

EARFUL TOLL BEING PAID BY GERMANS REVEALED IN SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM FRONT

FRONT DRIVE FOUND FRENCH READY

Von Hutier's Advance Made at Terrific Cost in Men

GUNS CUT DOWN ENEMY

Germans Find Way to Paris Blocked by Strongly Resisting Forces

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

There has been very little movement on the front of General von Hutier's army for five or six weeks, and yet this was, by its history, pre-eminently the army of offensive, the pioneer and model of the new tactics. Evidently, too, the thrust toward Paris by the two great corridors of the Oise and the Marne and the intermediate valleys of the Aisne and the Ourcq must be supported from the north, if only to cover the right flank of the operations and to interfere with the flow of Allied reserves.

Sunday's assault was not to be expected, and was expected. Whether it was hurried because of the rapid arrest of Von Boehm's army before the forest of Villers-Cotteret or whether it was a result of sufficient time for preparation between Montdidier and Noyon, we can only judge when we see what extension is given to the attack. The front was only twenty miles, as compared with a front of thirty miles in the attack on the Chemin-des-Dames and fifty miles in the first phase of the offensive on March 21, for so far it is the exact design, there had not been this time the same extreme scruple to conceal troop movements, and for some days past the exceptional traffic of convoys, the suspicious activity of ranges and other signs had given warning of what was afoot.

French Gunners Were Ready One consequence was that, when the German infantry advanced Sunday morning, it had to meet a volume of fire from a different front than that which answered the surprise of St. Quentin and the Aisne heights. French gunners had thoroughly studied the ground, and were all ready to engage every path of approach directly that gray coat waves appeared. From the beginning, therefore, the German losses have been heavier than on the earlier occasions, and this must affect the development of the action.

In other respects the now familiar Von Hutier maneuver appears to have been modified, shock battalions carrying light machine guns and machine rifles concentrating upon local breaches in our line and leaving the task of mopping up the debris of the resistance to the support troops, while they pressed on rapidly to exploit the first success. It will probably be found that the operation was a success, approximately 150,000 men, giving a density of one division to a mile and a third.

Develops Enemy Strength A stubborn stand at the beginning of such a battle is of more than local momentary importance, for by compelling the enemy to put forward his best strength, it enables the Allied command to know what that strength is and what his intentions are and gives valuable guidance in the use of reserves.

Up to late Sunday night the only result that Von Hutier could regard as in any degree justifying the effort made and the losses suffered was the capture of the villages of Rezonnois-sur-Matz and Marcul-la-Motte, whereas on the French left before Ribecourt, by Le Fretay to Courcelles, and on the right from Belval to Connetcourt, the front varied from one to two miles. At the center it rather exceeded three.

These two blocks now form a salient between the two arms of the German advance at Fontenoy on the Aisne and Rezonnois on the Matz. If Von Hutier should succeed in pushing down the railway and the high road from Rezonnois to Compiègne, a distance of ten miles, the Laigle corner could hardly be held, the main course of the Aisne would be wholly in German hands and a pretty open front would have been gained for a wide final attempt toward Paris, such a design is at least possible. Compiègne, Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Satory are all, however, about forty miles from the capital and there are other grounds than that of distance for viewing such a program with equanimity.

LONG DROUGHT IN NORWAY

Famine Feared If It Does Not Rain Soon

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Copenhagen, June 11.—According to a special dispatch to the Berlingske Handels from Christiania, not a drop of rain has fallen in the last two months in Norway. Crops have already suffered severely from the drought, and if there is not plenty of rain in the next few weeks famine seems unavoidable.

Danish Diplomat Dies

London, June 11.—The well-known Danish diplomat, Frank Ernest Bille, died in London yesterday. He was chamberlain to the Danish king in 1855, minister of Denmark in Washington, and minister of O. Zabriskie in Copenhagen.

CAPTORS LED AMERICANS BACK

German Guards Walked Three Prisoners Into French Lines

London, June 11.—A correspondent with the American army in France tells how the captors of three American soldiers on the sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry unwittingly led them back into the Allied lines owing to the tangled conditions of the fighting front there.

FIGHTING PEOPLE OF GERMANY NOW

Secretary Lansing, at Union College, Officially Sweeps Away Illusion

OLD THEORY SHATTERED

Call to America and Allies for Unceasing War to Complete Victory

ROBERT T. SMALL In Today's Public Ledger

Washington, June 11. The last shreds of the one-time dominant theory of the Administration here in Washington that the United States is not at war with the German people have at last been swept away.

It is admitted now that much has gone on in Germany which the world ought to have perceived, but did not. There no longer is any doubt that the Prussian aim of world dominion has "dazzled" with its anticipated glories and by its promise of a bearded racial superiority, the German millions who were to be the instruments of achievement.

It is recognized now that the war must go on not until "the arrogant and brutal Prussians are humbled," but until the Kaiser and his military chiefs despair of their ambitions, but "until the German people realize that their insolent lords are not touched by their divine fire and do not have at their command the powers of heaven."

It would seem that at last the Administration has recognized that the German people are fighting because they believe implicitly in the teachings of the Prussians, that the German people are fighting because they believe in a super-race, destined to be rulers of the universe. These doctrines and hopes are dominant over the German people and will not die until the leaders they blindly but faithfully follow have been crushed deep in irrevocable defeat.

Lansing Given Authority To Secretary of State Lansing was delegated the authority to speak for the President and the Administration in a manner so frank and convincing that it should be no further illusion about the war. It was, indeed, a notable address the Secretary of State delivered at Union College, Schenectady, and the pronouncement was followed here in Washington as if it had emanated from the White House itself.

Lansing drew a pitiless indictment of Germany, laying bare some new secrets of the despicable intrigue which centered in the German embassy in Washington during all the days which preceded the entry into the war. He admitted that for a time the United States was duped by the military clique in Berlin, "because dishonesty of this sort seemed to us inconceivable in these days of international honor and Christian civilization." But the United States will never be caught again, the head of the State department added, "for a net of duplicity was spread over the world by the Berlin Government."

FRAU KRUPP TRIED TO SELL U. S. LONG-RANGE GUNS FOR PANAMA

Showed Them to American General Early in 1914, Saying Kaiser Did Not Believe in Them

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

Paris, June 11. The long-range guns which are now bombarding Paris are not, it seems, a very new invention. They existed, in an experimental form at least, before the war and a model was shown to an American general early in 1914 by Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen herself when she visited Essen on an unofficial mission.

He had been taken all through the vast Krupp works and was about to retire, when Frau Bertha dismissed all save two confidential members of the firm and with the latter conducted the general to a secret reserve.

Here the visitor's attention was attracted by two immense cannons with extremely long tubes and of relatively small diameter. Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen said in excellent English: "These are guns you ought to order for the Panama Canal defense. They carry ninety miles, are guaranteed and cost \$240,000 apiece. Of course, these are only trial guns and cannot fire more than twenty or twenty-five shells without being repaired. But you can appreciate the intimidatory results which will be obtained by the nation that first employs such guns."

A question from the American general as to why the German Government had not adopted these guns elicited the following reply: "Our Emperor does not believe in them. But, they would suit you 'go-ahead' Americans absolutely to

AMERICAN MARINES IN FRANCE SMASH GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT MARNE



This photograph, supplied by the United States Marine Publicity Bureau, shows the type of men who drove the Germans back two miles on a six-mile front in the present furious fighting on the Marne, capturing hundreds of prisoners and many machine guns

ATTACK BY GERMANS BECOMES SLAUGHTER

Iron Discipline Sends Men Against Machine Guns and Artillery

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, June 11. It is doubtful whether ever in this war more desperate fighting has taken place than has been going on during the last twenty-four hours.

Just consider the situation: German troops were concentrated in numbers, perhaps superior to those of March 21, for a supreme effort, which the leaders hoped would mark the beginning of the Allied end. They knew that this time the Allies were not to be caught napping, that the line they assailed would be strongly held, and that Allied reserves were available close at hand.

Behind a score of German divisions in the first line of attack were grouped a great majority of Hindenburg's reserves. At all costs the Germans were to maintain the advance: in a battle like this failure to go forward means defeat. In consequence, the losses were ignored completely.

Defenders and prisoners alike agree that never even at Verdun, was such a wholesale slaughter. It was only the culmination of Germany's iron discipline that forced the fresh waves forward against the machine guns and artillery barrages over ground every foot of which had been "registered" by the defenders.

As always in a great crisis, the French troops met the attack with a frenzied paroxysm of resistance that simply ignored the thought of retreat. They fought hand-to-hand fighting has been one of the rarest occurrences in this war. Yesterday it was common all along the line.

Behind the Italian lines the aspect of the country is peaceful. Children are seen fishing in the canals and streams like the land tanks. The vessel has two torpedo tubes.

ITALIANS HAVE SEA TANK

London, June 11.—Vienna newspapers report that the Italians used a sea "tank" during their last attack on Pola, Austria's naval base on the Adriatic. The boat was forty feet long, six feet wide and propelled by electricity.

AUSTRIAN RAIDS REPULSED

Rome Reports Five Enemy Airplanes Brought Down

Rome, June 11.—An official statement issued by the War Office says: Artillery duels were frequent from the lower Piave, in Val Lagarina, Val Area and at Sponche, Laghi and Ponte di Saltoni, enemy surprise attacks by large detachments were frustrated.

In a raid on Col del Orso our own and British patrols drove back reconnoissance parties at various points and captured arms and material. Fourteen of bombs were dropped on enemy depots and communication junctions. Five hostile airplanes were brought down.

SLAUGHTER OF TEUTON HORDES A MASSACRE

Attackers Pay Awful Butcher Bill for Unimportant Gain

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. "This is the real battle," said a French staff officer, meaning to contrast the present fierce fighting between forces unequal, but not crushingly so, with the attack on the Chemin-des-Dames. Here the French had a stronger line, their reserves were nearer, and they had sufficient notice to bring their batteries to every point into effective action.

At many points it was a massacre of the columns of assault, and there is unanimity as well among the prisoners as among our own combatants that the ranks of the enemy have been torn and plowed with shot and shell. Never, perhaps, has the German army paid so dearly for an advance which nowhere exceeds five miles.

This is the essential fact which governs all that follows; for, if as the German official press says with a measure of truth, the German objective is not a city or a port, but the complete destruction of the Allied armies, so our objective is not to hold a certain geographical area, but to punish the advance so that the enemy forces will be exhausted, while ours are being constantly recruited from overseas for the last stroke that will give us the victory.

The stoutness of the enemy's gains in this fourth phase of the grand battle is merely the sign that Von Hutier found across his path an adversary prepared as far as was humanly possible, determined and able to contest every yard of ground.

Thus the village of Courcelles, only two miles from the old front, was lost, retaken, lost again, recovered and remains in the hands of the French. Thus Piéfont, a position insignificant as compared with the Aisne heights, although encircled and covered with fire, was being defended till Sunday evening. Since then no further pigeon has come in, and it must be presumed that the heroic handful of men who held this point were overcome. The countermen were not forgotten.

Generally the analysis of the German aims contained in a previous dispatch is confirmed. It is possible that the number of German divisions at once engaged in the first line was nearer twenty than fifteen, and it was certain from the artillery counter-proposition that no surprise was to be obtained.

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CONSIDER PARIS ANOTHER VERDUN

Military Writers Believe Million Germans Could Not Capture City

FIND NO PANIC THERE

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

Paris, June 11. Day by day the feeling of confidence that the Allied armies can defend Paris against any effort the Germans may make is growing in volume. It is curious to those of us who were here all through the critical period of 1914, when the German army got to within fifteen miles of the city walls, and the refugees poured in from all points five or six miles out, to note that at present, in spite of the recent important progress repeatedly made by the enemy, there is an entire absence of those signs of panic which characterized the week or ten days immediately before the battle of the Marne.

It is fully realized now that any question of the surrender of the city is not to be thought of. Under the vigorous hands of Clemenceau, all necessary preparations are being made to make Paris the kernel of the resistance of the Allied armies, and there are no signs whatever of any fear as to what the result will be.

"Paris defended," says one writer, "would be for the German army a gigantic Verdun. Before the Paris front a German army, were it to consist of 1,000,000 men, could exhaust itself even more than before Verdun. The city can be defended with a minimum loss for us, while the enemy would pay dearly for every foot gained. Paris, if directly attacked, might, in a few weeks, prove the tomb of the German army, while the Allied effectives are growing every minute."

Fast Air Trip From Paris to London Paris, June 11.—Heraldry and Lorgeau well-known French aviators, accompanied by a seaplane carrying 600 pounds of cargo from Paris to London in two hours and forty-five minutes, according to official announcement. The return journey was made in ten minutes less, a regular aerial mail service between the two capitals is expected soon.

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There's no secret method of "Keeping Cool" the right Clothes are all you need. In the old days, well-dressed men shunned lightweight summer suits, made of duck, crash, etc., because they were so poorly made and had no shape or grace to them. The modern Palm Beach suit has revolutionized summer apparel for men—it gives elegance with comfort, enabling men to be perfectly well dressed, and at the same time, not to be burdened with heat-producing garments.

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