REMARKABLE RECORD OF AMERICANS ABROAD TOLD IN SPECIAL CABLES FROM THE FROM

AMERICANS HAVE WORKED WONDERS

Correspondent Tells of What They Have Accomplished in France

OCKS AND WAREHOUSES

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

London, June 12.

The Times publishes from a specia correspondent an article describing what the American forces have accomplished in France during their first eleven months of participation in the war. He writes:

What the American forces in France have accomplished thus far is almost incredible. For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid. line of modern docks, where every day new ships are pouring forth their cargoes of men and war materials, cars and nachinery. This dock system is finished supplements the old French dock system in a town where still more ships are constantly discharging American cargoes. A huge new warehouse system to nearing completion. Even now it is able to take care of the great flood of supplies which are constantly pour

ing in.

"In an old part of this same coast town the Americans installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park and quarters for the ordinage and atoring supplies for the ordnance and aviation forces. These are more or less temporary quarters and will be merged in the near future in a general cantonment, which is now hear convented to ment which is now being completed in the outskirts of the town.

200 Miles of Railroad Yard

"In addition to new docks, there are warehouses and extensive rallway yards. These latter have a trackage of nearly 200 miles. Work is well advenced on a new car assembly shop, where already, when I saw it in its incompleted state, twenty-odd freight cars a day of three different designs were being turned out and put into immediate service. An and put into immediate service. Another assembly plant has been con-structed at a different point to handle all-steel cars, which are transported here from America in sections in order to economize shipping space. At this plant these steel cars are now being assembled at the rate of a complete train a day, and plans are rapidly culminating for a large extension of the work. "Here, too, a huge camp has been built for negro stevedores; also a remount camp and two big rest camps, each pro-viding for many thousands of American oldiers, who march there from boats to be sifted and rearranged for dispatch to various training camps further inland. "Not far from here work on a new 20,000-bed hospital is forging ahead, and thirty days from now it will virtually be completed. This is the largest hospital center yet constructed. It is composed entirely of small one-story, light, airy and attractive structures divided into small squares laid out on a great atretch of sand, surrounded by pine trees; and altogether it promises to be as ideal institution of its kind.

Artillery Camp Ready

"In this same section is an immense when I was there, and, like the nospital enterprise, it is in strong hands and promises well. It includes a large remount camp, in which were several housand horses at the time of my visit "Work in this section, which is typical of that at all I visited, is being vigor-ously and intelligently directed. Strong executives are in charge and the spirit of is excellent throughout. have 'caught up with themselves, and now that they can visualize the completion of what a few months ago looked so much like an impossible undertaking, they are buoyed up, happy and inspired by their success. They conquered obstacles and overcome con-ditions which only great ability and indomitable spirit could possibly sur-

CALLS U. S. BLACKMAILER

Tried to Force Mexico Into War, Says Rhenish Gazette

Says Rhenish Gazette

The Hague, June 12.—"America's blackmailing" is the way the Rhenish Gazette speaks of America's policy toward Mexico, President Wilson's statement on Mexico was not published at a time this article appeared.

The paper declares that America will resort to any means to make new enemies for Germany, and that her treatment of neutrals has shown this. Wilson, it says, works with similar methods on his own continent. Only recently a few Central American states were forced into the fray. The American Government pursued the same methods in Mexico, but failed.

Mexico, it continues, urgently needed \$300,000,000 in gold pesos and tried to negotiate with America for them, offering 100 per cent exchange, 5 per cent interest and a commission, which was advantageous for Mexico. "But what did America offer? A loan of \$300,000,000, but the principal condition was the breaking off of relations with Germany and an economic war."

The paper says America is endeavoring to force the rest of the neutral world against Germany by refusing loans and cites the cases of Guatemala and Nicaragus.

SEE NO FLOUR SHORTAGE

Reports Inducate Reserve Will Last Until Harvest

Washington, June 12. - Information showing that the food administration's reserve stock of flour held at population and distribution centers amounted to approximately 500,000 barrels of flour was interpreted here as indicating that Council of Colonial Institute a shortage of breadstuffs is not anticipated before the coming harvest.

The 500.000 barrels of flour, in reserve is regarded by the food administration as its natural precaution as a going concern against the problems of distribution as well as supply at this time of

approaching harvest.

2'tes mentioned as among those having such reserve stock include big eastern, middle western and southern centers so situated as to be able to take care of the transportation problems. The seneral policy of holding reserves was begun last winter, and hopes are enter-tained that reserves may be maintained through to the time of the arrival of the which will begin to move in

STUDY CAPITOL PARK PLAN shurg, June 12.—The Board of Grounds will award contracts for the annual supplies of the departments of the State and in ernoon will discuss with Arnold mner, of New York, his tentative for the development of Capitol

YPRES AS IT LOOKS TODAY FROM A PLANE 1000 FEET IN THE AIR



Austrian Official Photograph

AUSTRIACHE SILURATE

Un'Altra Eroica Impresa di Due Torpediniere

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Dalle notizie giunte dalla fronte di battagifa, confermate dal comunicato

ufficiale, si r'leva che contingenti di fanteria austriaca hanno tentato invano di attaccare le posizioni occupate dagli italiani nella Valle Frenzela, a Monte Corno ed a Cortellazzo. I tentativi nemici furono immediatamente frustratie e gli austriaci riportarono, perdite considerevoil.

Ad oriente di Capo Sile gruppi italiani Ad oriente di Capo Sile gruppi italiani d'incursione attaccarono risolutamente it an American train, but it proved le linee avversarie che avevano di fronte e costrinsero il nemico ad indietreg.

The trip of these two Americans, ene costrinsero il nemico ad indietreg-giare, dopo aver subito perdite e lasciato

The trip of these two Americansha de forehand, gineers, was not planned beforehand. The Americanshad been fighting four the Americanshad been fighting four the foreign complete possession of nelle mani degli italiani una mitra- days to gain complete possession of gliatrice, due mortal da trincea armi e the Bois de Belleau. The two engiparecchio materiale da guerra.

sopra le posizioni nemiche ed effettuaro-no parecchi ed efficaci bombardamenti. Durante gli sconfri aerei, verificatesi ieri l'altro, altri cinque areoplani nemici

to, ieri, dal Ministero della Guerra in

A Monte Corno, nella Valle Frenzela, A Monte Corno, nella Valle Frenzela, ed a Cortellazzo la fanteria nemica tento inutilmente di operare degli attacchi di sorpresa.

Ad est di Capo Sile la pattuglie respinsero il nemica dalle linee di fronte, catturando una mitragliatrice, due mortai da trincea, altre armi e materiale da guerra. matériale da guerra.

Cinque areoplani avversari furono abbattuti: Dispacci giunti dalla Svizzera recano che le stampa tedesca e quella austro-ungarica, commentando l'agitazione che serpeggia in Austria, non nascondono che la gravita della situazione tiene in ansieta' le autorita'. Il gocerno aus-triaco ha preparatto dei manifesti che

saranno affissi nelle principali citta' ed in tutte le province siave con i quali si dichiara che qualsiasi tentativo rivoluzionario, da parte dell'elemento slavo sara' represso con la forza senza pieta' di sorta. Un dispaccio da Vienna ai gionali tedeschi annunzia che il governo austriaco con ogni mezzo reprimera' l'offensiva politica in Austria, conseguenza dei deliberati adottati nel Congresso delle Naziolalita' oppresse, recen-temente tenutosi in Roma.

Un dispaccio al "Corrière della Sera" di Milano, giunto dal fronte, dice che ol Milano, giunto dal fronte, dice che le condizioni interne dell'Austria, sebbene gravissime, non impediranno che il nemico lanci la sua offensiva contro l'Italia. Clo' e una assoluta necessita' dell'Austria, poiche' la Germania insiste che la sua alleata attacchi vigrosamente, anche per sollevare il peso sopportato anche per sollevare il peso sopportato dalle truppe tedesche, in modo tanto di-sastroso, ai fronte occidentale. li corrispondente aggiunge che questa necessita' dell'Austria rinforza la fede degli italiani in una resistenza vittori-

KAISER GETS NOTHING BACK

Urges This Attitude London, June 12.—Delegates to the first meeting of the imperial war cabinet of 1918 were welcomed by Premier Lloyd George, who afterward entertained them at luncheon.

The council of the Colonial Institute has resolved, with a view to the imperial conference, to express in the strongest.

conference, to express in the strongest terms its view, which it believes is shared throughout the empire, that none of the former German possessions over-seas he restored to Germany.

The imperial cabinet, according to resolutions adopted at the war conference of the empire in 1917, comprises the British premier and the other cabinet ministers who have to do with imperial affairs; the Prime Ministers of all the British dominions, including Canada, Australia and South Africa, or their accredited alternates, and a representative of the Government of India.

Dr. Cowperthwait Dead Dr. Edwin G. Cowperthwait died yea-terday at his home, 1821 Venango street. He was forty-five years old and had practiced medicine in Tioga for twenty-

DUE "DREADNAUGHTS" TWO AMERICANS SPEND 36 HOURS AMONG FOE

Lost Way While On Secret Mission, Turn Back German Train and Finally

Escape By EDWIN L. JAMES

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

The world war has brought stories the Allied lines in isolated spots, but strong re-enforcements. who spent thirty-six hours in a strongly held German position and came

neers were sent out on a mission on Sunday night, the nature of which Gli aviatori italiani hanno continuato cannot be stated. On the way back they took the wrong trail through the woods without knowing it. They were walking, they thought, toward the American lines, when along came train drawn by horses. Thinking to get a ride, they walked down the road directly in front of the train until they suddenly saw it was German. Believing that they were lost, they determined to give the Ger-mans the best they had. Squatting in the road with their automatics they killed three Germans on the first wagon. The Germans on the other wagons shouted, but when the Amer-

leans started forward, turned their wagons and made off in wild retreat. Hid In Wheat Field

The two engineers, finding. The two engineers, finding, it was getting daylight, started toward a wheat field. On the way they saw scores of Germans who did not see them, and found the positions of a large number of machine guns. Reaching the wheat field, they lay down, covering themselves with grass and stayed there for seventeen hours, until it got dark

Then, instead of returning to the American lines, they went back through the woods and explored the German positions nearly all night. Early this morning they again reached the American lines and, going to headquarters, to furnish 17.000 draft registrants for made a valuable report on what they the National Army.

This is one of the most daring war exploits of which I have heard on the part of the soldiers of any army. It nust be borne in mind that the engineers are not really supposed to be com-batant troops, although they have proved since their experience with the British in the battle at Cambrai that they are versatile fellows, and either building bridges or killing Germans is

From prisoners captured yesterday it was learned that the Germans have abandoned plans for another attack on the salient from Solssons to Chatcau-

Georgette and Organdie

Millineru

Fashion's Newest

Original Prices

command had its plans all laid for anor men escaping from German prison other attack just north of Amiens, camps and making their way back to which, however, it abandoned when it

American Sector No Soft Spot

The Germans must now conserve their ly held German position and came back to tell all about it. An incident man-power, and to that end are looking for places where they think there is the of the exploit was the killing of three smallest opposition. Information from tion of King Ferdinand to the great men on a German supply train on captured Germans indicates that it does danger for all monarchical institutions which the two Americans were about to be a side. The Vankers thought to be a side of the consider the sector of which the from the wave of socialism which was Americans hold an important part to be sweeping eastern factored. He drew a the soft spot.

ers to the number of 250 and thirty ma-chine guns were captured.

the roads to Paris beside the the Twenty-third and Ninth Infantry have distinguished themselves. Both these regiments are part of the old American regular army. a difficult sector they have done much to better their lines, and in every case held firm against the attacks the boche launched against them.

All Americans in this sector are de-termined to prove a stonewall obstacle against any attempt of the Germans to advance toward Paris on any of the

CALLS 9000 DRAFTED MEN

Will Be Used in Getting Out Materials for Aircraft

Washington, June 12.-Nine sand white draft registrants qualified for special limited military service have been called for by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will be put to work in the military aeronautical corps of the army, and will be sent to Van-couver, Wash, to get out materials for

Porto Rico was asked to send 12,468 men to Camp Las Casas, San Juan. Hawali was directed to send 4336 to Fort Armstrong, Honolulu.

STRIKE AGAINST SLACKER

Glass Workers Refuse to Work With Woman Who Wouldn't Give

building bridges or killing Germans is right in their line. From prisoners captured yesterday it was learned that the Germans have abandoned plans for another attack on the salient from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry, which includes the American Front. Four days ago the German high command began to send fresh crack troops in front of our lines, but the decision to drive there was, evidently abandoned in connection with the drive between Montdidler and Noyon.

This move of the Germans has an

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We Kings Must Stick

FERDINAND QUIT WAR

Together," Wrote Charles of Austria

London, June 12. King Ferdinand of Rumania became an ardent advocate of peace instead of a supporter of the war after he re-American Front on the Marne, June | analogy with their action in the April ceived a letter from Emperor Charles of

"This is a time when kings must stick together," said the Austrian mon-

minister in Jassy by a high offi-cial, who is one of the steadfast friends of the Allies at the Rumanian court. heartfelt picture of the danger to Au-

arch.

A summary of the contents of the letter was communicated to the American Emperor Charles directed the atten

In yesterday's attack, with the French on the lower end of the Bois de Belleau, clearing that woods of Germans, prisonchine guns were captured.

While the brunt of the week's fighting has been borne by the marines, the American troops to their right have repulsed no fewer than five German attacks. Of American troops to their right have repulsed no fewer than five German attacks.

Germany and Austria would Queen Marie made valiant efforts to visited the entire Rumanian front with the object of solidifying and consolidating the anti-peace sentiment in the ac-tive army. The soldiers generally retive army. The soldiers generally responded to her appeal, but her hopes ter. and efforts were all for naught.

Rifle Barrel Explodes

Paulsboro, N. J., June 12.—Joseph frout, Jr., of this place, was severely injured when the barrel of a rifle exploded in the kitchen of his home. The rifle had been presented to him a few minutes previous to the accident and he was cleaning it when the explosion occurred. Pleces of the barrel struck him in the face and body inflicting ugly wounds. His condition is serious.

\$4.50 Values

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SWISS AND GERMAN RELATIONS NOW AT A VERY ACUTE STA IF DRIVE FAILS

Arrogant Attitude of Berlin Regarding New Comm Whole Scheme Upset if Treaty Irritates Patient Republic and Policy of **Teutons Threatens Absolute Ruin**

Zurich, Switzerland, June 12. be used as a weapon against Ge With the expiration of the temporary exorbitant demands for her coal, for the coal, fo n relations have become very acute. regardless of all sense of decency and farness toward her weaker neighbor terests of German capital in in the terms she demands in the new treaty that the Swiss have the greatest difficulty in suppressing their indigna-tion. In fact, some of the more inde-pendent newspapers have made such vigorous protests against Germany's faction and ever-growing confidence the pendent

omparatively meagre results achieved domineering attitude as to bring down The first ground for this feeling of the wrath of the Norddeutsche Alige-optimism which prevails is the fact that the German attack had no element of addressed a stern warning to the Swiss surprise, for Von Hutter attacked just that Switzerland receives from Germany where the French expected and awaited coal and iron really as a sort of chartime ago, through chicanery. bim with an abundance of men and guns. On the other hand, it is realized that the Germans could not have been surprised at the reception they got. This is regarded here as evidence of the design of forcing a way forward at any cost to capture Paris.

Coal and from really as a sort of charten and it is realized to five formany with any annual meeting, held recently, the majority of the shareholders turns they commodities. Therefore, Switzer-land, and especially Swiss public opinion, ought to show the utmost gratified, everyther and politeness toward her German benefactor, otherwise German methods could be control of the "German benefactor, otherwise German methods was typical of German methods of the will be very glad to take ber coal lought everything in Germany.

To this end part of their troops are quarter

SPOIL FOE'S AIM

Montdidier-Novon Line

Holds Paris

GROW MORE CONFIDENT

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 12.

Paris contemplates with intense satis-

To this end part of the Chateau-already in position in the Chateau-Thierry salient. Their army on the Oise has much more to do, however, liefore has much more to do, however, liefore neutrals." reaching positions whence they can be prepared to take a part in the final struggle for the capital. If they succeed ully set, from the enemy viewpoint, for the final gigantic battle.
The importance of the Montdidier-Noyon offensive lies in the fact that if

the Allied army foils the German effort the whole enemy plan will be upset. The probability of German failure in he present effort is based, by Gustave Herve, in La Victoire, on the argument that the Germans have never yet scored

decisive success against the national

TO SAVE HIS THRONE of any one of the Allies. eat the Russian armies, who were bethe Russian revolutionaries. on the British front they defeated nerely the Fifth British Army, and that nly by surprise. The British army im-mediately filled the gaps, and for two months have prevented the Germans from advancing a step toward Amiens, Arras or Calais. The Germans have not defeated the French army. They surprised one of the French armies on the Chemin-des-Dames, but four days later the French army stopped them dead on the Noyon-Chateau-Thierry line as it has now stopped them on the Montdidier-Noyon front, barely a few kilometers from the start of the tre-mendous new offensive they launched

"Yon Kluck and the others thought they had beaten the French army in August, 1914, but soon after there was the battle of the Marne."

GERMANY PLANS TO DECLARE HER WAR AIMS SOON

Will Discuss Program With Baron Burian, Austrian Foreign Minister

London, June 12.—The German Government and the high army command make in the near future, according to n dispatch from Amsterdam, quoting advices reaching Holland from Berlin, The dispatch adds that a program will be discussed with Baron Burian

stance, without causing new and

"Globus," the largest department a the country, with great stores at 2

design of forcing a way forward at any cost to capture Paris.

Apparently the offensive was definitely intended as another step in the systematic German plan of bringing on a grand final battle, which shall decide the war.

The this and part of their troops are in Switzerland - and there were very and cheapest in the world.

less be followed by others, as In the negotiations now proceeding allowing their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding the exorbitant prices for coal which Germany demands that have irritated the Swiss, but also the demand that the Swiss industry should cease all exports when the Swiss industry should cease all exports are beginning to realize the damped allowing their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. The sponding their great businesses to controlled by Germans. to the Entente countries. This would and mean absolute ruin to Switzerland, since countries.

it would involve such disastrous consequences to France and Italy that both mercial quences to France and Italy that both mercial penetration in peace those countries would certainly stop all attracting the serious attention transit of foodstuffs and raw materials industrial and commercial circles Germany's arrogance has had perhaps ing instance of Swiss effort to me ne good result in that it has forced the German competition. Some of the Federal authorities to perceive the folly interesting exhibits there are just gain control of some of the most valuable for example—which before the natural resources of Switzerland. This is specialties of German manufactures. important water powers which have gone into the hands of private companies controlled by German banks and German and prevent their country from electrical concerns. The development of flooded with cheap German these companies thus controlled cannot soon as the war is over.

m a pumm

exclusive lines

superb quality o

upstairs economy

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ommitted in allowing German finance to

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