

AR RAIDERS FOLLOW UP LITTLE FRENCH REFUGEES—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM FRONT

DRIVE'S FAILURE APPEARS CERTAIN

Allies Press Advantage as German Offensive Grows Weaker

AIR MASTERY REGAINED

By WALTER DURANT Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, June 4. The change of direction of the German drive from south to west, as the enemy attempted to exploit his advance on the flank of the main Allied forces, is a logical development of the original maneuver, which was continued until the Marne was reached in order that the river might form a solid barrier on what has now become the German left flank as he faces westward.

Fighting has continued desperately on the whole front from north of Villers-Cotterets Wood to the plateau above Chateau-Thierry, while further north from the region of Soissons to the Oise before Noyon, the enemy maintained continuous pressure.

Few Frontal Attacks

There have been hardly any frontal attacks hitherto. Every advance has been made by the turning movement. The enemy has to pay for what he has gained.

Forest of Villers-Cotterets is the chief bastion of the Allied lines and against its eastern border the German waves are breaking in vain. In the last month your correspondent has often traversed its deep valleys and dense coverings, looking for the German advances, so thick that the sunlight hardly filters through.

There is small chance for the boche "success" in using battery positions or for the prying airplanes to distinguish the movement of guns or troops. It is an ideal screen for operations, and its situation on the German flank increases its value a hundredfold.

The enemy realizes this to the full, and for forty-eight hours he has been trying in vain to penetrate the recesses along the valleys leading from the villages on the eastern border. Troesnes and Corey especially, from each of which runs a railroad to Villers-Cotterets town, have been literally drenched in blood.

One of the most important factors in the battle, the mastery of the air, has now passed back to the hands of the Allies, from which it had been momentarily wrested, owing to the necessity of regrouping the air force. Not every movement of the enemy is immediately signaled and anticipated and his troops attacking or on the march are harried without result by the Allied pilots flying at center-top level.

KAISER NEAR FIRING LINE

Wilhelm Actually Gets Close to Where Bullets Fly

Amsterdam, June 4.—The Kaiser during his visit to the new battlefield last week was close to the firing line according to an account of the trip written by the Emperor's favorite correspondent, Karl Rosmer, of the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. The Emperor inspected the captured positions along the Chemin-de-Dames and at Fort Condé conversed with General von Boehm.

"The Emperor watched the fighting near Soissons," Rosmer continues, "and several times went very close to this town, where a large fire was raging. He was recognized by the troops just ready to march into battle."

The Emperor addressed them briefly on the military situation and the advance to the Marne. The troops cheered him loudly. The Emperor was driven to Verdun. The Emperor expressed his admiration for the bravery and ability of his troops."

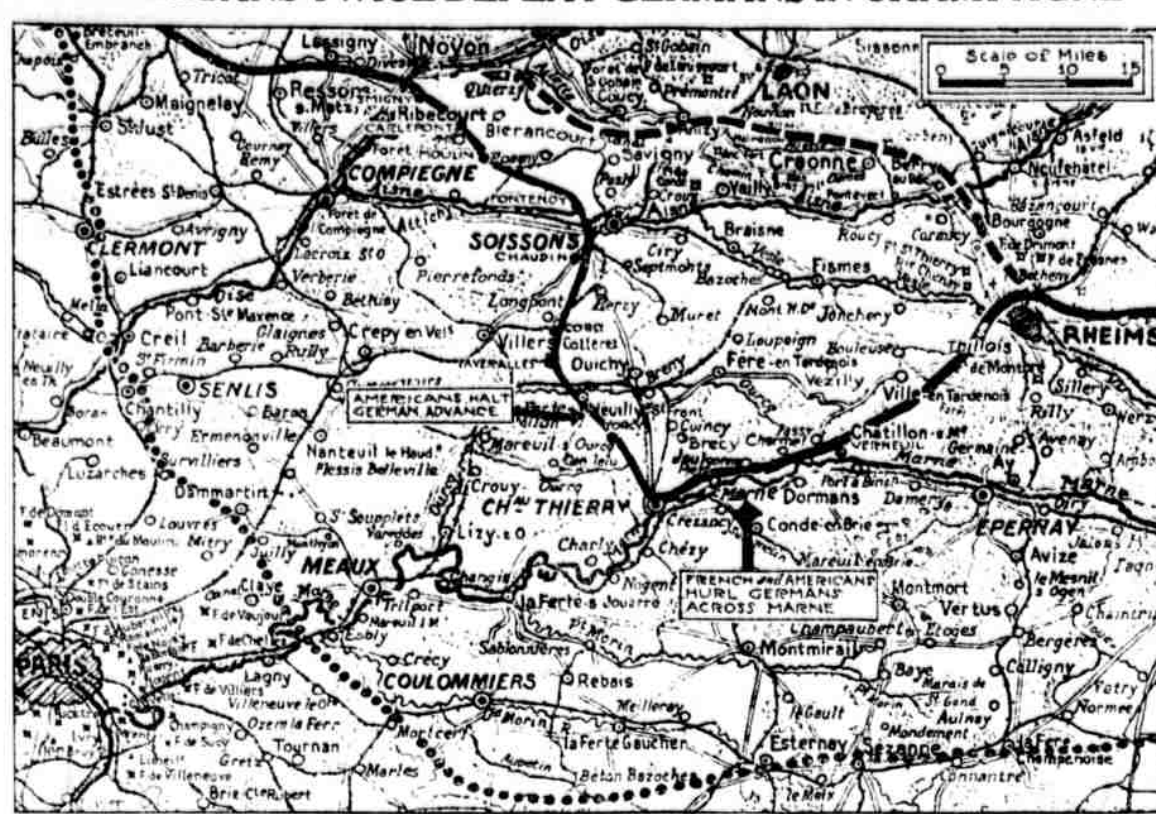
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AMERICANS TWICE DEFEAT GERMANS IN CHAMPAGNE



When a German force crossed the River Marne south of the town of Jeulonne, midway between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, a Franco-American force went to the attack and hurled them back across the river, after taking a hundred prisoners. An American force also stopped the German advance before Neuilly wood, the heavy line on the above map represents the present battle line. The broken line shows the original battle line before the opening of the Germans' Aisne offensive. The dotted line shows the high tide of the German advance in September, 1914.

GERMANS FORCED BACK OVER MARNE BY AMERICAN AND FRENCH SOLDIERS

ONLY LOCAL GAINS MADE BY ENEMY

Continued from Page One Bois and Troesnes. Pernant was taken by the Germans. In heavy fighting south of the Ourq the Germans, with the help of heavy artillery concentrations, carried Mosloy, Neuilly-la-Porterie, Torcy and Boursches. The French, by a counter-attack, retook Mosloy and Neuilly-la-Porterie. In violent fighting these villages were taken and retaken.

Further south the French withdrew a little to the west of Saconin and Missy-aux-Bois. Favorelles and Troesnes were held by the French.

There has been no abatement in the intensity of the battle, however. The Germans have continued to hurl reserves against the solid phalanxes of the Allies, only to be thrown off by the sturdy resistance of the defending troops.

The Germans redoubled their efforts between the Ourq and the Marne Rivers and west of Soissons.

South of Soissons there was a desperate fight. It was especially bitter in the region of Favorelles.

This battle-wrecked village has changed hands a number of times, but finally it remained in the possession of the French.

CROWN PRINCE WASTES HIS RESERVES IN VAIN ONSLAUGHTS

With the French Army, June 4. The reserves of the Allies are beginning to make their presence felt all along the front of the new offensive. The Germans have accentuated their movement to the south of the forest of Villers-Cotterets and in the valley of the Ourq, and at the same time are attempting to push forward further to the north between the Aisne and the Oise Rivers. This is indicated clearly by their concentrations of troops.

The enemy is able to command the portion of Chateau-Thierry which lies on the northern bank of the Marne, but the Allies still retain the southern portion.

Owing to the terrible casualties inflicted upon it, the Prussian Guards division has been withdrawn from the battle. The German losses are becoming heavier daily.

The Germans having crossed the Dormans-Rheims road along the eastern side of the salient, the town of Villers-Trédenois, which was the object of a series of attacks months ago with large masses of German artillery, has been evacuated. Engagements are reported south of the town.

The enemy now holds the northern bank of the Marne to a distance of about fifteen miles. A further advance in this

section seems to have been prevented, although the Germans may feel out the opposite bank of the river by making efforts to cross at various points. The principal object of the enemy, however, appears to be to make such progress westward as is possible before he is compelled to accept battle on a grand scale.

The Allied troops feel the enemy has reached the virtual end of his rush. Ground is now given up only when the Allied commanders consider it useless to hold it, and when combat occurs they are fought on a much more equal basis than heretofore.

The troops have never lost confidence, even in the most serious moments of their retirement, in their ability to avert a breach in the line, and now with British and French reinforcements arriving rapidly the morale of the Allied army is higher than ever.

The Germans at the beginning of the offensive followed out a system of filtering through the Allied lines. Bodies of picked troops would find their way through thinly held portions of the line and then would open fire on the Allied troops from the rear. This feature of the offensive is now giving way in most places to attacks in massed formation.

ONLY LOCAL GAINS MADE BY ENEMY

London, June 4.—The British wireless service has given out the following:

"The Germans still show their greatest pressure on the western flank of the Aisne salient, their efforts yesterday being again on the front between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. Their progress, however, has not been very marked and their advances have been more in the nature of local movements."

"During the last forty-eight hours, too, the resistance has been of a severe and punishing nature. All the advances have been met by the hardest fighting, and beyond the local gains referred to were checked by the Allies."

"The situation cannot yet be said to have reached a position of stability, but the evidence suggests that the first impulse of the offensive which has carried the Germans forward so far is coming to an end, and that they now must enter upon the phase of the fighting in which the full cost will have to be paid for every mile of progress."

"In the advances on the Somme and the Lys the speed of the attacks was checked and the great offensive movements forced to expend themselves in expensive and on the whole useless local encounters as the Allied reserves came more and more into action and the Germans advanced farther and farther from their lines of supply."

"The same conditions probably hold good in the present case and the Germans are meeting the reorganized strength of the Allies at the time when their first momentum is diminishing."

Liquor Seller Gets Two Years. Wilmington, Del., June 4.—The heaviest sentence yet imposed by the Federal Court here for selling liquor to a soldier was imposed when Harry Levine, a hat manufacturer, was given two years at hard labor and fined \$500.

AZIONI DI ARTIGLIERIA AL FRONTE ITALIANO

Gli Inglesi Penetrano nelle Trincee Nemiche a Sud di Asiago

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Roma, 4 GIUGNO. Dispacci giunti dalla fronte di battaglia recano che rimarcatevoli azioni di artiglieria sono verificatesi lungo la posizione della Val Arsa e lungo quelle del basso corso del Piave, ove il fuoco dei cannoni ha spesso raggiunto la massima intensità.

Gli austriaci hanno tentato di operare un attacco contro le posizioni italiane di Capo Sile, ma sono stati prevenuti dal fuoco delle batterie e delle mitragliatrici italiane che hanno costretto il nemico ad abbandonare il tentativo.

Un riparto d'incursione, composto di truppe inglesi, è riuscito a penetrare nei trinceramenti nemici a sud di Asiago e dopo aver inflitto all'avversario considerevoli perdite, è tornato conducendo seco parecchi prigionieri.

A sud di Asiago un riparto inglese penetrò nelle linee nemiche, infliggendo considerevoli perdite all'avversario. Gli aviatori italiani ed alleati sono stati abbastanza attivi e durante uno scontro aereo, avvenuto in prossimità delle linee nemiche, hanno abbattuto un aeroplano avversario fu abbattuto.

Washington, D. C., 4 giugno. Dispacci giunti da Roma all'Ambasciata Italiana recano che gli aviatori italiani, operanti al fronte francese, hanno gettato quarantasette tonnellate di esplosivo sopra San Quentin, Noyon sulla spallata di Peronne, Rosieres e Nesle, durante parecchie e recenti incursioni aeree.

Tutti i giornali commentando l'opera degli italiani al fronte francese, dicono che l'Italia è fiera di essere rappresentata in Francia da tali combattenti.

Parigi, 4 giugno. L'offensiva tedesca è stata ora arrestata. Anche i lievi guadagni conseguiti dal nemico, durante la giornata di ieri, sono stati controbalanciati dall'avanzata degli Alleati. Una nuova battaglia sviluppo domenica notte, e duro tutto ieri, tra i fiumi Oise e Ourq, presso il saliente occidentale della Marne.

Benche' l'attacco fosse condotto con fresche divisioni tedesche, i difensori mantennero salde le loro linee a poscia con un brillante contrattacco ricattarono il villaggio di Favorelles, a sud-ovest di Soissons, e Monte Choy. Il nemico riuscì a prendere poco terreno ad occidente di Soissons.

Durante la notte di domenica i tedeschi fecero un determinato tentativo per avanzare verso Parigi, ma dopo una disastrosa lotta le truppe francesi riuscirono ad arrestarli.

I principali giornali di Parigi aspettano che il generale Foch lanci una vedetta di controffensiva, e ritengono che ciò avverrà subito.

Lo spirito delle truppe degli Alleati è elevatissimo.

GIANT GUN AGAIN BUSY

German Airmen Reached Paris Saturday Night, Is Report

Paris, June 4.—It is reported by the New Agency that the German airplanes which raided Paris on Saturday night succeeded in passing over populous districts of the city, and seventy-four persons were wounded by their bombs. Some damage was done to buildings.

The bombardment of Paris region by the German long-range cannon was resumed yesterday.

FEAST OF HUNGRY REFUGEES SPOILED BY PARIS AIR RAID

Just as Starving Children Were Overjoyed by Sight of Food at Midnight, Bombs Call Halt to Refreshment

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, June 4.

German ingenuity could not have contrived a more effective bit of casual cruelty than was inflicted on a group of refugees arriving in Paris just after midnight one morning this week. There was a trainload of them, only one of many trainloads—women, children and old men—coming all day from the newly invaded territory about Soissons. But the midnight arrival of this particular group was almost on the instant of the beginning of the Paris air raid.

They had just a moment to get a glimpse of food, light and comfort; then darkness shut out the sight of food, and the greetings of the nurses were drowned by the warning shrieks of the siren whistles. The refugees marched through the blackness of the streets to the nearest subway shelter, where they were squeezed together during the two hours the attack lasted.

There were to be rescued and fed in a big shed on the plaza in front of the railroad station. Comfortable seats were provided for everybody, and cots for those no longer able to stand or even to sit. There were cribs for the babies and tables up and down the long room were loaded with food. French and American soldiers were there to help the refugees, men and women. Such was the havoc of which these weary, hungry and homeless souls had a glimpse after their dreary flight from invaded towns and villages.

Joyful at Sight of Food

Just before to enter the plaza shed was a six-year-old boy wearing a miniature cap and uniform of French blue. His mother, carrying a baby, was pushing the boy along in front of her. He was so tired and sleepy that he could hardly walk. For an instant the light of the room dazed him. Then he saw heaps of bread, meat, cheese and fruit. A surprised look of joyful anticipation banished the sleepiness from his eyes and the solemn ready-to-weep pucker from his mouth.

His mother did not have to push him then. Instead, he seized her by the hand and began to run toward the nearest table. The mother, laughing, followed as fast as she could with her baby.

Behind this vanguard there swarmed into the room scores of other children, their mothers and old men of their families at which to sit before their dream of comfort was turned into a nightmare by the siren. In another fraction of a second the hungry little boy in French blue would have had a slice of bread in one hand and a piece of meat in the other. But the German airmen had begun their arrangements.

The first signal gun sounded. Sirens began to shriek overhead, a noise much more nerve-racking than the explosion of bombs. Every light went out. The

PATROLS IN HOT COMBAT

Americans, Outnumbered by Foe, Retire With Slight Loss

With the American Army in France, June 4.—In the Luneville sectors of the American front this morning an American patrol encountered a strong German patrol near Hameau-Aucerville and endeavored to surround the enemy. During the fighting, which lasted half an hour, the Americans found themselves being surrounded by greatly superior forces and had to retire. Our losses were slight. The enemy's losses were unknown.

ITALIANS BOMB ST. QUENTIN

Aviators Operate Over Noyon and Nesle, Rome Reports

Washington, June 4.—Dispatches received at the Italian embassy from Rome say Italian aviators operating on the French front dropped forty-seven tons of explosives over St. Quentin, Noyon, Peronne Station, Rosieres and Nesle in several recent successive flights.

The Italian press, commenting on the report, says Italy is proud to be represented in France by such combatants.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS

Advertisement for EL PRODUCTO cigars. Features a large image of a cigar and a car. Text includes 'For real enjoyment', 'EL PRODUCTO MILD HAVANA FILLER', 'The National Bank of Philadelphia', and 'GIRARD AUTOMOBILE CO. 2314-16-18 Chestnut St.'

Large advertisement for Lily Glasses. Features an illustration of a woman and a child. Text includes 'Lily Glasses', 'Mothers—Protect the Health of Your Children', 'FORBID your children to drink soda except where it is served in Lily Paper Glasses', and 'PURITY SPECIALTIES COMPANY, Denckla Building Bell Phone, Walnut 4580'.

Advertisement for Tyrol Wool clothing. Features an illustration of a woman in a coat. Text includes 'TYROL WOOL', 'For street, motor, country club and all outdoor occasions, Tyrol Wool garments are sensible, serviceable and good looking.', and 'MANN & DILKS 1102 CHESTNUT STREET'.