#### TINOUS SPIRIT FLAMES IN AUSTRIA—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM ACTIVE WAR FRONTS

# **ISTRIAN TROOP** IN OPEN REVOLT

olshevik Propaganda Among Returned Prisoners Blamed for Mutinies

POLITICAL CRISIS NEAR

Government Under Seydler Planning Policy of Repression to Crush Rebellion

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger right, 1918, by New York Times Co Zurich, June 17.

Once again the Austrian frontier has closed and news of the internal of affairs in that empire arrives by roundabout ways. Two Munich papers simultaneously

rint telegrams from their Vienna corstrike telegrams from their Vieuna corposepondents which suggest one highly stobable reason for the Austrian Government's disinclination to let the whole truth appear. According to the Muncher Neueste Nachrichten, Bolshevik propaganda among the Austrian prisoners now returned to their own country has been successful to the extent of producing a highly mutinous feeling which is not confined to any portion of the dual monarchy. The Munchner Aussberger Abend Zeitung says that the dual monarchy. The Munchner Augsberger Abend Zeitung says that multiles are actually occurring, especially among Slav units commanded by German officers.

A battalion of the Seventh Infantry Regiment, consisting of Slovenes, went on a strike at Oudenburg, shot their Congression of the Congress

The mutiny was only suppressed reveral days of systematic trench

Bolsheviki Propaganda Blamed

thange of prisoners is being considered.

In all three cases German officers were

Many things point to a hitch i

first and principal victims.
The political crisis in Austria is rapy developing. On June 9 and 10, the onference at Cracow and decided he Government for certain guarstion and not German. Further, as first took up his office at the Ballpatz.

This question is the bone of bitter

A majority of the deputies are now finitely against the Government, but Government can hardly call a genelection just now, as it would be sing disaster, nor can the Govern-t accede to the Polish demands, as the treaty lave tendered their resignations in

The question is undoubtedly of great importance for the neighboring German empire. Berlin must certainly realized that the contracting parties of the old alliance exist no longer, and that no solon and repression has period seion and repression because the contracting parties of the old alliance exist no longer, and that no solon and repression because the contracting parties of the old alliance exist no longer, and that no solon and repression because the contracting parties of the contracting parties

#### GERMAN PRESS RAILS AT THINGS AMERICAN

tidicules U. S. War Efforts stand now taken by the Government. and Says Our Heroes All Stay at Home

Cable to Evening Public Ledger t. 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, June 17.

German press is at present organ-a series of attacks on any and hing American. Doubtless the anthat there was insufficient tonnage he transportation and that America terior situation.

I and could do nothing.

The paper se

estions that a few Germans have lynched in the United States and tarred and feathered continue to considerable space

of "Amerikanische Kulturtaten" deeds of culture, pointing out merica has now been at war over, but that there is yet no proof acts of heroism. The only heroic says the paper, is her big talk figures, but her help has been copic. The paper points out that ures, but her help has been The paper points out that airplanes promised only ten on the west front, and of the army which was to destroy ly a few hundred are helping nte ranks. As for c

with the German sword

are the American

# AMERICANS AS SHOCK TROOPS

Allies Revise Opinion and No Longer Wish Them Brigaded

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Coruright, 1918, by New York Times Co Paris, June 17 .- Since the American oldiers have shown how well they could take care of themselves, European senti-

take care of themselves, European sentiment about our troops has undergone a marked change. Heretofore they were considered very fine "raw material," but now our Pershing-trained divisions are classed with shock troops. No cleaner-cut job has been done in this war than that by the Americans around Chateau-Thierry.

All our trained troops are preparing to participate in the fighting on the most active sectors. General Pershing is in direct command. His advice is much sought and listened to, and he is in close daily touch with the Generalissimo. Whereas a month ago the belief was general that the new American material should be absorbed into the British and French armies, the sentiment has veered around and now favors retaining the American individuality to the utmost practicable limit.

#### LEAGUE IN ARMS STRIKES A ROCK

The Hague, June 17. Foreign Minister Burian has already returned to Vienna after only a two days' stay at the German capital, and although the Frendenblatt This was followed by a munity at ifal, and although the Frendenblatt umburg, where Czech soldlers revolted hastens to inform the people that an ad fought a pitched battle before being important question such as Poland's rushed. Some escaped into Saxony and future could not be decided on in Lastly a regiment of Hungarian Serbs such a short space of time that great itted at Funfkirchen, but details are progress has been made and that the known. All these cases are ascribed negotiations are to be resumed in Bolshevik propaganda, and the questions are to be resumed in Vicana, there is surprise and disap-Vienna, there is surprise and disap-

Many things point to a hitch in the Central League in Arms. No further developing. On June 9 and 10, the hard went to headquarters and the solution of the Polish question has been only superficially touched on, says th sask the Government for certain guar-frankfurter Zeitung. The paper adds atees. Galicia must not be partitioned. that there is no reason to believe that the Polish districts annexed from Burian is less a disciple of the Austro-

This question is the bone of bitter mandof and the Reicharath must be mandof and the Reicharath must be monored forthwith.

The last two points contain the sum the situation. They mean that the situation. They mean that the opposition, together with the other av parties already aligning with the callist opposition in the Vienna parliaging.

This question is the bone of bitter contention and is now openly treated as such in the press. It is evident that Burian has made a promise which he is not sure of keeping, as there is no longer doubt as to the solution desired by Berlin. Austria is afraid that an independent Poland would be an enemy to the Central Powers and mean the balking of Central Europe and the separation of Galicia from and the separation of Galicia from Congerey Po'and.

Austrian Ministers Resign Meantime the news from Austria is

Austria-Hungary with the Ukraine ales the latter subsequently the master Galicia.

Mailed Fist Government have tendered their resignations in connection with the resignation of the connection with the resignations in connection with the resignation of the hough yet unratified, the treaty has ty been signed. Austria cannot t Poland against Germany. The solution of the difficulty, in Seydopinion, is a government without ment and with the mailed fist. se bear in mind the fact that Austria, with her Constitution of 1867, is finished.

people see in the formation of this lengue an action against the letter of Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, and adds that the military side of the league will have a far-reaching agreement in the technicalties of defense and armaments as well

as the training of both armies. The Liberal press of Germany appears illing at least to discuss the possibiliies of the Austro-Polish solution, but he conservative press openly denounces satisfaction at the open

The annexationist Weser Zeitung

"Burian will be somewhat surprised at the definiteness of the German stand-point, and will recollect with sorrow the August days of 1916, when he and Beth-mann prematurely and without due re-flection gave the first push to the Polish policy, which fault they must now re-pair."

Urges Closer Alliance

The paper reminds its readers that nt that there are already such Hindenburg unfortunately had not full command over political issues at that epoch, and points out that Burian must Jerman people, who have been see that the closer the Dual Monarchy ically led to believe for the last is allied to Germany the better it will be for Austria's complex and distracted in-

The paper sees no possibility of setcleared up in Vienna. It says:

"Germany's world political interest in the league with the Dual Monarchy is based on the fact that this is one way of no of the press, and the same based on the fact that this is one way of based on the fact that this is one way of comparative cover they managed to are cited continually in order to any number of things to America's knows whether in the triangular state of a mile.

The defense fell back on to two switch the league with the league wi Austria, Poland and Hungary the eco-nomic interest would not so develop exationist Weser Zeitung northward that the Baikan policy will mand a North Sea port."

Decisive Step Is Real Need

The Frankfurter Zeitung points out that parliamentary debates on the economic question touching the league in arms may be useful. but that only a decisive step of the three Powers concerned can be of any real value.

porary possession of four guns, which had been pushed far forward, but these guns were retaken by a counter-attack at the end of the afternoon.

"What do we know of their intenand did not pronounce on the form of the Polish settlement, although this question is a preliminary condition to all other decisions. The paper points out other decisions. The paper points out that Burian's visit to Berlin had pri-marily and, as a matter of fact (the writer here uses the English words "matter of fact." which can be inter-preted as a sign of the peace offensive of the times), no other aim than an agree-ment on Poland.

ment on Poland. "Without this, no league in arms, no

Central Europe."

The paper regrets that Czernin is not Prager, who because of handling the situation pointing out that sentiment, was hung on a handling the situation pointing out that any agreement with the Dual Monarchy any agreement with the Dual Monarchy any agreement with the Dual Monarchy "HAIL TO THE KING"



Royal Highlanders of Langua, the promet corps of the Black Watch, cheering his Majesty on Empire Day

#### BRITISH REPULSE ENEMY AT ASIAGO

Austrian Offensive Leaves Line Unchanged in That Sector

FOCUS OF ONE ATTACK

English Successfully Defend Extreme Right and Capture 350 Prisoners

By WARD PRICE Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. On the Italian Front, June 17. The British sector formed the extreme right of the enemy's attacking front. tween British troops and the of a French and of an Italian army is on the front of the latter that the strongest concentration of Austrian troops has gathered, but it seemed as if the enemy felt compelled to bring both

the French and the British troops within the scope of his attack, so as to preclude any diversion that might otherwise be started in aid of the Italians. The result of his offensive on British position, however, can hardly eem satisfactory to him. At the end of the first day's fighting the line remains virtually identical with what it was in the morning, while the British have

aken more than 350 prisoners.

As elsewhere, the enemy bombardment pened at 3 a. m. He fired gas shells into the hollows of the pine woods be-hind the British line, and did his best to hinder traffic by bombarding the roads that feed the sector. Then at :30 the Austrians launched their fantry attack. It was an attack on depth and well organized. The first waves reached the British line at what was found out later on from prisoners

o be exactly on time. . . The enemy came on in full view over the open ground that lies between the ruined village of Asiago and the foot of the black pine tree covered hills where the British first lines are. On the right they were stopped completely with rifle and machine-gun fire and had heavy losses. At the few points where Austrian infantrymen reached trenches they were at once thrust back.
On the front of the British left-hand division, where the Austrian objective

tiing the question until the matters are was Monte Lemerle, they had an advanthe valley down which the railway from Asiago runs, and coming thus under comparative cover they managed to

lines, enclosing the Austrians in a triangular pocket and enfliading them. The be neglected? Quite apart from the fact enemy's possession even of this fraction that such a state would naturally de- of line, however, was brief. A counterattack delivered by the British divisions of the left established the line as it had been before taking most of the ground mentioned above. During their brief mentioned above. occupation the Austrians had had tem

guns were retaken by a counter-attack at the end of the afternoon. The result of the whole day for the tions?" says the paper, and it speaks of Austrians, as regards the British front, Von Payer's speech, which, unfortunately, left all "details" to the future somewhat further forward in what used has been that they dug themselves in somewhat further forward in what used to be No Man's Land, but their first day's objective, which was the line of heights consisting of Monte Pau and Cima di Fonte, commanding the plain, is as far off as it was when the attack

WAR CAPTIVES GOING HOME sidered as well worth while.

France and German Begin Exchange of 160,000 Prisoners

### MRS. BUSCH IS COMING HOME TO PROVE HER LOYALTY TO U. S.

Widow of St. Louis Brewer Reaches Havana From Germany. Will Tell State Department of Conditions in Enemy Country

ent, but she declined to make any statement and referred all would-be interviewers to Harry D. Hawes, of St.
Louis, her attorney, who was with her.
Mr. Hawes was little more communicative than Mrs. Busch, but explained that
he had been asked by representatives of
the had been asked by representatives of
the had been asked by representatives of
the same state of th American State Department

proper authorities at Washington "At all legations along the line Switzerland, France and Spain," said Mr. Hawes, "we were requested to say all our information for the State De-partment at Washington, and, of course, as a good American, Mrs. Busch could not do otherwise, and you can safely say that she has not and will not make any statement of any nature whatsoever If we can get accommodations on steamship sailing for a certain American port on Monday we shall do so Then Mrs. Busch will continue to he permanent residence in St. Louis, while shall go to Washington to report in

full to the State Department. Published Reports Denied

"While it is impossible for me to discuss conditions ruling in Germany, can say, however, that a lot of rot which has no foundation has been published about Mrs. Busch in certain newspapers, especially one in New For instance, the paper to which I refer represented that Mrs. Busch was prominent in German court circles and had been visited at her castle on the Rhine by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. In the first place, she has no place on the Kaiser or the Crown Prince.

"It is also untrue that she contributed a million dollars or any large sum to the German hospital service. She was in Germany when the European war began visiting her two daughters, one of whom is married to a captain in the German army and the other to a German business man. But while she has two children in Germany, she has four grandchildren, all of whom are Americans. She may have helped in allaying suffering in the German hospitals be-fore the United States entered the war, but since the latter event she has concerned herself regarding how she could return to the land of her birth.

"Our trip has been a trying one for a woman of her age—she is seventy-four—but she stood the hardships well The American State Department cabled the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, who representing American interests in Mrs. Busch to meet me in Switzerland and I left the United States at once to

"We hoped to leave in March, but we encountered difficulties all the way, railroad strikes first and submarines last. Not the least exciting of our exces was a German air raid during our passage through Paris. We saw no submarines on our way over, however, as we went as far out of their path as possible, coming by the Canary Islands, which, though out of our way, we con-

Swiss Tired of German Spies "Switzerland is suffering greatly from the effects of the war, more so than any other country through which we passed Berne. Switzerland, June 17—(rermany and France have begun the exchange of 160 000 prisoners of war, in
accordance with the recent Berne agreement. Special trains carrying from 600
to 1000 prisoners are moving in each
direction.

London, June 17.—The Prussian War
Minister has announced all German prisoners of war repairiated from Russia
will resume their military acrylos stars
about furlowed.

#### AMERICANS TRIUMPH IN CONFLICT OF GASES

Repay Germans in Own Coin | rept holes and rus for Gas Shelling Near

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the American Army on the Marne, June 17. After forty-eight hours of continu-ous gassing of the American troops

northwest of Chateau Thierry the Ger-mans called off the attack. They called it off because the Americans had repaid them in their own coin.
On Friday the Germans started
heavy gas shelling of our entire sector and they kept it up all day Satur day. But Saturday the American ar-tillery began to carry out the con-templated retaillation. One thousand gas shells were put down on the Ger-man lines, running from Bussiares to Bellotu, during the afternoon. Dur-ing the night 5000 gas shells from 75' callber guns were hurled at the German positions in front of Bouresches and toward Chateau-Thierry and Sun-day morning 1000 heavy caliber lethal gas shells were put down on German reserve units in the vicinity of Epauz-

Soon after this the German gas shelling stopped and there has been none since up to the time this was none since up to the time this was written. This experience shows that one way to meet gas attacks is with

believed the Americans were not equipped to fire gas shells, and there-fore unable to retailiate in kind. They received a lesson they will not soon forget.

Our gas caught his reserves in a valley, which is an excellent place for shelling, and evidence is not lacking that we inflicted very heavy casualties, especially upon the Kaiser's favorite division, the well known Twenty-eighth.

wenty-eighth. When America gets to producing gas shells in the quantity the army hopes she will our soldiers intend to give the enemy a large dose of his own grim war weapon

give the enemy a large dose of his own grim war weapon.

While the Germans have thus far always had the start in the gas warfare Americans hope for the day when things will be the other way. Should a German clamor for mercy arise the American gunners will remember some of their commands. of their comrades who were gassed northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

WANT POLISH EXEMPT

Scranton Alien Women Protest Registration, Asserting Loyalty

Scranton, Pa., June 17.—Alien wor embers of St. Stanislaus Polish nal Church, through Bishop Fra dur, have wire. Attorney Gen egory at Washington action

# FROM 2 VILLAGES

Re-establish Lines Between
Aisne and Marne by Aisne and Marne by Local Actions

all that remained of the garrison—four officers and 350 men, with four mine-throwers, twenty machine guns, and a good deal of materiae.

Their resistless energy had compelled General von Boehm to relieve the two original divisions and to engage two stronger divisions, one of the Prusssian OTHER SECTIONS QUIET

With the French Armies, June 17. Looking from the high ground south

of the Aronde Valley toward the long of the Aronde Valley toward the long ridge that closes the horizon on the PRUSSIANS AT FRONT north under the rather chill sunshine of Saturday it was strange, almost shocking, to remark the quiet beauty of the scene so filled with horror during the last week.

Green wheat fields slope gently down and away, broken by patches of olive woodland, and rise again more skarply to the purple line of the Mery and Belloy hills. Many French observation balloons floated overhead, and like a series of German "sausages." helped to mark the irregular course of the front.

As usual, not a man of the hosts watching each other with murderous eyes was visible at a little distance, but the boom of guns and the crash of heavy shells, followed by spouts and hanging clouds of smoke and dust about Courcelles, Mery, St. Maur and the hamlets of the Matz Valley,

the hamlets of the Matz Valley, shouted the ugly truth against all the bright camouflage of summer time.

This countryside, like so many others, has been described by most of its inhabitants. A few remain, however, and there are men and women bent at field work within the range of the security of the bent at fleid work within the range of von Spee's assertions in the Diet that the enemy's guns as though they could not tear themselves away from the land that is all to them, or could not believe that the tide of invasion would reach further! Perhaps they are too poor, too old or too helpless to be able to face the search for new homes.

Battle Made Many Changes
The battle is lost and won; the pressure on ambulance cars and hospital trains in relaxed; 'he processions of refugees have passed away to the south. In this interval, moving about behind the French lines, it comes home to me once more what a world of suffering an invasion makes apart from the direct wounds of battle. In the three weeks since this phase of the offensive began several large towns, especially Compeigne and Soissons, have been destroyed; others, like Chateau-Thierry and Villers-Cotterets, greately damaged, and in wide stretches of the country the few folk terets, greately damaged, and in wide stretches of the country the few folk who did not get away are now under ministry which in July, 1917, took the the enemy, subject to real servitude.

From long living in some of these forced to resign immediately, and its places and constantly passing across successors were obliged not only to

it from one part of the front to another, the whole region is very familiar to me. A thousand strange experiences in these four heavy years have etched upon my mind the picture of its desciate streets and fields, its once is hoped, will be more favorable next Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Converight, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Havans, June 17.

MRS. ADOLPHUS BUSCH, widow of the St. Louis brewer, has reached Havana on board the Spanish steamship Alfonso XIII. on her way to the United States, which she has been striving to reach for several months. She was seen soon after arriving by your correspondent, but she declined to make any statement and referred all would-be inter
Speaking again of publications intimating that Mrs. Busch's heart was not with the United States, Mr. Hawes emphasized that there was no division of her loyalty, she being all American. He clited as some evidence the fact that her family contributed \$100,000 to the American Red Gross, \$1,000,000 to the first Liberty Loan, \$1,000,000 to the Son After arriving by your correspondant.

Rene Velarde, a Cuban newspaner. its desolate streets and fields, its once lavorable than a year ago, and, it is hoped, will be more favorable next lovely old churches and farm houses, now shattered; the majestic sweep of its landscapes and the dignity and energy of laborious population. It is all gone. It will never be the more means were at hard he decided in more means were at hard he decided in

Fortitude and Confidence

a stricken field, that its quality is worthy of its cause. There is no touch of boastfulness or flamboyance about it. Lads with whom I was yesterday were lamentably unable to give me the story of what they had been through. Every separate detail had to be wrung out of them, and they had the air of wondering why an emissary of a distant paper should trouble to rout them out of their rest holes and fuss about what was all in the day's work.

The only sectors of the French front that have been troubled in the last two days are those lying between the Aisne in the day's work.

"Never was the opportunity so favorable." "Never was the opportunity so favorable." "Never was the opportunity so favorable." he writes. "Today they can demand and get anything serious."

Harden then quotes Lloyd George on the subject of woman suffrage. Resurring to the subject of the Prussian suffrage, he says if only the men at the front could decide everything it would be different in spite of Count Spee and exercise would be a democratic sign. Now, he adds, they will smear cold cream, which can do no harm, on the wound, and if it itches they will prescribe something else in the upper louise."

days are those lying between the Aisne and the Marne on either side of the Ource, and in both it had been in our William C. Potter on Aircraft Board initiative and to our advantage. In the north the villages of the Couvre and Valsy were yesterday cleared of the enemy and the ravine boundary was reestablished. On the south, in the Cligemablished. On the south, in the Clig-non aViley French and American troops continue by small operations to keep up the pressure that the German command must find as annoying as it was unex-

Reaction Inspired Germans When on June 2 Von Boehm's advance guards pushed south and west across the Clignon, occupying the village of the valley, they actually reached the poin doubtless thought the road to the capital would soon open before them. wood, which is a mile and a half wide and half a mile deep, became a substantial base for further progress, and was occupied by a large garrison and well defended by machine-gun posts. The Franco-American reaction which began June 5 was a great surprise. On

JAPONICA



#### FRENCH DRIVE FOE the 7th the Allied forces had got across the valleys, but Belieau wood had yet to be tackled in a difficult operation which occupied the next four days. ON THE WANE AGAI ON THE WANE AGAIN French batteries isolated the defenders of the wood and prevented supplies and relenforcements from arriving, while American battallons reduced one by one

guard, which, in their turn, have suffered

very heavy losses.

It is a feather in the cap of the

Vorwaerts Takes a Pessimistic View of the Outlook in General

By JULIUS WIEST Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copuright, 1818, by New York Times Co Zurich, June 17 .- The Vorwareats is By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Converight, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the French Armies, June 17.

With the French Armies, June 17. PRUSSIANS AT FRONT

URGE BALLOT REFORM

Editor Harden Contradicts
Count von Spee's Assertions in Diet

The Vorwaerts, of course, is habitually anti-government; but just now its de-

anti-government; but Just now its de-pression is no deeper than that of the more orthodox papers. The Frankfurter Zeitung, for example, now proclaims Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright. 1918. by New York Times Co.
The Hague, June 17.
Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft.
writes that he has been delighted to re-

Amsterdam, June 17. Strikes are being organized in Germany as a result of the decreased bread ration, according to information received here today. A demonstration was plan-

PRINCE FUSHINI RELIEVED Press Sees Significance in His Going

to Admiral's Council the lines, but where the contemporarie

marks yearly, instead of 300, but when more means were at hand he decided to give 400. Why give more than the modesty of the people demands?" Speaking of the Conservatives' atti-tude in the recent fight, Harden says that their grudge was never more per-captible than when the Conservatives

from a safe port demanded guarantees that the rejection of the bill would not be followed by a new election. He says



# Powder for 4½ Million

At the average rate the people composing the million Delineator families conthe bill was not intended for the pivot sume 770 cans of talcum-As to the army, its spirit, even more distinctly as one approaches the firing line, is one of cheerful fortifude, supported by confidence, confirmed on many a stricken field, that its quality is worthy

a stricken field, that its quality is worthy

The bill was not intended for the providence of a streenous battle and deplores the fact that there is no woman suffrage in Germany and that the women are silent, not demanding it.

"Never was the opportunity so savor- a year. But Delineator year. But Delineator families buy much more than the average of all necessities and comforts. Do you make anything to tell our people about?

> The Delineator The Magazine In One Million Homes

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William H. Wanamaker 1217-19 Chestnut St.