EUTON PAPERS BACK "PEACE OFFENSIVE"—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE WAR FRONT

S. FIGHTERS **INSPIRE ALLIES**

flood of American Reenforcements Brings Conviction of Victory

DIFFICULT HOUR

Yankee Boys Show They Possess Characteristics of Finest Modern Soldiers

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

troops which have already come and those which are to follow, for every body now agrees that if we are to be

And we are going to be saved. If there were three months more to transport, train and organize the roblem would be simpler. But how ever hard, it will be solved. The Germans well know how matters stand ind for that reason are pushing for Il they are worth for a decision to forestall the American tide.

The behavior of our troops in Loraine and more recently at Cantigny in Picardy, left no doubt in the Ger-man mind of the kind of soldier the American youngster trains into. They know how divisions trained under Pershing in France have turned out, and it is only a matter of time and work to whip the new material into

Like Dreaded Canadians

Of all the troops in the Allied lines he boche most dreads the Canadians. e is well aware that Canadians and ricans are precisely the same that the former had more time opportunity to develop fighting

For six days I have been driving rom one camp to another of newly irrived American troops, talking to I wish it were possible to escribe the trip, for I realize what craving there is in American hearts r the minutest details. But the line drawn, and quite properly, on any atter that might enable the enemy identify and locate units. I can. therefore, give only a few random and a general impression of

There are 500,000. I can almost say have counted them. When Secre-ary Baker claimed that there were a half million troops in France the skep-lical based their disheller on the numas of April 1. In two months ment in transport has bee like a miracle. be done. But it was done. nd still they come.

One major general told me that 2,000 came in his convoy and the next my at the same port 2000 more ar-

Figures like this are simply stun-ing. Britain and France made defi-ite and urgent representations to Vashington. They asked certain ilde purely American consideration and told London and Paris that Amer feat of transferring troops straight from camps at home to the coast of

the battlefront. Home and mother are in their hearts but their faces are all alight with that intelligence and independence which only a free country gives men the privilege of possessing. It would be utterly useless to dilate upon the characteristics of American youth, which every reader knows. As I have seen them in the country school back in Missouri. In Times Equare last year, so they are in France —only more so. The contrast with the older civilizations brings out the American traits sharp and clear. I hear that some forty different races are represented in our ranks and that some don't even speak English, but they're all Americans just the same.

To paraphrase the saving about attention there is the notices, but all Americans are good. Whatever their antecedents, are good. Whatever their antecedents are good and good and

ntucky whise, but all Americans, better than others, but all Americans, are good. Whatever their antecedents, are good. Whatever their antecedents, they're right as material—the very their right as material—the very best ever got together. And when best ever got together. And when best ever got together about dealthey learn somewhat more about dealing with Fritz they will be soldiers in whom will be found a combination of the qualities most desired against the Germans. It is experience and technique that are now required to enable the Americans to do the job they have to do.

Scores Political Squabbles here to do.

Meets Princeton Captain

Meets Princeton Captain

Partly to satisfy in some small
measure at least the American desire
for Mnowledge about our troops—
where they are, how they are, what
they are doing and all the rest—I give
some facts about personal friends
whom I met and whose experience
parallel those of many others.
On the third day of our trip we
rached a unit in which I hoped to
and a young officer with whom I had
been associated in America. We bemeeting inquiries as we reached

making inquiries as we reached division area and within a few autes we drove into his billet on outskirts of a pretty French villet which was the headquarters of a which was lucky enough to find table. I was lucky enough to find the control of th

discipline and willing to work

fithin a few days after his ar-d he went to the front line of ches and spent three days and a nights to find out just what he decide. this men were going to be up inst. He was in charge of a party, they traveled in a lorry to a point ut forty miles distant, where things fairly lively at the time. My in was taken to the general's a but slept on the ground in the The next morning an English

but slept on the ground in the The next morning an English or accompanied him to the second of trenches. On the way they had experience with a sniper. Yatch out!" cried the major, and captain heard a bullet singing and which was his first expect in being directly fired at.

and he thought it would be a good chance to go over the top. So he asked permission to join.

There were nine men and a lieutenant besides the American captain. After they got into No Man's Land the liaison did not work properly and the party found themselves somewhat uncomfort-ably between the fire of the Boche and their own trench mortars.

The next day the captain was talking to a group in a support trench. He stepped away to another point and al-most immediately thereafter the Ger-mans put down a salvo on the exact spot where he had been standing, killing bree and wounding several others of the party. The whole post was wiped

aid dressing station near the front About 2 o'clock the next morning there was a cry. "the boche is in the

The captain went down to see what Paris, June 6.
In this difficult and critical hour all by a great are turned toward the American matter from him. The boche had sent and the second from him. The boche had sent and the second from him. The boche had sent and the second from him. The boche had sent and the second from him. a raiding party over for prisoners.

body now agrees that if we are to be FRENCH CHAMBER STANDS FOR WAR

Solidly Backs Clemenceau When Socialists Try to Demand Investigation

PREMIER DEFIES STORM

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

Paris, June 6. ore, by the sweeping majority which it gave Premier Clemenceau against the Socialist effort to force an immediate discussion of military responsibilities for the results of the latest German drive, the Chamber of Deputies nination of France to refuse or waste than the enemy's, and if the Crown her energies on any subject which does on the present front, he must be not directly concern the vigorous proseution of the war.

The debate, in spite of the plausible camouflage under which the attack was has disguised, was another attempt by the militant Socialists, plus a handful of the radical Socialists, the powerful party of which Caillaux was for so many years the supreme chief, and Malvy, a promimember, to assert the rights of the politicians to interfere in the vital work of the war. The chamber, by a vote of 377 against 110, showed, with no unertain voice, that it was determined to have no more of these miserable political Frenchmen whole-heartedly support this

There were four distinct demands for interpellations, all handed in by Socialist members. All tended to the same object-to extract from the Government detailed information as to the causes of the failure of the Allied troops to main-tain their line against the German drive

The Socialists were apparently indifferent as to whether the information was given publicly or in secret session.

Clemenceau rose to his feet at the They are coming fast. In passenger statement of the Government's attitude statement of the Government's attitude trains, in freight cars or hiking along the dusty roads, they arrive from the seaports and pour into camps behind the battlefront. Home and mother are the battlefront. Home and mother are

name."
He was in the act of continuing when fresh howls came from the Socialist camp, and at least one shout of "Don't

Scores Political Squabbles

Four would-be interpellators then began in turn to state the grounds of their demands. Encouraged by the milder tone of one of them, Clemenceau again rose to speak, and for an hour he held the house while he showed the futility at this grave juncture of purely political squabbles. He pointed out that he had placed the army commission in full pos-session of the facts as he knew them and that the customary parliamentary investigation for the purpose of fixing responsibilities and punishing com-manders deserving such treatment, if

He is a Princeton man who left ideal unders surroundings to take trainger at Plattsburg, and by natural isolations and hard work earned consolion to a captaincy. If only become were enough of such young officer were enough of such young officer

"The situation has become dangerous day and all night to attain efficiency for our armies, but in all this I see for our recruits into shape. I shall dribe some things which happened him, by way of conveying an idea actual experience over here withtouching matters forbidden.

The situation has become dangerous for our armies, but in all this I see for our armies, but in all this I see our troops. As to the Government, it will continue to make war stubbornly and obstinately. We will never capitulate. If you are not satisfied with our work, turn us out. It is for you to for our armies, but in all this I see nothing to diminish our confidence in work, turn us out. It is for you to

decide.

"The only thing that matters is final success. Our effectives are lessening in number, but so are those of Germany, while the Americans are coming in larger and larger numbers to take part in the final victory."

The veteran minister concluded with a vibrant appeal to the house to leave it to the living to crown the magnificent labors of the dead.

After Clemenceau had finished all was

After Clemenceau had finished all was After Clemenceau had finished all was over but the shouting. The Old Man Eloquent, backed by his splendid work for France, had once more conquered all except the snarling opposition of Socialists and his proposal to adjourn aine die the asked-for discussion was carried by a majority of 267.

day the captain heard that headquarters was planning to send a little party into the German lines to get prisoners. **NEXT ONSLAUGHT OF GERMANS** Into the German lines to get prisoners, and he theateful it received. EXPECTED NEAR MONTDIDIER

General Maurice Forecasts Teutons Will Shift Lines for Main Attack in West

Americans on Threatened Front-Allies Are Firmly Entrenched in Positions

By MAJ. GEN. MAURICE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, June 5.

The battlefront from Noyon to Cha teau Thierry is becoming stabilized, to borrow a term from our French he conditions



rince had his re ter of a rough semic ircle and loved them rap dly to the cir-cumference, his striking force being, as it were, lisposed along the ctick of an umbrella. By his

been reversed Foch's reserves are not on the inside of the semicircle, the Crown Prince's on the outside, while, further. Foch's railways are intact and those running to the enemy's new front canot yet be in working order The Allied reserves must, therefore

now be reaching the battlefront faster ses to continue the battle pared for a slugging match and, at best, slow progress at great cost. Ever since Verdun. German opinion been set against what they the Dauerschlacht—that is a long hammer-and-tongs fight. The proba-bilities are, therefore, that the present phase of the third German offensive of the campaign of 1918 is nearing its end, though it is possible the Germans its is true the enemy did, during the new types. The German tank of white present battle, extend the front of his attack from Soissons to Noyon, and that

stabilization is to be avoided, the bat-diately south of the Oise, their lines troops being skillfully brought up so as the of movement kept alive, and the between that river and Montdidler have advance southward toward Paris to be not been affected by the enemy's reassaults in dense mass.

FOR WORK IN FRANCE

Already the task accomplished is tre-

One hundred and sixty million dollar-

has been spent for supplies and equip-ment, including 1727 engines, 22,630 freight cars, 359,000 tons of steel rails,

construction of docks and terminal fa-

The nine original regiments selected from chief railway cities have been in France since August last, helping the

French and building up our own lines there. The Chicago regiment, originally listed as the Third, has been dubbed the "Lucky Thirteenth," having been

changed to the Thirteenth on Friday, July 13, landing in England on August 13, en route to France and getting as its

GERMANY SHORT OF METALS

Anxiety Among War Lords Leads

to Official Statement

London, June 6.-The great auxiety among German authorities over the

shortage of metals is seen in an official

The demand does not seem to have been met by the capture of "booty," about which so much has been said in the German communiques. The Germans appear to have taken the stories of the war lords so literally that the authorities responsible for the metal supply have had to issue an official statement on the matter.

The official statement adds gloomly hat the demands for "precious metals."

especially copper, continues to be so great that it has been necessary to issue new "confiscation" orders.

BOCHE AIRMAN FIRES HOSPITAL

Bomb Killed All in Operating

Room, King Is Told

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, June 6.-The chaplain in a bombed hospital in France told the

King a bomb fell in the operating

room and killed all concerned in the

operation-surgeons, nurses and pa

The building was set on fire by an enemy airman, who machine gunned it, killing and wounding many patients, nurses and orderlies.

rst engine No. 13.

mendous.

mans began to get ready for the attack there some time ago, and this we large numbers on May 27, but we do

more of the Allied reserves or of tying he made considerable progress, particularly on the southern part of this portion of the front. The French lines of other respects the Germans seem to have defense here were, however, to a great take the form of a further extension of the battle northward toward Mont-to Soissons, and this made it possible short but very intense hombardment to improvise an attack upon them. take the form of a turner extension of extent turned by the Germans advance the battle northward toward Montto Soissons, and this made it possible short but very intense bombardment didier, where the Americans have to improvise an attack upon them.

While our Allies have maintained brought up at the last moment, of the highly successful local attack, for, if their hold upon Carlepoint wood, immeextensive use of gas shells, of attacking

Special Cable to Evening Public

Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co

Thirteen drunken Germans re-

ently attacked the American Club here, rushing an outpost held by a

The Germans advanced singing

German songs, to the second line

of trenches, the Americans holding the stairway, being forced to fall back for re-enforcements in

the shape of British, hastily gath-

sred from the cafe, who rushed to

their support. When heavy artil-

lery was brought into play, the

projectiles consisting of eight-inch

iron cuspidors, the Germans fled in retreat, leaving three prisoners in

the hands of the police. The allies

returned to the bar and continued

celebrating King George's birthday.

porter said that if he had had a

razor, he alone would have

100 DIE IN FRENCH BLAST

Paris, June 6.-A dispatch from

lant at Baussens, in southern France

The list of victims, it is added, is not

1000 Rooms

700 with Bath

A cuisine which has made the Astor

New York's leading

Single Room, without bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Single Rooms, with bath,

Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$10.00 to \$15.00

Times Square

\$4.00

\$5.00 to \$9.00

Banqueting place.

whipped all the Germans.

When court-martialed, the negro

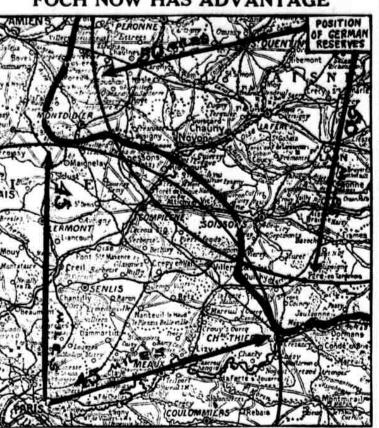
by Cuspidor Bombing

Mexico City, June 6.

13 Germans Repulsed

six-foot Georgia negro.

FOCH NOW HAS ADVANTAGE



The considerable advances of the Germans in Picardy and the Champagne have drawn them further and further from the central point of the mobilization of their reserves somewhere in the valley of the Oise, northeast of St. Quentin, until now the advantage of holding interior lines rest with General Foch and his Allied command, and the Germans face the necessity of conducting their operations on exterior lines. The above map shows how the German lines of communication have been length ened, particularly in the Champagne, where the Teutons are consider ably further than fifty miles from their supply depot of reserves. On the other hand, a rough semicircle, with the outskirts of Paris as its center, touches the vital sectors of General Foch's lines at a distance of less than forty-five miles. The Germans also face another difficulty if their operations against Paris are to continue with any hope of success. Their of attack first must be widened by the straightening of the battleline joining the Picardy and Champagne fronts.. This would mean the pinching off of a considerable amount of terrain now in Allied hands, as represented by the shaded section of the above map

fore the battlefront cannot at once thus got a long start, which we only

continued, the enemy requires a wider front of attack in order that by progress in one part of the battlefield he may epforce withdrawal in another.

Whether the enemy can at once pro-

EXPECT AGREEMENT ON MEXICAN OIL SOON

U. S. Commissioners Coming Home to Obtain Data. Workers Off for Border

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Mexico City, June 6.

James R. Garfield and Nelson Rhoades, who have been holding conferences on the cil question with the Government, are leaving for the United States to obtain data requisite for an agreement by the commission. They will return to Tampico, where they will study oil conditions and renew the conferences

re an agreement would be reached, the meeting was progressing



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Philadelphia.

G. P. Darrow & Co., 5621 Germantown Ave., PhilaSimes Drug Co., 13 S, 13th St., PhilaSimes Drug Co., 13 S, 13th St., PhilaCo. F. Zuro Co., 2736 North Broad St.,
Philadelphia.
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St., Philadelphia.
St., Philadelphia.
St., Philadelphia.

GERMAN EDITORS | NEW SLAV ARMY FOR PEACE DRIVE

Conquest, However, Is Gen- Soviet Envoy to Switzereral Demand of Teutonic Press

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

Amsterdam, June 6. The demand of the autocratic and arisocratic Kreuzzeitung that the German Government should at once begin a peace offensive and openly proclaim its war and peace aims attracted considerable ttention in the German press.

Theodor Wolff, in the Berliner Tageplatt, supports the demand, but utters a warning that if the demand is replied as apparently the Kreuzzeitung months. to as apparently the Kreuzzeitung months.

wishes, by a proclamation of annexationist aims, then that is a sure way to rally he said, "is the steady growth of the all parties of England and France more all parties of England and France more determinedly under the flag of war. He better than that of the old one. Its gigantic war must only end in a free have understanding."

Unconvincingly he throws upon the service. Entente democracy the blame for the progress made by the Pan-Germans in their annexationist campaign, but holds that France has shown bereal to be steps toward related to the steps to the steps toward related to the steps to the step to the steps to the steps to the steps to the step to the step to the steps to the step to the that France has shown herself to be a heroic opponent, with whom peace could

The Cologne Gazette supports the denand of the Kreuzzeltung. It says: The cleavage regarding war aims rends our people asunder and must under all circumstances come to an end. No time is more suitable for that than the present. We must strike the iron while is hot. We are convinced that the Kreuzzeitung's demand rises not only from a very general wish, but is also the expression of our political need. The same journal goes on to rejoice at Vorwaerts' support of the demand and hails that as a sign of agreement between the political extremes, and it pro-

"Every peace after victorious battles "Every peace after victorious based in task of repairing rolling stock.

is a peace of force and of understanding. It is not a matter of name, but task of repairing rolling stock.

The new, disciplined Red army, too return to the status quo, Certainly we were driven on by no lust of conquest in 1914. But since then we have lived four years of world history and by experience we must measure the antees we require." The article concludes by saying:

"We require an understanding among ourselves before we can reach a peace by understanding with our enemies." Having watched the reception of its suggestions, the Kreuszeitung ventures to put dots on its i's and strokes on its t's. Having bemoaned the failure of German political science since Bismarck's time and lamented that even when Gerinitiative was never definite or clearheaded," and that German political influence was carelessly thrown into the scale in Balkan matters, the journal proceeds to say much which serious doubt on the hope of the Cologne Gazette that German political extremes will meet in the matter. It bids the Government throw overboard Erzberger and Scheldemann stamp. and adds

Would Grab Fruits of Victory

Was given publicly or in secret session. Clemenceau Defes Socialists

Was given publicly or in secret session. Clemenceau Defes Socialists

Clemenceau, Guston what preparations for an attack on what preparations for an attack on warlous parts of the French in the fine from Noyon to Montdidier for some two months, are certain to be safety of France, and the debate in the chamber certainly gave some justification for this judgment.

The time for an understanding on max happen. This is contrary to the basis of peace offers has gone by many happen. This is contrary to the flower and is not borne out by recent events. I be live the attack of May 27 to have been attack of May 27 to have one of the basis of peace offers has gone by many happen. This is contrary to the flower and is not borne out by recent events. I be live the attack of May 27 to have not ovarious parts of the French in the Chemin dea Dames of the line from Noyon to Montdidier for some two months, are certain to be safety of France, and the debate in the chamber certainly gave some justification on a larger and more, for middle and the time treats more real the German teaching before the war and is not borne out by recent events. I be live the attack of May 27, which to prepare and more for other kinds not borne out by recent events. I be live the attack of May 27, which to prepare and more for other kinds not borne out by recent events. I be live the attack of May 27, which to prepare to the basis of mark the prestige will be secured for the fu-

GAINS STRENGTH

land Optimistic About

Future

SEE FAVORABLE MOMENT ILLS BEING REMEDIED By JULIUS WEST

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Berne, June 6. I have just had an interview with the of the newly arrived Soviet legation, M. Sglovsky, and it is the first one accorded up to the present to a representative of any foreign paper.

vents in Russia during the last fev rejects such aims and declares it to be members so far have been recruited the German democrats' faith that "this from town and factory workers, who gigantic war must only end in a free have not grown stale, like the peasant soldiers after three years of active

"Our greatest difficulty has been the breakdown of the transpo was the principal cause of our inability to resist the German advance after w had broken off negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. With our other communica tions in the state as they February resistance would have been quite impossible. Since then, however the situation has improved for two rea-"Our army has now been completel

are no longer overcrowded by soldiers returning from the front or traveling for various reasons to and from the front. In the second place, a number of munt-tion works have been converted for the will not allow joyriding on the part of its members. The chief difficulties of the Government are all bound up with

solved that, everything will be much "What about the situation as regards the revolution in general?" I asked "In Germany, although discontent is

the transport problem. Once we have

lution just now are invisible," he frankly admitted, "but in Austria—and here I speak not as a diplomat, for I have no direct evidence, but as a revolu-

tionist of many years' experience— everything points to an early outbreak. Tremendous Wholesale Value

Tan Calt Special at For 3 Days, Friday Bolshevik diplomat spoke, on the whole, optimistically of the general drift of and Saturday Only

quisite exlines, it quality is a shoemaking which we are proud. Proud, too, will be the women to whose costume it will add the last touch of graceful elegance — par-ticularly at the saving of \$3 our price represents.

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out any seeming cause. flated inside their casings. Compare the two.

that some inner tubes be- reproduced below. The come creased or cut or tube on the right is a Michotherwise injured with- elin, the only tube made circular or ring-shaped to Such troubles are due fit the casing perfectly and nearly always to the fact naturally. The tube on the that inner tubes, with the left is typical of all other exception of Michelins, do makes. Both are inflated not fit properly when in- to the same pressure

Michelin Tubes are used by most motorists and endorsed by practically every tire dealer. They are unsurpassed in quality and yet are reasonable in price.

This tube is typical of all makes other than Michelin. Such tubes are simply straight pieces of tubing cemented at the ends. Notice the shape this tube takes when inflated. Both of these tubes are

rlin — the only tube made ring-shaped like the casing, thus insur-ing perfect fit, with-out destructive folds,

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inflated to the same

Secretary Nieto stated that he was Rice's Mill White