.

The British have pushed through the town of Montauban, three miles north of the Somme, and capturing the wood near that place, have reached Longueval, the statement says.

Australian forces have made substantial progress toward Dompierre, south of the Somme, and east of Suzanne, north of the river, the statement adds.

British forces are established in the northern outskirts of Bapaume, the War Office statement also announces.

North of the Scarpe River Scottish troops renewed their attack against the Germans last night and have advanced towards Plouvain (east of Fampoux).

The Germans are making heavy counter-attacks at many points along the battlefront, but have been unable to stem the tide of the British advance.

By the Associated Press

British Headquarters in France, Aug. 27.—British officers estimate that the Germans were forced to use at lease seventy divisions (840,000 men) between the Scarpe and Aisne rivers from August 8 to August 25.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 27.

French troops advanced this morning in the region of St. Mard, southwest of Roye, after having repulsed a number of enemy counter-attacks in that sector, according to the official statement issued at the War Office today. They captured 1100 prisoners yesterday, including two battalion commanders, the statement says.

East of Bagneux, north of the Aisne, the French have advanced their line about three-quarters of a mile, the statement says. German counter-attacks were repulsed in this region.

(Bagneux is five miles north and west of Soissons.)

Heavy artillery fighting continued last night between the Aisne and the Ailette.

In their advance in the region of Monchy-le-Preux (southeast of Arras) Monday, British troops captured more than 2000 prisoners, newspapers here state.

(Monchy is on the Hindenburg line and was captured in the new British drive on the Scarpe.)

On a front of six miles south of the Scarpe the British yesterday advanced to a maximum depth of two and a half miles. Important gains were made around Bapaume and Croisilles, the enters of enemy resistance between between the Ancre and the Scarpe.

No Germans remain in Bapaume says the correspondent of Le Matin on the British front. He adds that patrols have penetrated the ruins which mark the former enemy advanced concentration center and have found no signs of the enemy.

AGAINST SUPPRESSING FINDINGS

Republican Senators Oppose Censorship on Aircraft Report

Washington, Aug. 27.—Army censorship orders barring from transmission abroad certain features of the recent report of the Senate Military subcommittee, which investigated aircraft production, wwas sharply attacked today in the Senate by Republican Senators.

Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts proposed an investigation by the Senate Printing Committee to determine whether the Congressional Record, in which the aircraft report was printed, falls under the censorship ban. Senator Lodge said the plain purpose of the censorship orders was to influence publishers against publication of the report in this country.

"The only people in the world," said Mr. Lodge, "who do not know about the aircraft situation is the American people. It is perfectly well known to our allies and to the enemy."

Senators Poindexter, Penrose and Brandegee joined in the criticisms.

BOMB RED CROSS BATH; KILL 23

Shell Destroys Three U. S. Buildings Near Belgian Coast

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 27.—Details of the recent shelling of an American Red Cross bathhouse for Belgian soldiers near the Belgian front, in which twenty-three Belgian employes were killed and sixty others injured, were received today at American Red Cross headquarters.

A shell hit the roof of the laundry of the bath about 11 o'clock in the morning. Fragments penetrated all three structures and destroyed them. Men, women and children were hurled in every direction and for long distances. Parts of bodies were found in the street many feet from the structure.

U-BOAT SINKS U. S. SCHOONER

Steamship Eric Also Sent Down Off Canadian Coast

By the Associated Press

A Canadian Atlantic Port, Aug. 27.—The new American fishing schooner Rush, of Boston, was sunk yesterday morning by an enemy submarine while on the fishing grounds off this coast.

The crew arrived here safely today aboard another fishing vessel.

Man Hit by Train Dies

Irish Mason, seventy-five years old, of Pleasant, N. J., a section boss on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died today at the [illegible] Hospital, Camden, as the result of injuries received Sunday, when he was struck by a train.

GERMANY YIELDS ON SPAIN'S SHIPS

Berlin Placates Neutrals by Agreeing to Replace U-Boat Inroads

TO REIMBURSE NORWAY

Advises Alfonso of Willingness to Accept Spanish Ultimatum

By the United Press

Santander, Spain, Aug. 27.

Germany has accepted all conditions contained in the Spanish note regarding the submarine situation, it was announced here today. German shipping interned in Spanish ports will be voluntarily turned over to Spain to replace any future losses from U-boats.

At the same time Foreign Minister Dato announced that the Government would requisition all Spanish tonnage, which will be apportioned according to vital necessities. Other Governments in whose trade some of this tonnage will be employed, will be asked to set a specified commodities exchange of cargoes such as iron ore, olive oil, etc.

Germany is understood to have stated she will not torpedo these requisitioned vessels.

The Spanish Cabinet a week ago advised Germany that, in the event of further sinkings of Spanish tonnage by U-boats, equivalent German tonnage in Spanish ports would be requisitioned by Spain. The seizure was not to be retroactive.

By the United Press

Christiania, Aug. 27.—Replying to Norway's protest against sinking of her shipping outside the "danger zone," Germany has offered compensation where it is proved a ship was sunk without warning, it was announced today.

Norwegian newspapers advocate seizure of equivalent German tonnage, such as Spain forced upon Germany.

Official War Reports

BRITISH

London, Aug. 27.

Severe fighting took place on the field of the old Somme battle, between Maricourt and Bapaume, and also north of the latter town, yesterday afternoon and evening. The enemy counter-attacked repeatedly in strength, incurring great losses from the fire of our troops, but being unable to arrest our progress.

English and Welsh troops pushed through Montauban and advanced along the crest of the ridge, capturing Highwood and reaching Longueval. In the latter village we were heavily counter-attacked and forced back toward Mazentinle-Grand and Highwood. On this line we broke the enemy's attack, and, again advancing, established ourselves well to the east of Highwood.

Early in the night a second enemy counter-attack was driven off by rifle fire before the Germans reached our position.

North of Highwood the enemy twice counter-attacked in the neighborhood of Ligny and Thilloy, pressing back our advanced troops some 400 or 500 yards. There his infantry was stopped and driven back.

At Bapaume the New Zealanders, after fierce fighting, established themselves in the northern outskirts of the town.

Further north English troops progressed toward Beugnatre. We have had hard fighting about Croiselles.

On the right of the battle front the Australians continued their advance astride the Somme and made substantial progress toward Dompierre and to the east of Suzanne.

On the left of the battle front the Canadians yesterday captured the ridge to the east of Wancourt (Arras front) and established themselves to the east of Guemappe.

North of the River Scarpe, Scottish troops renewed their attack last night, and they have made substantial progress toward Plouvain.

Prisoners taken since the morning of August 21 exceed 21,000.

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 27.

South of the Avre the French this morning accentuated British progress in the region of St. Mard (a mile and a half west of Roye), after several German counter-attacks were repulsed.

In yesterday's fighting the French took 1100 prisoners, including thirty-six officers.

Between the Oise and the Aisne late yesterday a German counter-attack west of Chavigny was repulsed and thirty prisoners taken. East of Bagneux (five miles north of Soissons) the French carried their lines forward 1200 yards. Between the Aisne and the Ailette artillery fighting was active during the night.

GERMAN

Berlin, Aug. 26 (delayed).

The British attacks have extended to north of the Scarpe.

On both sides of Bapaume and north of the Somme there have been vigorous engagements. Enemy attacks in the main have failed. At some places counter-attacks still are in progress. Longueval and Montauban, temporarily lost, have been recaptured.

Between the Somme and the Oise apart from local engagements north of the Avre the day has been quieter. Partial engagements occurred north of the Aisne.

ITALIANS IN NEW POSITION

Quit Semeni and Osum Region After Defeating Austrians

By the Associated Press

Rome, Monday, Aug. 26.—The Italian troops in Albania in the region of the Semeni and Osum Rivers, after checking superior enemy forces in several days of fighting, have retired undisturbed to prepare defenses, says an official statement issued today.

The Austrians suffered a sanguinary defeat August 21 and have not renewed their attacks since.

REV. CHAS. H. LEONARD DEAD

Founder of "Children's Day" Dies at Tufts College, Mass.

The Rev. Charles Hall Leonard, father of Mrs. T. M. Carmichael, 7127 Germantown avenue, Mt. Airy, died today at Tufts College, Mass. He was founder of Children's Day, which is observed annually by the churches.

Dr. Leonard was dean emeritus of the Crane Divinity School, Tufts College, and would have been ninety-six years old next month.

In 1857, while pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Chelsea, Mass., Doctor Leonard conceived and put into effect at his church the idea of Children's Day, setting aside the second Sunday of June. Within a few years Children's Day had been adopted almost universally.

WORDS OF CHEER GO TO U. S. TROOPS

Julius Rosenwald Will Tell Americans of Conditions at Home

TAKES MANY MESSAGES

Letters From Governors and Senators Assure Boys of Hearty Backing

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, Aug. 27.

Julius Rosenwald has arrived in Europe as a representative of the American War Department, with a commission probably unprecedented in warfare. Wearing the uniform of an American officer, but without title or rank, he is to go among the soldiers, not to give them material things or routine diversions or oratory, but to talk man-to-man about conditions at home, about the vocational opportunities that await them when they return and to assure them of American support and sympathy.

The best official explanation of this unique work is contained in the following letter from Secretary of War Baker:

My Dear Mr. Rosenwald—I want you to go to France, move around among the American troops and avail yourself of every opportunity to address the boys on the conditions at home, particularly the opportunities in American life as you have observed them in your own successful business career.

Carry them as a message from me, or rather from the people of the United States for whom I venture to speak to them, this thought: That in a time of universal sacrifice they are having a heroic opportunity and their privilege is to vindicate again in the eyes of the world the wholesomeness and beauty of the principles upon which American liberty is based; that the war will free France and Europe, but in addition will free America, and when they have helped to make men free everywhere the blessings and rewards of a finer civilization will be especially theirs to enjoy, since they will have so greatly contributed to its preservation.

With his own personal knowledge of every part of the United States, Mr. Rosenwald is well equipped for his new task.

In addition to his own sympathy with these young soldiers, his familiarity with their home districts and his knowledge of the vocational opportunities awaiting them after the war, Mr. Rosenwald has invaluable material for his mission in the shape of many letters for the soldiers written to him by Governors and Senators representing States in all parts of the Union, and a personal message from Charles M. Schwab.

German Peace Move Soon, Warns Gerard

Continued from Page One

ica was a money-mad country that would not fight if stepped on, the Kaiser believed. When we declared war, it was a shock to him. Since then the surprises have been rolling up."

Barred Fraternalism

Opening his address, Mr. Gerard said the German Government would not allow fraternalism to exist there as it does in America. He said the Imperial Government was afraid to have organizations which might cause a revolution against the system of rule.

"The people of Germany do not know yet that they cannot win this war but the officers of the general staff know that it is useless to believe they can obtain a victory. And America is recognized as the dominant factor in deciding the struggle against Germany," Mr. Gerard said in concluding his talk.

He was scheduled to speak tonight at the Independence Square rally, but was forced to return to New York immediately after his morning address.

President R. H. Gerard, cousin of the former ambassador, called the meeting to order. The Rev. F. T. McFadden, Richmond, Va., pronounced the invocation. The orchestra began "The Star Spangled Banner." Miss Beatrice Kendall Eaton, dressed as Columbia, walked into view on the stage, escorted by a marine carrying a French flag and a sailor carrying an American flag. She sing the national anthem, then the "Marseillaise."

As she uttered the first words of "The Star Spangled Banner," a huge service flag with one big blue star in it and the numerals "316,212" on the star was slowly dropped from the gallery of the stage. As the service flag unfurled, hundreds of miniature American flags fell from its folds.

Near the end of Miss Eaton's opening song a large American flag was dropped behind the service flag. When she finished singing Miss Eaton threw the small flags to the audience.

W. Freeland Kendrick, Receiver of Taxes, welcomed the convention to Philadelphia on behalf of the Mayor. Leroy Andrus, of Buffalo, first president of the Congress, respondded and read an address from R. C. Hill, first secretary, who was unable to attend.

Committee and officers' reports occupied much of this afternoon's session.

According to the report of W. E. Futch, secretary of the congress, and A. F. King, treasurer, made this afternoon, seventy-three out of ninety-two organizations affiliated with the congress bought $10,953,245 worth of Liberty bonds, $17,304 worth of war savings stamps and $200 in thrift stamps. An approximate estimate of the total purchases in Liberty bonds, thrift stamps and war savings stamps by individuals belonging to organizations affiliated with the congress is $47,951,381.

The executive committee of the congress suggested that each of the ninety-two different organizations affiliated should devote from fifteen to twenty minutes at each meeting to patriotic exercises, and to encourage members to buy Liberty bonds and war Saving stamp and thrift stamps.

This afternoon the speakers were Dr. C. Day Clark, of Toronto, Canada, and Dr. Lee K. Frankel. Doctor Clark's address was on "Wartime Canada."

Doctor Frankel, who is treasurer of the American Public Health Association, praised the fraternal insurance

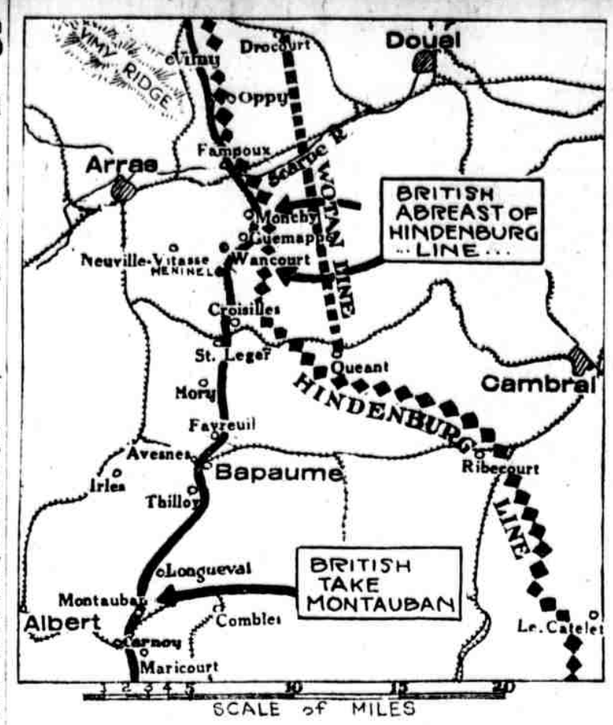
PHILADELPHIA GIRL DROWNED

Elizabeth Wood Loses Life Swimming at Westville, N. J.

The body of Elizabeth Wood, twenty-two years old, 2040 North Hope street, was recovered today from Timber Creek, Westville, N. J., where she was drowned while in bathing last Sunday evening.

Miss Wood and Miss Elizabeth Manning, who also lives at 2040 North Hope street, were swimming with William Hess, Charles McLaughlin and Joseph Dorman, all of Gloucester, when Miss Wood was seized with cramps.

SCENE OF BRITISH DRIVE



In their operations east of Arras the British at several points are abreast of the Hindenburg line. Should this position be turned the Germans have another defensive system further to the east, in the famous Wotan "switch" line

MUST FIGHT ON UNTIL GERMANY SUBMITS, SAYS LORD HUGH CECIL

Senator Lodge's Program of War Aims Meets British Approval—Struggle Now a Crusade Against a Moral Disease—Peace Intrigues Condemed

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, Aug. 27.

Senator Lodge's program of war aims contains no specification making a clearer appeal to the British people than his exclusion of the permissibility of another treaty of Vienna. The war for democracy will be ended by a democratic, and not a diplomatic, peace.

Virtually all the organs of English opinion are agreed that no peace which satisfies German autocracy can satisfy British democracy. Here and there is some quarrel with the use of the phrase "dictated peace" on the ground that it too nearly resembles the "knockout blow" policy, but on the essentials there is virtually unanimity of view. Peace intrigues, whether engineered by a discredited deposed monarch or by any other German agency, are under the circumstances calculated to have a sorry career and in the light of the developments which have taken place since the words were uttered that English statesman, Asquith, who said it would be easy to reject a first German peace offer, but that it might be difficult to so deal with a second, might wish to revise his prediction. Great democrat that he is, the late Premier would undoubtedly agree that the democracy which is winning the war will settle terms of peace.

Lord Hugh Cecil, in the course of correspondence dealing with Lord Lansdowne's proposals, has admirably delineated what may be described as the dominant temper of the British people. The British Government, he says, cannot, as Lansdowne thinks, endeavor to facilitate the opening of negotiations, because much more is now at issue than the causes of British intervention.

"The war is now a crusade," he writes. "We fight to overthrow a principle, stamp out a moral disease, extirpate an abomination. The war is no longer one between two groups of nations. It is the civilized world fighting to chastise rebels against its fundamental laws. The war can end not in conversations and negotiations as between equals, but in the recognized defeat, and consequent submission, of the rebel nation.

"If the results of the war were to show that Germany could hold its own against the world, unconditioned nationalism, which is the evil principle that Germans maintain, would have been justified in point of force, though not of right. It is vital to tide off a superior national supremacy, which is implied in a league of nations, to prove that there is a power in the world greater than the strength of the most warlike nation. Otherwise, Germany might become neither a loyal member nor even an obedient subject of the league. Its nationalism might still remain undimmed, seeking afresh to strengthen itself by accumulated force till it should be strong enough to fight again. Other nations would be obliged to do likewise and the league would fail of its purpose.

"The war must be fought till it ends in the submission of Germany. By submission I do not in the least mean destruction. Indeed, it is not, I believe, possible to destroy a strong and united nation by military defeat. We don't seek to destroy Germany, but we seek to force the Germans to recognize that they have been defeated and to submit to the authority of a world stronger than they. Moloch must be humiliated in sight of all his votaries if they are to accept a purer faith."

PHILADELPHIA SURVIVORS

Upper row, left to right, Clarence Evans and Robert A. Corcoran, members of the crew of the ill-fated submarine chaser No. 209, who were wounded. Below, Claude A. Kalmey and Leonard A. Haskett, Jr., who escaped unwounded

U. S. Patrol Boat Sunk by Mistake

Continued from Page One

been landed, and, with the exception of Evans, are uninjured. At the Evans home this afternoon, Mrs. Evans was doubtful that the Clarence Evans mentioned was her son. She said her boy had been on land duty. Kalmey is a quartermaster and a chum of Corcoran. Kirby is an electrician and Weigand is a gunner's mate.

Kalmey is a son of Walter M. Kalmey, corresponding secretary for the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, with headquarters in the Episcopal Church House, Twelfth and Walnut streets.

The young quartermaster enlisted April 12, 1917, while a student at the West Philadelphia High School. He was in uniform when graduated from the high school. About two weeks ago he visited his parents, and said the submarine chaser 209 was about to leave for Southern waters to join a patrol flotilla of twelve vessels. With him on his last visit was Leonard A. Haskett, Jr., also a member of the 209's crew. The two were "buddies."

Father at Hog Island

Haskett is a son of Leonard A. Haskett formerly was a seregant-elec- is employed at Hog Island. The senior Maskett formerly was a sergeant-electrician and stationed at Fortress Monroe, where young Hasket was born.

The son enlisted in the naval reserves April 7, of last year, the day after the United States declared war.

Thomas Haran, chief boatswain, 3414 Clearfield street, this city; Claude Wilde, machinist's mate; Elmer T. Gleason, machinist's mate, and Charles N. Thomas, seaman, are among the rescued.

Bernhard Urges Peace Revision

Continued from Page One

Solf, the German Minister for Colonies, that the treaty is only a frame to be filled out in the future, and adds:

"The originally planned community of interests of the border States with Germany is of subsidiary importance, compared with the absolutely necessary relationship between Germany and Russia and the Asiatic bloc attached to Russia. * * * Instead of creating new kingdoms at this critical time, we should concern ourselves with the laying of the foundation for a European alliance of nations, without which the league of nations of the entire world, which has been advocated by many, would be nothing but a deceptive label for Anglo-Saxon world domination."

Grab Plan Forestalled

Bernhard says the original idea of the Brest-Litovsk treaty was that concessions could be made in exchange for concessions from England, but that, as is now is clear there is no outlook for peace by agreement, these concessions should be made to Russia.

COUNTER-REVOLTS RAGE NEAR MOSCOW

By the United Press

Amsterdam, Aug. 27.

Serious counter-revolutionary disorders have broken out near Moscow, according to a dispatch from that city dated Sunday, received via Berlin today.

A decision to support the counter-revolution was reported at many labor meetings, the dispatch said. Clashes resulted between workmen and Bolshevik troops, the latter setting fire to a number of villages near Moscow, where counter-revolutionists had taken refuge.

An army of 40,000 peasants is fighting against a combined force of Germans and Ukrainians near Skvira, according to the newspaper Pravda, of Stockholm.

The railway strike in Ukraine continues. Russian bourgeoisie, returning from Kiev, report, as soon as German soldiers leave any district, the workmen desert the factories and peasants organize resistance.

The Ukrainian bourgeoisie are between the devil and the deep sea. They resent German occupation, but they fear it will be replaced by a Soviet government as soon as the Germans go.

Called to Washington for War Work

Frederick P. Gruenberg, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, has been called to Washington, D. C., on war work under the United States Housing Corporation and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FINNS SEE ONLY HOPE OF FREEDOM IN ENGLAND

Reds Flock to British in Murmansk to Escape Prussianizing Influence—Don't Want to Fight

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, Aug. 27.

Arthur Ransome, the correspondent of the London Daily News, who is a Bolshevik protagonist, sends the following dispatch from Stockholm under date of Saturday:

"I had a long talk today with M. Usenius, who was the official representative of the Red Finn Government at Stockholm. Usenius is a Social Democrat member of the Finnish Metal Workers' Union, and spent two years in America. He, like most of the metal workers, was opposed to the armed revolt in Finland, but bowed to the will of the majority and did not shirk the responsibility when it became inevitable. I asked him about the Red Finn's attitude toward the Allies at Murman and toward the Soviet republic. He said the newspaper stories here about the Finnish Leader Rahja, who is alleged to have taken 10,000 Red Finns to Murman, are extremely inaccurate.

"'Comparatively few Finns,' he said, 'have gone north from Petrograd, but great numbers have retreated out of northern Finland and are escaping across the frontier. After suppression of the revolt they have joined forces with the English in the north, believing the English could help them against the Germans and White Finns. That, of course, was before the Allies had taken definite steps against the Soviet Republic. When it became clear that the Allies were opposed to the Soviet, Rahja tried to withdraw the Red Finns from Murmansk. The Finnish Social Democrats at Petrograd issued a declaration that no Finns should help the Allies, who opposed the Socialist Russian Government.

English Their Only Hope

"I asked whether Rahja brought away many. Usenius replied: 'A good number, but the majority remained, believing that only the English can help them.'

"I asked him to define the 'Red' attitude to the Soviet Government. He said:

"'We can be convinced that no other than Socialist parties in Russia, should they come into power, would have given Finland real self-government, and that is what we want. We are neither for the English nor for the Germans.'

"I next referred to a conversation I had with Tokoi, the Finnish leader in Moscow, when Tokoi emphasized the fact that the Red Finns were for the Bolsheviki. Usenius replied:

"'That is so, and Tokoi, an older man, finds it more difficult to sympathize with the doings of the extreme left.'

"He then referred to Kaselrod's and Russanoff's proposal to send an international commission of inquiry to investigate the doings of the Bolsheviki. He said the Swedish Social Democrats were agreed on condition that all other parties should take part. He complained that they did not say how many or what countries were to be represented, and added that the scheme, in any case, was wrong, because it began by assuming that the prisoner was guilty.

Finns Don't Want to Fight

"'The Finnish army,' he said, 'consists of very new men, and is not yet in condition to be forced to do what it does not want. It does not want to fight. Food conditions in Finland also are bad. In the north frosts have ruined the potato crop and done much damage to corn. The position in Finland is difficult enough without war. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Finns will take any initiative.'

"On the other hand, the communications are so bad that any serious attempt on the part of the English to drive the Germans out of Finland is unlikely, because they would need preparations on a vast scale, and the attempt could only become serious if Petrograd were in Allied hands, so that the Allies could threaten the southern Finnish railroad.

Trying to Prussianize Finland

"Hence, perhaps, the German urgency in trying to force on the preparation of the Finnish army. They are even going so far as to issue Finnish newspapers with the object of the Prussianization of Finland and the creation of a military spirit. I have myself seen selections from this propaganda, some of which consist of an elementary kind of essay on the perfect soldier.

"I asked Usenius what attitude the Reds would take in case that in spite of all there should be war. He said that if many Social Democrats were forced into the Finnish army they would be neutral. I asked whether there was any probability of a fresh Red rebellion. He said:

"'None whatever while the Germans are in Finland, unless there is a German revolution. Then probably the Reds would return from Russia and find help actually in the new Finnish army, which contains many conscripts who are unsympathetic with the Whites and openly say they would be glad to learn the use of arms because of future possibilities.'

"Even should there be persons in favor of inviting help from the Germans, there can be no question about the attitude of the executive committee, which has uncompromisingly opposed any sort of colaboration with them.

"The feeling of the people is extremely anti-German. Steady propaganda has been carried on by the Soviet leaders during the last six months, never losing an opportunity of explaining both the abominable and temporary character of the Brest peace and never losing an opportunity of exposing all the misdeeds of the Germans in the Ukraine, which are now bearing fruit; and I am definitely informed that the Red army which Trotzky has created is definitely anti-German.

SELECTMEN CHEERED AS THEY GO TO CAMP

Relatives and Sweethearts in Demonstration at North Philadelphia

By the United Press

Washington, Aug. 27.

Provost Marshal General Crowder today issued a call for 5000 white men for general military service supplementary to the general call made last week.

Of these, 2500 will come from Illinois and 2500 from Pennsylvania. The men of both States will entrain for Camp Forrest, Ga., between September 3 and 6.

Many fathers, mothers, sisters and sweetheart gathered at the North Philadelphia Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad today to say good-by to drafted men from Local Board No. 15, Fourth and York streets. The men are to train at Camp Lee, Va.

At 9:40 the station and lawns that surround it were as devoid of humanity as Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but two minutes later when a band swung down Broad street playing the "Star Spangled Banner" the railroad property took on the life of a county fair on Governor's Day.

Not until a few minutes after 11 did the troop train leave the station and for more than an hour the future heroes of France were compelled to stand up under a shower of hugs and kisses.

In the midst of the celebration a troop train from western Pennsylvania pulled into the station. This was the signal for a fresh outburst.

At the Baltimore and Ohio station, Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, a second group of men pulled away for Camp Lee. One thousand and fifty-six men left the city today for southern training camps. Tomorrow and Thursday nearly 9000 more will depart.

His collarbone broken in an automobile accident yesterday, Lewis Smith, twenty-two years old, a member of the city police force, was one of the drafted men who departed today. In the Frankford Hospital, where he was taken after the accident, he protested against being held because he would be prevented from leaving for camp. He was discharged after the broken bone was set.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER

WHO KNOWS HIS OR HER WORK THOROUGHLY, WHO DESIRES TO DO HIS OR HER SHARE OF UNCLE SAM'S WORK, CAN DO SO BY APPLYING TO THE R. M. HOLLINGSHEAD CO., 9TH AND MARKET STS., CAMDEN, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN to work in motor truck and automobile parts stock room; excellent chance for advancement; must wear bloomers or overalls. Apply Overland-Harper Co., 14 S. 21st st. Ask for Vogel.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER

WHO KNOWS HIS OR HER WORK THOROUGHLY, WHO DESIRES TO DO HIS OR HER SHARE OF UNCLE SAM'S WORK, CAN DO SO BY APPLYING TO THE R. M. HOLLINGSHEAD CO., 9TH AND MARKET STS., CAMDEN, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS

COMFORTABLY furnished second-floor front or middle room; gentlemen only; convenient to Hog Island cars; West Philadelphia; private home. Woodland 4878 J.

Other Classified Ads on Pages 18 and 14

IL NEMICO SCONFITTO AL FRONTE IN ALBANIA

Gli Italiani Infliggono una Sanguinosa Disfatta agli Austriaci

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT NO. 341
Authorized by the act of October 6, 917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President,
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Roma, 27 agosto.

Il Ministero della Guerra ha, stamane, pubblicato un comunicato dal quale si rileva che le truppe italiane in Albania, operando nella regione tra i fiumi Semeni e Osum, dopo aver arrestato superiori forze nemiche durante parecchi giorni di cruenti combattimenti, si sono ritirate indisturbate per preparare le loro linee di difesa e rafforzarle per qualsiasi evenienza.

Il comunicato aggiunge che gli austriaci subirono una sanguinosa disfatta il giorno 21 agosto ultimo scorso, e che da quel giorno non hanno piu' rinnovato i loro attacchi.

Uno dei soliti bugiardi comunicati del comando austriaco, pubblicato ieri in Vienna, annunzia che le truppe austriache in Albania hanno ricatturato la citta' di Berat e Fieri, vicino la foce del Semeni, e che gli italiani hanno sofferto perdite considerevoli in uomini e materiale. Il falso comunicato dice:

"Fieri fu ricatturata ieri (domenica) dopo sanguinosi combattimenti che si svolsero lungo le strade della citta' casa per casa. Piu' tardi catturammo Berat ed in breve gli italiani furono respinti dalle dominanti alture di Speragi e Senja. Le perdite degli italiani in uomini e materiale furono gravi. Nell'alto Devoll noi continuammo a consolidare i nostri successi."

Wilson Sees Baker and Whistles

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson yesterday walked to the State, War and Navy Building from the White House and visited Secretary Baker, with whom he remained in conference for more than half an hour. The President seemed in the best of spirits, and was whistling as he returned to the White House.

GERMANS CANNOT HOLD SOMME LINE

Front on Old Battlefield at Mercy of Events in South

BOCHE IS VERY NERVOUS

Resistance Expected Between Ailette and Soissons and on Aisne Heights

By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the French Armies, Aug. 27.

The German front along the old Somme battlefield, from Bapaume and Roye to the hills between Lassigny and Noyon, is the enemy's outpost line, which, despite the strength of its field works, cannot long be held. It is at the mercy of events further north and south. The great German retreat in this region in the spring of last year to the then new Hindenburg line took us somewhat by surprise. This time General Debeny and General Humbert are ready to pounce at a moment's notice on the retreating foe.

The Oise front, which, as I have shown, is hardly favorable for a frontal attack, is comparatively quiet, but I found yesterday morning considerable effervescence on General Mangin's front. Here, on the wide, bare heights and in the wooded gullies north of Soissons, the boche is in a desperately nervous condition. It is natural, since we threaten, on the one hand, to turn his position along the Aisne and Vesle, while, on the other, we are within gunrange of the once famous hinge of the Hindenburg line between Coucy and the Soissons road in the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames. It is certain that the enemy will put up a determined resistance between the Ailette and Soissons and along the Aisne heights.

In the former sector he is already going so. Two strong German counter-attacks were broken on Saturday in the neighborhood of Montecouvre and at a hill and farmstead east of Bagneux, and Sunday General von Eben sent in the first of the guard, which was severely punished. The French made 600 prisoners during the two days' combat at this point and greatly advanced their line.

General Mangin's army has made 12,224 prisoners in the last week, including 255 officers, and has taken 256 cannon.

I. W. W. PLEAD FOR NEW TRIAL

Counsel Claims 40 Minutes Too Short to Decide Guilt

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 27. — Federal Judge Landis today heard argument of counsel on a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the case of 166 leaders of the I. W. W. recently found guilty of conspiracy in violating the espionage law.

The prisoners, who have been in jail for a week, were brought into the courtroom handcuffed in pairs under a heavy armed guard.

Attorney George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defendants, in presenting the opening argument on the motions, attacked the constitutionality of the indictment.

Attorney Vanderveer pointed to the fact that the jury was out only forty minutes. This, he said, was insufficient time to properly deliberate on the mass of evidence presented. Numerous court decisions were cited by the attorney in support of his contention that the defendants were entitled to a new trial.

Judge Landis took the motions under advisement and said he would announce his decision Thursday.

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