

KRONSTADT REBELS
SWARE PETROGRAD

Extremists' Threat to Land
From Warships Proves
Jest in Reality

OFFICIALS TAKE ACTION

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson's message to Russia, stating the war aims of the United States, has reached Petrograd and has been presented to the provisional government by Ambassador Francis. It was officially learned today.

PETROGRAD, June 4.—Sailors from the Kronstadt garrison, which recently declared its independence of the Central Government, arrived in Petrograd early yesterday with the announcement that warships at Kronstadt would come to Petrograd immediately and land men to make demonstrations.

Later it was reported that sailors had landed at Gutuyeff Island, port of Petrograd, and begun an attack. A visit to the Gutuyeff port quarter showed that the report was untrue. It was sufficiently alarming to provoke intense excitement in the city and cause the dispatch to the spot of a military force.

Petrograd then waited for the threatened demonstration by the Kronstadt warships. As the time passed with no such incident the announcement of the sailors came to be regarded by a majority as merely boastful talk on the part of extremists acting in defiance of the orders of Anatole Lamanoff, president of the Kronstadt Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies.

The sailors said the demonstrations would be for the purpose of bringing about new elections of members of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, whose present members were denounced as bourgeois. They also demanded that former Emperor Nicholas be handed over to them.

At street meetings they expressed dissatisfaction with the War Minister, M. Kerenski, and the whole provisional government, particularly for abolition of the death penalty, which they characterized as premature.

On visiting the Gutuyeff quarter the correspondent found that a vast fire had been burning for some time, having been extinguished. A large quantity of sulphur was left. There were evidences of a violent explosion. Windows at a considerable distance were broken.

It appears that at 9 o'clock in the forenoon the ice breaker Oranienbaum, instead of the Kronstadt warships, arrived off Gutuyeff. It was carrying an official in uniform and workmen, who were singing the hymn of the extremists. The ice breaker steamed up and down opposite the wharf, took on board a party to Petrograd workmen and departed.

Simultaneously seven large cases of phosphorus on the wharf ignited. The fire extended to a quantity of salt, causing a violent explosion, after which the stores of sulphur caught fire and were consumed. Inquiries show that it is altogether improbable that any one landed from the ice breaker.

The configuration apparently was caused either by incendiaries from quarters other than Kronstadt, or by an official investigator on the spot suggest, by spontaneous combustion of phosphorus exposed to damp and heat.

MINISTERS AS CONCILIATORS

M. Tchernoff, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Tseretli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, are going to Kronstadt with a view to arranging a settlement of the difficulty existing between the members of the Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies and the Government.

In a statement, M. Pervezoff, Minister of Justice, said: "Kronstadt will be declared morally boycotted, outlawed and cut off from the rest of the empire, unless it immediately withdraws its defiance to the Provisional Government."

"Kronstadt exaggerates its strength. We have here sufficient troops and ships to blockade the island and starve it out, but I and my colleagues are agreed that such measures are not desirable.

"Instead, the cabinet, if in the meantime Kronstadt has not surrendered, probably will issue a declaration that the fortress has turned traitor to the revolution and become an enemy of Russia's new freedom. We are convinced that the universal reprobation of Russia without harsher measures will bring extremists to reason."

YOUNG STUDENT LEADER

The central figure of the Kronstadt revolution is a youthful chemistry student of the Petrograd Technological College, Anatole Lamanoff. By his eloquence, enthusiasm and energy, he recently made himself president of the local Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies and virtually Kronstadt's dictator.

He is a smooth-faced, dark-skinned, soft-eyed man in a student's uniform. He is rosy-cheeked and ready of speech, all aims at being a Napoleon and a Rousseau at the same time, combining a resolute government with the propagation of novel political and social ideas.

His program consists of the subdivision of Russia into innumerable petty centers ruled by local groups of soldiers and workmen's deputies and united only in the loosest way by a congress of representatives of the local councils sitting in Petrograd.

The provisional government today adopted the unique expedient of naming the Russian dreadnought Alexander III as the capital "city" of the port of Kronstadt. The fortress itself is under control of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council there, and has proclaimed its independence of the provisional Ministry.

The provisional Government's administrative officers were ordered to meet aboard the Alexander for conference.

Sixty per cent of the storekeepers in Petrograd up to today had granted demands of their strikers' clerks for a 100 per cent increase in wages and retroactive from the start of the war. In many cases some of the clerks refused will receive from 16,000 to 15,000 rubles—from \$5000 to \$7500 in back pay. A large number of stores have announced they will remain closed rather than to submit to the strikers' exorbitant demands.

Secret service operatives for the Government sought the general epidemic of influenza for more money today, joining in a demand on the Government for increased wages.

Special services were held in nearly all churches in the capital yesterday where prayers were said that the anarchistic disturbances of the last few days might end.

Minister of War Kerenski, who has been making a tour of the front exhorting the soldiers to continue fighting until victory is won, declares that the power of the army is on the increase despite the destruction of the old system of discipline.

The Provisional Cabinet met today at the home of former Minister of Commerce Kouratoff pleading with him to withdraw his resignation. Premier Lvoff wept in parting with the former cabinet member as he refused.

The Journal of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, now all powerful in Petrograd, complained editorially today against further issuance of paper money by the Government, demanding that all war profits be confiscated by the central authority.

Southerton Annexes Borough
SOUTHERTON, Pa., June 4.—By the annexation of the borough of Southerton to the city of Philadelphia, the population of the latter is increased to 1,000,000.

ARREST OF ANTI-DRAFT SUSPECT



Soldiers leading anti-conscription agitator in New York city to the City Hall Court.

MIGHTY FLEET SOON TO RIDE
WAVES OF THE DELAWARE

Giant Shipbuilding Industries Spring Up
Like Mushrooms to Meet Nation's
Wartime Needs

[This article, which is published for the purpose of showing how enormously important to the prosperity of Philadelphia's industrial district the Government's great expenditures have become, has been submitted to the Committee on Public Information, Division of Vise. At the suggestion of this governmental agency certain details are omitted and some indefiniteness of statement maintained in order that all information valuable to the enemy may be avoided.]

THE whole Delaware River front, from below Wilmington to far above Philadelphia, is blooming like a frontier bonanza town, adding more and yet more shipyards to her greatness.

For instance, up at Cornwells there is a project on foot which involves merely a little matter of throwing together enough houses, hotels, stores and motion picture theatres to accommodate a community of 10,000 persons—2000 shipbuilders and their wives and babies. Then the Traylor Shipbuilding Company is going to build its numerous shipways, where ship after ship will be turned out as fast as the 2000 workmen can put them together.

When the war started Chester was graced on its riverside flank with the abandoned shipyards of the Roach Company, which built some of the famous men-of-war of the Spanish-American sea battles. An engineer from New York took some capital down there and started to build tankers and merchant ships on the old Roach property. That brought the Chester Shipbuilding Company into being.

The "war bride" turned out to be a beauty. There isn't any kind of business much more profitable just now than paper factories, but the new ship plant on the old Roach property is going to take over the box and envelope mill next door, tear down the perfectly good buildings and build more shipways. Hundreds of men to work, with the 1500 employees there now, will be transplanted from Boston, Portland, Chicago, Seattle—wherever they can be found—to the Chester plant.

In the Philadelphia district there are half a hundred shipways now—with half a hundred ships a-building on them. And soon there will be a score more, to two plants alone.

The business man finds in them the hum of industry that is music to his ears. The Government expert sees in them breeding places for the fleets of merchantmen that are to battle the submarine. The workman sees in them the wealth that gives bread and butter and beefsteak and potatoes to his family. The ordinary observer sees in them the romance of today.

Harges rim the Delaware River at Cornwells. A giant traveling crane at Cornwells is giant traveling crane at yanks machinery and material out of their bowels, swinging them over into cars that run on private tracks into the mushroom town. There twelve hotels and houses galore are being wrought. Drug stores and grocery stores and "movie" temples are coming into being.

The Traylor Shipbuilding Company, the power behind the new mushroom, is a subsidiary of the Traylor Engineering Company, of Trenton.

If the Federal Government carries out the plan of building wooden ships, Cornwells will turn out many of them—standardized vessels of 3000 tons.

Where will the carpenters and mechanics come from? The question draws from officers of the company a hint that the Government will recruit men, if necessary, to work in the yards.

"The Government will look after that," say officers. "We expect to have the right of way to the labor supply."

Men are digging foundations for buildings. Electricians are stringing wires. Telephone men are busy installing switchboards. Engineers—many of them British—are in khaki uniforms—are scattered throughout the mushroom city, supervising the work from blueprints.

What the big clothing manufacturers do in making clothes, the Chester Shipbuilding Company is doing in the ship industry. Instead of fashioning vessels on the made-to-measure plan, they are fitting together standardized parts which come ready made from the steel mills.

Just as the clothing people cut a score of thicknesses of cloth at one fell swoop, so the steel mill turns out at one time enough like parts for half a dozen ships. The Chester product is tankers and freighters, of 5000 to 8000 tons capacity. They are said to be equally useful under the

Government's plan of crushing the U-boat menace under sheer tonnage.

Credit for this plan goes to Charles P. M. Jack, president of the Chester concern and the man who led the war bride to the altar. He saw in it a means of making ships more rapidly and more cheaply. He took the plan to the American Bridge Company, which promptly said, "Fine!" and began to turn out the material.

The Chester shipbuilders have little to say about their plans. They are too busy building ships and running up stockholders' profits to do much talking.

The Commercial Box and Envelope Company, which has a plant that separates standardized parts, which come ready made from the steel mills.

is to be taken over and dismantled to give a continuous frontage on the river.

Employment agents are roving through New York State and New England, rounding up mechanics and laborers to join the present force of 1500 men. They get their transportation free if they will go to Chester. That brings more wage earners to Philadelphia, for a big percentage of the Chester war bride workers live here and commute to their work.

None of these statements of the men are refuted by officials of the company. The officials, however, will not go on record as confirming them. They say, "Our business is progressing nicely," and let the matter go at that.

BOY DROWNS WHEN BOAT
SINKS; COMPANION SAVED

Desire to Watch Soldiers in Camp Costs
Jersey Youngster His
Life

TRENTON, June 4.—A desire to watch soldiers in camp cost the life of James D. Morris, a fifteen-year-old schoolboy, son of Daniel Morris, a farmer living near Morrisville, yesterday afternoon, when the boy, with John Poliski, another lad, embarked in a leaking boat on a small lake near the village to cross to the National Guard camp.

When the boat was nearing the shore it commenced sinking and, despite the frantic efforts of the boys, it sank. Morris and left them struggling in the water. Several men on the bank saw the accident and rowed out to rescue the lads. They sought Poliski by his fingers as he was sinking, but failed to save the Morris boy. The body was found an hour after the accident.

UNIFORM OF UNCLE SAM
TO ADMIT TO BALL GAME

Patriotic Spirit of Registration Day to
Be Observed at Shibe Park
Tomorrow

The Athletics will do their part in the effort to further the cause of the country in creating interest in registration day by special patriotic features at Shibe Park tomorrow.

Soldiers and sailors, whether singly or in a body, will be admitted free, as will also all officers of the army, navy and marine corps. An invitation has also been extended by Manager Mack to the Girard College boys and their band to be guests of the club. The only credentials necessary for admission to the game will be the Athletics and the White Sox will be a uniform of Uncle Sam.

Arizona Copper Mines Strike Settled

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Spread of the Arizona copper mines strike appeared averted today when the Department of Labor announced the Government had brought Jerome miners and owners to an agreement. The Jerome workers had struck for higher pay and union recognition, so serious was the situation considered that the Government had made all plans to seize and operate the mines had the agreement not been reached.

L'AUSTRIA PREPARA UNA
NUOVA LINEA SUL CARSO

Si Dice a Roma Che lo Stato
Maggiore Nemico Avrebbe
Deciso di Abbandonare
l'Herzegovina

IL PRINCIPE AGLI ITALIANI

ROMA, 4 Giugno.
La battaglia del Carso e' rimpicciata oggi con una straordinaria violenza dopo due giorni di sosta. Il rapporto del generale Cadorna da' notizia di un vigoroso attacco degli austriaci. Esso dice:

"Sulle falde occidentali del San Marco il nemico distrusse completamente le nostre linee di difesa con la sua artiglieria e penetrò quindi in alcuni settori delle nostre trincee avanzate. Non appena gli italiani rineglzi alle nostre truppe, gli austriaci furono dappertutto respinti e ricacciati alle loro linee e subirono perdite gravissime."

ROMA, 4 Giugno.
La sosta nelle operazioni di guerra sulla fronte Giulia continuava nella giornata di ieri e non era rotta che dal continuo sotto bombardamento e da piccoli combattimenti di posti avanzati. Un comunicato austriaco dice che gli italiani attaccarono nel settore del San Marco, fa ma furono respinti e perdettero 510 prigionieri, di cui dieci ufficiali. Il generale Cadorna nulla dice di questo attacco, che probabilmente e' stato inventato dalla fantasia di uno Stato Maggiore che deve dare al pubblico austriaco notizie come quella della "vittoriosa resistenza" mantenuta di Cadorna nelle ultime tre settimane.

Ieri sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa le operazioni sulla fronte Italo-austriaca:

Le operazioni di guerra su tutta la fronte di battaglia furono limitate ieri in gran parte all'attività delle artiglierie. L'azione di queste fu specialmente intensa da parte del nemico contro le nostre posizioni ad est di Flavaj, nella zona del Vodice e nel settore del Carso settentrionale.

Combattimenti di avamposti si sono avuti in Valbarca, alla testata del Rio pontebellana, a nord di Tolmino e sul Carso dove, a sud di Verisica, i nostri reparti sorpresero e si impossessarono di un posto avanzato del nemico.

Il tempo bello ha favorito l'attività delle squadriglie aeree. Aeroplani nemici tentarono di eseguire una ricognizione sulle nostre linee del Trentino, ma furono rintracciati e costretti a ritirarsi dalle nostre macchine da caccia e dalle nostre batterie antiaeree. Nella mattinata una macchina nemica fu abbattuta mentre colava, sopra Gorizia, ed un'altra mentre si librava sulla Vertebizza.

Il Comando Supremo italiano ha potuto stabilire le perdite subite dagli austriaci tra il 14 ed il 25 maggio. Queste perdite sono così calcolate in un comunicato del Ministero della guerra: 85,000 uomini tra morti, feriti e prigionieri, compresi cinque generali e 40 ufficiali superiori. Un centinaio di cannoni sono stati catturati dagli italiani o sono stati distrutti.

Si dice in questi circoli militari che gli austriaci stanno formando una nuova linea di difesa sul Carso e si dice che essi probabilmente abbandoneranno il Monte Querco (l'Herzegovina). Questo gruppo di affari che sorge sopra Duino e il caposello della linea austriaca, ma il generale Cadorna ha già portato in sua forza sui fianchi della montagna ed ha principiato ad

U-BOATS SINK 2 SHIPS;
AMERICANS ON BOARD

Survivors Reaching U. S. Port
Tell of Attacks on British
and Russian Vessels

AN AMERICAN PORT, June 4.—Survivors reaching this port today reported the sinking of two vessels, both of which carried American seamen, by German submarines.

Gus Thornton, an American seaman, told of the sinking of the British freighter Caruna, 2995 tons, April 27, near the Spanish coast. The second engineer and a sailor lost their lives, he said. It was a supply ship in the Admiralty service.

The Russian bark Imberhorne, 1955 tons, went down off the coast of Ireland, on May 27. Several American members of the crew here today said that all of the crew was saved.

LEAVE WITH SECRET ORDERS
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 4.—Four regular army officers, detailed as instructors at the reserve officers' training camp, leave Plattsburg today to comply with confidential instructions forwarded to them. Their destination is withheld, but it is believed that they will go eventually to an American port.

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