

PEACE PLAN BALKED BY MOOD OF ALLIES, WASHINGTON FINDS

King George's Address to Parliament Regarded as Meaning War to Finish. President Will Cease Overtures for Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Feeling here today in official circles is far from hopeful for an early mediation among the nations of war-torn Europe.

"Watchful waiting," President Wilson's policy in Mexico, has become his policy toward European peace.

He does not want a truce that would merely halt the fighting for a month or two, only to have it break out again more violently.

That this Government has had indefinite assurances that a truce might possibly be effected at this time, it was interpreted from a statement that it might be possible now to have "a truce, but not peace."

The address of King George to Parliament yesterday has strengthened the impression that England is not yet ready to entertain overtures. In his speech, read by deputy, the King stated:

Members of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have met a great emergency.

England's non-receptive attitude is confirmed by a cable which Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice received from Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, saying that Great Britain had received no proposal for peace directly or indirectly, from either Germany or Austria, and, therefore, was not in a position to consider terms of peace.

Russia, too, is at present opposed to consideration of peace terms. Petrograd newspapers express the Russian view that there can be no peace until the Kaiser's ministers appear at the tents of the allied commandants and ask for terms.

In an utterance yesterday, which was obviously inspired and bears the earmarks of Russian decision, they declare that Russian diplomacy is fully in accord with that of the allies in the refusal to enter into any negotiations.

The activities of President Wilson in the effort to get the warring Powers in Europe in a mood to listen to peace proposals have come to a standstill.

Whether the President will resume his inquiries on the subject in the near future will probably depend on developments.

The German Government, however, probably will seek to keep alive the movement for peace by transmitting, without comment, the report made by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, of his conversation with the Imperial Chancellor, which was initiated by the inquiry of this Government as to whether Emperor William had indicated that he was in favor of peace, to the British, French and Russian Governments.

The position of Great Britain was made clear in a conversation between Sir Edward Grey, the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador in London, in which the Cabinet officer said that Great Britain would consent only to a peace that would be permanent, and that one of the basic principles of any peace agreement must be solemn assurances from Germany that reparation would be furnished to Belgium for the violation of her neutrality and the damage done by the German troops.

It is known that the Administration is not encouraged over the outlook and is inclined to the belief that the war must continue for a considerable period before President Wilson will be able, without giving offense, to make further advances.

FIFTY-TWO LIVES LOST WHEN SHIP FOUNDERS

Auxiliary Schooner Francis H. Leggett Sunk in Gale.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—A wireless report was received here today, supposedly from a Japanese cruiser, saying that the steam auxiliary schooner Francis H. Leggett, with her crew of 15 men and 37 passengers, foundered in a gale at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 60 miles south of the Columbia River. All on board are reported to have perished.

The message was received by the Portland Port Commission. No confirmation of the list has reached here.

The Leggett is a three-masted schooner of 166 tons gross registry and has a capacity of 1,500,000 feet of lumber. She is owned and chartered by the Charles R. McCormick Company, of San Francisco.

BRUMBAUGH PLEADS FOR STATE'S HONOR ON HISTORIC SOIL

Pays Glowing and Eloquent Tribute to Pennsylvania in Address at Paoli Memorial Celebration.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican nominee for Governor, pleaded for fewer laws and for a strong citizenry at the 157th anniversary exercises of the Paoli massacre, held on the battlefield at Malvern Station this afternoon.

The exercises were held under the auspices of the Paoli Memorial Association in front of the monument erected many years ago over the burial place of the victims of the midnight assault on the troops of General Anthony Wayne during the Revolutionary War.

"One of the greatest gifts a human being can receive is the gift of citizenship in this great American Republic," said Doctor Brumbaugh. "In no place, in any time or clime, has the world witnessed the supreme spirit of democracy as it is to be seen here in the United States in this beloved Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"The political struggle of the centuries has been to widen the circle of the common citizenry. On this spot men heroically gave their all that a universal democracy with a quality of civic rights for all should be the heritage of unborn millions."

"Countries, like individuals, can prosper only as they give gloriously their best gifts to those who need them. It is because our forefathers gave so splendidly that we have prospered so phenomenally. It is just as necessary today that men should give their lives in service for the nation as it ever was. The man who loves his country honors it by living under its laws, a decent, orderly, industrial life. If any are to be denied a part in our civic procedure let it be the lazy, the willingly idle and the criminal. These are unpatriotic. They are not real American citizens."

"The first test of a good citizen, is that he obeys the laws, not through fear but through sincere love for the country whose laws he obeys. This love must be an intelligent love. It must be based on a thorough knowledge of the great sacrifices of the past."

BEST CITIZENS NEED FEWEST LAWS. "We are always in danger of thinking ourselves above the law, and of legislative enactments. The best citizens need fewest laws. They know how to apply the golden rule in their daily conduct, and care little for the restrictive issues of public assemblies. The weak citizen is always clamoring for much statutory support. The strong citizen could cheerfully forego much of the agitation for new laws and give himself gladly and heartily to the conduct of such a patriotic and noble character as to win the respect and support of his fellows."

A few laws honestly and impartially applied will make for the progress of a people. Vague, intemperate, prohibitive and radical enactments lead inevitably to confusion, distrust and disaster. There should be stability in ordered procedure just as surely as in individual conduct. Legislatures should, like individuals, be sure they are right before they go ahead. "I am pleading for that type of man who has respect for social and civic order, who has the courage to doubt wisely before acting, and who, with the right thing is clearly visioned, will devote his energies, his fortune, his life, his sacred honor to its accomplishment. When would the leaders cry 'Lo here' or 'Lo there,' he will say 'I have all things, hold fast that which is good.'"

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT HISTORY. "There is another matter that I wish to present for a minute. When I taught school in Pennsylvania years ago I began to learn the lesson that there was a great deal of New England and Virginia history in our schools, and very little Pennsylvania history, because those who had written the text books of our public schools—the books you studied and I studied—were men who knew the New England history and the Virginia history, but they did not know the story of Pennsylvania. We have not taught it to our children as we should."

"Gradually there has to come into the conscience of the people of this great Commonwealth the fact that Pennsylvania we have a history of the founding of a colony and the development of a Commonwealth—a story of splendid service by men and women that is as fine and splendid as any people in the world have written into the annals of time, and today, in this political campaign, realize that I am a Pennsylvania boy, and that you are citizens of this great State that we all ought to love."

"The moral of that is—allow no man to speak ill of your family, your home, your church, your town, your country, your Commonwealth. These ought to be the sacred things for which you stand."

FIRE UNDERWRITERS URGE NEED OF MORE HOSE TESTS HERE

Say 40 Per Cent. of Equipment Is Old and Should Be Replaced—Raps Political Domination of Camden Department.

Frequent bursting of hoses at fires in this city is due to lack of proper tests by the Fire Department, according to a report just made by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which recently conducted an investigation of the hose supply here.

Forty per cent. of the hose, the board points out, is more than five years old and should be replaced.

Results of the investigation indicate that while the supply of hose in the department is generally sufficient to provide proper shifts, it will be necessary for the department to purchase at least 15,000 to 20,000 feet annually to replace discarded sections.

The board's engineers have just finished an investigation of fire-fighting facilities in Camden, N. J. In discussing the configuration hazard there, its report says:

"The weak structural conditions, combined with the narrow streets, numerous overhead wire obstructions and inadequate fire-fighting facilities, would normally create a severe conflagration hazard; however, as congestion is lacking, private protection is provided, the most needed and powerful outside aid is available within a short time, the remaining conflagration hazard as a whole is low. Owing to weak construction and somewhat inadequate fire-fighting facilities severe individual and group fires are probable. The hazard in the residential districts is slight."

The board calls attention to the practice of Camden politicians dominating appointments and promotions in the department. This system it condemns. It points out also that there is lack of proper training among the fire crews and that the fire alarm system is in poor shape, according to the board's report, and the building inspections being made by the board are of little value.

Report of the board on Camden's water supply, fire department and fire alarm system follows:

"Water supply—Pumping equipment not sufficient, even considering dual reserve tanks. Force mains adequate. Standpipe of slight value. Consumption chief complaint. Pressures low. Main arteries and secondary feeders of good size and arranged in most sections. Minor distributors generally well arranged. Old 3 and 4-inch pipe, but being replaced. Old pipes apparently in poor condition internally. Gate valves generally well spaced and in good condition. Hydrants fairly well spaced. Meters of satisfactory size and in good condition."

"Fire Alarm System—Under supervision of the electric bureau. Automatic system, inadequately housed. Apparatus at headquarters fairly complete, with allowance for growth. Wiring at headquarters and houses good to very poor. Batteries and charging circuit satisfactory. Boxes mainly of good type, but not properly connected. Night distribution system on poles with high and low potential wires and bare wires. Telephone alarm circuits to fire stations. Telephone system adequate. Tests satisfactory. Complete maps and records of circuits provided."

The National Board of Fire Underwriters has been making similar investigations in all parts of the country in an effort to cut down fire losses.

FIRES AND LOSSES IN CITY SHOW ENORMOUS INCREASE

Property Damage Bounds \$321,082 During First Six Months.

Coincident with the report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, it became known this afternoon that there has been a tremendous increase in Philadelphia in fire and fire losses during this year. The losses have been exceedingly heavy, there being a substantial increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Charles B. Hill, secretary of the Fire Insurance Patrol, 43 Walnut street, reported this morning that for the first five months of this year there had been an increase of \$21,982 loss resulting from fires over the same period in 1913. The estimated total loss for the first five months of this year had been \$1,253,536, as compared with a total loss of \$622,474 in 1913.

The number of fires has also greatly increased. During the first six months of this year there have been 25 more than the corresponding period in last year. The total number of fires for the first six months of this year is 217. There have been 32 more alarms rung in during the first six months of 1914 than in that period in 1913. The total number of alarms for that time this year is 342.

SHIPS RUSH TO ASSIST STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS

Gale Endangers Boat in Storm Off Pacific Coast.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 19.—Ships were rushed today to the assistance of the steamship Francis H. Leggett, reported in distress off the coast south of the Columbia river, with 57 passengers and crew of 20 men aboard.

News of the vessel's trouble came by wireless from a Japanese cruiser, supposed to be the Idzumo. Early rumors said that the steamship had sunk. A heavy gale is blowing off the coast.

GERMAN DAY WILL BE DEVOTED TO PRAYERS

No Patriotic Celebration This Year in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—German Day in Washington this fall will be observed as a day of prayer, and all Germans in Washington will gather in churches. This announcement was made today by Martin Wiegand, president of the United German Societies. The willingness of the Germans to meet exactly the spirit of President Wilson's request for observance of strict neutrality in this country led to the abandonment of the usual patriotic celebration.

President Wilson is much gratified by the nation-wide response to his proclamation designating, at the suggestion of the Public Laborer, Sunday, October 4, as "a day of prayer for peace."

MARSEILLAISE DEATH SONG OF GENERAL BATAILLE

"I Am Happy," Gaped French Hero Who Fell Leading His Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Details received concerning the death of General Bataille, whose loss was mentioned in yesterday's dispatches, showed that he died as an ideal soldier. He fell on September 8 after leading his men in the thick of the fight, cheering them on with word and action.

Brigadier Votteruit, of the Dragons, cried as he fell mortally wounded by a fragment of shrapnel: "Viva la France!" To a Red Cross doctor he muttered: "I die for France and I die happy!" He tried feebly to sing the Marseillaise as he expired.

Another Frenchman mentioned for gallantry was Lieutenant Bane, who was killed in battle on August 29.

As a result of the Marseillaise incident, led his section under the most violent fire. Finally all his men were killed or wounded. Then Adjutant Detegre shot a bullet through his chest and he was killed with his face to the enemy.

Lieutenant Maquet, of the 25th Infantry reservists, also was mentioned for bravery. Although wounded, he continued the direction of his troops until all the other officers of his section had fallen.

Two explanations are offered for the great number of French officers killed: One is that the officers showed extraordinary zeal, leading their men into the hottest fire; another is that the Germans purposely picked off the officers, so as to leave the French troops leaderless.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATE CASE ORDERED REOPENED

Rehearing of Petition for Increase Will Begin October 19.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted a rehearing of the case for an increase of freight rates on the Erie, N. Y. & P. R. R. The case was heard last October 19, but the commission said, would be confined exclusively to information and evidence arising since the recent decision granting only partial increases.

Meanwhile the rate orders of the recent decision will remain in effect.

GERMANS OFFER VAST FRONT

Berlin Report Declares Army Extends Over 200 Kilometres.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19.—A private dispatch from Berlin says that the Germans in France, like the Austrians in Galicia, are spreading over a front of almost 200 kilometres. Reports from the west are still very scarce, and it is impossible to obtain a complete idea of the entire situation.

RABBI KRAUSKOPF SPEAKS

Preaches First Sermon Here After Touring the World.

GERMAN ARMY CRASHES THROUGH ALLIES' LINES AND SEIZES BEAUMONT

The War Today

German forces, along the River Aisne, continuing the gigantic seven days' battle, crushed through the allies' lines and captured the town of Beaumont, according to Berlin advices. In the seizure 2500 French soldiers were taken prisoners. It was stated also, unofficially, that Rheims was being bombarded and part of the town was in flames. The Teuton forces concentrated their attack on the allies' centre to relieve the severe pressure on the army of General von Kluck on the German right wing.

Losses of approximately 150,000 are estimated in the seven days' fighting. It is said the allies have suffered the heaviest casualties in attempting to storm Teutons' fortified positions. Night attacks have characterized the fearful onslaughts against the allies, the Germans using searchlights to guide their movements.

In East Prussia's campaign Berlin reports the advance of General von Hindenburg's army from Lyck to invade Russian Poland, with Osowiec, a strongly fortified strategic point, as the immediate and Warsaw as the ultimate objective. Success in this campaign will mean German aid for the Austrians in Galicia.

Vienna War Office states that Austrian armies have concentrated on a line connecting Cracow, Tarnow and Przemysl. Under the strategic direction of the German General Staff, and with German reinforcements, they will resist the advance of the Russians, who have reported winning constantly in the region between the San and the Vistula. Vienna characterizes as exaggerated the reports of decisive Russian successes in this vicinity, but admits an attack against Przemysl is expected momentarily.

Further claim is made that the decisive battle in Galicia has not yet been fought.

French War Office announces satisfaction with the progress of the allied troops and officially reports the rout of the determined German night assault by English forces.

The War Office adds: "On the left in the valley of the Oise we occupy Menarque, Eglice, Carlescot and Cuts. To the north of the River Aisne we have advanced slightly. Three attacks attempted by the Germans against the English army have been checked at Troyon between Soissons and Craonne."

German General Staff expresses confidence in the outcome and states that the French are weakening, while the Kaiser's lines are being strengthened and the troops more numerous. The reported shortage in ammunition is denied. Reinforcements are reported on their way to join the Germans.

Petrograd War Office in briefest statement of the war says: "Military operations continue successfully." The main attack on Przemysl awaits the arrival of Russian siege guns.

British War Office statements express confidence in the outcome of the struggle along the line, but admit losses of the allies have been terrific. British forces repulsed ten attempts of the Germans to assault their positions by night.

Italy is the scene of popular demonstrations against the Government's neutrality. The Russian and German Ambassadors have engaged in an un-diplomatic war of words in the effort to enlist Italy's aid. The Germans have distributed broadcast a pamphlet urging Italians to stand by the Triple Alliance and "win with us."

Washington officials were somewhat discouraged over prospects of mediation during the warlike attitude of the allies strongly indicating that efforts for peace at this time were futile.

Fierce Onslaught by Teutons in Mammoth Array Opens Seventh Day of Combat—Determined Assault Made to Force Back Advancing British.

Storming Force Takes 2500 French Prisoners, According to Reports. Rheims Said to Be Burning as Result of Terrific Bombardment.

PARIS, Sept. 19.

German forces today broke through the 120-mile battle line, along which 2,000,000 are in death grapple, according to news received here. They captured Beaumont with 2500 French prisoners.

It is unofficially reported that Rheims is undergoing terrific bombardment, with the city burning in various sections.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth and parts of several other German corps have conducted a successful operation south of Noyon, it is stated.

Contrary to the reported reverses along the allies' centre, it is officially announced that the allies' left wing is making progress and that the German Crown Prince's army continues its retreat.

Unofficial, but apparently reliable, reports received here today say that the Germans have taken up a position near the Supte River, east by northeast from Rheims, and are bombarding that city.

Several sections of Rheims are reported to have been set on fire from bursting shells, which were directed against the French troops in that city.

Unofficial estimates place the German losses at 100,000 men, and the allies at half that number—a total of 150,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

The fighting on the left, where combined armies of Generals von Kluck and von Buelow are massed, increases in intensity, but the allied lines are slowly being pushed forward, according to reports received by General Gallieni. The Germans retired to new positions constructed in the rear of their original ones as the pressure increased. But at no point have they actually been defeated.

Along the rest of the line the great battle continues as an artillery duel. There has been almost no fighting by the infantry for 36 hours, both sides realizing the futility of sacrificing men while the entrenched positions remain intact. Consequently every effort is being brought to bear to demolish the German batteries. The French artillery fire is increasing in intensity all along the line, according to the reports reaching here. It was kept up all night and there are indications of a coming charge from the German side.

The German assaults of the last five days have been tremendous. At a dozen points on the centre they have tried again and again to take the offensive. Division after division has been hurled forward on masses, only to be shattered by the allies' shell fire and forced to give ground. And every time the German lines have shown signs of wavering the allies have been thrown against them with the bayonet.

As a result at a number of points ground has been gained, as the German soldiers do not relish the bayonet fighting. But the main German entrenchments, except on the extreme left, remain intact, as their artillery

fire is too deadly to be faced up to the present time.

Additional reinforcements have been sent forward to the left. The general situation, as described in the first official statement posted today, is satisfactory, but practically unchanged.

An English correspondent who has succeeded in getting through from Rheims gives the following account of the situation near that point:

"The stronghold of the German position is the height of Nogent l'Abbesse, three miles due east from Rheims. There the Germans occupied the site of what used to be the forts of Rheims, and from there they are bombarding the city, which was on fire in eight places at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when I came down from the tower of the Cathedral from which I had been watching the fierce battle since morning."

At many places on the Aisne line the Germans were successful in masking batteries upon the wooded hills. The heavy howitzers of these batteries kept up an incessant cannonade, shells doing havoc among the French and British troops on the south side of the valley.

When the British and French aeroplanes went up to discover these places they were met with a murderous fire from the hilltop batteries of the invaders. In several instances, however, the Germans guns were located, and the British and French artillery concentrated against them, compelling them to move.

In order to prevent the location of the hidden batteries being discovered, the Germans used smokeless powder in their cannon.

Some of the trenches are half full of water from the heavy rains, and the troops are soaked through and through. The soggy condition of the clay soil is impeding the work of digging fresh trenches, but the German soldiers are held to this task, and night and day the labor goes forward. These lines are being constructed all along the front. They are covered with screens to protect the soldiers from shrapnel, and at intervals platoons of machine guns are stationed to sweep the ranks of the French and British if they should try to capture the German batteries by storm.

The French and English also are building redoubts, although there seems little chance of the entire right wing of the Germans attempting an assault.

It is the opinion of many military men here that the only places where the Germans have moved forward from their trenches to charge the allies are points where the allies have succeeded in getting to the north side of the Aisne.

The German line has again been reinforced and at certain points the Germans outnumber the allies. The fresh troops which have just reached the front are supposed to be part of the three corps under General von Boehn, which were rushed through Belgium at top speed.

2500 FRENCH CAPTURED IN SEIZURE OF BEAUMONT

BEAUMONT, Sept. 19.—(By wireless to Saville, L. L.)—The following official statement was issued at headquarters today:

A decisive attack has been made by the Thirteenth and Fourth Corps and parts of other divisions south of Noyon. They suffered some loss.

Beaumont has been stormed. Twenty-five hundred French prisoners have been captured. (There are three towns of Beaumont that might be meant by this dispatch,

but it probably refers to Beaumont in the Ardennes region not far from Sedan. There is another Beaumont about twenty miles north of Paris. This town is 48 miles southwest of Noyon and it is hardly probable that the Germans have been able to get so close to Paris. Thirty-five miles southeast is another town of Beaumont. It lies in the mountainous region of Nancy.) Attacks along the entire battle line have been easily repulsed.

WEATHER FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly northeasterly.

TEMPERATURE Highest yesterday—83; time 3 p. m. Lowest last night—67; time 4 a. m. For details, see last page.

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