RMAN ADMITS BRITISH SEA SUPREMACY—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM BATTLE FRONT

PBELL IS FIRST **EAL AMERICAN ACE**

ned Entirely With U. S. Forces, Californian Gets Fifth Foe

PROVES MODEST HERO

British Airmen, Falling Far mside German Lines, Have Thrilling Escape

By EDWIN L. JAMES Cable to Evening Public Ledger pht. 1918, by New York Times Co. the American Army in France The first American-trained ace and Lieutenant Douglas Campof California, has brought down ifth boche plane in a fight back of lines. Besides Campbell, America

ines. Besides Campbell, America is two other aces, Major William Thaw and Captain D. M. K. Petersonbut both Thaw and Peterson got their training in the Lafayette Escadrille Campbell never trained with any other outfit than the Americans, and never ild any air fighting before he arrived in the American front a few weeks ago. the American front a few weeks ago. tes entered the war and came to ance and began practice flying last. He is twenty-two years old. He is not to get the credit of being a

Gets Foe Behind Our Lines Campbell and another American flier boche two-seater observation steeted by a monoplane fighter or the American lines. Campbell took he biplane machine for his prey. The German Avion started south with Camp-sell after him. The German observer trained his gun on Campbell, but didn't touch the doughty American. The boche was miles behind our lines before Camp-bell got its pilot and the machine granhed to the earth. the earth

Campbell is the hero of an attack by R German planes a few days ago, and again he saved a wounded British pilot from a pursuing bothe Albatross. He lights much as Lleutenant Lufbery, who known as the "Lone Star," because eferred to be out hunting alone bell is entirely modest about his plishments and is not at all flusterut becoming an ace. He said he aly begun to shoot down the The American outfit to which cell is attached has distinctly made ce its arrival back of the Amernes. It now has a score of sevenboches brought down.

British Fliers' Escape enant Leslie Kirk, pilot, and ant William Richards, observer, neir airplane brought down by fire while on an aerial raid a German city. They left their some ten rules back in boche ory and made their way to the and American lines. That is ial way of recording what I beof this war. Lieutenants Kirk belong to one of the Britommon, that London and Paris the only cities to suffer.

10:30 o'clock on a bright moon-The big planes took the air and decision toward their objectives. The in on the city a barrage fire them. Two kept on but a piece of 4500 meters he had to wn quickly. He stuck the nose nachine into the ground, smashand throwing Richards out. Mean-they had dropped their bombs. leaped from the machine, resusciunconscious Richards, and they

Heard Own Aircraft an then about 11 o'clock. The two hmen frequently heard the voices hes, but dodged them and kept on ing until it began to get light at a. m. Then they hid in a thicket. came on they saw a refuge right det of a nest of German guns. several times passed almost igh to touch them. The two ly half a cake of chocolate bethem for food that day. They lay brushes until that night. In the

Fast night their comrades had staged show over the same German city to age them. A big unit started out to design their companies of the bread ration granted them and spread it out so as to have a little meat each day. This reduction in the meat ration, together with the March reduction of the bread ration, does not check with the March reduction at the raiders. Then a two thought it was a good time to over the raid on the Luneville sector over the raid on the Luneville sector to the second. Crawling out, they goed through the first German line then through the first German line they have better now. Of fourteen bookes who got into an American trench the raid on the lake the mad spread fit cult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would not only have been in the cach the meat ration operation to the very difficult military operation, but would not only have been in the cach the ration day. This reduction in the meat ration appears to but would not only have been a very dif it happened to be lightly held and themselves up against barbed-efenses. These were too high to over without exposing ther great deal of fire. They tried to nder, only to find the wire of a -proof kind which they couldn't through. Fearing all the time ld strike a charged wire, they to pull up the stakes one by burrow beneath the wire. enormous amount of physical ceeded in getting beyond en they were discovered and

In Rain of Bullets

on." as Kirk told me his story, by down, and the bullets began to round us. They hit by my feet goved a bit, and the firing I saw one bothe, ten yards uging at me, and I started (amerad. When the dirty d pay no attention at all, we would go away from

ould pay no attention at all, we we would go away from there. healthy, I say."
Cirk told me how, with twenty guns and half a hundred rifles them, they made their way to a ch runs in No Man's Land. This s beyond a man's depth and very poor awimmer. Richards, better swimmer and thinking poor swimmer. Richards, or swimmer and thinking wire in the stream, swam n signaled Kirk, who made ss. Then, with guns still tem, they made their way

he was sitting down to break-mmander of their unit got a call from Kirk and Richards, a sent an automobile for them.

est man from Glasgow way. Richards is of Welsh birth and enlisted in London. After a long time Kirk consented to tell

me about their escapade. "Jolly bit of luck, don't you think?" a asked. "Serves the beggars right for ot letting us surrender. What did they expect us to do when we yelled 'Kame-rad,' and they kept on shooting? 'Twas quite the proper thing to run, what? We did. I'll never forget what a rotten shot that Hun was who, ten yards away missed, and missed me every time, bless him. I have a leave coming and expect to go to 'blighty' for a bit, but I shall return to help stage more shows against Kirk has been flying two years. He has spent more than 600 hours in the

2,000,000 AMERICANS IN FRANCE BY AUTUMN

45.000 Crossed in One Convoy, Paris Military Critic Asserts

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co

Paris, June 3.

French military critics, pointed out in Le Journal that the full effect of the Campbell is the son of the Chief stronomer of the Lick Observatory. Far Pasadena, Cal. He joined the reasonably be expected before the end-of merican air service after the United the first week of the battle. He cites as a parallel the battle of Picardy which began on March 21. It was not until two days later that General are American ace. He brought s first bothe on April 14, for while the bulk of the reserve troops did not engage the enemy until the 26th.

He brought down his second

M. Bidou asserts, on the other hand. on May 18, third, May 19, and fourth that the French air forces have already not only arrived on the field, but have completely confirmed. and brought down forty-two of their machines in three days' fighting, in addition to bombarding the river crossings, railway stations, and convoys pering the enemy generally.

up the situation thus: "The enemy has largely exploited his early success, but we have the right to expect with confidence that a reply will be given to it. The Germans have played their cards, while the French General Staff still have theirs in hand." In the Echo de Paris M. Barres points out that General Foch is compelled to throw in his reserves very carefully The enemy, he says, has so far thrown only half of his maneuvering masses into the battle and is perhaps preserv-ing the other half for another stroke further west. Barres is only one of several writers who pay tribute to the value of the American factor at the present stage of the struggle.

"Each week that the German offensive has been delayed," he said, "has been equal to a re-enforcement of the Allies to the extent of an army corps, owing to the importance of the arrival of American troops. In one single convoy 45,000 American troops have crossed the Atlantic to France. What proof this is of the powerlessness to which German subma-

poweriessness to which German submarines have been reduced!

"We have been officially told by Mr. Baker. Secretary of War, and M. Tardieu, the French high commissioner in the United States, that there are now a half million American soldiers in France, and that there will be a million in France before the middle of the suppose. France before the middle of the summer and a million and a half before the end of the year. And I learn that these promises, thanks to measures recently taken by President Wilson, will be

largely exceeded. units which have been proving to believe I can affirm that by the boche, since he has made aerial end of autumn nearly two million Amerarapid drive southward by the enemy. Noyon that Sir Horace Smith-Dorican soldiers will have landed in France. These figures, together with our superi-ority in airplanes and tanks, which is the when three machines set out overwhelming, explain the desperate ef-bombs on a certain German fort of the German command to force a

BOCHE TROOPS BITTER OVER MEATLESS DAYS

Captured German Tells Amer. icans Three a Week Have Been Ordered

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1218, by New York Times Co. With the American Army in France, June 3.

Henceforth the German army is to have three meatless days weekly, achave three meatless days weekly, ac-cording to statements made to Ameri-obstacle, running through a probrushes until that night. In the while Kirk, and Richards's comns had given them up as lost and said the meatless day program had just been installed and caused much grumhad tenderly packed their kits to bling in the bothe army. He stated that with the consent of unit command marches in the face of fresh reserves that with the consent of unit command. marches in the face of fresh reserves

That night their comrades had staged

era the soldiers had taken the four days' would not only have been a very dif-

boches who got into an American trench ten were killed and four captured.

A German sergeant who surrendered

A German sergeant who surrendered

A German sergeant who surrendered gained, and there are no immediate

voluntarily to the Americans today told signs of any great pressure an interesting story.

French. He had been on the Russian front, but when put against his fellow Frenchmen he had made up his mind to desert. He had tried several times in vain, but the other morning, just before daybreak, he was talking to an officer who expressed a wish for some officer who expressed a wish for more or certain Allied propaganda. The seregant said he knew of a batch lying in No Man's Land, and started out to There was a slight mist, and when he got near the American trenches he kept on going. Six Americans watched him climb over the wire. When he reached their trench he doffed his hat and said, "Good morning." The Americans took his rifle, gave him a cigarette and led him to their command-

U. S. AND ITALY FRIENDLIER

Italian Paper Comments on Changes Brought by War. pecial Cable to Evening Public Ledger Bome, June 3.—The Idea Nazionale commenting on the manifestation promoted here by the Italo-American Union on Decoration Day, which resulted in such a great expression of brothermood and friendship between the two coun-

AMERICAN TROOPS MOVING UP TO THE BATTLE FRONT





The upper photograph shows a column of "our boys" crossing a bridge on their way to the front lines. Below, another contingent, wearing fatigue caps, is resting along the roadside

The new battlefront covers an area

both on the present fighting front.

we found, when crossing it in August.

through both of which we marched

It was in the forest of Villers-Cotteres that the Irish guards became for the first time in their history seriously en-

gaged, their gallant colonel, George Mor ris, falling at their head. Both forests are highly defensible, are well fed by

railway lines and afford valuable screens for the detrainment of re-enforcement

against the prying eyes of an enemy's

On this new front the fighting to steadily increasing in intensity, as is to be expected when the balance of force

he plateau between the forest of Carleont and the Aisne and along the Ource

footing on the high ground southwest

f Soissons and has to some extent dis-

engaged the western outskirts of the lown, around which the fighting has

By the extension of the battlefront

northward the number of the enemy's divisions which were before the battle

olding his front line and have

is gradually being readjusted. enemy's progress is slower, but he still gaining ground, most notably

seen flerce and protracted.

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GERMAN BLOW AIMED AT ALLIED RESERVES

Neither Towns Nor Territory, but the Destruction of Foch's Army Is Objective of Teuton Drive

> By MAJ. GEN. MAURICE Former Director of Military Operations of the British Army

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger efforts on the rapid repair of these Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, June 3. accompanied by just sufficient presget elbow room



has developed into fierce struggle extending rom Chateau

the Marne be- 1311, and this must add to the diffi-tween Dormans culties of our French comrades on nd Chateau. this part of the front. and Charles I and Charles I are the composition of the present struggle stretch from the gain by press the Oise to the Ource the forests of Compiegne and Villers Cotteret. southward ad. vance. There has been plenty of time to destroy thor-

oughly the bridges, and we may assume that this has been done

He said that before the war he was a merchant, his mother and father being in the direction of Paris, the railways in the direction of Paris, the railways converging on Rheims are of less moment to the enemy than those converging on Soissons, and we may certain that he is concentrating all his become engaged must be raised to fif-

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teen or sixteen, while it is probable that ome thirty-five have been sent in from he reserve, making a total of about fifty up to date.

This must mean that the Crown Prince is getting to the end of his share of the battle reserves and that the future development of the battle on any large scale turns on whether Hindenburg will allow him to call on his northern neighbor. Prince Rupprecht, for re-enforcement, in order to continue the pressure from Scissons in the direction of Paris. another part of the front.

The real German objective is almost neither Paris nor Amiens, but Foch's reserves.

This is in accordance with one of the main principles which Moltke taught, a in which almost every name is fa-miliar to our old army. It was about observed in modern German military Noyon that Sir Horace Smith-Dor-thought. To the German General Staft. rien's second corps obtained its first towns, even capitals, are means to an of Mons and Le Bateau, and marched from Noyon southward by Cuts. It was this principle which let of Mons and Le Bateau, and marched from Noyon southward by Cuts. It was this principle which led, in Conquered as a breathing space for the Bleancourt and Audignicourt, all eastward from in front of Paris and his When the Brest peace is so regarded for dues, to the Alsne at Vic and Attichy, attempt to strike at the flank of Foch's by a Government so slightly ambittous while Sir Douglas Haig's first corps army. This, in turn, led to the victory as that of Lenine, one can well imagine to the Marne, because the Germans, overhow an annexationist peace would be seed from the present fighting front. The northern battlefield between their ambitious program, and Joffre and Foch, waiting for the chance, pounced on it when it came. Novon and Solssons consists partly of the outskirts of the great forest of omplegne and partly of an open and

The situation remains grave, but we may be certain that Foch is fully alive to its gravity, is aware of all that the high plateau, separating the valleys of the Oise and the Aisne. This pla-teau is comparatively waterless, as enemy may attempt, and is still nursing

PACT GIVES FINNS MONARCHY

German Dynasty Will Take Control Under Secret Agreement through both of which we marched in retreat.

Forests Valuable as Screen

Immediately to the south of the forest of Complegne lies Neullly, where Battery L won undying fame and the Fourth German cavalry division was roughly handled by our cavalry, leaving eight

Stockholm, June 3.—A secret convention has been drawn up between Germany and Finland stipulating the establishment of a monarchy in Finland under a German dynasty and allowing The Aland Islands Islands formerly belonged to Sweden. German cavalry division was roughly handled by our cavalry, leaving eight

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CAINE AND LE SAGE HONORED

King George Rewards Novelist for War Work in America Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Special Cable to Evening Public Leager
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
London, June 3.—In the King's birthday honors two of the most interesting names are those of Hall Caine and John Merri Lesage.

Hall Caine's honor is conferred in recognition of his efforts to present British aspects of the war to American readers. Lesage is the veteran managing editor of the Dally Telegraph.

DRIVE CAN'T CONTINUE, GERMAN PAPER HOLDS

Says Communications Are Lacking

By GEORGE RENWICK Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, June 3.

The following comment on the Ger-man offensive by the military critic of the Hamburger Nachrichten is interest-The further development of the of-

fensive will be influenced by two things. In the first place the arrival of French reserves must be reckoned with, for the French commander has not had time to bring up troops from a considerable dis-tance, and he will not hesitate to throw them into the fight. In the second place, topographical considerations must be taken into account. There is a lack of roads and railways going from north to south to bind our former bases with the positions now reached. All routes run from east to west.

Before the communications are covered and the next move assured the offensive cannot be persevered in. It must therefore be accepted that the German advance cannot continue at the same rate as hitherto."

That comment is interesting in view of the constantly repeated statements of the German press that the Allied armies on the line of the German advance are thoroughly beaten and that the reserves also have been thrown back. Despite that, it would appear there are still very od reasons for caution.

Richard Gaedke, critic of the Vorwaerts, thinks the present offensive has been undertaken "for higher aims than the mere gain of so many kilometers." What they are he doesn't suggest, but he hints that there is some plan about to be put into operation further north.

The Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung enthusiastically regards the offensive as having virtually concluded the war in Germany's favor. France, it declares, "must know that she has lost the war and that against Hindenburg's mailed fist no Briton or American can help

ment, in order to continue the pressure from Soissons in the direction of Paris, or whether Prince Rupprecht himself will be dictated by the German Army will be dictated by the German Army will be dictated by the german Army will intervene with a fresh attack on and hails "peace by the sword as the only true peace. England, according to the same jour-

nal, "despite all the big words of her statesmen, knows today that she and her allies will quickly have to lay down their weapons out of exhaustion." And it expresses itself in favor of the whole Pan-German policy of Dr. Heifferich. The poor Vorwaerts alone is unhappy

AUSTRIA FILLED WITH SPIRIT OF BOLSHEVISM

Kaiser's Control of Country Spreading Danger of Revolt

By JULIUS WEST Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Berne, June 3.

The political situation in Austria may clothes. e summed up briefly as follows: The Government feels itself less and less able to resist the growth of the Bolshevik spirit among the non-German population, Hamburger Nachrichten Critic especially among the Slovenes, while or the other hand the Austro-Germans are attempting to take over the Government more and more.

A few days ago Germans and Aus-

trians in a conference held in Vienna demanded the creation of a German council for Austria in order to insure unity of action. In the program sug-gested for the council are the introduc-tion of German as the official language throughout Austria, the creation of a strong centralized administration in order to protect the German minorities such as exist in Bohemia, the suppres sion of movements looking toward the independence of subject nationalities. and the settlement of the future remtions of the Germans with the Magyars and Poles on the basis of a closer union between Germany and Austria-Hungary Access to the Adriatic was proclaimed an essential point in this program. The

names of the principal leaders of this movement are still unpublished. It is easier to trace the growth of Germanism than of Bolshevism; but certain facts indicate that the spirit of revolt is strong. The statements contained in my dispatch of May 28, referring to reports of disturbances at Gratz and Laibach, are confirmed in the papers, which put the number of casualties in each place at some thou-sands. Such news, however, should be sands. Such news, however, should be treated with caution. Austrian exchange though it has fallen slightly in the las-few days, is not indicative of serious in

ernal troubles. Rather more significant is the fact of delay in the arrival of Viennese papers, the last to hand being Monday's. The Neues Wiener Journal of that date contains an article on the shortage of light materials for men's summer attire.

Whereas a lightweight suit by a good tailor used to cost \$5.75, now the coat alone, in the rare cases where it is obtainable costs at least \$40. Only winter stuffs are now to be had, a suit costing at ordinary tailors from \$62.50 to \$72.50, and at first-class establishments \$200 to \$250.

ents \$200 to \$250. "For summer," says the Journal "we must eventually consider light garments made of paper. We are now informed that a white jacket may be made to sell from \$9.50 to \$12.50. Naturally it should not be allowed to get wet, or it looks horrible and completely loses its

Thin linen underwear has also disap-peared from the market. The hot sum-mer, the article concludes, may be fatal to those unprovided with lightweight



How About That Sleeping-Porch?

Or maybe it is a garage you are going to build; alterations in the front stairway or the problem of indirect lighting. Whatever it is you want advice about in building a new house or altering an old one, Rayne Adams can tell you, and will, if you write to him, care of The Delineator. This is typical of the service The Delineator renders its readers.

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