SIGNIFICANCE OF FOREIGN EVENTS CLEARLY SET FORTH BY EXCLUSIVE CABLE DISPATCHES

ALLIES WILL WIN ASSERTS MAURICE

German Drive in France About to Enter Third Phase

ENEMY'S POSITION BEST

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 17.

The Daily Chronicle today publishes the following article by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice on the military situation:

"Indications are steadily increasing that the third phase of the campaign of 1918 on the western front is about to open.

"Since their serious reverse in Flanders on April 29 the Germans have done nothing more than is to be expected from an active and energetic enemy desirous of keeping us on strain and under threat of attack. No one considered that the Germans would be content with what they had so far achieved, and it surprised no one that they were preparing for another heavy blow.

"Today about two-thirds of the whole German force in the west is concentrated between Ypres and the Oise. That is, roughly, only one-fifth of the whole western front, but a vitally important fifth, for it includes the roads to Paris and the channel ports.

"Our position in Flanders has never been a pleasant one from the day we first marched into it from the Aisne, and the general map of France will show why that is so. At Cape Gris Nez, between Calais and Boulogne, the French channel coast makes a sharp bend and runs from that bend due south to the mouth of the Somme. The Allied front line from Nieuport to Amiens runs parallel to and, roughly, fifty miles from this stretch of coast. Within this strip of fifty miles the main roads and main railways run, roughly, north and south, leading from Rouen and Paris to Lille, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. That is to say, they are parallel to our front.

Enemy Has Ideal Arrangement

"Now, the ideal arrangement for the communications of an army is that they should run at regular and frequent intervals straight back from the front to the base which feeds it with men, munitions and supplies, and all its thousand and other requirements. That is the enemy's position. The most unsatisfactory is when these main arteries of supply run parallel to the front. That is our position.

"In such a case a successful attack on any part of the line threatens the communication of the whole, and if, in addition to this, the space is limited, then it becomes difficult to give ground voluntarily to avoid a blow or to establish a better front.

"It will be remembered that in the beginning of 1917 Hindenburg, finding part of his line compromised as a result of our success on the Somme and the Ancre, fell back some thirty miles without uncovering any vital communications or losing anything except an area of ground which he had systematically devastated.

"We can now here give up one-third of that distance on the front north of Amiens without at least suffering grave inconvenience. This is doubtless what Sir Douglas Haig meant when he said, 'We are fighting with our backs to the wall.'

"Apart then, altogether, from striking at the army of the people whom they regard as the most obstinate supporters of the war among the Entente nations, there can be little doubt why the Germans have selected the northern part of the Allied line for their great effort in 1918.

"On March 21 the enemy struck his blow between Arras and the Oise, and great part of the troops which he then concentrated for battle are still on or behind that front. Many divisions have been withdrawn from the fighting line and refitted and refilled with drafts of men and have probably received some training. There has been time to bring over men and more guns from the Russian front. These are factors in the enemy's favor.

"Now for our side of the picture. Except in one respect, we are certainly in a better posture to meet the attack than we were on March 21. We lost ground, and our position, already cramped, has become more cramped.

"On the other hand, we have a unified command, and while our losses have been heavy, there is the clearest evidence that the enemy's losses have been heavier.

"As we have seen, American troops have been pouring steadily into France. We know that an Italian contingent has arrived, and there has been time to readjust the position of the Allied forces on the whole front.

"As the Prime Minister has stated and has quoted me as saying, the Allies and the enemy were on March 21 approximately equal in numbers, but the enemy, by keeping both ourselves and the French under the threat of attack, was able to concentrate first against us alone.

Foch's "Economy of Force"

"Now, Foch, as I have explained in my last article, was before 1914 a great student of war. One of the doctrines which he preached was that of 'economy of force,' which may be explained as meaning that one of the secrets of victory is to keep the largest possible number of reserves until the decisive phase arises and to employ until then the absolute minimum of force necessary for safety. It is on this principle that we have borne the brunt of the hammering, and however hard this has been for our men struggling constantly against superior numbers, and however grievous to those who have lost their dearest, it is, without question, for the common good, for it means economy of force.

"On April 9 the Germans started what was undoubtedly meant at first to be a subsidiary enterprise in Flanders. Tempted by success, they have had to call, and to call heavily, upon their fresh divisions, and they are by that much the weaker for the next blow. We may be sure that by now Foch has his reserves where he wants them, and we are by that the stronger.

"The enemy had prepared for March 21 by putting his troops through a thorough course of training. The cream of his instructed men have gone. He cannot replace his losses as easily as before without calling prematurely on his classes of boys.

"We shall have anxious times before us, because if the enemy attacks he will probably gain ground, and ground is precious to us.

"Small as our gains in Flanders may seem when compared with what the enemy recently achieved, we have never attacked without making some progress.

"We must count on the enemy doing the same, but provided that we can replace our losses, provided that we send every man who can be spared to France, there is no reason why we should not check the enemy's next blow as in less favorable circumstances we defeated his last."

U. S. LABOR OPPOSED TO MEETING TEUTONS

Delegates Aware That Only One French Laborite Faction Wants Session

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, May 17.

George L. Berry, a member of the American labor delegation, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph in reference to its Paris dispatch giving an account of the efforts of French Labor and Socialist elements favorable to a conference with German workers to prevent the Americans from coming in contact with the win-the-war labor party in Paris, says: "It is true that the executive committee of the French federation, as well as the Socialist parties, are controlled by those favorable to a conference with Socialist and labor leaders of the Central Powers. It likewise is true that a policy had been adopted prior to our arrival whereby only representatives of labor and the socialistic movement of France favorable to that view were to address the American delegation.

"It was instantly apparent to us that the purpose of this arrangement was to overwhelm the American delegation with the idea that all the leaders of the trade-union movement of France, as well as the workers of that country, were for a meeting with the German workers. Socialists and trade unionists, and in some instances were for peace at any price. This fact was made known to us by members of the executive committee, who were in harmony with the position of the American Federation of Labor.

"Out of the conference came converts to our position. We were satisfied at the conclusion that the labor movement of France was in the main opposed to the program of certain pacifist leaders of the federation and of the Socialist party. In addition, it might be said that we were convinced that the position of many of the French leaders, so-called pacifists, was really political and not representative of the wishes of the workers of France.

"So far as the American labor delegation is concerned, there was no misunderstanding as regards the purposes of the conference or of what was said there. We were not misled as to the attitude of the leaders of the conference or as to statements made at the conference. The facts are that the French leaders insisted upon meeting with Socialist and labor representatives of the Central Powers and the American labor delegation very frankly declined to be drawn into such a meeting directly or indirectly. We understood the position of the French representatives throughout and we are confident that they understood our position."

AS THE GERMANS SEE NORTHCLIFFE

Says Clement K. Shorter in his look page in the London Sphere: "The greatest compliment that has come to Lord Northcliffe is the work of our enemy. The Germans have struck a medal in his honor—or perhaps I should say to his attempted dishonor. The face of the medal (above to the left) represents Lord Northcliffe sharpening his double headed pen on a file from which a frog is jumping. In front of him is an inkstand marked 'Sorcerer's Ink.' The reverse side of the medal (above to the right) represents Lord Northcliffe as a devil seated on the globe, which he has set in flames, and holding out his several newspapers."

MAY DAY CELEBRATION SHOWS RUSSIAN HOPE

Observance at Moscow Reveals Faith of People in Nation's Future

By ARTHUR RANSOME

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Moscow, May 17.

The first of May (May 14 in our calendar) celebrations in Moscow were of a different character from those of last year. Then the red banners of the working classes seemed triumphant, but at the very time when they waved in the streets of Petrograd Milukoff was sending his note to the Allies, which proved very sufficiently that the power was only nominally in the bourgeoisie, who looked from their windows and said they were sick of red flags.

This year the opponents of the Soviet criticized the Red May Day, saying it had become a mere official ceremony. This is indeed true, because this year the working classes in Russia are themselves their Government, and, as Stekloff points out, the hope of every May Day in the past has been that some day it should be an official ceremony of the ruling class instead of a protest of suspected labor.

In spite of gloomy forebodings, the day passed in perfect order, not a shot being fired. The whole town was red with flags, the walls of the Kremlin being hung with red banners and the ancient towers garlanded in scarlet.

In spite of the efforts of the Church to prevent the celebration in Holy Week (hundreds of sermons were preached against it on Sunday), in spite of general consciousness of the tragic seriousness of the moment, the streets were full of people, and the demonstrations showed real faith, both in the present and the future.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 troops of the new army—cavalry, infantry and artillery—took part in the parade and showed better discipline and better kept horses and guns than any troops since the revolution.

Count Mirbach must have been delighted to see that a company of German and Austrian prisoners who swore to support the Soviet were marching past with revolutionary banners with German inscriptions.

ITALY EXPECTS AUSTRIAN DRIVE

Senator Says Kaiser Insisted on Attack at Conference

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Rome, May 17.—The meeting of Kaiser Charles with the German Emperor continues to be the subject of much comment in diplomatic and political circles here. A Senator, speaking on the matter, said:

"It is quite evident that the German Emperor insisted to Charles that the Austrian army must make a move and come soon into action against Italy. An offensive on our front, therefore, is daily expected, on what point we are not yet able to ascertain; but, wherever it may happen, our soldiers are ready calmly and courageously to meet any eventuality."

PLEDGE 10,000,000 AMERICANS

Letter to Ex-Mayor of Rome Inspires Italians

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Rome, May 17.—"We intend to act seriously. We intend to win whatever the cost. If 5,000,000 men are not enough, if necessary we will send 10,000,000," writes Irving Bacheller, of Riverside, Conn., to Ernesto Nathan, Mayor of Rome.

Bacheller continues saying if Nathan and his countrymen were able to see the feverish activity occurring in America, they would not have months of doubt about the future. He concludes:

"Tell our Italian brothers to fight; we will construct with our ships a bridge across the Atlantic, thus attaining our mutual aim to join hands in the name of liberty across the ocean."

The press publishes the letter with large headings, producing an excellent impression.

ARREST IRISH LEADER

John McKenna, Kerry County Council Head, Is in Cork Prison

London, May 17.—A dispatch from Cork says that John McKenna, chairman of the Kerry County Council, has been arrested on a charge not specified under the defence of the realm act. McKenna was taken to Cork prison.

AMERICAN BOY DISPERSES CAPTORS WITH GRENADES

Young Prisoner on Way to German Lines Surprises Patrol of Nine—Sergeant Commended for Saving Comrades

With the American Army on the French Battlefront, May 16 (delayed).

COLOR SERGEANT THOMAS J. FINK, of Johnson City, Tenn., who is among the American troops holding part of the line on the Picardy front, has been mentioned in general orders for saving several comrades when a German shell burst near a "chow gun" (portable cook stove).

Fink, who has been in the regular army for twenty-three years, was enthusiastic over the way the American guns have been answering the Germans.

"Believe me, our guns have been keeping Heinie hopping," he exclaimed. "It has been one blazing hell. Enemy communication is impossible and the Huns cannot bring up grub to their first line most of the time. We give twice as much as is sent. That's Uncle Sam's pace.

"But it was dangerous for too many of the fellows to line up at once at the old 'chow gun' barn (the company cook had evidently established himself in a barn), for the German shells were snapping everywhere. Suddenly a Hun shell busted right in the kitchen, killing three and wounding a few others. It sure bowled me over, too. The old barn just tumbled down and pinned some of our fellows under the wreckage, but I managed to drag them out. For once the guys was kicked because I wouldn't let them crowd around the 'chow gun,' gathered about and patted me on the back.

"Henry Owen, of Marion, Ill., was put out by the concussion. Private John Mitchell got a lot of shrapnel in his helmet, which bored a hole clean through it without touching the scalp. Johnny sure proves that derby."

Then Sergeant Fink digressed:

"But the gamest guy I know of, and I can't think of his name now, was a youngster who was captured by a German patrol of nine men. The kid had all his pockets full of hand grenades, but he walked meekly enough with his captors almost to their front line. Well, he kept waiting until the Heinies would get in a bunch and when they did he pulled out the grenades and let go with them, scattering the Germans like ninepins. Sergeant Fritz Sauer, who was in charge of the German patrol, fell right across our guy, who came back to our lines dragging the leader of the German patrol as his own personal prisoner. That was some kid, all right."

The capture of Sergeant Fritz Sauer was officially recorded as described by Sergeant Fink.

FILM TRIUMPH OVER BIG GUN

Paris to See Movie of Shooting That Smashed Foe's Cannon

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the French Armies, May 17.—Parisians will soon have the pleasure of seeing a cinema photographic reproduction of the firing of the French heavy guns which on May 3 put the last German supercannon out of action. An official army photographer attached to the force in charge of the counter-battery work told your correspondent that he had obtained an excellent film of eight shots from Mirielle—the heroine of the Provencal Poet Mistral's masterpiece—and Mary Magdalene, as the two great French guns were named by the battery.

It is impossible to say which of the shots was successful, but hardly had the echo of the eighth died away when the message came from a signaling plane that two shells had struck the target.

Geneva, May 17.—The Constance Zeitung states that two of the German long-distance guns which have been bombarding Paris have been removed to the Krupp plant for repairs.

Such huge guns, the newspaper adds, cannot be fired indefinitely without timely repairs.

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The higher grade shoes represent a saving of $6.00 a year, and in addition give more satisfaction, because of the pride of ownership, the better appearance, the greater comfort, the longer service, etc.

An automobile, selling for $2000 and lasting two years, costs $1000 a year. A Cadillac, selling for $3000 and lasting at least five years, costs only $600 a year.

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