THE WEATHER

Washington, Sept. 26.—Fair and cooler tonight and Friday; moderate westerly winds.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
62	63	65	65	68	69	70			

Evening Public Ledger
and
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

NIGHT EXTRA
CLOSING STOCK PRICES

VOL. V.—NO. 11 | Published Daily Except Sunday. Subscription Price: $6 a Year by Mail. | PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918 | Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa. Under the Act of March 3, 1879. | PRICE TWO CENTS
Copyright, 1918, by the Public Ledger Company.

WARRANT FOR MAYOR; AVERS HE DEFIED LAW IN NAMING OF GUDEHUS

Order For Arrest Charges Abuse of Power

SMITH ON LINKS AS FIGHT BEGINS

Playgrounds Association Alleges "Crime of Misdemeanor"

3 OLD INDICTMENTS FACED BY EXECUTIVE

Not Yet Out of Difficulties in Fifth Ward Case

BLAMED ON AFFIDAVIT

Gave Job as Supervisor to Reward Incompetent Friend, Is Specific Complaint

Mayor Thomas B. Smith, now under indictment on three different charges in connection with the Fifth Ward conspiracy cases, faces arrest again.

A warrant for the arrest of the Mayor, charging him with a misdemeanor and misbehavior in office, was sworn out today by Otto T. Mallery, of the Playgrounds Association, before Magistrate Carson.

The action of Mr. Mallery, who is a director of the Playgrounds' Association, is a sequel to the Mayor's appointment of E. R. Gudehus, former private secretary of Senator Vare, to the post of supervising principal of playgrounds.

Magistrate Carson has fixed noon Wednesday, October 2, as the date for the hearing on the latest charge preferred against the city's chief executive. In a letter to the Mayor, the magistrate advises that if service is accepted the warrant will not be served.

Mayor at Country Club

Mayor Smith has been in Atlantic City and did not appear at his office here until noon.

A little later, after the news of the warrant had become generally known, he walked out of City Hall, refusing comment on the action against him, and went to his home in Glenside.

After landing there he went to the Lu Lu Temple Country Club for a round of the golf links.

Rumors were current yesterday that a warrant was to be issued today and these rumors may have been responsible for a visit which James Scarlet, personal counsel of the Mayor, paid to his office in City Hall this morning before the Mayor got back from the shore.

Mr. Mallery, following a series of conferences with his counsel, former Judge James Gay Gordon, who had charge of the Mayor's arrest in the Fifth Ward cases, appeared before Magistrate Carson shortly before noon today. He and Mr. Gordon examined the civil service laws minutely before presenting the affidavit for a warrant.

The Charge

The affidavit charges that the Mayor "did commit the crime of misbehavior and misdemeanor in office" in forcing the appointment of E. R. Gudehus as supervising principal of playgrounds. It cites "an abuse of his official position and power" to give a "personal reward for services rendered to the Mayor."

Gudehus is described in the affidavit as "an incompetent and unfit person." Mayor Smith is now under indictment for conspiracy to violate the Shern law, conspiracy to prevent a full and free election and contempt of court. He gained a severance from the other Fifth Ward defendants, but thus far has never been brought to trial on the indictments.

League Against Mayor

Active opposition to the Mayor's alleged violation of the civil service laws in forcing the appointment of Gudehus was indicated as likely by George T. Keyes, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform Association.

In reply to a query as to what attitude the national body would take, Mr. Keyes wired the following message from New York:

"I am glad to assure the friends of the merit system that the National Civil Service Reform League and the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association promptly will investigate the allegation that Mayor Smith filled the position of supervisor of recreation centers in violation of the civil service rules."

At the headquarters of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, in the Otis Building, it was learned today that an investigation of the Mayor's actions in the Gudehus appointment has been conducted in conjunction with the Playgrounds Association.

Mr. Faught, secretary of the association, was absent from the city and none of his subordinates would discuss the result of the investigation or what line of action would be taken.

UNLAWFUL ACTS CHARGED TO MAYOR IN AFFIDAVIT

Following is the text of the affidavit taken by Otto T. Mallery today, in securing out a warrant for Mayor Smith, on the charge of misbehavior and misdemeanor in office:

Otto T. Mallery, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and resident and taxpayer of the city of Philadelphia, and that Thomas B. Smith, of the said county, being then and there Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, did, within one year last past, **commit the crime of** misbehavior and misdemeanor in office, which crime was committed under the following circumstances and in the following manner:

"The said Thomas B. Smith, being Mayor as aforesaid, did appoint certain citizens of said city to the post or office of member of the Board of Recreation, to which said board or office he was by law entitled to appoint. Among the citizens so appointed were Ernest L. Tustin, Henry Berkowitz and Sophia L. Ross.

"That by virtue of his office of Mayor, the said Thomas B. Smith was also a member of said Board of Recreation. By reason of the resignation of J. Leonard Mason, who held the post of supervisor of recreation under said board, a vacancy existed in said position of supervisor, which it became the duty of the said board to fill by the appointment of a competent and proper person to the post.

What Post Required

"That by the provisions of the by-laws of said Board of Recreation, the duties of the person filling the said post of supervisor were such as to require that he should have practical experience in conection with the work of recreation, playgrounds and physical education, and with organizations or boards conducting such physical education, and to be generally competent for the post of supervisor by character, knowledge and previous practical experience.

"The vacancy in said post was temporarily filled by the said board in accordance with law by the appointment of William H. Welsh. In order to make a permanent appointment to said post, it was necessary under the law that the Civil Service Commission of said city should, by public notice, advertise a time for an examination of applicants for said position and certify the names of at least four applicants for said position, who had successfully passed said examination and were eligible for appointment.

"Without the knowledge of a majority of the members of the Board of Recreation, the said Civil Service Commission, on June 6, 1918, did issue and advertise a notice for an examination of applicants for the position of said post of supervisor, to take place

MAYOR SMITH

on the 28th day of June, 1918, and did advertise in accordance with the duties required of said supervisor by the by-laws of said Board of Recreation, that applicants "would be required to have had experience in recreational activities, and have had responsible contact with such work."

Abuse of Power

"Nevertheless, the said Thomas B. Smith, desiring and intending to have **Edward R. Gudehus, an incompetent and unfit person,** passed by the said Civil Service Commission and certified to the Board of Recreation as an eligible person for appointment to said position, did **wrongfully and in abuse of his official position and power,** induce, require, and compel William H. Kreider, secretary of the said Civil Service Commission, to cancel the said notice so advertised and to advertise in its stead another notice under date of June 12, 1918, for said examination on the 28th day of June, 1918, and to omit from said notice so advertised the requirement of practical experience above referred to as a necessary qualification for applicants for said post.

"That the sole purpose of the said Thomas B. Smith, Mayor, in thus procuring the cancellation of the first notice advertised for said examina-

Continued on Page Five, Column One

EMPTY COAL BINS IN MANY HOUSES

Many Unfilled Orders, Especially in North Section of City

DEALERS CAN'T EXPLAIN

With winter around the corner, thousands of homes in this city are without coal, despite coal orders of long standing.

Many of Philadelphia's 200 or more retail dealers are wondering when they will be able to supply necessary fuel to their customers.

A large number of homes have part of their winter's supply of coal, but many other homes have not been able to obtain even a half ton. This condition is particularly true of the northern part of the city.

At the same time, some retail dealers without a single lump of domestic size coal in their yards are wondering why other yards are brimming over with coal and yet refusing to take any more orders.

Lewis Making Inquiry

Francis A. Lewis, county fuel administrator, is now engaged in learning the exact situation in every part of the city. Coal dealers are being called into conference at the rate of twelve a day and questioned concerning their stocks on hand and the number of unfilled orders they have.

These conferences are supplemental to the reports filed regularly with the fuel administrator, which give that official a comprehensive view of the entire situation.

One dealer in the northern part of the city has since April 1 and up to Monday last, delivered 5353 tons of coal in the family sizes. But in sharp contrast with those deliveries are unfilled orders for 6868 tons of coal with customers clamoring for their supply and, of necessity, getting nothing more than promises.

With the prevalence of influenza and its occasional and deadlier aftermath, pneumonia, in mind, householders fear that winter storms will sweep down on a city of cold furnaces.

"Where is the coal?" is the question hurled at dealers in all parts of the city and the dealers can only refer the questioners to the fuel administration.

Order for 1000 Tons

Another coal retailer in the northern part of the city, whose business is comparatively small has delivered slightly more than 1700 tons, and now has a denuded yard with unfilled orders for 1000 more tons.

Another question arousing perplexity among householders, but not so much as the apparent coal scarcity, is the price question.

Varying prices obtain for the same sizes of coal among different dealers.

Twice monthly, coal retailers go over their books and total the costs of the coal to them, striking an average and adding to that average a gross profit of $2.50 a ton.

12 SAILORS DIE IN DAY OF GRIP

Deaths Occur in Last Twenty-four Hours at Naval Hospital

71 NEW CASES HERE

Twelve sailors died of influenza and pneumonia at the United States Naval Hospital during the last twenty-four hours, according to information obtained at the Bureau of Vital Statistics this afternoon.

Seventy-one new cases of influenza were reported to the Bureau of Health in the last twenty-four hours and reports received from Washington show that 29,602 cases have been reported from all parts of the country up to the present time.

Philadelphia physicians and nurses have gone to Camp Dix to battle with the malady there.

From the East to the Great Lakes and from Boston down to Cape May Henry medical authorities are combating the disease.

A public meeting was held at the City Hall, Boston, this afternoon to discuss plans for combating the epidemic. In New York 174 cases were reported during the last twenty-four hours.

Up to the present time 8475 cases have been reported at the naval station at the Great Lakes, and there have been seventy-seven deaths.

In Philadelphia and vicinity the disease shows no sign of abating.

Twenty employes of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania shipyards were found to be suffering from the malady today and were sent home. Placards have been placed in both yards warning workers who have the slightest symptom of the disease to report to the hospital at once.

Dies at Camp Dix

Private Maurice McColgan, of Eighty-third and Dixon streets, was among the forty-two soldiers who died of the disease at Camp Dix yesterday.

Two hundred patients were transferred today from the Naval Hospital to the United Service Club, Twenty-second street below Walnut, which has been commandeered as an auxiliary hospital for the treatment of soldiers and sailors. A staff of four doctors and sixteen nurses has been stationed at the improvised hospital to handle the cases. The staff will be increased as more doctors are available.

There is urgent need for vehicles to

Continued on Page Two, Column One

HURRAH FOR FRIDAY!

Welcome a coming cool and dry day!

Hay-feverites, take your ease!

"Fair and cooler tonight and Friday;

Moderate westerly breeze."

SCHWAB SAYS NEED NOW IS TRADE SHIPS

Vessels for War Crisis Now Passed, He Declares

BUSINESS MEN HEAR PATRIOTIC APPEAL

Devotion of Time, Money and Energy for Commerce-Getting Urged

LOOKS HERE FOR SHIPS

Predicts Ocean Liner From Hog Island Every Other Day Soon

In this column appears a stenographic report, prepared for the Evening Public Ledger, of the address which Charles M. Schwab delivered at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

Devotion of the time, dollars and energies of the people of the United States to devise and plan ships that must not only be economically and hastily constructed to defeat the enemies of the nation, but produced of type and standard that may be economically operated after the war to in the greater part of the world's commerce was demanded today by Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

In addressing members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce at luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford Mr. Schwab pointed out that the great crisis in the shipbuilding program of the country has passed; the time has ended when the ship question can be considered an emergency measure. The nation must now look forward to producing not only great tonnage in vessels, but ships that will be able to compete with foreign commerce after the war.

From 40 to 45 per cent of all the ships to be built in the country, must be built in the Philadelphia district, Mr. Schwab declared, while praising the spirit of the community that has approved and encouraged the leaders of the enormous undertaking.

"Within two or three months—perhaps less, a great ocean liner will be put out of the plant at Hog Island every other day," Mr. Schwab predicted. He referred to ships of a type and standard that will be run economically after peace is declared.

Following is the text of Mr. Schwab's speech:

"Mr. chairman and gentlemen of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce: This introduction and this reception are of such a character as to really embarrass me very greatly, and I am sure will distract my thoughts from the more serious things I intended to say.

"You know all your chairman has said is so flattering that I don't recognize myself in his description. As to me, I always like to tell the story that happened to me when I really did think I was somebody of importance, a young man of the mills at Homestead. Going home in the buggy one day, with the colored boy, B, alongside of me, a workingman's wife and little girl passed along the street, and I couldn't help but hear the woman say, 'look there, that is Mr. Schwab in the buggy.' The little girl quickly said, 'which one, Mama?' (laughter).

Addressing His Secretary

"Bob, have you my speech? Mr. Heimel usually prepares a speech for me. I dont know whether he has one today or not. But whether he has one or not I am not going to pay any attention to it. I am going to talk to this crowd in the same friendly spirit in which they have greeted me and in the spirit of Philadelphia—the spirit of Brotherly Love; the spirit of people who stand together for an object, shoulder to shoulder. A spirit of kindness, a spirit of helpfulness, and a spirit of patriotism.

"I shall not endeavor to make a speech in the sense of a speech but just talk a little to you about the serious question that confronts us here in Philadelphia and in the nation.

Message To Philadelphia

"I have a message to give to the people of Philadelphia, represented by your great Chamber of Commerce. The message may not be worth much. It is my own thought as to what Philadelphia ought to be and what Philadelphia ought to do. I'll give it to you for your consideration, for your action if you think well of it, for your co-operation, which I know is already assured.

"When I say I will not make a speech but have a message to deliver I am reminded of an incident that I just related to your chairman, that occurred to me some time ago in New York when at a meeting of the New England Society I happened to be put down with Mr. Depew, that famous speaker and orator, for a speech.

"I turned to him and I said, 'Mr. Depew, I am very nervous tonight. I don't believe I can speak to these people and do myself credit, and I am so unfortunately placed as to have to speak after you.

"But I said, 'I will do my best, and with the old friendship that you entertain for me and I for you, when I am finished won't you tell me what I do wrong, in order that I may learn to do better in the future?'

"He said, 'yes. So after I had finished a rather disconnected speech I said to him, 'now, Mr. Depew, what did I do wrong. 'Well,' he said, 'you didn't do a damn thing right. (laughs). He said 'You didn't even use good English. But, he said, you had a message to give. The people received it with interest, and I advise you that when you have something to say of interest it don't matter much what the form or the language that you employ for its conveyance it. (applause).

"Now, first of all I want to take this opportunity to say that when I decided immediately that Philadelphia was the place for the Emergency Fleet Corporation to com eto build its ships, after five months here I want to say to you that I now realize to the fullest extent, as well as my associates, that we have made no mistake in the choice of Philadelphia for that work. (Applause).

"We have been received here with the greatest sympathy, with the great-

Continued on Page Four, Column Four

7 CITY SOLDIERS KILLED, 15 HURT, ANOTHER GASSED

Eighth Man Reported as Having Died From Wounds

EIGHT TAKEN PRISONERS

Injured Boy in Hospital Meets Brother He Left on Field for Dead

The Day's Honor Roll for the City and Vicinity

KILLED IN ACTION

LIEUTENANT EARL R. DAVIS, 652 North Thirty-third street.

SERGEANT WINFIELD A. JACKSON, 1218 Belmont avenue.

PRIVATE JOSEPH A. HEATHCOTE, 1333 Wharton street.

PRIVATE NATHAN C. COOPERMAN, 7834 Bartram avenue. (Previously reported unofficially, now on official list.)

PRIVATE JOHN J. BARRY, 4518 North Nineteenth street.

PRIVATE WILLIAM J. MAHRER, Marine Corps, 400 Ashdale street.

PRIVATE RAYMOND MALONEY, 2623 North Seventeenth street.

DIED OF WOUNDS

CORPORAL HOWARD F. PARKER, 117 North Franklin street. (Unofficially reported September 23, now on official list.)

WOUNDED

SERGEANT GEORGE F. RINGENHEIMER, 1509 Silex street.

CORPORAL EDWARD JORDAN, 4511 Merion avenue.

CORPORAL WILLIAM G. DAVIDSON, 1402 North Seventh street.

CORPORAL EDWARD REYNOLDS, 528 South Water street.

CORPORAL JAMES G. PHILLIPS, 6059 Upland street.

PRIVATE JOHN ARTHUR ILLINGSWORTH, Canadian army, 3069 Swanson street.

PRIVATE ISAAC NOVAK, 800 South Thirteenth street.

PRIVATE ANDREW OWENS, 1508 North Front street.

PRIVATE JOHN H. WATSON, 752 North Thirty-sixth street.

PRIVATE JAMES E. KENNEY, 1323 Fitzwater street.

PRIVATE JOSEPH POLITO, 6112 Gray's avenue.

PRIVATE WALTER FELTON, rear of 807 South Front street.

PRIVATE JOHN C. KEGEL, 39 West Wister street.

PRIVATE THOMAS JORDAN, 4511 Merion avenue.

PRIVATE RUDOLPH SMITH, 5721 Woodland avenue.

PRIVATE PHILIP DURBIN, Water and South streets.

GASSED

PRIVATE ROBERT J. McNALLY, 3850 Brandywine street. (Previously reported missing.)

SHELL SHOCK

SERGEANT GEORGE R. CUSHING, Jr., 847 North Twenty-fourth street.

PRISONER

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

CORPORAL WALTER H. KERSEY, 5211 Walnut street. (Camp Meiz.)

PRIVATE JOSEPH TARTAGLIO, 1411 Christian street. (Camp Meiz.)

PRIVATE BERNARD MORRIS, 41 Norfolk street. (Camp Meiz.)

PRIVATE J. H. SIMON, Jr., 1664 North Fifty-second street. (Camp Gibson.)

PRIVATE LOUIS J. GORMLEY, Jr., 2934 Ellsworth street. (Camp Sultau.)

PRIVATE EDWARD MOGAL, 819 Reed street. (Camp Sultau.)

PRIVATE ANGELO S. PACIONE, 2027 Federal street. (Camp Sultau.)

PRIVATE THOMAS D. PHILLIPS, 871 Budd street. (Camp Sultau.)

NEARBY POINTS

KILLED IN ACTION

CORPORAL WILLIAM F. KAHL, marine corps, 132 West James street, Lancaster, Pa.

CORPORAL WALTER MITCHELL, 310 Pennel street, Chester, Pa.

CORPORAL JESSE H. WALKER, 210 Victoria place, Chester, Pa.

PRIVATE WILLIAM H. SPENCE, Peach Bottom, Lancaster County, Pa.

MISSING

PRIVATE DANIEL PRICE, 23 Walnut street, Marcus Hook.

PRISONER

PRIVATE WILLIAM STAUFFER, Willow Grove. (Previously reported killed in action.)

September 26, 1918

The foregoing list is compiled from the official casualty records and from unofficial reports received by relatives and friends of men overseas.

The complete list of casualties announced today by the War Department is printed on page 11.

Eight Philadelphians who have given their lives for their country are named in today's casualty lists.

All told, thirty-nine soldiers from this district are included in the day's reports. Fifteen from this city have been wounded, one is suffering from gas poisoning and another from shell shock. Eight others, previously reported missing, have been located in German prison camps. Four from nearby points are dead.

His brother shot down at his side during the Franco-American attack of July 28, Corporal Edward Jordan, 4511 Merion avenue, pressed forward against the boches until he, too, fell unconscious with three machine-gun bullets in his body and leg.

Two weeks later he was allowed to hobble out on the terrace of a base hospital and found his brother, Thomas Jordan, seated there, already well on the road to recovery.

Both brothers had been wounded in the leg as well as about the body and both will be on crutches for some time to come.

A big delegation of young men from the vicinity of Fifty-fifth street and Merion avenue enlisted in the old Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., both before the Mexican campaign and after this country entered the war. Company H, of the 111th Infantry, into which unit the old Sixth was reorganized at Camp Hancock, is almost entirely made up of West Philadelphia boys. Many homes in that neighborhood now have gold stars on their service flags.

The latest son of that district to give his life for his country is Sergeant Winfield A. Jackson, Company N, 111th Infantry, whose home is at 1218 Belmont avenue, killed while on special service. Word of his death has just been received from a younger brother, Corporal Calvin Jackson, of the same company, but the sergeant's name has not yet appeared on the official casualty list.

SKETCHES OF THE HEROES

Sergeant Winfield A. Jackson, killed while on special duty, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Jackson, of 1218 Belmont avenue. He was born and

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

U. S. AND FRENCH DRIVE BEGUN IN CHAMPAGNE; METZ PUSH RESUMED

BRITISH FORCES ENTER BULGARIA

Menace Strumitsa as Allies Capture Istib, Enemy Base

BIG DRIVE CONTINUES

By the Associated Press

Salonica, Sept. 26.

Bulgaria has been invaded by Allied troops, according to a British official statement issued here today.

British troops entered Bulgarian territory opposite Kosturino, about six miles south of Strumitsa, the enemy base in this region.

By the United Press

London, Sept. 26. The important Bulgarian center of Istib has been captured by Allied troops, according to dispatches from the Salonica front today.

Istib is in Serbian territory, eighteen miles east of Veles and thirty miles northwest of Strumitsa. It is thirty-five miles north of the nearest point of the Serbo-Grecian frontier.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Advices received in Serbian diplomatic circles here today show that the Bulgarian troops in the region of Lake Ochrida, toward the western end of the Macedonian front, are virtually encircled by the Italians, advancing in the direction of Kichevo, and the Franco-Serbian forces moving from Monastir toward Krushevo. The fall of Krushevo is expected hourly.

The only means of exit for the Bulgarians here is a narrow passage between Kichevo and Krushevo. (This body comprises the First Bulgarian army.) The army seems doomed to destruction or surrender, or to a retreat into Albania, as the Allied heavy artillery now installed northwest of Monastir commands the passes in the other direction.

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 26.—Serbian troops reached the outskirts of Istib, an important Bulgarian base, Tuesday, says a Serbian official statement dated Wednesday. Elsewhere, east of the Vardar, the Serbians have made important gains.

Later advices report the capture of Istib.

The Serbs also have captured Gradsko station, southeast of Uskub. It was defended by German troops. An enormous quantity of supplies, including nineteen guns, were captured by the Serbians.

North of Prilep the Serbians are pursuing the Bulgarians who are in complete retreat and are approching Izvor, midway between Prilep and Veles.

Reports in official quarters here indicate that the Prilep-Veles road has been cut at Izvor, isolating the first Bulgarian army from its main line of communication and placing it in a precarious position. The First Army is on the Allied left.

The official statement reads:

On September 24, Serbian troops achieved a very important success on the left bank (east) of the Vardar. We reached Krivolak and the outskirts of Istib (eighteen miles east of Veles on the Vardar and thirty-eight miles northeast of Prilep.)

In this region we captured a colonel commanding a Bulgarian regiment and a considerable number of prisoners as well as four howitzers, three mountain guns, 100 horse wagons with teams and other material.

Gradsko station, which was defended by Germans, has fallen into our hands with enormous quantities of supplies, including nineteen guns, mostly heavy ones of 210 millimeters. To the number of prisoners we already had taken we added two German officers and several soldiers.

On the right of Prilep, our troops have obtained very fine results. Near Izvor (fifteen miles north of Prilep) we are pursuing the enemy, who is completely routed and in retreat.

There, too, a great number of wag-

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

WORLD AWAITS WILSON'S SPEECH

Allies of This Country Look for an Unusual Utterance in New York

LANSING IN CONFERENCE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.

Washington, Sept. 26.

President Wilson spent twenty minutes this morning at the State Department in conference with Secretary Lansing. Yesterday and the day before, Colonel House was at the White House. Important diplomatic decisions are apparently under consideration.

The general opinion here is that the speech the President is to make in New YoYrk tomorrow is of unusual significance and has been the subject of study, though the question of the further loan of British shipping, the most important issue between this country and any of its allies today, may have been the main topic before the President and his advisers.

The collapse of Bulgaria before the Serbian army may also have raised diplomatic problems, which would center in Washington, this Government not having declared war against the Balkan Power.

Interest in New York Speech

Intense interest is felt here in the President's speech in New York. On the occasion of his last opening of Liberty Loan drive the President went further in declaring his purposes than in any previous utterance. He announced his determination to use "force to the utmost."

Since then the situation has changed. **The Allied forces have shown a capacity to drive the Germans at will.** The temper of the country has hardened so that nine men out of every ten are demanding a complete military victory over the foe. And the President is singularly sensitive to the views of the common man who has to do the fighting in this war.

It is the general belief here that the President has now little hope of obtaining the kind of peace he wants, short of first bringing Germany to her knees.

May Define Purposes

The President is asking the country for the largest loan of money ever requested. He is doing so on top of unprecedented borrowing hitherto and at the same time when Congress at his bidding is preparing to raise by taxation a sum that up till now no one believed any country could take in one year out of the earnings of its people.

The occasion **imperatively suggests that he shall tell the nation what his purposes are** for asking for this vast wealth and how soon those purposes are likely to be achieved. **Europe, too, is feeling the strain much more severely than we do and, looking to the President for leadership, awaits an unusual utterance tomorrow.**

Likely to Repel Propagandists

What the President will say is naturally a guarded secret. Perhaps the best light upon it is thrown by General March's recent promises to the country, to win the war in 1919 and to fight the war through to a finish.

It may be that the President will express his confidence in an early victory, thus repelling the German peace propaganda and heartening Allied Europe to make further sacrifices that are necessary to win a decision and turn a deaf ear to the persuasions of Germany and Austria toward a negotiated peace.

The President's position in making a speech will be difficult. It is almost imperative for the reasons already advanced that he should talk about the

Continued on Page Four, Column One

Foch Gains Ground as Fresh Offensive Is Opened

THREATENS SPLIT OF FOE'S ARMIES

Blow West of Meuse Menaces Rear of Hindenburg Line

AMERICANS HIT ENEMY NEAR GERMAN BORDER

Pershing Captures All Objectives in Renewed Plunge East of Moselle

BRITISH STILL GAINING

Seize Strong Points Near St. Quentin—Allies Repulse Counter-Blows

London, Sept. 26.

The Americans and French launched a drive in the Champagne today.

Satisfactory progress has been made.

General Pershing's troops have resumed their advance in Lorraine, gaining their first objectives in a plunge east of the Moselle near the German border.

By the Associated Press

With the French Army in France, Sept. 26.

French troops, in co-operation with the Americans, today attacked in the Champagne in a thick fog, after a period of artillery preparation which terminated in an hour of most intense drumfire. The early indications were that the attack was progressing most favorably.

The attack, which was launched at 5.30 o'clock this morning, was along a wide front.

London, Sept. 26, 4.28 p. m.—(By I. N. S.)—Satisfactory progress was made today in the new Franco-American drive which was launched this morning over a thirty-mile front west of the Meuse River. This information was contained in advices to the Evening Standard.

Another brilliant stroke has been struck by the Americans and French, although up to this hour no details have been received as to the depth of the advance nor the number of German prisoners taken.

A thirty-mile stretch west of the Meuse would carry the fighting line past Verdun and the Argonne forest into the Champagne region.

By the Associated Press

Paris Sept. 26.—French and American troops began a joint attack at 5 o'clock this morning on the Champagne front and in the region beyond it on the east today's War Office statement announces.

The Franco-American attack on the Champagne front is the first Allied thrust made on that sector since Marshal Foch assumed the initiative in July and is the logical result of the Allied success in Picardy in driving the Germans back to the Hindenburg line from Arras to Laon.

From Rheims to Verdun

A drive northward in Champagne threatens the communication lines in the rear of the Hindenburg defense system, where the Germans are struggling to keep the British and French from breaking through. While the length of the front of attack is not disclosed, it is probable it extends a good part of the distance from Rheims to Verdun and probably beyond.

Military critics have pointed out that the Champagne front was the logical place where an Allied effort intended to destroy the effectiveness of the Hindenburg line could be made. For some distance east of Rheims the terrain is fairly level and open and an advance of some distance here would outflank Laon and possibly St. Quentin.

May Separate Foe's Armies

More important still, such an advance would sever the communication lines eastward from Laon, the pivot of the German defenses between Rheims and Ypres. An Allied break through might separate the German forces in the west from two groups.

By the United Press

With the Americans on the Metz Front, Sept. 26.

American troops, with French co-operating, advanced east of the Moselle yesterday on the Metz front.

They gained their first objectives despite German artillery resistance.

The American line east of the Moselle extends in virtually a straight line from Vandieres to Nomeny. It averages from a mile and a half to three miles from the German border.

The advance east of the Moselle apparently marks a resumption of Gen-

Continued on Page Six, Column Two

BRITISH PALESTINE LOSSES LIGHT; TAKE AMMAN

LONDON, Sept. 26.—"Since Sept. 17 our casualties have been less than one-tenth the number of our prisoners," it was stated in an unofficial statement received from Palestine today. Pushing on to the east of the Jordan the British have occupied the strategic town of Amman on the Hedjaz Railway.

MILLION-DOLLAR PURCHASE OF LIBERTY BONDS

The Philadelphia Trust Company has notified the Federal Reserve Bank that it has subscribed for $1,000,000 worth of the new Liberty Loan bonds.

TYPEWRITER INDUSTRY RULED ESSENTIAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The war industries board has ruled that the typewriter industry is essential, but no automatic rating will be given the industry o nthe preference list for materials and equipmen.

RACING RESULTS

First Aqueduct race, 6 1-2 furlongs—Currency, 106, Walls, 6 to 1, even, out, won; Night Stick, 123, Robinson, out, out, second; Jack Mount, 109, McAtee, out, third. Time, 1.30 1-5.

LIGHT FOILS ALLEGED THIEF

Woman Screams When Awakened and Man Is Captured

Misdirected rays of a flashlight not only awakened Mrs. Julius Bienstock, 1608 South Fourth street, from her sleep early this morning, but caused Magistrate Baker to hold Maurice Wolf, thirty-six years old, without bail on the charge of burglary.

Mrs. Bienstock said that when she opened her eyes a masked man was in her room. She screamed and the intruder ran. Jacob Bienstock, son of the house, who was just coming in, met and grappled with the strangler in the dark hallway, but was unable to hold him. The fugitive ran down the street, but was captured by Policemen Perry and Rigler, of the Third and Dickinson streets station.

BIG LIVING COST RISE HERE

Report Shows Increase of 61.7 Per Cent in Four Years

The cost of living in Philadelphia increased 67.17 per cent between December, 1914 and August, 1918, according to Labor Department statistics made public at Washington today. A cost study was made for the Emergency Fleet Corporation which has thousands of clerks and shipbuilders in Philadelphia.

Here is the way prices increased:

Clothing: Male, 109.36 per cent; female, 106.73 per cent.

Furniture, 105.76 per cent.

Food, 68.09 per cent; housing 9.69 per cent.

Fuel and light, 31.65 per cent.

Miscellaneous, 67.17 per cent.

MAY VETO DRY BILL

President Said to Oppose National Prohibition Before 1920

Washington, Sept. 26.—That President Wilson will veto the prohibition measure making the nation bone dry on July 1 of next year unless the conferees on the food-production bill, to which the dry rider is attached, make radical changes in the entire bill, is the general impression at the capital, following announcement that Secretary of State Lansing will demand that the bill be changed.