

CHAIRMAN OF RAILWAY
ADVISORY COMMITTEE



FRANK TRUMBULL

A GENERAL SURVEY OF
THE WAR

The Russians are pressing forward vigorously through two of the Carpathian passes which lead to Hungary.

Following the announcement last week of advances in the vicinity of Karpacz, which is just over the border in Hungary, the Russian war office reports gains in the pass east of this region, leading south from Kuty. The capture of Jablonitz and Pereskal, on the Chornowoh river, which forms the boundary between Galicia and Bukovina, is announced. Jablonitz is about twenty miles north of the Hungarian border.

On the Caucasian front the Russians have captured a series of heights and taken prisoner a large number of Turks. It was announced officially here.

Bulgarian forces moving toward posts to a point seven miles from that Greek coast.

The Greek government has ordered three divisions of the Greek army still remaining in the vicinity of Drama and Serres, to retire before the Bulgarian advance.

The Bulgarian and German ministers have repeated previous assurances that the integrity of Greece will be respected. The French and British ministers have asked Premier Naimia what measures Greece proposes taking to control the civil population in the attacked districts, who are fleeing in all directions.

Official announcement that Turkish troops are fighting with the Germans and Austrians in Galicia was made by the German war office.

Italian troops have begun to disembark at Salonika, says a Havas dispatch from that point.

Active participation by Italian troops in the Salonika campaign would mean the existence of a state of war between Germany and Italy, Germany is directing the operations against the allies on this front, and as the official German reports show, has forces there. Some Austrian troops also probably are employed, and possibly Turks, but the major portion of the army is made up of Bulgarians. Recent reports have indicated the withdrawal of Austrian troops from the Balkans for use on the Russian and Italian fronts.

As the entente allies are believed to have force of some 700,000 British, French and Serbian troops on the Salonika front, the sending of reinforcements at this time, just after the opening of hostilities on a large scale, would indicate that the allies have embarked on a campaign of extensive operations.

Kali, which has a considerable surplus of troops, has been urged to take a more active part in the Balkan operations, but was believed to have refrained partly on account of the fact that she was not at war with Germany. There have been several recent indications, however, that a declaration of hostilities was forthcoming.

The Verdun region commands attention. The French have not been so actively active there for the past few days, but have now resumed their offensive, east of the Meuse, and succeeded in driving the Germans from a part of the village of Fleury, which has long been a sharply contested ground. An advance by the French also was scored in the Thiaumont sector, nearby.

Evidently, she's a Prohibitionist. "I never want to hear a proscription, an elder pray, a deacon fifty or teacher teach a Sunday school class who does not vote the Third party, the Prohibition party, ticket," was the declaration made by Mrs. Ada B. Parsels, of Philadelphia, vice president of the Pennsylvania State Women's Christian Temperance union, in an address before the Butler county Women's Christian Temperance union.

CRISIS NEAR IN
RAILROAD CASE

President Says Like Situation
Must Never Again Arise

DEFENDS POSITION HE TAKES

Association of Manufacturers Asks
Mr. Wilson to Establish the Principle
of Arbitration in Labor Disputes.

President Wilson's week of conferences with railroad officials and leaders of their employees threatening a nation wide strike are believed by all parties to the controversy to have brought the situation to a point where decisive developments may be expected within a few days.

The president reinforced his previous argument for his plan by pointing out to the railroad executives that the railroads play an important part in the military preparedness of the country, and that they are a vital part of the industrial framework of the nation, and it is absolutely necessary to keep them running.

Mr. Wilson told the railroad executives he did not blame them for fighting for the principle of arbitration, but that he believed under present circumstances they should accept the eight-hour day and leave the working out of the principle of arbitration until later.

The railroad executives did not enter into an argument with the president, but said they were deeply impressed.

The president declared he agreed with them in believing in arbitration of industrial disputes, but that in view of the refusal of the railroad employees to accept arbitration, it was impractical to discuss the issue at present. He urged the railroad executives and the managers in their meetings to consider the disaster which would follow a strike.

With all the world depending in a measure upon the products of the United States, he said, it would be a catastrophe for the railway systems of this country to be tied up. He said that in working for preparedness in the United States the work of the railroads had played an important part in his considerations, and that all of the plans of the government for preparedness would be thrown away by a strike. On that ground he appealed to the patriotism of the employers.

"We are now ready to get down to brass tacks," said one of the railroad presidents. "Up to the present time our discussion have been informal, but from now on we will make determined efforts to reach a decision."

President Wilson's talk to the railroad executives was more intimate than any he has delivered previously, and reference was made particularly to the disastrous effect of a strike upon the country at this time, "when every ounce of American energy and initiative" will have to be mobilized to meet the extraordinary situation that will follow the European war.

Petitions from 40,000 unorganized employees of the Pennsylvania road protesting against any action which would lead to a tie-up were presented to President Wilson by John Carson, Jr.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Butter—Prints, 34 1/2 @ 35c; tubs, 32 1/2 @ 34c. Eggs—Fresh, 30c.

Cattle—Prime, \$9.25 @ 9.75; good, \$8.50 @ 9.00; fair, \$7.75 @ 8.25; poor, \$7.00 @ 7.50; common, \$6.00 @ 6.50; common to good fat, \$4.50 @ 5.00; common to good fat, cows, \$4.00 @ 4.50; heifers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; fresh cows and springers, \$4.00 @ 5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$7.00 @ 8.00; good mixed, \$7.25 @ 7.75; fair mixed, \$6.50 @ 7.00; culs and common, \$3.50 @ 4.00; spring lambs, \$7.00 @ 11.00; yearlings, \$12.00 @ 15.00; heavy and thin calves, \$7.00 @ 12.00.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$10.20 @ 10.50; heavy mixed, medium and heavy Yorkers, \$10.00 @ 10.30; light Yorkers, \$10.50 @ 11.00; pigs, \$9.50 @ 10.00; roughs, \$9.00 @ 9.50; stags, \$7.50 @ 7.75.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.25 @ 8.75; fair to good butcher steers, \$6.75 @ 7.50; good to choice heifers, \$6.75 @ 7.75; fair to good heifers, \$5.75 @ 6.50; good to choice butchers, \$4.75 @ 5.00; bologna, \$3.25 @ 3.50; good to choice cows, \$6.50 @ 7.00; fair to good cows, \$5.50 @ 6.00; common cows, \$3.50 @ 4.50.

Calves—Good to choice, \$12.75 @ 13.00; fair to good, \$11.00 @ 12.25; heavy to common, \$8.00 @ 10.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice, \$10.00 @ 10.50; fair to good, \$7.50 @ 8.00; culs and common, \$6.00 @ 6.50; good to choice ewes, \$6.50 @ 7.00; mixed ewes and wethers, \$6.75 @ 7.00; culs, \$3.50 @ 4.00.

Hogs—Mixed, Yorkers, mediums and heavies, \$11.00 @ 11.50; light, \$10.50 @ 11.00; mixed, \$10.15 @ 11.00; heavy, \$10.15 @ 11.00; roughs, \$10.00 @ 10.20.

Cattle—Cows, \$7.10 @ 11.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 @ 3.40; calves, \$9.00 @ 12.50; Sheep—Natives, \$8.40 @ 7.75; west ern, \$6.75 @ 6.50; yearlings, \$7.40 @ 8.65; lambs, \$7.25 @ 10.30.

Wheat—Sept., \$1.50 1/2. Corn—Sept., \$0.75 1/2. Oats—Sept., \$0.45 1/2.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE, XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to Article IX of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the XVIII article thereof:—

Section 16. The State, or any municipality thereof, acquiring or appropriating property or rights over or in property for public use, may, in furtherance of its plans for the acquisition and public use of such property or rights, and subject to such restrictions as the Legislature may from time to time impose, appropriate an excess of property over that actually to be occupied or used for public use, and may thereafter sell or lease such excess, and impose on the property so sold or leased any restrictions appropriate to preserve or enhance the benefit to the public of the property actually occupied or used.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia county.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended so as to read as follows:—
Section 6. In the county of Philadelphia all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas of that county, shall be vested in one court, of common pleas composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts and shall be subject to such change as may be made by law and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of the said court shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in said court may be by law increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January succeeding its adoption.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

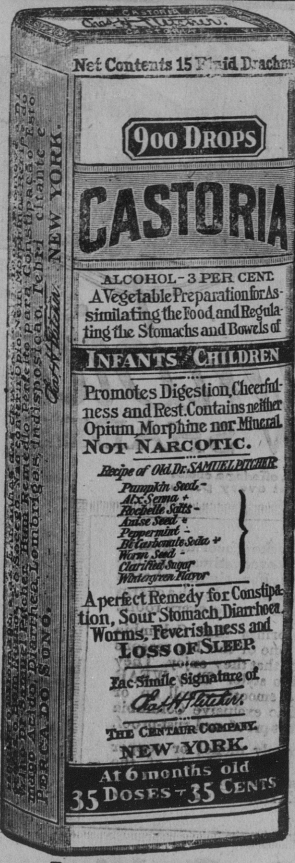
Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to section eight, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

That section eight of article nine of the Constitution be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided here in and in section fifteen of this article shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the said city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be excluded from the calculation and deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, and the proceeds thereof invested, in any public improvements of any character which shall be yielding to the said city an annual current net revenue. The amount of such deduction shall be ascertained by capitalizing the annual net revenue from such improvements during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment; and such capitalization shall be estimated by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual current net revenue, at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly. In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to such sinking-fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical installments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvement of public works of any character from which income of revenue is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
Genuine Castoria

Always
Bears the
Signature
of

Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
SEASHORE EXCURSIONS
FROM MEYERSDALE TO

\$8.50
GOOD IN COACHES ONLY
\$10.50
GOOD IN FULLMAN CARS
WITH FULLMAN TICKET

CAPE MAY, SEA ISLE CITY, OCEAN CITY,
STONE HARBOR, WILLWOOD

AUGUST 10 AND 24, SEPTEMBER 7

TICKETS GOOD RETURNING 16 DAYS

SECURE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET GIVING FULL DETAILS FROM TICKET
AGENTS, BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ONE REASON WHY

you should have modern plumbing fixtures is that they are essential to the protection of your health. There is also the important consideration of beautiful surroundings and the satisfaction that they bring.



The bathroom that we install with "Standard" fixtures is its own best reason why. It will be both sanitary and beautiful.

BEAR & CO.

used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligations may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held, and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.
A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Vista and Chapultepec. It is the same glorious old flag which, inscribed with the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," was hoisted on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry just on the eve of his great naval victory; the same old flag which our great chieftain bore in triumph to the proud city of the Aztecs and planted upon the heights of her national palace. Brave hands raised it above the eternal regions of ice in the Arctic seas and have set it up on the summits of the lofty mountains of the distant west.

Where has it not gone, the pride of its friends and the terror of its foes? What countries and what seas has it not visited? Where has not the American citizen been able to stand beneath its guardian folds and defy the world? With what joy and exultation seamen and tourists have gazed upon its stars and stripes, read in it the history of that nation's glory, received from it the full sense of security and drawn from it the inspirations of patriotism! By it how many have sworn fealty to their country!

What bursts of magnificent eloquence it has called forth from Webster and from Everett, what lyric strains of poetry from Drake and Holmes! How many heroes its folds have covered in death! How many have lived for it, and how many have died for it! How many, living and dying, have said in their enthusiastic devotion to its honor, like that young wounded sufferer in the streets of Baltimore, "Oh, the flag—the stars and stripes!" And wherever that flag has gone it has been the herald of a better day; it has been the pledge of freedom, of justice, of order, of civilization and of Christianity. Tyrants only have hated it, and the enemies of mankind alone have trampled it to the earth. All who sigh for the triumph of truth and righteousness love and salute it.

At New York, at New Orleans, at Buena Vista and Chapultepec.

It is the same glorious old flag which, inscribed with the dying words of Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship," was hoisted on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry just on the eve of his great naval victory; the same old flag which our great chieftain bore in triumph to the proud city of the Aztecs and planted upon the heights of her national palace. Brave hands raised it above the eternal regions of ice in the Arctic seas and have set it up on the summits of the lofty mountains of the distant west.

Where has it not gone, the pride of its friends and the terror of its foes? What countries and what seas has it not visited? Where has not the American citizen been able to stand beneath its guardian folds and defy the world? With what joy and exultation seamen and tourists have gazed upon its stars and stripes, read in it the history of that nation's glory, received from it the full sense of security and drawn from it the inspirations of patriotism! By it how many have sworn fealty to their country!