

Read PERKINS' humorous stories of Police Court on the last page. They're full of laughs.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"One paper in the home is worth ten on the highway."

NO. 3945.

WEATHER—PARTLY CLOUDY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

TWO CENTS

CHIEFS CONFER ON AIDING RUSS

Scott and Lansing Discuss Sending Troops to East Front.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Secretary Lansing yesterday discussed the possibility of sending troops to Russia and Italy. As a result it seemed very likely that troops will be sent. They will, in all probability, constitute an expedition in force.

Need Equipment.

"Russia has 10,000,000 splendid fighting men," Gen. Scott said yesterday. "What she needs is their organization. She also has the vital need of railway and other transportation equipment. Her chief difficulty now is in provisioning and equipping her forces."

To Set Example.

General Scott's remarks were taken to mean that the principle mission of American troops sent to Russia would be to prove to the Russian people the sincerity of the United States in this war and to set an example of the effectiveness of discipline and organization to the new republican armies.

Secretary Lansing admitted that the dispatch of troops to Russia is and has been under serious consideration for a long time.

It was indicated at the State Department that these troops, if sent to Russia, would be sent to the Russian line where there are no Austrians engaged. We are not at war with Austria. It would require some specific hostile act on the part of either Austria or the United States to bring on a formal declaration of war.

It was believed that our troops to join the Russian line against the Germans, upon which same line the Austrians were fighting in another part, a declaration of war would rapidly follow from one country or the other.

General Scott was optimistic on the whole with regard to the Russian situation.

"As long as they do what they are doing now," he said, "the Russian troops are doing their part. They are keeping busy 150 German and Austrian divisions and fifteen Bulgarian divisions on the eastern front. This, of course, is a tremendous help to the allies."

HUN DRIVE ON RUSS LOSES MOMENTUM

Slackening Seen in Progress of Austro-German Forces.

(By Agency Radio to I. N. S.) Paris, Aug. 9.—La Liberté learns from the Eastern front that the progress of the Austro-German armies south of the Dniester is slackening. Between the Dniester and the Pruth, their advance is reported to have stopped, partly owing to increased Russian resistance and partly because the results of the fighting further south are awaited.

The Russians continue to dispute the passages of the Upper Carpathian Valley, where the Austrian progress is less rapid.

Gen. Korniloff admits the gravity of the situation, but hopes to overcome the enormous difficulties.

Only two Washington newspapers show ADVERTISING gains for the first six months in 1917.

According to the Current Issue of THE ADVERTISING AGE

THE STAR in the evening (and Sunday morning)

shows a gain of 33,042 lines

—and—

THE HERALD in the morning (Daily and Sunday)

Shows a gain of 270,967 lines

Advertisers will better appreciate these advertising gains when they consider the fact that THE HERALD gains for 1917 are on top of a HERALD gain last year of 772,869 lines over the first six months of 1916—and the year of 1915 was likewise a period of substantial advertising gains for THE HERALD.

A LITTLE ANALYSIS SHOWS:

THE STAR GAINED

126,230 Lines of National Advertising.

6,475 Lines of Classified Advertising.

134,705 Lines.

THE STAR LOST

101,063 Lines of Local Display.

33,042 Total STAR Gain.

And

THE HERALD GAINED

93,823 Lines of National Advertising.

56,914 Lines of Classified Advertising.

120,290 Lines of Local Display.

270,967 Total HERALD Gain.

THE HERALD

Was the Only National Capital Newspaper

TO SHOW A GAIN

IN LOCAL ADVERTISING

FOR THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1917.

German Editor Jailed For Sarcastic Attack On Gen. Pershing

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 9.—Because his paper accused General Pershing of "being popular with the ladies" and having the known qualities of a diplomat, but as yet "having done nothing to mark him as a general" is said to be one of the reasons for the arrest today of Dr. Fritz Bergmeier, president of the St. Paul Volkzeitung.

Dr. Bergmeier is also said to have cast "aspersion by innuendo" on American war measures.

He was arrested by order of President Wilson and is in jail waiting further instructions from Washington.

LABOR TROUBLE UP TO COUNCIL

Defense Body Will Force Arbitration of Disputes on Government Work.

The Council of National Defense yesterday, alarmed at the spread of labor troubles, moved toward the compulsory arbitration of all disputes arising over government work.

The council announced the appointment of a commission of nine to which all contractors must agree to submit labor disputes. All persons accepting employment on government contracts must similarly agree to abide by the final decision of this tribunal.

Most of the difficulty so far has been over the enforcement of the eight-hour day provision on government work. Difficulty has occurred in interpreting the eight-hour law because many contractors have sublet and again sublet their work. It has been difficult to determine whether this sublet and re-sublet work was or was not for the government.

The council in its announcement makes all contracts and subcontracts subject to the eight-hour law and prescribes time and a half payment overtime beyond this daily period.

Hear All Disputes.

Three members of this labor adjustment committee will represent the government, three the employers and three the employees. It will hear all disputes involving more than 1,000 workers and may itself or through delegated bodies composed of its own lines, hear disputes involving fewer persons. The regulations prescribed for the new commission provide that the labor department must first try to mediate labor troubles before an appeal to the commission.

The enforcement of its decisions, which must be made within thirty days of the conclusion of a case, will be through the agreement of the contractors and his employees which they must make before they accept a government contract or are employed upon one.

Authorities Hopeful.

Officials maintain an optimistic view of the labor situation. Secretary Beegles said yesterday that the strike of the carpenters in New York was so far confined to the Pelham Bay Park cantonment and that he believed it would soon be settled.

Other information at hand here indicates that the labor troubles are largely the result of union and international politics. Samuel Compers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, has given his pledge to the administration to the effect that labor troubles during the war will not be pressed to the point of strike. He and other responsible international union officers are doing their best to keep this promise. It was said in official quarters yesterday.

SON DRAFTED, KILLS SELF

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 9.—Because his son Harold was called by the selective draft, Jacob Gill hanged himself in his barn at Pearl City today.

SOME FOLKS CAN'T EVEN LEARN BY EXPERIENCE



KERENSKY URGES RUSS TO RALLY TO VICTORY

"Redeem Country's Honor." Is Dictator's Appeal in Proclamation.

(By Agency Radio to I. N. S.) Petrograd, Aug. 9.—In a dramatic appeal addressed to the whole Russian people, Dictator Kerensky today summoned his countrymen to rally behind the provisional government, forget petty party strife in Russia's "gravest hour and redeem the country's honor by pushing to a victorious conclusion the battle for the whole human race."

"During this crisis the reconstituted provisional government must bear the burden of the direction of our country in its gravest hour.

"An enemy offensive as well as international disorders menace Russia. Only the most heroic and self-sacrificing efforts, only the strictest authority can save us and make for a strong government capable of freeing Russia's territory from the enemy.

"Realizing its sacred task, the government will not hesitate before whatever obstacle to arrive at a conclusion worthy of the honor of our great nation on which depends the future of the country.

"The government is confident that the invincible strength of the revolution will be used to establish the safety of Russia and to re-establish her honor, outraged by treason and by miserable cowardice.

"The government is convinced that in this historic hour which decides our fate the free Russian citizens will forget party differences and unite in safeguarding the liberty which will assure, after bloodshed and suffering, a happy future for Russia, free and great and battling at this moment for the whole human race.

NEW GERMAN POISON SWEEPS ENTIRE TOWN

Armentieres Devastated by Deadly Fumes from New Shells.

(By Agency Radio to I. N. S.) Paris, Aug. 9.—The city of Armentieres, in Northern France, has been cleared of civilians owing to the disastrous effect of a new kind of German poison shells.

The city was deluged by the Germans with very small projectiles which sprinkled the streets and roofs with a colorless liquid. Two hours later the liquid evaporated in dense fumes which penetrated every corner of the city, striking down men, women and children.

The deadly effect of the poison upon the people developed six hours later. Their bronchial tubes were swollen, their eyes bulged, and their mucous membranes seared. It was necessary to rush the whole population to the hospital where they died.

Anti-Conscription Drug Is Latest Slacker Idea

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 9.—Curtis Ackerman, editor of a German language newspaper here, was arrested yesterday charged with encouraging resistance to the draft.

Henry Reector, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that a young man of German parentage who had been called in the first draft had informed him that Ackerman offered to give him powder which would reduce his weight so that he would be physically disqualified for army service.

HOOVER ALL READY TO BUY UP GRAIN

Revolutionary System of Control Awaits Signing of Food Bill.

With the signing by President Wilson of the food control bill, legal status will be given to a government grain-buying organization built up by Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, that represents the most revolutionary institution of its kind ever established in this country.

Mr. Hoover is going into the business of buying grain in the periods of harvest in order that he may regulate its distribution the rest of the year.

Not only has Mr. Hoover, pending the passage of the bill, been organizing the grain-buying machinery, but he has also been buying up grain in the past.

It is understood that he has appointed government grain buyers at each of the fourteen grain-buying territories.

These buyers, to a great extent, will take the place of the grain speculators, who have always bought up wheat at the close of the harvest, when the farmers are anxious to realize cash on their crops, and have then held it in the elevators for a rising market.

TWO LOCAL MEN MAY FACE A FIRING SQUAD

Socialists Having "Conscientious Scruples" Would Prefer Death to War.

Two local members of the Socialist party will resist being conscripted into the national army, even though it means facing a firing squad.

MURDERED WOMAN'S BODY BROUGHT HERE

Police Search for Slayer of Lottie May Brandon.

The body of pretty Lottie May Brandon, the 29-year-old wife of Valentine N. Brandon, an employe at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, who was found Wednesday afternoon lying in her bed with her head crushed, was brought to Washington last night.

While United States and State officials have joined hands to solve the strange murder mystery, the Washington police last night hit upon the clue that it was a premeditated murder the assailant must be from Washington. This theory is advanced because most of the murdered woman's acquaintances were from this city.

The officials late last night leaned to the belief that the woman might have been slain by an insane person.

There is considerable feeling among neighbors and residents and the entire town is on the lookout for the murderer. The investigation has not gone far enough to establish theories, however, but it is thought that the crime was committed by someone who attempted assault on the woman or that the murderer, fearing detection after attempting to rob, became frenzied and killed his victim.

The crime is made more terrifying because Mrs. Brandon was soon to become a mother. Her husband left the house as usual for work yesterday morning and, returning about 4:30 p. m., found her lying across the bed. She had evidently been there since morning, for the blood had soaked through the bedclothes, and the mattress, to the floor. Marks of fingernails on her throat indicated that she had been choked into insensibility before the blow had been struck.

Many volunteers searched the rear lot of the home this morning looking for the hammer or bar used by the murderer, going over the ground with the minutest care, but were unable to find it. The detectives are working on the finger prints found on the body as the most logical avenue of detection.

In the rear of the house is a large lot used for home gardens. Adjoining this is a row of negro dwellings on what is known as Acton's lane. This neighborhood is being carefully watched and the ground inspected for footprints or other evidences that would show the departure of the murderer from the rear door.

The couple came here on New Year's day last from Washington. They were married in Baltimore last October.

U-BOATS NOW SINK ONLY BIG STEAMERS

During Week No Small Boats Attacked by Submarines.

London, Aug. 9.—That German submarines are now devoting practically all their attention to big steamships, to the exclusion of fishing boats and trawlers, was the conclusion drawn in maritime circles today from the fact that no small craft was sunk during the past week.

The official statement of the admiralty, announcing that twenty-one British ships of more than 1,600 tons and two of less than that size were sent down during the past week, showed an increase of two vessels over the preceding week.

Seafaring men say that the U-boats are becoming more cautious in their attacks against shipping, especially now that the United States destroyers are co-operating with British and French war craft in submarine stalking.

LOOK FOR BLOW ON WEST FRONT

German Heavy Guns Attempting to Forestall Continuation of Drive.

(By Agency Radio to International News Service.) Paris, Aug. 9.—The terrific gun duel which began last night and raged throughout the day in the sectors of Pantheon and the La Royere Farm was still in full swing at the time the war office issued its night communiqué. The big cannons also went into action on the Verdun front, but the day brought no infantry actions.

The statement follows: "There were violent artillery actions in the region of Pantheon and around LA Royere Farm as well as on the right bank of the Meuse, in Courieres' wood and in the Douaumont sector. There was no infantry action."

A furious artillery battle has developed on the whole Macedonian front, the war office announced to-night. German-Bulgarian detachments attempted two thrusts on the right bank against the Serbian front. The latter beat off the assault. The statement follows:

"There was artillery action along the entire front. The Serbs repulsed two enemy operations in the Cerna region. "British aviators bombed enemy encampments south of Velez."

Creep Near Lens.

London, Aug. 9.—Sir Douglas Haig's Canadians crept closer toward Lens, France, today. The advance was further into the Teuton lines between Ypres and Dixmude during the last twenty-four hours.

Apart from these local gains there was no developing of consequence on the West front reported up to early this evening.

German Attack Falls.

The new French advance was made to the northwest of Elchoote, a little more than five miles above Ypres. The Germans on their part failed in a minor operation north of Rouex in the Wotan line forefield defense system.

On the Franco-German front Petail's troops scored a number of local successes. They executed a clever surprise attack to the east of Noyes Farm, snatching a number of soldiers from the Teuton front line, and pushing them back as prisoners. Below Laon, north of the Aisne, they carried out a dashing charge which led them into the German lines where in bitter hand-to-hand combat they inflicted heavy losses upon the Teutons. After breaking the German organizations, the police returned without the loss of a man. The big guns on both sides were unusually active in the Champagne.

Gas-waves aided the British in the sand dunes along the Belgian coast. While the Germans let loose newly invented gas, the British used their gas-leasing dense smoke clouds to irritate the French and conceal the German batteries.

GERMAN DRIVE AIMS AT RUSSIA'S GRAIN

Port of Odessa Seen as Objective in Bessarabia Campaign.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 9.—Exclusive information conveyed in these dispatches yesterday regarding Germany's apparent aim to push through Bessarabia to Odessa, Russia's great Black Sea port, and the center of her tremendous grain trade, is being widely reported in London newspapers from Petrograd today.

One of them learned that the fear of such a Teuton drive is becoming general in Russia. Up to this evening details regarding the military situation in the east were lacking.

Reports from Petrograd voiced new alarm with regard to the Russian internal situation, particularly as to the transportation system, which is hopelessly crippled. The shortage of fuel is becoming more and more menacing.

The terrible hardships during the coming winter is beginning to grip the people. The cabinet situation, while nowhere viewed with optimism, is considered generally favorable.

Field Marshal Ludendorff, who is in command of the German army, is reported to be in a state of mind that is not encouraging.

Talk of Peace Terms Evidence of Weakness And Will Prolong War

By SENATOR GILBERT M. MITCHELL, of Nebraska.

"I sympathize with those who desire peace, but I feel that the best way to secure peace is to push preparations for war until the German government is made to realize the real situation.

"When the German government appreciates America's military strength it will be much more likely to concede reasonable terms of peace.

"America cannot afford to do any act which can be interpreted as an evidence of weakness or hesitation. That would prolong the war.

"To agitate or discuss terms of a separate American peace would lead Germany to conclude that America was weakening; and this would delay the day when Germany would come to terms."

HUN MAN POWER 14,620,000 MEN

Ninety-three Per Cent of Young Men Found Fit for Duty.

(Copyright, 1917, by International News Service.) New York, Aug. 9.—Germany's "man power" is 14,620,000 men.

That figure represents the "potential man power" for the "drafts" in the German Empire since the beginning of the war of men between 15 and 45 years of age. It is made up of 11,600,000 men between the ages of 20 and 44, living in Germany in 1910, the increase in the following three years and the classes of 1910-year-old recruits for the four years from 1914 to 1917, inclusively.

Biggest Draft Expected.

This does not take into consideration 2,000,000 above the age of 45, of whom between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 men are between 46 and 55, nor the remainder between 15 and 18 years of age, which will be drawn for service for next year.

That particular draft is expected to exceed 700,000 and promises to be the largest in the history of Germany, perhaps the largest Germany may have in many years as the birth rate in Germany had been decreasing rapidly even before the war.

The figures given are those of the imperial statistics, representatives of army examination boards and the researches of Ferdinand Hueppe, an expert on Germany's "man power."

Large Percentage Fit.

According to these figures, largely official, 87 per cent of every 100 young men in Germany were found "fit" for some form of military service in the first, second or third line—35 out of every 100 for the first line, and trained reserves and 35 out of the remainder for "substitute reserves" and the last line.

To get the largest possible number of men under arms this spring when a combined simultaneous offensive of 400,000 men is expected on all fronts, this last 35 per cent was heavily drawn upon for a short time, but thousands were sent back home to work when the Russian revolution made the defense of the East front unnecessary.

Germany has not yet found it necessary to extend the military age. It remains as before the war—from 19 to 44 and ceases at 45. Under the law a young man six months past his eighteenth birthday is considered as being 19.

JACK DE SAULLES SEES HIS MOTHER IN JAIL

Boy Guarded by Two Detectives on Visit to Cell.

(By the International News Service.) New York, Aug. 9.—Little Jack De Saulles ran up the iron stairs of the Mineola jail this afternoon and fell helter-skelter into the arms of his mother.

It was the first meeting of the too-devoted mother and her baby since last Friday night. And on that occasion the 6-year-old boy saw his mother about his father, John Longer De Saulles, to death.

Two detectives accompanied the boy. They were instructed not to let him out of their sight for a moment.

While Mrs. De Saulles was lying apathetic on her bed in Mineola county jail, her condition so serious that a consultation of physicians had been called, a coroner's jury today heard the details of her husband's murder at her hands.

Mrs. De Saulles is so enfeebled that an X-ray photo is to be taken tomorrow to determine the reason for her condition.

The boy is still in possession of the slain husband's relatives.

At the inquest today Marshall Ward, chief of John Longer DeSaulles, who was present at the shooting, told his story.

Mr. Ward assisted his friend after the latter had received the fatal wounds and told the jury what had transpired between them.

TURN DEAF EAR TO PEACE TALK

Agitation Seen as Effort to Save Hohenzollern Military Policy.

Demands for peace from two sources looked the administration square in the face yesterday. A less tangible, though perhaps more important, means of attaining peace, began to develop from another source. These three developments of the day were:

1.—The demands of pacifists and draft registers at the Capitol that the conscript law be repealed and that the country now state its peace conditions and attempt to attain them through attendance at the September conference of the allies.

2.—The report of the Russian mission that German intrigue for the weakening of Russia through peace talk and internal embroilment is being encouraged, if not directed, from New York.

To both of these suggestions it can be said authoritatively that the administration will turn a deaf ear if not a hostile hand. Both are regarded as movements which would defeat the whole purpose of the United States in entering the war.

Both, in the viewpoint of the administration, aim merely to save the Hohenzollern hide, and to give France and Great Britain the opportunity to say that it has proven itself worth while when joined with Prussian diplomacy.

Austria May Collapse.

The third contingency is the collapse of Austria. With this contingency is closely connected the possible neutralization of the Italian and Russian fronts. High administration officials yesterday were careful not to deny the possibility of such a movement.

Peace advocates from many cities, including one man who says he will serve a term in prison before he will submit to being drafted—called upon the United States yesterday to announce their dissent from the administration. In the parlance of the Senate, and last night were being severely criticized.

Freedom of opinion about the war in the Capitol is that their ideas are erratic and ill-formed at the present time, while some very conservative Senators and Representatives see the beginning of a campaign of agitation that may prove to be at least irritating to the government.

Among the speakers were Prof. Paul L. Dana, of Columbia University; Max Eastman, editor of the Masses; Edward E. Cassidy, executive secretary of the Workers' Council; Stephen Dircher, general secretary of the Industrial Union of Marine Workers; Dagliel Kiefer, of Cincinnati; Barnes, delegate of the Cigar Makers' Union of the American Federation of Labor; H. J. Lembo, Republican member of the House of Representatives; and Stephen Stephens, of Arden, Del., and his son, Donald; Theodore W. Lund, of Chicago, and Louis F. Lochner, secretary of the council.

OFFICIALS RETICENT ABOUT PLOT REPORT

Refuse to Discuss Poisoned Bread. Detectives Reported Investigating.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday refused to confirm or deny the report of the poisoning of 6,000 loaves of bread, but admitted that the bread had been "spoiled," but added that he was not in a position to give any details about happenings at the Washington Barracks.

"I know nothing at all about the matter," Secretary Baker said. "No report has been made to me in regard to it."

Officials of the War Department would not comment last night on the poisoning of the 15,000 pounds of bread. Capt. Will H. Foynt, post quartermaster at Washington Barracks, admitted that the bread had been "spoiled," but added that he was not in a position to give any details about happenings at the post.

W. G. Campbell, head of the Eastern food and drug inspection district, and acting head of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, in the absence of Mr. Alberg, said he was unable to confirm the report that the analysis of the poisoned bread was made in the drug laboratory of the bureau. He said that the analysis of the sample had not been submitted to the bureau. This is the only other chemical laboratory in the city that could handle the analysis, it is said.

That rumors of the falsity of the poison plot report were not believed by detectives working on the case, was shown by an increase in the veiled activity on the part of Secret Service men and officials last night. It is thought that twenty-four hours will bring new facts of the existence of the German spy intrigue here.

MAIL FLAT, NOT ROLLED

THE HERALD

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VOID AFTER AUGUST 25