

BERLIN PRESS HITS AT GERMAN-AMERICANS—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM WAR FRONT

U-BOATS OFF U. S. LITTLE IMPORT

Looked on as Feint, With No Real Military Value • WAR IS NOW AMERICA'S Whole Problem Hangs on Getting Reserves to Battle Line in Time

By CHARLES H. GRASTY

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Opinion here does not take the presence of German submarines in American waters as serious. It is looked upon as a feint to keep many American destroyers as possible on the wrong side of the Atlantic. What the submarines can do there as compared with here is negligible. Sustained effort at such a distance from their base is impossible. Moreover, shipping is not concentrated off the American coast as it is off the British coast.

From every expert viewpoint the submarine's transatlantic activities are merely a spectacular incident, with no military value or significance unless the submarine created should influence Washington to keep on that side of the "new destroyers" just being completed and are greatly needed for the full organization of our navy system which protects the transports bringing soldiers as well as supplies.

Those tricky Germans are trying to have a scare in the old New York harbor. They are saying, "Well, it won't hurt to have the war brought to New York's doors. Nobody can have imagination enough to know what it is without seeing a little of it."

Wait on United States to Aid Russia. What America does is accepted by Europe without a murmur, but it is never hoped that practical measures won't be long delayed for sending an Allied expedition to Siberia to help Russia against the Bolsheviks. England and France love Russia all right, too, but they have a good, loyal ally in the boat with them, and they love their own better than the one that jumped out.

The feeling toward Japan is warm here, and there is general reluctance to have a scare in the old New York harbor. In handling a problem where there are susceptibilities and internal political and industrial conditions are deeply concerned, Japan's position is in a position to find weak spots and exploit them. The Japanese in the same process is much walled for here.

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"Can't Drown or Kill" Marine, Says Daniels

Washington, June 8. "There are no better fighters in the world than the marines. You can't drown a marine or you can't kill one," Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in commenting on the fighting qualities the sea-fighters showed in the battle at Chateau-Thierry.

FINNS BUTCHERED BY WHITE GUARDS

Katansky Statement Tells of Horrors at Fall of Viborg

CHILDREN EXECUTED

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The Press Bureau of the Bolshevik Soviet has published a statement of A. P. Katansky who states that on Thursday, April 24, in the sixth week of the Russian fall, White Guards took the eastern fortifications of Viborg and exploded the powder magazines. The explosions lasted twenty-five minutes.

There was not one window pane left whole in the town. At 6 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the White Guards forced their way into the town from the Kozoiadi side with shouts of "Beat the Russians."

Entering flats, they shot Russians on the spot or took them by groups to walls, where they shot them wholesale with machine guns. Among them were eleven and twelve year old children.

What has taken place in Viborg has been happening in all parts of Finland ever since. Acting according to German advice and German demands, members of the Finnish White Guards are murdering everything that could be considered as a Russian influence. The existence of Russians in Finland is made absolutely impossible. Near the Russian frontier at Kuokkala, I. E. Ryepin, a famous Russian writer, is massacred, according to the figures of German headquarters in Finland, as stated in the Den, is about 70,000.

The position of Russians in Finland is most desperate. Acting according to German advice and German demands, members of the Finnish White Guards are murdering everything that could be considered as a Russian influence. The existence of Russians in Finland is made absolutely impossible.

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News has been received at Petrograd that the white terror in Finland, Ryepin's position has become unbearable. Near Terki, also, for more than ten years, lived in his villa, the famous Russian writer and publicist, L. N. Andreef. Like Ryepin he was put in a most terrible position, and Professor Gruzenberg is now trying to obtain for him also permission to go to Petrograd.

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WORKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES



Following a fierce bombardment of the French trenches by the Germans, these French telephone engineers have been sent out to re-establish telephone communications, and are forced to wear gas masks while they work because of the German gas still lurking in the trenches

U. S. MUNITION MOTORS BREAK SPEED RECORDS TO BATTLE

Shells Rushed to the Fighting Line in Train of Thirty-two Trucks Come in the Nick of Time to Aid the Drive

With the American Army in France, June 8. A wild dash by an American ammunition train on June 2 helped save the day for the Americans blocking the road from Chateau-Thierry to Paris.

Shortly after daylight on June 2, a call came for ammunition. The nearest point from where it could be obtained at that time was forty-five miles away.

The night of the 21st, when the first arrivals were detaining, the French commander urged the Americans to get in line at once, as the Germans were advancing on the Chateau-Thierry-Paris road.

At midnight the Americans threw in emergency troops carrying a hundred tons of munition each, with two days' rations. These immediately entered action, fighting to the very end.

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YANKEES LAUDED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Declares Allies Are Depending on Americans for Final Victory • GIVE COURAGE TO ALL Valor and Skill Exhibited in Recent Fighting Win Admiration

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LONDON, June 8. Premier Lloyd George, speaking last night at the Primers' Pension Fund dinner, said:

"The previous speaker has referred to allies and dwell upon the services rendered by the Allies of great Britain. I have only just returned from France and met a French statesman who had been at the front shortly after a battle in which the Americans took part. He was full of admiration, not merely of their superb valor, but of the trained skill with which they attacked and defeated the foe."

"His report of the conduct of the troops, a division that had been in action for the first time, was one of the most encouraging things I have heard since the outbreak of the war. He said in steadily. There is a great flow, and we are depending upon them, and the fact that we know that when they appear in the battle line they will fight in a way which is worthy of the great traditions of their great country is in itself a source of support and sustenance and encouragement to all of those who with anxious eyes are watching the conflict which is going on in France."

"The toast to which you have done me the honor to associate my name is, 'Success to the Allies.' If for any reason the Allies were to live in. Most times people are inclined to exaggerate events of the day, but there are occasions when generations of men underestimate the significance of events. You cannot exaggerate the importance or significance of the issues with which we are confronted today."

"In the past you have had in the history of the world great struggles for domination of a certain civilization, a certain ideal or a certain religion, and the fate of the world and the welfare of man and of the lives of untold millions for generations have been fashioned upon the triumph or failure of the cause of the day. The American military power in the past of the American attempt to trample down and overrun the civilization of the West. Nations were wiped out, great countries devastated, and the world was made a wilderness throughout vast tracts of territory for ages."

"At last that tide was stemmed. Supposing that had not been so, the world would have been made for European civilization today. 'At this hour there is a struggle with an ideal more noble, more sacred, more brutal than almost any other which has ever been fought. It is a struggle for the life of the world, for the life of Europe—the Prussian military ideal, with its claim for liberty, its claim for human rights, its claim for humanity. It is a struggle for the life of the world, for the life of Europe—the Prussian military ideal, with its claim for liberty, its claim for human rights, its claim for humanity."

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GERMAN-AMERICANS DISAPPOINT FATHERLAND, SAY NEWSPAPERS

Teuton Press Says Their Attitude Has Been Weak and Cowardly, Aiding Allies for Personal Reasons • Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the dissolution of the German-American Alliance, says it is not surprising to people who know this race, and that after the rupture with Germany one expected the members to take Germany's side, but it might have been expected that before the breaking off of relations they would have taken a more active part in expressing sympathy with their former fatherland.

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ALLIES GET BEST OF MINOR FIGHTS

Local Operations Nearly Everywhere Result in Defeat of Enemy • FRONT IS MORE STORMY No Sign Yet Found of General Renewal of Offensive by Germans

By C. H. PERRIS

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The front has become a little more stormy since Wednesday, but there is as yet no sign of a general renewal of the German offensive and the local operations have taken place present no very exceptional feature.

"Whether they be French, British or American contingents, the Allied troops have had the best of these local operations. To the south of the loop of the Oise, between Semprigny and Pontivy, a German attempt to cross the river was stopped, 180 prisoners being taken. Between Moulin-Sous-Touvent and the Aisne the French continued to have improved at several points.

The enemy has got into the edge of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, west of Longpont, but is stopped at La Grille farm. Two Regiments Held Back. Further south two regiments of the Prussian Guard, the First and Second, have been trying for four days without success to capture the village and promontory of Troesnes, at the junction of the Oise and the Aisne. The First Guard Regiment did take a hill south of the village, but was driven from it with heavy losses by a French counter-attack.

Between this point and Chateau-Thierry, a French regiment and an American battalion attacked early in the morning from a front of five miles, advancing the Allied line over half a mile, and took 274 prisoners, including ten officers.

The attack has been at its latest stage of what the French call infiltration. The dense, rigid waves of assault which were the familiar and costly German method of attack were replaced by abandoned in favor of widely deployed lines, which must make progress as far and rapidly as possible, leaving it to their supports to reduce the groups that were left behind.

The enemy thus pushed south of the villages of Clignon, Veully, Gandelu, Buresires and Belleu, feeling his way eastward from a front of five miles, and hoping to consolidate his gains after ward. Given the advantage of surprise and superior numbers of men and guns, this method is economical and may be effective; but it is usual on equal terms against French soldiers.

Use Many Machine Guns. Thursday the German artillery fire was feeble. On the other hand, the Allied advance to the edge of the villages named encountered many machine guns. These were being checked by these obstacles, sent out a patrol, by which some German gunners were killed and captured.

On the road from Ville-on-Tardenois to Rheims several attacks were made on French and British positions east of the former town, but the attempt to hamper the Rhems all the ground lost was quickly regained. A broad hill west of Chateau-Thierry, dominating the town and river from 460 feet above sea level, was captured by the French early yesterday morning. From here northward to Gandelu, in the Clignon Valley, the Franco-American forces have been attacking the Germans on the Rhems side the British are again in Bilgny.

STOPS GERMAN PEACE TALK

Berlin Newspaper Declares Time Is Not Yet Ripe • Amsterdam, June 8.—The Kreuz-Zeitung, which is a conservative paper, has issued a statement in referring to an article that appeared in its columns, and which was the signal for a peace offensive in the German press. The editor says the article was written by a laborator, and the newspaper does not agree with him.

The Berliner Tageblatt says the Kreuz-Zeitung has received orders from the German government to stop peace talks. The newspaper declares a union of Crimea with Turkey is quite reasonable because it would injure the vital interests of Ukraine. The province of Taurida, of which Crimea is a part, belongs, nationally and geographically, to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol, it is said.

Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there. The Kreuzzeitung, and to make the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, German policy is confronted with different tasks. A certain antagonism between Turkey and Russia, the guarantee Turkey's present frontiers, and to continue to fight for them.

Germany is, therefore, entitled to oppose Turkish desires in the northeast of the Black Sea. The war must be left to the Allies. The new coalition which will be formed shall not be anti-German.

CZECHS STRUCK DOWN BY AUSTRIAN POLICE

Treatment at National Celebration at Prague Described as Feroocious • By JULIUS WEST

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The Democrat, a daily paper published at Delemont, contains what it says is the first coherent account yet published of the national Czech celebrations which took place at Prague on May 18. The town was packed that day, not only with Czechs, but with innumerable delegations from other separate nationalities, including many of their principal leaders. The police, however, were especially untoward because, owing to the recently concluded Italo-Slav agreement, but what happened afterwards is a matter of record. The police found the walls decorated with such inscriptions as "Hurrah for the Entente" and "Long live Wilson."

To restore tranquility the police have issued an order forbidding the inhabitants to be out after 9 o'clock in the evening, while all public places must close not later than 10 o'clock. "News from private sources allows us to fill in the gaps in the Austro-German press. The action of the police was not directly provoked by the population, and is only explicable on the theory that the police took place in obedience to orders. It was frightfully ferocious and claimed thousands of victims. The police agents were not content with the arrest of demonstrators, but followed them back into their own homes. In fact, they tried to find them inside their own dwellings, where they could be struck down unheeded."

However, the trouble spread from Prague to Laibach and may go further. The latest Viennese papers are silent regarding the police states of Prague, but they recognize this significant fact, that local counsel is now attempting to introduce a scheme for the separation of the local administration and magistracy into Czech and German, from which one may be permitted to infer that the Germans in the Prague district have abandoned all hope of controlling the Slav feeling citizens.

U. S. AIRMEN INTERNED AFTER BEATING ENEMY

Officers and Men Land in Holland Following Fight With Boche • Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Ensign J. A. Eaton, an officer of the United States naval reserve, is among six officers and four men from Allied seaplanes temporarily interned here, having been forced to land in Holland after a victorious battle with German airplanes.

Eaton, who was piloting one of the seaplanes, was born in Connecticut, but his parents live in Springfield, Mass. If he is permanently detained he will be the first American officer interned in Holland.

According to Dutch reports, five Allied planes were outside the territorial waters of Terchelling, and some were making repairs to their engines when a squadron of enemy airplanes, outnumbering them two to one, appeared. In the fight that ensued two of the German planes were shot down and the observer of a third plane is believed to have been killed. The Allied aviators suffered no casualties, but some were injured as a result of engine trouble while returning to their base.

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