GERMAN THRUST NEARS VALLEY OF THE OISE

o Dives Noy

EVIVE CALL FOR WAR Report "Mother" ON TURK AND BULGAR

Agitation in Congress Directed Against Allies of the Kaiser

Washington, June 11. Agitation for a declaration of war gainst Turkey and Bulgaria was rerived in Congress today as a result of recent developments and will be taken

up by the Senate Foreign Relations mmittee at its meeting tomorrow. Reports continue to reach Congress, lespite official denials, that the Germans are using Bulgarian troops on the western front. It is also reported that both Prance and Italy have made represen-tations to the United States Government recently suggesting the advisability of an American declaration of war

against Turkey and Bulgaria. Several resolutions for war against Turkey and Bulgaria have been pending fore the committee for some time They have been held up from time to time at the request of the administra-tion, on the ground that there is no need for a declaration of war against those nations at this time.

question of Jugo-Slav indepennce, now occupying the attention of many members of Congress, also bears close relation to war against Turkey and Bulgaria. Jugo-Slavs have prom-sed to furnish half a million fighting pen to the American army if Congress will abolish their status as enemy aliens. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has a resolution expressing npathy for the Jugo-Slavs in their ef-ts to throw off the Austrian yoke. Much encouragement would be given the Jugo-Slavs, it was asserted today. if the United States would openly de-clare hostility to Turkey as well as to the Central Powers.

Secretary of State Lansing usually attends the weekly meetings of the Fe robable he will be called upon for in-

"Unloaded" Revolver Wounds Woman Mahanoy City, Pa., June 11. — Miss Josephine Dauson, of Raven Run, is in the Fountain Springs Hospital in a dangerous condition with a bullet in her lung. Charles Wherry of Ellangowan, who handled the weakon, says he did not know it was loaded.

City Pastor Going to Millville Miliville, N. J., June 11.—The Rev. C. W. Dannahauer, of Philadelphia, called by the North Baptist Church, has accepted and will assume the pastorate immediately. He is a graduate of Colgate, Crozer Seminary and the University of Pennsylvania.

en your Government through President Carranza.

me to learn that certain influences.

origin, are trying not only to make a wrong impression but to give an abso-lutely untrue account of the things that

been happening just off our coast; you know of vessels that have been sunk.

was added that our Navy Department was withholding the facts with regard

to these sinkings. I have no doubt that

In perfect innocence and without in-tending to convey a wrong impression but it is evident that allegations of that

Disinterested Service

at any rate, and I hope that it will not be a short time the influence of

the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe

t is pervasive because those nations of

to believe that our sincere desire is to

do disinterested service.

world which are less powerful than me of the greatest nations, are coming

"We are the champions of those na-

tions which have not had the military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in

e world, and I look forward with ide to the time which I hope will me when we can give substantial evi-

dence not only that we do not want any-thing out of this war but that we would not accept anything out of this war; that it is absolutely a case of

"And if you will watch the attitude of our people you will see that nothing rtirs them so deeply as the assurances

amped to its feet in enthusiasm. Noth-re else that I said on that occasion roused anything like the enthusiasm

we had the least connections in and advantage—and yet the peo-the United States rose to that tion as to no other that I made in

publisher of the paper printed this perfect innocence and without in-

trouble between Mexico and the

You know distressing things have

'And at the present time it distresses

Ship With U-Boat

submarine was about 250 feet long, with what appeared to be about sixinch caliber rifles mounted fore and aft. The U-boat, they said, was painted light gray and appeared to be weather

NAVY WILL INVESTIGATE LONG STAY OF U-BOATS

FRENCH

RETAKE

Erquinvillers

DRIVEN

Washington, June 11. Secretary of the Navy Daniels and dmiral William S. Benson, chief of operations, determined that a mos thorough inquiry should be made for a ossible explanation of the continued of German submarine raiders off the American coast for seventeen days, in the face of the previous con-viction that U-boats could not remain away from their bases for such a long

Following a conference with Admiral Benson last night, Rear Admiral Wins-low, chief inspector of naval districts, left Washington presumably for a tour ceived passengers and crews of submarine victims.

It was learned that the German undersea raiders are believed by naval officers to be about 250 feet in length and having a cruising radius of about 7000 miles. Officials plainly are puzzled over the continued operations submarines in American waters. In this connection it was learned through an official dispatch from Paris that the far-distance cruises has been the sublect of a special study by ject of a special study by the Allied admiralties. It was stated that the Allied naval leaders have been able to estab-lish with precision the operations of two submarines. These U-boats, the disof fifteen days in their sailings. They were on the high seas about four months and their cruises carried them to equatorial waters.

Statements in German newspapers to the effect that seven U-boats have been few miles on the center and left of sent to attack American transports and the center of the front between Mont-

supply ships as they leave American ports was viewed as an exaggeration here.

In order that the Navy Department may have all information possible with respect to the submarines, Scoretary Daniels instructed the commandants of to the Paris War Office announcement tricts to report every detail and incident n connection with the raiders.

Three Meatless Days a Week Chiesgo, June 11.—According to Rob-ert Stevenson, assistant food adminis-trator for Illinois, the national food administration plans to put into effect shortly three meatless days a week.

immediately withdrawing the troops I ship toward Mexico. Some of us. if I might give you substantial proof of the may speak so privately, look back with truth of the assurances that I had give regret upon some of the more ancient

NEW PLEDGE TO MEXICO

regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico

just and selfish aggression of anothe

"Some time ago, as you probably all

know, I proposed a sort of Pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one dif-

ficulty in our past relations with Latin-

America was this: The famous Monroe

Doctrine was adopted without your con

whether you want us to be or how.
"We did not ask whether it was agree able to you that we should be your by able to you that we are going to be

We said we are going to be.

sent and without the conse

On the Allied left wing, the French have broken down terrific enemy as-saults between Courcelles and Rubes-court, holding their own, according to the night report of the War Office. On the right wing it is announced the Germans have been able to de bouch from the Thiescourt Wood for a slight advance. On the extreme eastern end of this flank the French GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT

are standing firm southeast of Ville, just west of the Oise.

rood. One of our men is missing.

gas shells west of Lens last night."

By lavish expenditure of reserves, and at frightful sacrifice of life, the

Germans have advanced an additional

few miles on the center and left of

assaults and at the cost of great sac

This was done by repeated

long before our generation; and America, if I may now so accept it, would
now feel ashamed to take advantage of
her neighbor.

Fighting of the last twenty-four hours
has been of the most violent character.
The Germans are drawing heavily on
their fresh troops.

her neighbor.

"So I hope you can carry back to your homes something better than assurance and words. You have had contact with our people. You know of your claim an advance in the hilly country.

The German War Office also claims an advance in the hilly country.

know of vessels that have been sunn.

I yesterday received a quotation from to see and have shown you just what we are doing, and I hope you have we are doing, and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we are doing it. We are doing it, we are doing it. We are doing it, we are doing it, we are doing it, we are doing it. We are doing it, we are doing it, we are doing it. French troops are giving ground only when overwhelmed by the superiority of numbers, and are exacting a heavy toll for each foot yielded. Perfect order has been maintained at every point of re-

Correspondents say more severe fighting probably never was seen before

AT CENTER; STAND FIRM ON LEFT congratulations for the splendid conduct

FOR

"The enemy raided a post in Aveluy previous drives. Details now at hand show the Ger- dash, "Hostile artillery was active with been seen so far. Twenty divisions were number held just in the rear to be passed through the lines as replacement

tion of the entire Noyon salient, which bars their entrance to the Oise valley, and the easiest road to Paris. The

Germans have advanced farthest in the center, where they reached the Aronde River, only to be driven back by

the French. On the west wing General Foch's forces are holding firm and have retaken the town of Mery.

South of Ressons-sur-Matz the Ger-8000 PRISONERS TAKEN, mans gained a footing in Marqueglise. Further to the east the battle con-tinues in the southern outskirts of IS GERMAN STATEMENT crack troops, have arrived in front of

Berlin, June 11. The German War Office statement regarding the operations southwest of Noyon claims the capture of 8000 prison-ers and some guns. The statement fol-

"Artillery firing revived between Arras and Albert, south of the Somme and on the Avre. Lively reconnoitering activity continued.
"In a powerful attack vesterday we

ward beyond Cuvilly and Ricquebourg.
"East of the Matz River the height of Gury was captured. In spite of the stub-born resistance of the enemy, our infantry fought its way through the woods of Ricquebourg and Lamotte and threw the enemy back beyond Bourmont and

South and southeast of Lassigny we penetrated far into Thiescourt wood. Violent counter-attacks by the French have about \$000 prisoners and some guns.
"On the front between the Oise and

Rheims the situation is unchanged Local engagements north of the Aisne, north-west of Chateau-Thierry and in the neighborhood of Bligny brought in pris-"Thirty-seven enemy airplanes and six

The new offensive is proving less of day. AMERICANS DRIVE ENEMY BACK; STORM A HILL AND CAPTURE GUNS

Central American of South American Continued from Page One states. If I may speak in terms that we so often use in this country, we said:

been bombarding the Syracuse brigade

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Now, that was all very well as far a protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water, but there was With the Allied Fighting Armies, June 11. nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen an uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of States of Central and South America that our self-ap-pointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interest and not for the interest of our neighbors. So I have

two days ago. ment by which we will give bonds. Let us have a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political ndependence and territorial integrity Let us agree that if any one of us, the United States included, violates the poitical independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all others vill jump on her.

stirs them so deeply as the assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects. One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war, the years when the United States was not in the war, was in setting the Foreign Offices of the European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not seiflish and that if the came in she would not come in to set anything substantial out of the war—any material object, any territory or trade or anything else of that sort.

"In some Foreign Offices there were men who personally know me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in "I pointed out to some gentlemen who were less inclined to enter into this arrangement than others that that was. in effect, giving bonds on the part of the United States that would enter into an arrangement by which you would

be protected from us.
"Now, that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested; but they thought that these assurances came from an acaworld, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its demic gentlemen removed from the or-dinary resources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of a cloister. They did not believe I was speaking the real heart of the American political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis—the only conceivable basis—for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was anxious to have the States of the two continents of America show the way people, and I knew all along that I was. Now I believe every one who comes in contact with American people knows to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace.

believe eve.

with American
am speaking their purp

Hand Toward Russia

The other night in New York at the ening of the campaign for funds for ar Red Cross I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but was speaking without notes, and in the course of what I said my own thought was led to Russia, and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly meant to stand by France or England of any other of our allies.

The audience to which I was speak.

The audience to which I was speak.

The audience to which I was speak are our near neighbors. Suspicion on your part, or misuunderstanding on your part, distressed by similar feelings on the part of those less near to us.

"It is you who can see how Mexico's future must depend upon peace and the her and the was any

"It is you who can see how Mexico's future must depend upon peace and honor so that nobody shall exploit her. It must depend upon every nation that has any relation with her and the citizens of any nation that has any relations with her keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and justice, weed anything take the enterior is single sentence aroused.

Now that is a sample, gentlemen, cannot make anything out of Ruswe cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—
remotest of European nations so far
we are concerned, the one with which because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free use of the resources of Mexico it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world.

"And when you have foundations of

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The most bitter fight in which the Americans have yet engaged was over the possession of Belleau wood north of Bouresches. This hill, which was a stronghold of German infantry and ma-chine gunners, had been a very sore spot to the American lines since the cap-ture of Bouresches in the big advance ture of Bouresches in the big advance

The Americans, unable to rid the ocky woods of German machine-gun nests, advanced beyond, occupying the hill on the other side of the wood. But hill on the other side of the wood. But a good many boches remained in the woods and inflicted considerable losses on the Americans. At night the boches made a strong attack to take back the woods, so as to maintain strongholds and also lines of communication.

This attack was met by marines. After the attack the situation was about the same as before the dash was made While the attack was being made the Americans were at work on plans to comb the woods in an enormous artillery performance, assisted by the French. Later scores of guns were raking the woods on a mathematical plan to rid it of the last boche.

Big Artillery Action

The area of the hill was developed into big checkerboard arrangement, with a particular spot for the work of each battery. More than 5000 high-explosive and gas shells were thrown into the wood in the biggest artillery action in which Americans had yet been

Americans hourly conducted minor

operations to strengthen positions for which they have been fighting for a

tack against Hill 204, west of Chateau-Thierry and commanding the town. The northern side of the hill, its unimportant side, was held by the boche, who sent forces around both sides and over the top against the joint American and French forces, holding the crest and the valuable sides. The Germans were repulsed and Franco-American troops held

American machine gunners got on the job, and the second attack was a complete failure. French officers highly praise the cooperation of the American infantry in this attack. East of Chateau-Thierry for six hours American infantry holding the front lines to the right of the ma rines repulsed two strong attacks by the Germans to force them away from a po-sition commanding the Paris road.

General Pershing sent to the general

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Attempt Is Made on Life of Lenine

ontinued from Page One Grodokova, five miles from Pogranitch-naya. It is reported their forces include 300 armed Teuton prisoners and that they are supported by a large force at Nikolsk, near Vladivostok. The Chinese troops will not take an active part in the offensive, confining their operations

guarding the railway.

Bolshevik soldiers are stopping westmoving men eighteen to thirty-five years of age who are without foreign pass-

Harbin, Manshuria, June 11. No confirmation can be obtained of the report that Japanese troops have been sent to aid General Semenoff, in Siberia, although it has been reported that he is hourly expecting them.

It has been learned, however, that strong recommendations have been made by the diplomatic corps for the immediate intervention of the Japanese in the face of the growing German menace. These recommendations have been forwarded to the governments of the repective diplomats, including the Wash-

What seemingly lends color to General Semenoff's amouncement of expected Japanese support is an order issued by the railway authorities prohibreceived instructions to prepare for the early transportation of a large force from Chang-Chung.

KERENSKY'S AIDE HERE TO GET ALLIED HELP

Division, one of the finest in the German army. There are other indications of strong concentration of German forces in front of the Americans. The First Guard Division, Second Guard Division, all crack troops, have arrived in front of our lines.

There is every indication that the Germans do not intend to rest content with holding the lines they have now. Never-

placed upon these events by diplomate observers.

Russians here picture Germany controlling all Russia, unless some decisive action is taken soon in Siberia. Semenoff's anti-Bolshevik revolution in Siberia is being combated by Bolshevik and released Teuton prisoners—all German officered, it is said. Japan and China regard this situation as menacing, and indications are they will intervene unless some allied action is taken to thwart the present trend.

Germans Learn Something

less and less stomach for attacks against good soldiers in good positions and they now realize the fighting qualities of the Americans, who for the last week have west of Chateau-Thierry.

spots, and the Americans are determined that the sectors they hold shall not be rightfully known as soft spots. The behavior of Pershing's men for the last week is gloriously indicative of what is coming for the German army. Captured German soldiers admit that the men in their ranks consider America the biggest factor in the war henceforth, because they are gradually learning that German officers were lying when they their men that Americans would

Nothing in the situation is more cheering than the behavior of the officers of of these stepped from civilian life into Plattsburg training camps last year and are now good fighting officers such is Lieutenant W. M. Leonard, has been cited for bravery. He took part in the capture of Bouresches. With forty-three men he was caught in a triangular nest of German machine gunz, blocking the path into the village

the east a fierce battle is raging for the possession of Ribecourt, where the Germans are within one mile of the commanding the American forces northwest of Chateau-Thierry a message of

congratulations for the splendid conduct of the attack on the German lines north of that village, saying it was a magnificent example of American courage and dash.

The American soldiers are anxious to keep on going at the enemy despite considerable losses. They have taken scores of them, and are now imbued with the one idea that one American can 'lick' any German sent against him, be it Prussian, Saxon or Bavarian. They say the control of the course of the control o ans used the heaviest concentration the beginning of the drive that has keep on going at the enemy despite conthrown forward, with probably an equal of them, and are now imbued with the

number held just in the rear to be passed through the lines as replacement forces by the Von Hutier "leapfrogging" method.

The Allies were fully prepared and held strong positions. The artillery fired for hours on masses of men, inflicting losses which prisoners say were enormous. In the end the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting to the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting to the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting to the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting to the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of numbers, but they fought every foot of the way and added to the mounting to the defenders had to fall back slowly before the weight of the Allies were fully prepared and held strong positions. The former vice premier, who next to Kerensky, was the strongest man in Russia directly after the Czar's abdication, will probably visit President Wilson and Entente diplomats here. The Russian emassy was advised that he was due at Secretary Karpovitch meet him at Chicago and join Ambassador Bakhmietieff in New York later this afternoon farmy. There are other indications of Kerensky, was the strongest man in Russia directly after the Czar's abdication, will probably visit President Wilson and Entente diplomats here. The Russian emassy was advised that he was due at Secretary Karpovitch meet him at Chicago and join Ambassador Bakhmietieff in New York later this afternoon farmy. There are other indications of Kerensky, was the strongest man in Russia directly after the Czar's abdication, will probably visit President Wilson and Entente diplomats here. The Russian emassy was advised that he was due at Secretary Karpovitch meet him at Chicago and Joi Guard Division, Second Guard Division

> mans do not intend to rest content with holding the lines they have now. Nevertheless, this sector is being strongly fortified by the French and Americans and strengthened by every means,

However, it is possible that the plan of attack in force indicated by the shifting the Americans may be changed by Allied preparations, just as the planned German drive at Amiens was abandoned after the Allies strengthened their lines. Entente However, the Americans are waiting for favorable whatever the enemy may do.

The German general staff is showing

The Germans' policy is to look for soft

present trend.

Entente diplomats are giving some favorable consideration to a plan for sending a Slav army into Siberia.



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ALTRI 5 AEROPLANI AUSTRIACI ABBATTUTI

Quattro Tonnellate di Bombe Gettate dagli Aviatori Italiani

Roms, 11 giugno.

Dalle notizie giunte dalla fronte di battaglia si rileva che intensi combatti menti di artiglieria si sono verificati ad intermittenza lungo le posizioni dalla regione dei Tonale a quelle dei fiume.

Paris, June 11.—David E. Putnam of Brockline, Massa, has been decorated with the military medal. Several days ago he brought down two German airplanes.

Putnam was a sergeant in the French flying corps, bu today he was transferred to the American aerial corps as first lieutenant. regione del Tonale a quelle del fiume Brenta. Anche lungo il basso corso del Piave i duelli tra le opposte artiglierie

tacchi di sorpresa in parecchi punti delle and Chang-Chung for eight days. There also are rumors that the railway has e Porto di Salton, ma gli italiani frustrarono il tentativo e con un micidiale fuoco di fucileria e di mitragliatrici costrinsero il nemico a ritirarsi, non senza aver subito perdite abbastanza

Presso le posizioni di Colle dell'Orse pattuglie d'incursione italiane ed inglesi vennero a contatto con riparti nemici in ricognizione e li attaccarono inflig-gendo loro perdite considerevoli e cosringendoli alla fuga. Durante questa azione gli italiani e gli inglesi cattu-rarono parecchi fucili e materiale da guerra.
. Gli aviatori italiani ed inglesi sono

stati attivissimi ed hanno con succes-so compiuto varie incursioni sopra le linee nemiche, efficacemente bombardan-do le linee di comunicazione e le retrovie dell'avversario, nonche' i depositi di mu nizioni e di viveri. sursione gli aviatori gettarono quattro tonnellate di bombe.

Varii scontri aerei si sono verificati in diversi punti e gli italiani riuscirono sempre vittoriosi ed abbatterono cinque sempre vittoriosi ed seropiani austriaci. Ecco il testo del comunicato pubblicato, ieri, dal Ministero della Guerra in

Roma:

I duelli di artiglieria sono stati
frequenti dalla regione del Tonale
al fiume Brenta e lungo il basso

orso del Piave.

Nella Valle Lagarina, nella Vall
Arsa, a Sbonche, Laghi e Porte di
Salton, il nemico tento attacchi di
sorpresa con numerosi distaccamenti, ed i tentativi furono frustrati. Durante una incursione a Col

dell Orso pattuglie nostro de glesi respinserio in varii punti parti nemici in ricognisione e turarono armi e materiale.

Quattro tonnellate di bombe rono gettate sui depositi e riinee di comunicazione nemiche.

Cinque aeropiani avversari rono abbattuti.

rono abbattuti.
Dall'assieme delle informmzioni giui al Quartier Generale Italiano, si ritte che l'Austria dovra' s'curamente inizia un'offensiva contro l'Italia e cio' si c sume anche dal fatta che il nemico sume anche dal fatta che il nemico cere febbrilmente di concentrare truppe di artiglieria dietro le sue linee al norditalia, e dall'aver intensificata una propaganda demoralizzatrice nelle triacce italiane. Del reato tale propaganda non fa' breccia tra i soidati italiani quali attendono con fervore e morale elevatissimo il momento di poter dara elevatissimo il momento di poter dare

U. S. AIRMAN HONORED



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