

ALLIES LIKE ROCK SWAB MOVES INTO OFFICE HERE

Yielded Before Great Odds Master Shipbuilder Not Recognized as He Walks From Station

WAR OF MANEUVER NOW CONFERS WITH PIEZ

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, June 3. During the last three days I have visited the Marne front from Dormans to Chateau-Thierry and watched the resistance stiffening. Tempted as the enemy must be to essay a drive across the river, it is doubtful whether he will risk the attempt. The name of the Marne rings like a tocsin in the ears of every Frenchman, and the poilus will fight to the death to keep the river as a final barrier.

The operations in this region are entirely open warfare, such as Americans knew in the Civil War. Save for an occasional airplane buzzing overhead, the observer might be watching a reproduction of one of the battles of the Marne. Here in a battery position at the edge of a wood, A. H. further machine guns are installed to sweep the road, and among the trees behind them a battalion of infantry is under cover. Patrols of cavalry move swiftly from point to point, and on a hillside opposite a German convoy, in full view of the naked eye, is dashing along a stretch of open road under fire of French guns. On the heights to the left, smoke clouds leap up incessantly where the shells are obstructing the advance of the German infantry near Chateau-Thierry. From time to time one catches sight of them scurrying forward like ants across an interval of meadows between the woods that cover most of the country. The war clock has been put back forty years, and along the whole front of action plans to a battle of maneuver. There is no time now to prepare trenches and barbed wire and miles of elaborate camouflage. The decisive struggle of the war will be fought out by maneuver as of old.

Great Battle Analyzed An analysis of the great battle has been given to your correspondent. The British line on May 27 ran from a point west of Craonne to Bemeriville. With the French, they were chiefly with British participation, the account is sufficiently general to enable one to realize the progress of events and their bearing on the present situation.

On the night of May 26, the French were captured by the French on the British left. They fought for the information that a great attack was planned for the following day, and all appearances there seemed reason to question the accuracy of this information.

Owing to the bad weather, previous aerial photography had been of limited assistance in locating the enemy batteries, but as far as could be ascertained, they were in the vicinity of the Marne. Nevertheless, on the night of May 26, orders were given to the French artillery of which the British division was a part to take up battle positions at midnight a counter-preparation was opened with every available gun. The Germans began an hour later with their bombardment of the night, and high explosives.

Against the three British divisions, the Fifteenth on the left, the Eighth in the center, and the Twentieth on the right, all of which had been engaged in the previous battles, the Germans launched their storm divisions, with divisions in support which came into action immediately after. On the French front the odds were considerably greater. The Fifteenth suddenly discovered the enemy in strong force behind their line, which was enveloped. The Germans rapidly widened the gap on both sides, and a retreat became inevitable. There was a withdrawal such as occurred in March, and by noon the defenders were established on the new line, south of the Aisne.

Flushed by their recent success, the Germans forced the passage of the river, driving through to Guenecourt. The pressure on the British Fifteenth and Eighth divisions had been heavy. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy advanced along the whole front, sparing no effort and disregarding all losses. "The battle fought magnificent," is the generous tribute the British press has given to their opponents. On Wednesday evening the Allied line, in semicircle from Loupont to Coulonnes and Lacey to the River Vals to Muizon. As before stated, the retreat was orderly in that defenders were able to remain in touch after each falling back, but the enemy invariably took advantage of their superior numbers to break through a weak point and compel the withdrawal of adjacent units to "infantry" under menace of envelopment. From that date their lines remained fairly stable. They were re-engaged on Thursday morning and simply withdrew in step with the center, where German pressure henceforth was heaviest. The enemy may attempt the passage of the river, but his success is extremely doubtful, and, in any case, his principal effort is now being directed westward against the flank of the main Allied forces.

The enemy is now exerting his full strength—more than fifty divisions, all ready to be identified—in a southwestward direction. He is doing his utmost to increase his gains in the angle of the new bulge around Soissons and further south toward the forest of Villers Cotterets in order to keep an alignment with the principal push through the forest along the Valley of Neuilly St. Front in the direction of Paris.

According to latest news, the Allies' resistance is of steel, and there have been many successful counterattacks. On the front, from west of Soissons to the Marne, the Allies are standing at bay. Elkins's Marriage Licenses Elkins, Md., June 3.—Elkins was early this morning seeking marriage licenses. They were Wayne Hamilton and Margaret Clinton, Louis Mount and Mary Mansfield, Earl and Elizabeth McPadden, John Smith and Fannie Gibson, Adolph Shantz and Bertha Jones, Charles Rose and Leslie Laprodice, Edward Jockey and Florence Shantz, Arthur Lehn and Miriam M. Ginter and John Rogers and Ollie Snyder, all of Philadelphia; R. Russell Fowler and Elizabeth Spring City; Clarence Whittington and Anna Cunningham, Wilmington; Elmer Johnson and Elizabeth Pickricktown, N. J.; Warren Lennox and Mildred Lantz, Allentown; Harry H. Hargan, Elk Mills, Md.; Elmer O. Hammond and Rose C. Stewart, Philadelphia; Fred M. Harburt, Philadelphia; John H. Harburt, Philadelphia; and Robert M. Harburt, Philadelphia.

PHOTOGRAPHS AT SCENE OF FATAL CHELTEN HILLS CRASH



When the Stratton flyer on the Reading Railway struck the touring car in which they were riding, five women were killed and another was injured. One of the victims was thrown over the sixty-foot embankment and fell into a small stream which skirts the railroad tracks.

SHRINERS IN SESSION, Proud of Loyalty

30,000 Members, Including Pershing, "Helping to Wallow the Hun"

Atlantic City, N. J., June 3.—No fewer than thirty thousand members of 145 shrines, with a total membership of 260,000, are engaged in holding a convention at the Atlantic Hotel in Atlantic City today. Among the guests are General Pershing and a number of other distinguished military officers.

The Rev. W. A. Leonard, Cheltenham, Pa., was on the train which left the Reading Terminal at 11:17, and which stopped opposite the scene of the accident. He rendered what help he could, but three of the women had been killed instantly and the fifth died a moment after being taken out of the train into which she had been hurled. He sent Mrs. Taylor, who was unconscious, to the Abington Hospital.

Among the number is one General "Jack" Pershing, American expeditionary force. Because of the war all unnecessary noise and clutter are to be dispensed with in connection with this year's annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine at the Traymore.

The balance of the fleet corporation is expected to be here by Thursday. The third caravan of thirty-four motor trucks, loaded to capacity with desigs, files and other office equipment, left Washington this morning and is expected to reach here this evening.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court, sitting in this city today handed down the following list of decisions: PER CURIAM Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company v. Philadelphia, No. 1 Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Hango v. Kensington Workmen's B. A. No. 2, C. P. No. 2, Philadelphia. Affirmed. Sills v. George, C. P. No. 2, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed and Reading Railway Company, C. F. No. 2, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Minton v. W. C. P. No. 2, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. W. C. P. No. 3, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Wood v. Estate, D. C. Philadelphia. Deceit affirmed. Knier's Estate, D. C. Philadelphia. Deceit affirmed and Commonwealth. COMMONWEALTH v. BROCKMAN v. Shuman, C. P. No. 4, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and here retried for defendant's benefit. Hoffman v. City of Philadelphia, C. P. No. 4, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed with a v. i. d. n. BY JUSTICE MESTREZAZA Salsola v. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, C. P. No. 1, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Plumbo's estate—Shores' appeal, O. C. Philadelphia. Decree reversed and retried with a v. i. d. n. BY JUSTICE FRAZIER Shalado v. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, C. P. No. 1, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Plumbo's estate—Shores' appeal, O. C. Philadelphia. Decree reversed and retried with a v. i. d. n. BY JUSTICE FRAZIER Shalado v. Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, C. P. No. 1, Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Plumbo's estate—Shores' appeal, O. C. Philadelphia. Decree reversed and retried with a v. i. d. n.

NEW GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE DEMANDED

Influential Berlin Newspaper Says Something Must Be Done Quickly

By GEORGE RENWICK Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, June 3.—The peace offensive can now begin— a peace offensive and no peace offensive. The preparatory work must be quickly accomplished. Something must be done, for the peace offensive can now begin— a peace offensive and no peace offensive.

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U. S. CHILD LABOR LAW NOT VALID KEYMEN DEFER PLAN TO STRIKE

Supreme Court by Bare Majority Declares Act Unconstitutional PURELY A STATE MATTER

Washington, June 3. Developments in the threatened strike of commercial telegraphers this afternoon indicated that the impending walk-out may not take place for several days.

The child labor law, enacted by Congress last year, after a bitter fight, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court this afternoon. The decision was based on the power of local communities to regulate such matters for themselves, and could not be interfered with by Congress.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court by the cotton manufacturers of the South, who have been employing large numbers of children. It was filed through Roland H. Dagenhart for his children, Roland, Jr., Reuben and John, and the Government lost its case in the Federal Court for the western district of North Carolina, the Fidelity Manufacturing Company being restrained from discharging them under the law passed by Congress.

The Supreme Court held that the act in question was a purely local matter in its character and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress. It is a matter of interstate commerce among the States, said Justice Day in reading the opinion.

In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against interstate commerce, to control of interstate commerce, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States. It is a purely State authority. This act is a two-fold sense repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce, but also over interstate commerce among the States.

The making of goods and the mining of coal are not commerce, nor does the fact that these things are to be afterwards shipped or used in interstate commerce make their production a part thereof. "Over interstate transportation or its incidents, the regulatory power of Congress is ample, but the production of articles intended for interstate commerce is a matter of regulation. If it were otherwise, all manufacture intended for interstate commerce would be brought under Federal control to the practical exclusion of the authority of the States, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the States."

Justice Holmes, in a dissenting opinion, declared "Congress was clearly in its constitutional power in enacting the child labor law." Attaches of the State Department of Labor and Industry said this afternoon that their local headquarters at the Supreme Court ruling that the national child labor law was unconstitutional would not affect the operation of the Pennsylvania law.

Developments in the threatened strike of commercial telegraphers this afternoon indicated that the impending walk-out may not take place for several days. J. Koenigskamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, made the announcement that pending a conference with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, there would be no action.

Mr. Gompers this afternoon was attending the sessions of the war labor board. It is probable that final action may not be determined upon until Koenigskamp returns to his headquarters in Chicago on Wednesday. Another effort on the part of the Federal authorities was expected to be made to prevent the threatened strike. The situation today, admittedly was very serious. The positive refusal of the Western Union Telegraph Company to accept the recommendation of the national war labor board and allow its men to organize had precipitated the crisis.

Advertisement for Jacob Reed's Sons featuring a large illustration of a man in a suit and tie. Text includes: "If you realize the importance of a good appearance, you'll appreciate the Character of our Clothes." "There's no better investment for a young man than good clothes—the knowledge that he is correctly dressed adds to a man's confidence in any situation." "When it comes to selecting clothes of this character the Philadelphian 'who knows' is likely to come to us for them, as we have won a well-merited reputation for supplying clothes of quality, distinction and service." "Don't overlook the 'service' part of our argument—it's very important. We are producing clothes that are built of the best materials, and they are perfect in workmanship, both of which items are essential to service. It is our endeavor to sell suits that are so excellent, that one suit of our production will outwear two of the usual kind." "Spring and Summer Suits In Correct Models and Proper Fabrics \$20 to \$55 JACOB REED'S SONS 1424-1426 N. CHESTNUT STREET"