ACTION IN SIBERIA BELIEVED CERTAIN

Japan and China May Act Regardless of American Wishes

beria, regardless of American wishes, is

British straining hard again to get some acquiescence from America. And the reported action of Bolshevik and Austro-German troops in pursuing General Semenoff in Trans-Balkallis may be the match which will touch off the maga-

The recent Japanese-Chinese "defensive" agreement is considered only a forerunner of future action. French and British authorities discuss the sitonly guardedly, lest they in-themselves in embarrassing situa-

But it may be said flatly that the british, particularly, are extremely anxous that Japan be given a free hand

phatically Japan has kept her pledges faithfully and that there is no suspicion of her motives. Her entrance into Siberla, however, would be contrary to America's expressed ideals on democracy, and this Government believes would not be saved by such a

The situation, however, may be getting beyond American control, and in much a case it is possible that joint in-ervention will be undertaken so that Russia could not misinterpret it as an aggressive or expansive movement. At the Russian embassy it was stated

that "there probably will be something to announce in a few days." Jean Sookine, ex-first secretary of the embassy, and confidential adviser of Ambassador Bakhmetleff, is now in Paris conferering with Ambassador Maklakoff over the future policy of the non-Boishevik diplomats. He is expected to re-

Allied Executive to Run War, Is Plan

Continued from Page One the Minister himself, or by sistant of his choice.

It is not disclosed here just what other branches of the war governinternational executive. But it is probable that the food administration, the shipping board, and it may be the Treasury Department also will be rep-

Proposal Comes From the Allies

The proposal comes from the Allies, but it is virtually the outgrowth of steps which this country took last year, largely at the suggestion of Mr. Mc-Adoo, that international conferences or councils should look after the business of the war. Our urgence of unity then led to the creation of the Versailles led to the creation of the Versailles council, which was largely military end political, and out of the Versailles council came the naming of Foch as commander-in-chief. The proposed step seems to be only second in importance to the creation of the Versailles council.

When this country urged international last year, it secured a lot of separate councils and boards. We have repre-sentatives abroad who look after ship-ping in conjunction with the Allies; chers who co-operate on questions of food, others still who consult and act together on questions of raw materials.

In a word, what exists now, outside of the military field, is a lot of inter-national committees, each with a single national committees, each with a single function. The orga tization resembles that which was at first built up here, when we had shipping boayds, food administrators, and what not, each doing his task independently of the other. In a degree that has been overcome here. Now it is proposed by the Allies, who see the weaknesses existing today, being near at hand, more clearly than we do, to overcome it on the other side. It is proposed to centralize the international administration of the war. dministration of the war.

U. S. Will Accede

It is not clear yet that anything has been decided here, though it is fully expected that the Administration will Accede entirely to the proposals of the Allies. It is reported that Colonel House may be sent abroad by Mr. Wilsoon, either to help organize the international war executive, or himself as the personal representative of the President Similarly, it is re-ported that Secretary Daniels and As-sistant Secretary Roosevelt may go to Europe to take part in the work of the war industries board will also

It is to be noted that the new organ-ization is described by those who are familiar with the proposal of the Al-lics as an "executive," not a council nor a conference nor a board. Instead of being a mere debating and reporting or-ganization, like most of the small inter-national bodies now in existence, this new body, if created, will have power to

The truth is that the running of the war is passing to the other side of the, water. The Wood incident was an example. It is perfectly clear that the Administration intended to send the general abroad. There will was vetoed in France. The more important our military and naval organization abroad becomes the more nearly final must be es the more nearly final must be their authority.

Mechanism of War Is Moving Abroad The same is true of the men who have to act on questions of supplies and finance. The whole mechanism of the war tends to move abroad. National administrations will have little to do except to provide, if they can, what the international war organization demands. This process is inevitable. It took place

It appears that this newly proposed xecutive will have nothing to do with strategy and nothing to do with diplo macy. Foch will control strategy, and each government head—Wilson, George and Clemenceau—appears to be deter-mined to keep hold of diplomacy for

The political organization of the Al-Lack of unity is a source of danger, each step in internationalism—the brigading of troops internationally, the international command, and now the probable international executive—brings international political organization nearer.

The real reason why hone exists is that there is no real political and diplomatic agreement between Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Sonnino, only a polite abstention from disagreement.

ENECIALISTS NEEDED

International in course believed to have contained in course believed to have contained in course many.

When Mme. de Victorico was arrested she ested she had come to this country on January 21, 1917, representing herself as a citizen of Argentina, Federal official assert she admit the expending \$40,000 in dessiminating pro-German propagapda among the Irish in this country, most of which went to Irish publications. lies is still weak, almost nonexistent. Lack of unity is a source of danger, but each step in internationalism—the brig-

Qualnfications

Washington, June 5.—The ranks of he men called in the May draft are seing searcher for those possessing rare until callins.

A call was sent out from the War penariment today to several of the selection of the called the

America Is 1918 Asset to Support Allies

Continued from Page One henceforth to learn from the commu-niques that the American share in the battles of the future is becoming in-

creasingly important.

The Supreme War Council and Clemenceau, with all the facts before them, expect this growth of American aid to give us the support required to enable us first to defeat the enemy's offensive and then to attack successfully in our turn. But it is clear that it is our plain duty to make every possible effort, both to tide over the interval until America can take a greater share and to shorten the war by gaining the and to shorten the war by gaining the necessary superiority of force on the western front at the earliest possible

It is therefore disappointing to learn imited to 50,000 men by next October. Clemenceau tells us that the French and British effectives are becoming exhaust ed like those of the Germans. The vita question is. Whose effectives are declining most quickly? We know that the German 1919 class of boys under twenty is in the ranks, and that the French have not yet put in their corresponding

The Prime Minister has told us that the Germans have called up for training their 1920 class of boys under nine-teen, and he estimates this at 550,000; and we also know that our boys of eighteen and a half are fighting in

the same call upon our older classes as Germany or France, and the combing out of the intermediate classes is still in progress. On April 9 the Prime Min-ister summed up the position as being that the Allies at the present moment have the same reserves of man-power to re-enforce their armies as Germany has, without taking into account these

great reserves in America.

Unfortunately, the measures to increase our military man-power, announced by the Prime Minister on that date, can hardly all become effective, owing to the time required for combing out and for training during the present The position appears to be that we have again let the enemy get drafts trained for the field before our own were ready and he could draw upon the Russian front, while we had no cor-responding reservoir to which to turn. Hence our present anxieties.

The authoritative recognition by the

Supreme War Council of the advantage which the German Government possesses in its strategic position and superior rallway communications should settle once for all the barred controversy The plain fact is that long sea com-

munications exposed to submarine attack and charged not only with the maintenance of armies, but to an in-creasing extent with the maintenance of the national life, cannot compete with creasing extent with the maintenance of the national life, cannot compete with shorter railway communications which a great industrial life which puts us far are beyond our reach, except by occabeyond such as are necessary for the protection of vital imperial interests.

Much to Learn From Germans

Clemenceau's declaration that shall have victory if the public author-ities rise to the height of the situation is not the least pregnant of those con-tained in these two statements. We are dealing with an enemy Government scientifically organized for war. we yet scientifically organized for war.
We have been through troublous times, and cur machinery of government has been put to the test. Has it stood the test, and are we profiting by the hard lessons we have been taught?

We have much to learn from the German methods on the battlefields, but we have as much to learn from the German methods in council, methods German methods in council, methods based on principles which have been tried in war and not found wanting, and are as applicable to the conduct of war by a free people as by Prussian junkerdom. We must be certain that the lessons will be learned and applied as much

O'Leary Is Indicted With Woman Spy

taken to the Tombs Prison. The woman was sent to Ellis Island. At her request Judge Hand assigned Dudley Field Malone to defend her.

In selecting Mme. de Victorico and Lieutenant Commander Rodiger for esplonage work here, the German Foreign Office picked two of the most astute agents in the Wilhelmstrasse. The Cobden Club, where David Martin helds forth in the Ninsieenth Ward with were amply provided with funds and directed to communicate with persons in this country who would finance them

in their operations.

The secret agents were also furnished with names of individuals in America, who because of their hatred for England would support any enterprise in that direction. In this manner they came in contact with O'Leary and Ryan. and on more than one occasion the lat-ter supplied Mme. de Victorico with large sums of money, according to the

In addition to the group indicted. two other conspirators, since deceased, were active in the plotting. They were Rudolph Binder, formerly an exporter,

and Hugo Schweitzer, who was con-nected with the firm of Bayer & Co. aspirin manufacturers.

To the two German spies was com-missioned the duty of ascertaining the military power of the United States and how this could be lessened. Rodiger, who posed as a citizen of Switzerland, succeeded in transmitting several messages to agents there, who communicated the information to the German Foreign Office.

Another project decided upon by the conspirators was the destruction of quicksilver mines in America, with a good things yet in store and this:

"See how the world its veterans rewards!

A youth of frolics, an old age of cards." conspirators was the destruction of quicksilver mines in America, with a view to diminishing and stopping the supply of quicksilver used in the pro-ductions of munitions by the United

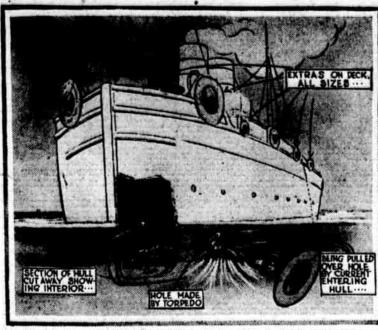
Financial assistance was assured to Financial assistance was assured to Irish revolutionists if they precipitated Irish revolutionists if they precipitated an uprising, and propaganda was dis-tributed there callying upon the people to revolt against the British. This scheme of operations was arranged here by the plotters, the indictment charges, and measures considered to render neg-ligible the aid of the United States in checking any possible support from citi-zens in this country.

Here they met a person known to the Federal authorities as Henry Hurley, who has not been apprehended.

Following the conference, eleven days later, Fricke caused a cable dispatch to be sent to Otten, Switzerland, which is believed to have contained in code important military information for Germany.

Two indictments were filed against the defendants. One charges them with conspiracy to commit espionage in violation of Section 2 of the act of June 15, 1917.

Device May Defeat U-Boats



C. Stewart Hensiee, of Chattanooga, reached. Suction draws it inside. The Tenn., has invented a device which, he is convinced, will prevent torpedoed ships from sinking. There are experts who have seen his working models who agree with him.

The device consists of a number of cone-shaped buckets and a large disc, when a hull its pierced a bucket is lowered to any depth desired and pulled through the water until the opening is flexibility at the edge.

WHAT A CONGRESSMAN SEES By J. Hampton Moore

A Weekly Letter Touching on the Washington Doings of Personalities Familiar to Philadelphians

Washington, D. C., June 8. T PAYS to advertise" is a familiar newspaper maxim. Good works are the subtle remark of some. apt to stagnate unless somebody talks about them. The city of Philadelphia is a good thing to talk about, particularly from a Washington viewpoint. Most everybody in Washington thinks more favorably of Philadelphia after a visit. It is one of our misfortunes to be talked about unfavorably, due to poconditions, which create a false impression as to the real life and heart of our people. We have much to show and much to be proud of. We have points of historical interest that no other city affords, and an enin advance of our competitors, and have but to put the best foot forward to win the commendation of those who hereto-fore have not known us.

If we could take more strangers along the Delaware River and show them our shipbuilding developments; if we could take them along our boulevards from Torresdale on the north to League Island on the south: if we could but Island on the south: if we could but give them a glimpse of the beautiful homes in Germantown and along the Main Line. Philadelphia would stand out much more conspicuously as a great out much more conspicuously aw a great national city than she actually does. It is a real delight to some of us to "show our goods" and watch the sur-prise and delight of our visitors. The recent trip of members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, under the auxiless of Congressman Edmonds the auspices of Congressman Edmonds and other members of the delegation, which in this instance had the hearty encouragement of Mayor Smith, was an eye-opener to the men from fifteen of more of the large States of the Union who had been in the habit of looking upon Philadelphia as a political caul-dron, controlled more or less by mer cenaries and gunmen. Since these men have returned to Washington, along with the Pennsylvania members who ac companied them, they have talked about Philadelphia and the Delaware River in a manner most gratifying. "That Dela-ware River of yours was a revelation," s the way many of our returning visitors expressed it. And they were representative men coming from as far north as Maine and from as far south as Louisiana. Moreover, the chairman of the committee. Judge Alexander.

subscribe as readily as the Twentieth Warders, who gather around the table when David H. Lane is passing a few words of instruction to George G. Pierle words of instruction to George G. Pierle and some of his other "buddies," to the pleasant way in which "Uncle" Joe Canton, now past eighty-two, congratulated the nestor of Philadelphia politics on his recent birthday. "Uncle Joe" Cannon is something of a pinochle player himself, and they do say in Washington that he is familiar with one or two other games. So when Billy Henderse reminded him of several Republican co entions in which he and old-time lead like Lane and Martin had upheld standards of Republican nominees the presidency, he inquired how of his Philadelphia comrade was and what particular form of amusement most ap pealed to him, for "Uncle Joe" is no much given to solemnizing on birthday occasions nor to "agonizing," to use his own familiar term, over weddings. So, satisfying himself that Lane had several years the advantage of him and was still pretty active at the game-of politics also-he took down a volume of

DEMOCRATS in the House of Repretheir bearings on the election in Pent sylvania, and it is doubtful if they yet know how to analyze that mol unusual political situation. Most them watched the outcome, hoping they might sidered to render neg-the United States in ible support from citi-ry. Among the overt acts named in the indictments are conferences held between the de Victorico, O'Leary and Ryan, the whole Democratic vote was, or the first of which took place on July 20 that in a house on Riverside Drive. Here they met a person known to the Pederal authorities. One thing that greatly surprised them was the apparent Palmer McCormick opposition to Congressman Dewalt, of the Berks and Lehigh district, and Congressman Steele, of Eas-These two Democratic members have made a good impression in the House. Both are on important committees, and why Palmer, who is well re-membered as an ex-member, should have

comment since the primaries has the comment since the primaries has been of an inquisitive nature, with as occasional fling at the methods pursued by the Democratic State leaders. But what the average member ponders over by the Democrations.

She is declared to have acknowledged meeting Rodiger in Germany a few days before he started for America.

Two indictments were filed against the Two indictments were filed against the defendants. One charges them with condefendants. One charges them with condefendants. spiracy to commit espienage in violation of Section 2 of the act of June 15, 1917, which provides death as the maximum penalty or thirty years' imprisonment. The issuer indictment charges them with their mixed tickets for candidates outside of Fennsylvania, the overthrow of the Palmer "dry" gubernatorial ticket by Bonniwell, the "wet" candidate, with former Congressman Logue, an out-and-punishable by two years imprisonment.

country Democrat. "How can they explain that at the White House?" was

TT IS difficult to eliminate Philadelphians from any of the large transactions in which the Government is now engaged. They bob up everywhere. In the report of the Aberdeen commission, the report of the Aberdeen commission, the report of the Aberdeen commission. for their holdings in land, crops and improvements. Several church properties were included in addition to certain preserves over which prominent Ark. Scale. Chicot Ark. Philadelphians have gone gunning, and which were once the resort of such distinguished duck hunters as Grover Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson and L. Clarke Davis Lieutenants Cleveland, Joseph Jefferson and L. Clarke Davis. It appears from the report that the Benjies Ducking Club gives up seventy-four acres to the Government for \$27,500. The Philadelphia Ducking Club disposes of 144 acres for \$12,000 and the Taylor's Island Duck-513,000 and the Taylor's Island Ducking and Fishing Company 400 acres for \$40,000. The biggest price paid to any one land owner went to John Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, who was awarded \$400,000 for an estate of 8000 acres. The Cadwalader property has been in the family for many years and was the family for many years, and was yielded to the Government at about \$100.000 less than the valuation placed \$100,000 less than the valuation placed upon it by Mr. Cadwalader. Another to the Government was Morris L. Clothier, who had nearly 1800 acres, for which the Government paid in excess of \$95,000.

EASTERDAY, ARTHUR D., INC. Control of the Government was Morris L. HAMMACK, HURERT A., Doerun, Gs. MILLER, EARL C., Maiden, Mass. ROY, EUGENE, North Attlebore, Mass. SELF, CARTER C., Bristow, Va. SWAIN, RUSSELL S., Hinkley, Minn.

W HORACE HOSKINS, who ran for Privates

Mayor of Philadelphia on the BARKER, WALTER L. JR. Beverly, plates the care of cavalry horses on the battlefield. Doctor Hoskins has gone back to his alma mater, the American Veterinary College, now merged into the veterinary College, now merged into the veterinary department of the New York University. His appearance in Washington evidences the desire of the professional world in general to be of service in the war. The medical profession, of course, is already well represented. Even the osteopaths are now asking recognition. The dentists are in and Mass. recognition. The dentists are in, and the pharmacists are seeking to be ac-THE pinochle players of the Anti-Cobden Club, where David Martin holds forth in the Nineteenth Ward, will subscribe as readily as the Twentieth encouragement. General Perships having taken the ground that it is vira: "ally impossible to attempt the preservation and return to the United States of the

THE Hicks boys have always been active in public offices. Tom Hicks. formerly postmaster, is best known for his political activities and for a readiness in letter writing that has iaid many ment on the factional mat. George W. B. Hicks, a brother, picked up a considerable acquaintance and experince in Washington through his interest in the pneumatic tube system. George was a real live wire in defending the Philadelphia tubes when the first Burleon onslaught was made upon them. Now George, after a brief experience as convention promotor for the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, has become Major Hicks. United States army, and temporarily located at the capital in the department of the quartermaster eneral. It is said at the department that Major Hicks is clever at postal and cable work, and is finding a field of use-fulness there. His son, George Warren Hicks, is also in the service, with the rank of sergeant.

A PROBLEM has been put up to the provost marshal general by the Philadelphia Restaurateurs' Association, in which the restaurateurs of other cities are interested. The Bonifaces contend that hey are helping to conserve food and it to put them in the class of noneser had industries is not fair to the food administration itself. One of the fears expressed by the mem-bers of the association is that they may be compelled to substitute girl waiters for men, a recourse which the higher grade restaurateurs say would be un-fortunate. General Crowder has taken due course the Fraziers, the Provans, the Ostheimers and the Kuglers will know whether it is "men, as usual" or women who shall serve the courses and garner the tips. Verily there is much out of life.

DETITIONS are coming to Washingfrom many Philadelphia covehave made a good impression in the House. Both are on important committees, and why Palmer, who is well remembered as an ex-member, should have encouraged candidates against them we mot easily understood.

In anters in support of a bill introduced by Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburgh, to permit the President to issue commissions for military and naval service to those who may qualify, "but who dissent from the Constitution of the United States" because it falls to acknowledge "Al-mighty God as the source of all au-thority in civil government." Many of thority in civil government." Many of these petitions come from up Kensington way and from other sections where the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church prevail. It is said that the young men of this Church desire to have their minds relieved so that they may enter the military service without doing violence to their conscientious scrupies against taking an oath to the Constitution. The petitioners claim to be intensely loyal to the Government and seek to serve in the gray, but they mant God in the Constitution.

13 Pennsylvanians in Casualty List

ALMOS. FRED H. South Heart, N. D. DOTZ. HERMAN. New York.
ELLINGSON, KNUT. Rothsay, Minn.
ERICKSON, MARTIN, Arcadia, Wis.
FINNERIN, LLQYD W., Pittsbursh, Pa.
FRANCISCO, ALPRED T., Wilmette, III.
GAWLET, ROSS, Pittsbursh, Okla.
HADDON, GUY EMMET, Youngstown, O.
HART, JOHN J., 172 Fourth street, Jersey, City, N. J.

HART, JOHN J., 172 Fourth S., City, N. J.
City, N. J.
HUMPHRET, JACK, Waterloo, Wis.
KERSHAW, WILLIAM, Coffeen, Ill.
KUMPULAINEN, VALERYUN, Detroit,
MacDougall, Albert V., Cleveland,
MARSHALL, RUSSELL, E., Indianola, Is.
MILLER, DANIEL, S., 705 Swede street, Norristown, Pa. NEWTON, VERNIE, Boston, Ky. NOLFI, ROGER J., Derry Station, Pa-ROCKWELL, CLARENCE, 3818

wall, Preston V., Beach, N. D.
Wall, Preston V., Beach, N. D.
Ward, Joseph F., New York.
WINCHENBACH, ROLAND C., Baltimore DIED OF WOUNDS NESTEROWICZ, EDWARD' N., Yonkers.

ANGLIN, HENRY, Pairmont, W. Va. ROBBINS, WILLIAM, Bloomingdale, Privates

BATES, EARL C., Columbus, O. BOLT, BERNARD H., 916 Seneca street South Bethlehem, Ps. South Hethlehem, Pa. PAPINEAU, JAMES, Saginaw, Mich. SHANNON, JAMES M., Edgeworth, ley, Pa.
smith CHARLES A., Huntington, Ind.
sweeney, IVAN D., Council Bluffs, Ia.
TOBEY, HERBERT A., 1 Mill st., Haver-

hill, Mass.
DIED OF DISEASE

HUGGINS, THOMAS, R. F. D. No. 1, El-Wagoner McCULLOUGH, WILLIAM A., 930 Lehigh

Privates ADAMS, FRANK J., Grappes Bluff, La. JONES, DAVID S., 1336 Margaret street. Homestead, Pa. WAFER, RICHARD, Jr., 211 East Fourth street, Bridgeport, Pa. WINSTON, CHARLIE, Call, Tex.

DIED (AIRPLANE ACCIDENT) Lleutenant MEYER, LESTER L., Glendale, Cal.

SHILLIDAY, REXFORD, Columbus, O. Master Signal Electrician MARTIN, GEORGE M., Longview, Tex.

secure land in Maryland for an ord-nance proving ground, record is made of the disposition of about \$7,000.000 which goes to land owners and farmers

DUNN, HARRY I., Santa Barbara, Cal-DINON, GEORGE J., Kingwood, W. Va. WRIGHT, CHESTER F., Waterloo, Ia. WYLLIE, THOMAS H., Newport, R. I.

Sergeante Minn. SHUE, JANSON E., 662 West Phibridelphi Corporals

RECKLEY, JOSEPH H. New York, COMEAU, ALGODE, Leominster, Mass. DUNN, LAWRENCE R., 5151 Milnor street Philadelphia upon it by Mr. Cadwalader. Another Philadelphia. large Philadelphia holder who yielded EASTERDAY. ARTHUR L., Indianapolis

Democratic ticket against Samuel H. Ashbridge, and who for a long time was active in the Democratic organization of Philadelphia, has been looking after the interests of a measure which contemplates the care of cavalry horses on the battlefield. Doctor Hoskins has gone buttlefield. Doctor Hoskins has gone Serange Pi

retary Daniels.

No recent announcement has been made as to the strength of the marine

Mass, ROSS, LORIN EARNEST, Delayan, Wis. THILGREN, GERARD W., St. Peter, Minn. WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED) JOHNSON, HOWARD M., Mason City, Ia.

VANCE, ROBERT N., Winterset, Is, WINTRODE, JOHN H., Winterset, Is,

Mechanic LEWIS, HARRY E., Dubuque, la

Privates BACKKAN, RUSSELL V., Lake Mills, Ia., CHESTER, WILLIS T., Des Moines, Ia. BACKKAN, RUSSELL V., Lake Mina, ia. CHESTER, WILLIS T., Des Moines, ia. ESCHER, JOSEPH M., Corwith, Ia, GRANERE, ANDREW C., Clifton, Kan, HOAG, LÉIE E., Moweaque, Ill. LIVERMORE, GLENN, Hampton, Ia. NEELY, FRED E., Lorimer, Ia. WICKLIFF, GLEN G., Carlisle, Ia.

Note-Prevously missing, now reported to

Note—Prevously missing, now reported to have returned to duty: Privates Frank Kri-wacky, Paterson, N. J.: Alfred E. La Foun-tain, Athel. Mass., and Joseph R. Liberty, (usbridge, Mass.) Previously killed in action, now reported slightly wounded—Private Ernest F. Miner, Thoraton F.

TWO DIE IN AIR COLLISION Lake Charles, La., June 8.—Lieutenants John L. Hegarty, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Travers Lee Halton, of San Antonio, Tex. were killed near Gerstner Field when their airplanes collided while at battle practice.

Philadelphia Arrivals at New York Hotels New York, June 8. The following residents of Philadelphia are gistered at New York hotels:

he following residents of Philadelphia a stered at New York hotels:

Bernard, Bresilin.

J. Brown, Martha Washington.

G. Tioar, Bresilin.

J. Hoar, Bresilin.

J. Hoar, Bresilin.

J. Hoar, Bresilin.

J. Hoar, Grand.

Muscham, Continental.

P. Newell, Wellington.

J. Pesbody, Continental.

C. Tolbert, Grand.

J. M. Coffy, Continental.

C. Tolbert, Grand.

J. B. Davis, Felix Portland.

J. B. Davis, Felix Portland.

K. Epstein, Flanders.

J. Fischer, Latham.

J. Galler, Woodward.

J. H. Geller, Woodward.

J. P. Gurney, Collingwood.

William Howard, St. Francis,

P. Newell, Wellington.

Oakes, Flanders.

P. Schoenek, Brontell,

C. Somer, Felix Portland.

J. Schoenek, Brontell,

C. Somer, Felix Portland.

J. Schoenek, Brontell,

C. Somer, Felix Portland.

J. T. C. Romer, Felix Portland.

J. A. Tieleman, Webster,

Trude Representatives

FRENCH AND AMERICANS CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCE

ish and French troops pushed the enemy back in the region of Bligny and regained that city. They held their new positions despite desperate German counter-attacks.

has reigned for several weeks, the French launched a minor attack near

Locre, regaining territory lost to the Germans on Thursday. the artillery is increasing, observers In the Ypres sector, on the northern Another great blow by the enemy battlefront, where comparative quiet seems to be in preparation.

GERMANS GIVE WAY BEFORE **RUSH OF AMERICAN MARINES**

forces abroad, but dispatches indicate

they are holding a section alone that would require more than brigade strength and that their divisional or-

anization is approximately completed.

gress who largely were responsible for their being taken off police duty and

put at the front were overjoyed at the

news. For a long time it looked as if the marines would see no active fighting and that they were fated to remain be-

Congressmen and others protested so vigorously that the War Department finally decided to send them into the

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WEST PHILADELPHIA

hind the lines.

marine corns' friends in Con-

FRENCH CHILDREN

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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By EDWIN L. JAMES

With the Fighting Allied Armies in

France, June 6 (delayed).

For twelve hours today American in-

With the Fighting Aliled Armies in France, June 6 (delayed).

For tweive hours today American infantry fought back the boche on the line northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Following their victory of the day before yesterday, when they ran the Germans out of Veully Woods, our troops—marines—this morning at 4 o'clock started forward against a hill to the north of the woods held by the Germans, and this afternoon they had gained complete possession of it.

We took 200 prisoners today, among them a German officer: and tonight our troops are still fighting.

It was a magnificent sight when the Americans moved forward in open battle order, which they have always prefered to trench warfare. The Germans gave way steadily before our men, alther were crack boche reserve divisions facing us.

Before today's fight the American lines lay approximately through Less Marcs farm, north of the village of Lucy-le-Bocage and on through the started out to drive back the boche further to make the line beter.

The Americans went forward with a shout and without the old barrage which always precedes a trench attack, although there had been some advance are purposed to the machine gout the neghtinon expressed the machine capturing a gun and its crew. The opplation met with more than the expected success.

Our lines now run through strong polisions in Bussiares Woods. In today's fighting the Americans and vanced their lines in the attacking sector from two to four kilometers. Prisoners told the American intelligence officers they had been told freely that this officers expressed surprise at the brick-wall resistance of the Aliled lines, because they said they had been told freely that this officers expressed surprise at the brick-wall resistance of the Aliled lines, because they said they had been told freely that this officers expressed surprise at the brick-wall resistance of the lines the resistance of the Cerman lines lay approximately through the said they had been told the Allied lines. Leave the brick-wall resistance of the lines cher

among the world's best troops, and wherever they have gone have given a good account of themselves. SALUTE U. S. WOUNDED

FOE'S THIRD THRUST With the American Armies in France NOW AT STANDSTILL Gently moving ambulances, rolling to

ward Paris along a perfect French high-With the British Armies.

June 8.

The Germans' third offensive is at a standatill. When and where they will begin the fourth is the question occupying the Allied commanders.

German prisoners all reflect the general opinion on the enemy side of the line that for Germany it is a question of "do or die." Nobody can listen to of "do or die." Nobody can listen to the without realizing the utter way between rows of tall trees, today way between rows of tall trees, today showed the price Americans are willing to pay to stop the German rush.

Some, of course, paid dearer still. These who sold their lives for civilization—at the price of many Huns—could not receive France's spontaneous, expression of gratitude, which took the form of long lines of children and women beside the road, silently waving a salute as the ambulances passed and bursting ling cheers whenever a wounded

pression of gratitude, which took the form of long lines of children and women beside the road, stlently waving a salute as the ambulances passed and bursting ling they are a wounded marine raised himself on his elbow and waved back.

It seems the story of the marines' heroic work in what history may term "America's second Lexington" had spread through the intervening country, and France, to whom heroism might well be an old story, was quick to pay tribute.

Artillery, machine guns, rifles and bayonets figured in the four days' fighting. Artillery and machine guns the first day; machine guns and rifles the second, while the third and fourth found close-up fighting, due to the German counter-attacks.

"It isn't pleasant to meet machine guns face to face, ten feet away," said

counter-attacks.
"It isn't pleasant to meet machine guns face to face, ten feet away," said a lieutenant today, "In some places they seemed thicker than wheat stalks. But I guess we showed the boches we were some little machine gunners ourselves. An for rifles, we still think we're the best hands in the business. Our rifles certainly gave a good account of themselves in this fight." This shows that the enemy somehow has increased the number of divisions by nearly forty (480,000 men) He did this in two ways—first, by recruiting new classes of younger men and

some little machine gunners ourselves. An for rifles, we still think we're the best hands in the business. Our rifles certainly gave a good account of themselves in this fight."

FRIENDS OF MARINES

THRILLED BY NEWS

Washington, June 8.

News of the part the marines are taking in the thick of the fighting in France and their splendid success are pointed out by their friends as justification for putting them into the front line.

"There are no better fighting men in the world than the marines," said Secretary Daniels.

No recent announcement has been made as to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the point of the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the strength of the marine forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and say to the servers and says are lending men in the forces abroad but dispatches indicate the servers and says the say to the servers and says the say to the servers and says the say to the servers and says the sum of the servers and says the say th

have been in quiet sectors. More than twenty divisions have not been in the fight for some weeks, and doubtless are undergoing refitting and special training, making a total of perhaps fifty fairly fresh divisions (500,000 men) available, in addition to those already on the battlefields. Lands 45-Pound Drum Fish wit at the front were overjoyed at the lews. For a long time it looked as if he marines would see no active fighting and that they were fated to remain beind the lines.

Congressmen and others protested so ligorously that the War Department inally decided to send them into the atticline.

The marines have been recognized as

Mrs. William Thompson. a widow, one son in the army, says she has b forced to give up a small delicat shop in Market street near Sixtybecause her rent was raised from B

> Mrs. C. W. Miller, 12 North Blady the owner said he would raise it in of the Government as "the proper mine to do with as I please." Mrs. Boyer stated that a legal

Rental Profiteers

Arch, Market, Sixtleth and S

are the victims of profiteering.

than a hundred residents of this

have signed a petition asking D

been forced from their homes be the increased rents, and others

because of the absence of their h

found difficulty in meeting their exp

street, between Sixtleth and Sixty

rent from \$20 and \$22 a month to \$2

Forced to Give Up Store

streets, are said to have been rai

streets are the latest to comp

Face Three P

and best-known lawyers in the city, been organized to give aid to the a and dependents of soldiers, sailors other men in the service. Particularly will the fight be waged

real estate agent who attempt to re the rent of the house occupied by soldier's dependents. Likewise will a landlord or real estate agent who tempts the eviction of a soldier's be fought. Mortgage holders threaten to forclose and creditors press unduly for debts are also it

Free Legal Advice Legal advice will be given free a Red Cross headquarters to all having men in the service, and any who already encountered such obstacles the profiteering landlord or real estate the profiteering landlord or real estate dealer, the mortgage holder who threatens foreclosure, or the profitered tor, are urged to call upon legal committee for advice. If necess

legal committee for advice. If necessary the committee will institute action against the oppressor.

Men going into service have in many instances had to give almost their least salaries and savings for legal aid in order to leave matters in good shoot for their families, according to Mrs. Boyer, and many families, victims of profilers have not known where it profiteers, have not known where for advice. The legal committee pected to end this suffering.

Failure of allotments to come reason for consulting the committee cording to Mrs. Boyer, as are all ters pertaining to men in service, committee will be at Red Cross equarters from 9 a. m. till 5 p. m. except Saturday, when be 9 a. m. till 1 p. m.

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