

ALL REPUBLICAN FACTIONS JOIN IN WELCOMING HAYS

Big Gathering at Bellevue-Stratford to Meet National Chairman

HARMONY IS KEYNOTE

Assemblage of Vares and Penrose Leaders Hints Unified Party

Harmony was the keynote of the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania, assembled at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to welcome Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman.

All successful State candidates, virtually all the defeated candidates, county and city leaders from all over the State, and representatives of the Republican city committee of Philadelphia, the Alliance attended the conference, and the dove of peace was in evidence on all sides.

Prominent among the visiting delegates was J. Denny O'Neil, State Highway Commissioner, who was defeated by State Senator William C. Sprout for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

His presence indicated, it was the opinion of the party leaders, that he would tender his support to the straight Republican ticket.

The meeting, scheduled to start at 10:30 o'clock, was delayed when Mr. Hays did not arrive. He arrived later.

Among those present: Senator Sprout, Senator E. E. Biddleman, nominee for the lieutenant governorship; Representative James F. Woodward, who won the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs; Paul Houck, Secretary of Internal Affairs, who was defeated for the nomination for that office; and Robert Patton Hagwood, unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for governor, were among those present.

Both Vares and Penrose leaders of this city and all parts of the State were present.

The meeting was much the same as many of the old-time State conventions, political leaders said.

Mayor E. V. Babcock, of Pittsburgh; Coroner Samuel C. Jamison, Allegheny County; Joseph G. Armstrong, former mayor of Pittsburgh; and Max G. Leslie, Penrose leader in Pittsburgh, represented the western city.

Chairman Hays, who is the central figure at the meeting, which is for the purpose of reorganization of the State Republican committee, will make a strong plea for a unified party.

ALLIED COUNCIL CALLED TO UNIFY MUNITION MAKING

High Officials Are Expected to Gather in Paris for Conference

TO STOP DUPLICATIONS

Cabinet Members and Other Important Men Will Attend Meeting

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Special Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
Washington, June 14.

A general Inter-Allied Council is likely to be held in Paris in the near future preceding the formation of the proposed Inter-Allied Munitions Board. At this council the whole subject of war supplies will be discussed and the organization of the permanent munitions board will be agreed on the details of the organization.

The details proposed by the Allies have only just reached this country by cable and are being discussed by the American Government. Up to this time the Administration has not agreed to the Allies' suggestion of a central munitions organization, but it is confidently expected by Allied diplomats here that it will do so, since this country has taken a leading part in promoting Allied unity.

The council, which will precede the formation of a central munitions board, will probably be attended by leading members of the American Administration, as it will also be by members of the British, French and Italian cabinets. As the Administration has not decided yet in favor of a central munitions board, naturally the personnel of the delegation which will go to Europe to organize it has not been selected. But it is reported that if the decision of the Administration is favorable some or all of the following important members of the Administration will go to Europe: Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Daniels or Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, B. M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board; Secretary Baker of Assistant Secretary Stettinius, Food Administrator Hoover, and Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board.

When the last International Council of Armaments was held at Versailles, the council which will precede the formation of the new board will probably be held in Paris, where it may be accompanied by a meeting of the Versailles council, affording an opportunity for an informal discussion of the war in all its aspects.

Paris May Be Headquarters
When the new munitions board is organized it will probably make Paris, rather than London, its headquarters. It will do so because Paris is virtually the headquarters of the united army command of the Allied General Staff and usually the meeting place of the Versailles council. Paris is, moreover, convenient. It is nearer the front than London.

Capture Eleven Towns
Allies in Macedonia Advance Nine Miles on 11-Mile Front
Paris, June 14.—Eleven towns and 210 prisoners have been captured by the Allied armies in Macedonia, according to an official statement, which follows:

The operations on Mount Kaza and Lenia were continued with success. On the right our advanced forces progressed rapidly and captured as far as the source of the Skumbi River and on Kukli. In the center we have penetrated Sinapente and captured numerous food and munition supplies. We have organized the ground taken. The advance made is along an extent of more than eleven miles to a depth of more than nine miles. We have occupied eleven villages, and the number of prisoners taken is 310.

Bolsheviks Prepare for War
Declare Eastern Russia in State of Siege
London, June 14.—The Bolsheviks have declared the far eastern section of Russia in a state of siege and are preparing to draft men over eighteen for the army, according to information from the dispatch added that the Bolshevik regime would declare war against the United States.

Further advices from Tientsin, China, said that Chinese and Cosacks, under General Koltchak, would be used to check the eastward advance of the Bolshevik forces.

206 MEN MADE MILLION A YEAR IN U. S. IN 1916

Income Tax Returns Show Interesting Figures on Growth of Wealth

Washington, June 14.
An analysis of the income tax returns of last year made public by the Treasury Department contains some interesting figures covering distribution of income in this country. These incomes were derived in 1916 before the new revenue law was framed. They reveal among other things, that in that year more than twice as many persons enjoyed incomes from \$500 to \$10,000 a year than there were those having incomes from \$4000 to \$5000. Also that there were 206 persons with incomes over \$1,000,000 and 276 with incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

The following table shows how wealth was distributed and how it increased in three years:

Income class	1914	1915	1916
\$3000 to \$4000	82,754	89,045	85,127
\$4000 to \$5000	66,822	58,919	12,922
\$5000 to \$10,000	127,448	120,402	108,553
\$10,000 to \$20,000	13,780	16,475	22,418
\$20,000 to \$25,000	8,767	9,799	12,125
\$25,000 to \$30,000	4,098	4,196	5,005
\$30,000 to \$40,000	4,098	7,005	10,005
\$40,000 to \$50,000	1,142	1,142	1,142
\$50,000 to \$100,000	5,161	7,847	10,152
\$100,000 to \$200,000	1,142	1,142	1,142
\$200,000 to \$250,000	108	214	284
\$250,000 to \$500,000	108	124	124
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	147	284	469
\$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000	114	200	376
\$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000	40	120	206
Separate returns filed by women.			7,635
Totals	257,515	248,602	247,939

BANKERS URGED TO HELP WIN WAR

Commissioner Lefauve Calls on State Institutions to Join Reserve

GATHER AT BELLEVUE

Must Pledge Every Dollar and Every Drop of Blood.

Declares Speaker

"We have got to stand behind the Government with every dollar and every drop of blood we possess. You bankers can help our war effort by adding your assets to those of the Federal Reserve system. This is no time for quibbling. Let us show the nation that the bankers of Pennsylvania put the general welfare of the country before every other consideration."

This was the message which Daniel P. Lefauve, State Banking Commissioner, brought to a gathering of more than one hundred representatives of state banks and trust companies this morning at the Bellevue-Stratford, where they met at his invitation to determine how best they might help the Government win the war.

Commissioner Lefauve proposed that an association of Pennsylvania state banks and trust companies be formed to wage a campaign of education among such institutions throughout the commonwealth to urge them to join the Federal Reserve system. The commissioner frankly admitted that no material benefit could accrue to the present state banks and trust companies by such a course. He made his appeal to them purely on the ground of patriotism and as a matter of duty in the face of the national emergency.

There was every indication when the bankers convened that they would adopt the commissioner's plan. Once the state association is formed, it will have as its first object the holding of a meeting in St. Louis on July 15, when a national association will be organized.

Out of the 529 State banks and trust companies in Pennsylvania, only twenty-five are members of the Federal Reserve system. These banks, however, represent 23 1/2 per cent of the total assets of all the State banking institutions. "We must do better than that. If the news goes out that Pennsylvania financial institutions are lagging," said Mr. Lefauve. "We must do better than that. If the news goes out that Pennsylvania financial institutions are lagging, it will be a reflection on the patriotism of the State."

Mr. Lefauve then outlined his scheme of organization. He pointed out that an association could do more as such toward the Government than the Federal Reserve system than bankers could do as individuals.

The commissioner himself took the chair when the assembly adjourned in the hotel room garden. Following his appeal temporary officers were chosen and general discussion of the movement began.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE 1000 PRISONERS IN TEN DAYS' FIGHTING NEAR BELLEAU

Germans Make New Desperate Attempts to Retake Town of Bouresches

Every Boche Who Entered Village Either Killed or Captured by Our Boys

Eight Out of Eight Battles on This Front Won by Pershing's Men

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
Paris, June 14.

The Germans launched an attack against the Americans yesterday in an attempt to retake the town of Bouresches. The assault followed a heavy artillery bombardment of our positions. When the Americans found that the Germans had entered the town they poured out of their shelters and every gray-coat was either killed or captured.

In retaliatory operations the Americans captured 1000 men of the town which was held by the Germans and brought in forty-one prisoners, including one captain, who was formerly a Berlin banker. This captive, with eight men, advanced toward the Americans under a flag of truce and surrendered. One German lieutenant, who had tried twice before to surrender, but said that when he advanced toward the Americans he was always shot at.

The fighting in the German attack and our retaliation lasted three hours. Having failed to hold Belleau wood with crack German troops, the Germans lost eight out of eight fights with the Americans northwest of Chateau-Thierry an entire section of the city, the Germans brought up a large force of artillery, and for ten hours poured some 20,000 high explosive and gas shells into our positions. This bombardment inflicted some losses upon us, but in no case did the Americans give an inch of ground.

American High Spirits
After twelve days of almost continuous fighting the morale of our men northwest of Chateau-Thierry is most excellent. I never saw such enthusiasm, despite the losses. The Germans are not able to break the spirit of our men, but the American morale has remained out of range. One of the troops said:

"Yes, we have German shells for breakfast, luncheon and supper. The only thing I mind is that at night whenever our shells hear ten feet it wakes me up."

On the right flank of the German attack, the Germans were reported severely wounded. The German line in this area is a very fine spot. It is near Montdidier and was made by American artillery. In the meanwhile, our men shot at them.

U. S. TAKES OVER LABOR SERVICE
Federal Bureau to Supply Workers to Plants Employing 100 Men
RULE IN EFFECT JULY 15

Washington, June 14.—Beginning July 15 no industry employing more than 100 workers will be permitted to recruit common labor independently and must call upon the Federal employment service of the Department of Labor to fill its needs, according to an official announcement at the opening session of the first national labor conference.

This action, it was said, may be considered the forerunner of complete Government control over the national labor supply. The agreement, which has been taken since the Administration decided upon a definite labor policy for the war.

FIVE U. S. FLIERS BATTLE WITH 15 ENEMY AIRMEN

Americans More Than Break Even in Their Biggest Sky Fight

With the American Army in France, June 14.

American airmen more than broke even in fighting over heavy odds yesterday over the front north of Toul in the biggest sky battle in which American aviators have yet engaged.

Between twelve and fifteen German albatrosses attacked two American photographic planes, three miles north of Nancy, north of Pont-a-Mousson. Three United States fighting machines sped to the assistance of the attacked Americans with the sun to their backs and dove in amid the German planes.

Each of the American airmen picked out an adversary, forcing the enemy planes down to an altitude of two miles. At that height Lieutenant frame detected the enemy rounds into his opponent. The German machine falling in flames. The Germans attacked an American machine, three albatrosses snatched the American machine and sought to spin earthward. It is believed that the Americans were made prisoners.

Another of the United States planes got on the tail of a boche, firing steadily. The boche machine apparently crippled and dived earthward. The remainder of the German airmen then fled. The Americans returned to their base.

In another engagement, fought earlier in the day, three American aviators shot down a German machine over Thiacourt after a long chase.

GOVERNMENT ASKS REHEARING
Supreme Court Petitioned to Reopen Shoe Machinery Case
Washington, June 14.—The Government today petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the United Shoe Machinery case.

The petition declares that the court's decision in the case "offers an avenue of escape" from the Sherman anti-trust law. "Surroundings with doubt" the limitations of the patent grant.

Paris, June 14.
With the Germans checked all along the line only minor operations took place last night on the Montdidier-Oise and Aisne-Marne fronts, the War Office announced today.

A violent artillery duel developed on the twenty-mile front between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry, on the southern half of the Aisne-Marne front.

(Americans hold part of the line immediately north of Chateau-Thierry.)
A heavy German attack failed in the center of the Oise area.

WILSON SUPPORTS KEYMEN'S RIGHT TO UNION

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson has come out flatly in support of the National War Labor Board's decision that the right of union organization in the big telegraph companies of the country should be adhered to.

In a letter to Newcomb Carlton and Clarence Mackay, heads of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, respectively, he urged that they abide by the decision of the War Labor Board in its report on the threatened strike of telegraphers. Mackay has wired his acceptance to the principle involved, and the President expects to hear from Carlton Monday.

PHILADELPHIANS IN CASUALTY LIST
John J. ... and Edward E. Cobell, 1670 South ... street, were reported severely wounded in the ... county last today. Cobell is ...

FRENCH BARRING COMPIEGNE ROAD
Teuton Thrust Fails to Gain, but Losses Are Heavy
FOE'S DEFENSE SLUGGISH

By G. H. PERRIS
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
With the French Armies, June 14.

South of the Aisne, the high, bare farmlands extending from Soissons to the borders of the forest of Compiègne, are cut by a valley running up from the great forest of Villers-Cotterets to the river at Ambly. This valley, with the villages of Lavaine, Coevres, Cutry, Domniers and St. Pierre-Aigle, has constituted the front for the last fortnight with French outposts on the east side, but the real line of resistance on the west.

Von Hutler having met with the trouble beyond his expectations on the west of the Oise, his colleague, Von Boehm, was sent to create a diversion on his flank of the battlefield. Five divisions, two of them fresh ones, were thrown forward on both sides of Lavaine, a front of four miles.

Though outnumbered, the French have given a fine account of themselves, breaking repeated assaults of the enemy, who is reported to have got very close to Coevres and St. Pierre, a few more than counter-battled by the French advance at Damard, further south on the border of Villers-Cotterets forest, and the admirable action of the Americans on the ground recently taken by them in Clignon valley.

Most Perilous Blow Foiled
This, however, is not the best sign for the fifth day of the offensive. Von Hutler's thrust from the north toward Compiègne was by far the most threatening of the numerous lines of attack. It has been brought to a stop by resistance of the French left center, and is contained, as we may hope, definitely from the French plateau and along the course of the Mats.

The German movement converging from the east toward the great forests that mark the Aisne region is comprehensible. These forests are an advantage of first importance and extend over vast areas. If the enemy could have broken through by the open country west of the Oise valley, this benefit would have been automatically canceled without cost to them and the danger to the capital would have become most immediate.

We must not rejoice prematurely. On the fifth day, however, it can be said that the present offensive has won much less than any of the preceding phases and that in the only vital part of the field General Poch and Fritain have the situation well in hand.

The feverish haste with which the enemy's attacks are multiplied as the weather grows more threatening.

FOE'S DRIVE FOUGHT TO STANDSTILL

New Offensive Halted all Along Marne-Oise Line

HOSTILE BLOWS MERELY LOCAL

Active Cannonading in Villers-Cotterets Area

FRENCH PROGRESS AT FERME-DES-LOGES

Battle Now Entering New "Stabilization" Period

ENEMY MORALE LOW

Paris, June 14.
With the Germans checked all along the line only minor operations took place last night on the Montdidier-Oise and Aisne-Marne fronts, the War Office announced today.

A violent artillery duel developed on the twenty-mile front between Villers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry, on the southern half of the Aisne-Marne front.

(Americans hold part of the line immediately north of Chateau-Thierry.)
A heavy German attack failed in the center of the Oise area.

The French made some progress in the sector of Loge farm, on the center of the Montdidier-Oise line. Successful raids by the British and patrol encounters were noted in a report of the London War Office received here today. There was hostile firing at Villers-Bretonneux in the Scarpe Valley.

Fighting on the entire new Oise-Marne battlefield has thus simmered down to local actions, with the German offensive of May 27 stayed and the battle entering the "stabilization period."

French Communiqué
The official report is as follows: Only local actions occurred last night north of Grivies (four miles northwest of Montdidier).

A French raid in the Courcelles region resulted in the capture of thirty prisoners.

At the Ferme des Loges the French progressed.

A German attack failed in the Antheuil sector.

GERMANS MAKE NEW DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO RETAKE TOWN OF BOURESCHES

Every Boche Who Entered Village Either Killed or Captured by Our Boys

Eight Out of Eight Battles on This Front Won by Pershing's Men

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
Paris, June 14.

The Germans launched an attack against the Americans yesterday in an attempt to retake the town of Bouresches. The assault followed a heavy artillery bombardment of our positions. When the Americans found that the Germans had entered the town they poured out of their shelters and every gray-coat was either killed or captured.

In retaliatory operations the Americans captured 1000 men of the town which was held by the Germans and brought in forty-one prisoners, including one captain, who was formerly a Berlin banker. This captive, with eight men, advanced toward the Americans under a flag of truce and surrendered. One German lieutenant, who had tried twice before to surrender, but said that when he advanced toward the Americans he was always shot at.

The fighting in the German attack and our retaliation lasted three hours. Having failed to hold Belleau wood with crack German troops, the Germans lost eight out of eight fights with the Americans northwest of Chateau-Thierry an entire section of the city, the Germans brought up a large force of artillery, and for ten hours poured some 20,000 high explosive and gas shells into our positions. This bombardment inflicted some losses upon us, but in no case did the Americans give an inch of ground.

American High Spirits
After twelve days of almost continuous fighting the morale of our men northwest of Chateau-Thierry is most excellent. I never saw such enthusiasm, despite the losses. The Germans are not able to break the spirit of our men, but the American morale has remained out of range. One of the troops said:

"Yes, we have German shells for breakfast, luncheon and supper. The only thing I mind is that at night whenever our shells hear ten feet it wakes me up."

On the right flank of the German attack, the Germans were reported severely wounded. The German line in this area is a very fine spot. It is near Montdidier and was made by American artillery. In the meanwhile, our men shot at them.

U. S. TAKES OVER LABOR SERVICE
Federal Bureau to Supply Workers to Plants Employing 100 Men
RULE IN EFFECT JULY 15

Washington, June 14.—Beginning July 15 no industry employing more than 100 workers will be permitted to recruit common labor independently and must call upon the Federal employment service of the Department of Labor to fill its needs, according to an official announcement at the opening session of the first national labor conference.

This action, it was said, may be considered the forerunner of complete Government control over the national labor supply. The agreement, which has been taken since the Administration decided upon a definite labor policy for the war.