

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TELL OF WAR INNOVATIONS INTRODUCED BY AMERICANS ABROAD

ANKS BIG FACTOR
FRENCH ATTACK

Armed Creeping Barrage
in Counter-Stroke Which
Stopped Germans

BROKE SPEED RECORD

Many Deeds of Heroism Per-
formed by Crews in Last
Tuesday's Battle

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

With the French Armies, June 18.

If the big French counter-attack of Tuesday contributed very greatly to the bloody check of Hindenburg's scheme of operation between Noyon and Montdidier, it may equally be said that the work of the French tanks was not the least vital factor in the success of the counter-stroke itself. And that despite the conditions of exceptional difficulty and danger, the enemy was known to have massed large forces against our line, running almost due south from Mery, with the intention of a violent push westward, it would round out his gain in the center.

The French counter-attack was commanded with the swiftness of decision that is one of the greatest merits of military leadership. The result was that the tanks only received their instructions just in time for them to reach the scene of action. Fortunately they knew the ground well.

By a forced night march they reached the plateau above the Montdidier-Estrées Railroad in the early hours of the morning of the 11th. The railroads run along the valley which the French attack will start across. They were soon at the tank command post with a serious problem. The roof of the plateau and the western slopes were devoid of cover. He was forced to adopt a course of waiting under the shelter of trees until the attack began, and then rushing to support at utmost speed.

Tanks Brake Speed Records
At 11 o'clock the infantry advanced after a brief artillery preparation. The enemy was exceedingly strong, both in numbers and in machine guns, and progress was difficult, especially toward Belloy, whose wood formed a central obstacle. The German commander of one of the tanks, captain in the French army—he is only twenty-four—who commanded a battery of tanks, described their charge to your correspondent.

"We broke all speed records down the hill," he said. "The tanks were made to go fast, but down the slope it was like a herd of elephants running amuck. Then up the cornfields on the further side and into action. Before I o'clock we had caught up with the infantry, who were having trouble with the German machine gun and must have been sweating up anxiously."

"As we passed a group of officers I saw a gray-haired colonel cheering like a schoolboy, and it was everywhere the same. You know, tanks have a double effect. Their ponderous strength stimulates our infantry as much as it disconcerts the enemy."

Creeping Barrage of Tanks

"We then formed the equivalent of a creeping barrage in front of the tanks. The charge seemed to demoralize the boches. In the first hour we knocked out scores of machine guns and passed right over three batteries. Sweeping around the southeastern edge of Belloy wood and followed by the infantry, who were now magnificent, we reached the nests of machine guns there and the village was taken."

The subsequent French gains have already been recorded. But the service done by the tanks had not been without some loss.

Young officers with whom I talked recounted wonderful deeds of heroism as if they were simple, everyday occurrences. There was the case of an aspirant lieutenant whose tank was put out of action. He withdrew, but later returned to rescue the tank, took him forward, leaped swiftly into the machine through a hail of bullets and stayed there alone with German shells raining around the inanimate monster until he was able to restart the engine and bring back the tank under its own power. Such acts do not seem to show one of the prime reasons of the French victory—the spirit of courage and self-sacrifice that animates every branch of the army.

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM
NOW KAISER'S BOAST

Leads the Most Capable Peo-
ple on This Earth, He
Asserts

Amsterdam, June 18.

Replies to a telegram of congratulations on the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, Emperor William says: "I am deeply gratified to receive your telegram. The Emperor asserts he leads the most capable people on earth, and expressed the hope his people will have strength to bear their sufferings and privations. The telegram reads:

"Please accept my cordial thanks and kind wishes to your excellency and the state. Ministry on the day on which we celebrated my twenty-five-year-old rule as ruler I was able, with special humility, to point out I had been able to do more than any other ruler since then the world picture has changed by our efforts. We have done our duty in the hardest struggle history records. God, the Lord, has laid a heavy burden upon my shoulders, but I carry it with confidence in our ships, our men and our strength and in the realization that I have the heart and the head of the most capable men on earth."

Just as our arms, under strong leadership, have themselves insinuated also with the home land, exerting their strength, bear with strong will and energy and convictions which justly are deeply felt."

"I have spent this day 'midst friends and foes, yet I have to the best of my power, yet I have to the profound gratitude to God's grace."

I know that Prussian militarism, so far as our enemies, but which breathes and I, in a spirit of falsehood, loyalty, order and obedience, must continue to be the German nation strength and that victory will bring peace, which will be guaranteed the Ger-

ALL PARIS GOES FISHING

Opening of Season Brings Great Turnout Despite German Bombs
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, June 18.—The lawful fishing season began Sunday in France. It may not be war news, but the outpouring of crowds to the rivers and lakes was significant of the healthy frame of the public mind under trying circumstances.

Paris forgot bombs and Berlin and went fishing. In the city itself both banks of the Seine were fringed by convalescent French soldiers from the hospitals, every man with a rod and railroad stations, which were filled so many weeks with refugees and their pitiful baggage, the men now come to buy make-up men and boys, with their tackle and bags of fish, and women and girls with their arms filled with wild flowers.

Paris is action but neither losing its head nor forgetting to take a day off.

AMERICANS QUICKLY
LEARNING TO FIGHT

Officer Declares They Are
Being Rapidly Seasoned by
Veterans of Allies

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

With the French Armies, June 18.

If the big French counter-attack of Tuesday contributed very greatly to the bloody check of Hindenburg's scheme of operation between Noyon and Montdidier, it may equally be said that the work of the French tanks was not the least vital factor in the success of the counter-stroke itself. And that despite the conditions of excep-

tional difficulty and danger, the enemy was known to have massed

large forces against our line, running

almost due south from Mery, with the intention of a violent push westward,

it would round out his gain in the center.

The French counter-attack was com-

manded with the swiftness of decision

that is one of the greatest merits

of military leadership. The result was

that the tanks only received their instruc-

tions just in time for them to reach

the scene of action. Fortunately they

knew the ground well.

By a forced night march they

reached the plateau above the Mont-

didier-Estrées Railroad in the early

hours of the morning of the 11th.

The railroads run along the valley

which the French attack will start

across. They were soon at the tank

command post with a serious prob-

lem. The roof of the plateau and the

western slopes were devoid of cover.

He was forced to adopt a course of

waiting under the shelter of trees

until the attack began, and then rush-

ing to support at utmost speed.

Tanks Brake Speed Records

At 11 o'clock the infantry advanced

after a brief artillery preparation.

The enemy was exceedingly strong,

both in numbers and in machine guns,

and progress was difficult, especially

toward Belloy, whose wood formed a

central obstacle.

The German commander of one of the

tanks, captain in the French army—he

is only twenty-four—who commanded a

battery of tanks, described their charge to your correspondent.

"We broke all speed records down

the hill," he said. "The tanks were

made to go fast, but down the slope

it was like a herd of elephants run-

ning amuck. Then up the cornfields

on the further side and into action.

Before I o'clock we had caught up

with the infantry, who were having

trouble with the German machine gun

and must have been sweating up anx-

iously."

Kaiser AS SAMARITAN

Rosner Glowing Tells of His Kindness to Two Wounded Britons

Amsterdam, June 18.—Karl Rosner, principal royal press agent for the Kaiser, officially accredited to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, pictures Emperor William as acting as a good Samaritan toward two British soldiers on May 28. While descending Mont Hiver his Majesty stopped alongside two unconscious British soldiers. He called a medical attendant to administer brandy to the men, to stay and bandage their wounds and to arrange for their transfer to the hospital.

After supper the Emperor's thoughts turned to the British lads and Rosner represents the monarch as saying:

"When the enemy is beaten we must care for him with all the power and means available to us. If these men are no longer useful for us, then we over yonder think and act otherwise that is their affair. We Germans will preserve our conception of Christian charity toward the wounded."

"While saving we are also treat those whom we have already treated those whom we have not yet treated those whom we have not even seen. That is the way we act when this terrible business is over and when again extend their hand to one another we may be able to recall with a clear conscience and without remorse every day and every act of these hard times."

TRIBUTE TO U. S. COURAGE

Sanitary Section Is Cited in Orders by French General

Paris, June 18.—Members of the Sixty-fifth sanitary section of the United States army were cited for courage in action recently and commended signed by Divisional General Targe, commander of the 12th Infantry Division, taking place at the present moment," says the statement. "The American personnel of the S. S. U. 65 has commanded, as in the past, the admiration of the officers and soldiers of the 12th division."

There is also a certain amount of collateral evidence in the fact that it would be greatly to Austria's advantage to play a role in the beginning of the war on Italy from giving assistance to the rebels present in France; there are others who find it difficult to reconcile the Austrian offensive with German strategic plan. These are inclined to regard the present offensive as a way to divert the attention of the people at home from the domestic situation, which appears to be becoming desperate.

To this body belong also the men who have been sent to the Italian front in spite of German interests in the Alps.

"Always ready to go forward to the zones most intensely under enemy fire, the Americans expose themselves voluntarily to rescue and bring back our wounded. Worthy men, these great Americans, they show the initiative, the audacity, the calm courage of their race."

The attention of a British trawler was attracted and it hastened to the rescue.

Cite Population Figures

The arguments of this school are not without possibility. The population of Germany, as far as can be estimated from the figures given, is 67,000,000, while the population of Great Britain and France was 46,000,000 and 38,000,000, respectively, making a total of 70,000,000, and thus, although all these nations are now fully mobilized, it is unlikely that France can have more men under arms than France and Great Britain together.

The number of men required by the British for Salonic, Mesopotamia, and other theaters would be more than compensated for by the million men drawn from the British and French colonies, not included in the above figures, while the fact that the Germans have increased largely their armament and their forces to work for them in the rear would not, it is held, make up for the difference in population basis.

MOVE POOR FROM PARIS

Facilitated by Ministry of Public Works

Paris, June 18.—The Ministry of Public Works has taken steps to facilitate the departure of the poor from Paris. This step is not taken because it is considered imminent danger is threatening, but the wish to aid the poor in their difficulties due to the crowded conditions at the railroad stations recently.

Better rates for third-class passengers will be delivered by all railroads, the first members of family paying full rate, and the others half price to work for them in the rear would not, it is held, make up for the difference in population basis.

And as our arms, under strong lead-

ers, have themselves insinuated

also with the home land, exerting

their strength, bear with strong will

and energy and convictions which just

ly are deeply felt."

The well-conducted place creates its own atmosphere.

Here it is very individual,

very unusual. We would be

glad to have you come and note how restful, how

how keen is our desire to make you welcome!

Mr. Ritz-Rooft.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ITALY VISIT COL. GARIBALDI



French Pictorial Service.

Colonel Pepino Garibaldi, of the Italian army, is seen receiving American officers, who are in Italy to study the situation there, at his headquarters in Venice

French Pictorial Service.

With the American Army on the Marne, June 18.

Tacked on the wall of every army headquarters is a map showing the location of enemy divisions. These locations are constantly changing and tab is kept on German units from day to day. This is done by capture of prisoners or by bringing in bodies.

The English method of making identifications is by laying down a heavy barrage, cutting off the Germans and then going over and taking them.

The French method is generally by a heavy raiding party going into the enemy positions and fighting its way back with prisoners. The Americans have a method all their own, which obviates the use of barrage and does away with costly fights. It is borrowed from Indian warfare and consists of stalking German sentinels and listening in parties in No Man's Land and bringing in the needed prisoners.

Lieutenant William Sewickley today received a letter of commendation from his General for an exploit last night in identifying a German division before the American positions. The information Sewickley gained was most valuable. His Colonel told me how it was done.

Crawled Up on Sentinels

With five privates, one corporal and one sergeant, Sewickley left the American lines and crawled around the edge of a wood until 100 yards away from a boche post he heard men talking German. Then he crawled up until he was twelve yards from the post. The men were in the grass quite still, as he had been ordered to do, and with a corporal went around behind the Germans. Twenty yards away from them he saw two sentinels fully armed. He took one side of the path, the corporal the other, and they crawled toward the Germans.

When he was five yards away a twig cracked under Sewickley's foot. The Germans heard and cried "Halt!"

Sewickley replied by calling on the boches