

WREST IN ENEMY LANDS SHOWN BY SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES—OTHER WAR NEWS

ECONOMIC WAR, CRY IN GERMANY

Press of Right and Left Considers It Necessary in Peace

FOREIGN POLICY SCORED

Admit Kaiser Does Not Expect to Get All Colonial Empire Back

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, June 20. "Wirtschaftskrieg" (economic war) in the popular cry for the moment, and the organs of the Right and Left are devoting columns to this burning question. Raw material, food and other necessities are the best means of procuring the shipping and how it may be controlled during the bridging over of the period after the war, etc. are the subjects discussed daily. Then the Pan-Germans and Anglophobes begin to feel that it is time the public realized that military victory is not everything and that the Kaiser has strong weapons in his hands. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung article published recently openly admitted this. The papers, however, do not cease to talk of Germany's brilliant military victory, while the peace offensive and the economic war talk continue. The Deutsche Tageszeitung pretends that Hindenburg was wrecked France's last illusions, matching from her even the promised "help of the Americans." It says: "That which has arrived up to the present and has been the best news front has been badly beaten and driven back."

"Barricade" Another French Hope

The paper naturally does not mention the German losses, but points out that what the Entente has lost in men and material during the war is not to be otherwise interpreted in America, but not in Europe. If France still has hopes of a favorable peace in consideration of the promised American help, the "help of the Americans in the fall," who are not yet arriving, the paper says, then this hope must also be buried. The big gathering at Hamburg and Bremen, which met to consider economic questions, such as shipping, exports and imports, in a practical way, as well as the future of foreign diplomacy, was attended by representatives from all the prominent Reichstag members, including Vice President Dove, the conservative members, Dietrich and Von Westphalen and other representatives of parties such as Stresemann, Rechenberg and Naumann. Ballin and Huldner, of the Hamburg-American Line, made conspicuous speeches. The latter closed his speech with the words of the South German merchant, "Down with the Berlin organization," and the whole tenor of the speeches appears to indicate that the Hansa towns, which control one-third of the foreign trade in peace time, consider the economic after-war strategy as well as the bridging of the peace as being badly organized and that there must be freedom from wartime measures and control of shipping as the cessation of hostilities, while much must be laid on export and less on embargo of imports, and gold should be exported to improve exchange. "This meeting was the occasion of a feast for the Hansaites, and the Hamburg-American Line ran a special train for the delegates from Berlin in its usual enterprising way.

Economic War Important

Bernhard Dernburg, who, in a recent article in the Berliner Tageblatt, answered questions regarding "Wirtschaftskrieg" returns to the question of the economic war and Germany's chances. Dernburg repeats what he said then, namely, that in view of the scarcity of raw material and tonnage in all countries and the needs of industry, a peace based on the acquisition of raw materials is impossible and not to be contemplated and that Germany must have a guarantee of the things necessary for the reconstruction of the empire. The writer considers these questions of an imperative and immediate importance, saying: "Economic war is as important as military war, and, therefore, a war aim of the first importance." Considering the situation of the Central Powers, the writer points out that Germany leads in the continental sphere, strengthened by a league with Austria, to which Turkey, Bulgaria and the Balkan States will ally themselves. He says that the second big circle includes the whole of Anglo-Saxonia on both sides of the Atlantic, the English dominions, the Atlantic colonies, and, thirdly, comes the big empires of the yellow races, with a tendency to expand toward Siberia, under Japan's leadership. Under the emblem of "Asia for the Asiatics," Japan intends to have supremacy of the Pacific. "That is the reason why I designate India as a strike-for territory between the second and third groups of powers," he says.

Germany's Old Dodge

This is, of course, Germany's old dodge for trying to stir up trouble between America and Japan and England, and a game which the papers revert to with surprising zeal and perseverance. Also the question as to whether Japan will intervene in Siberia has been of vital interest to the Germans, and is followed with keen interest. The writer pretends that China and Japan are not as bitterly opposed to the Central Powers as to the Anglo-Saxons. He says: "Without attacking in Europe, Japan is constantly strengthening her armaments and increasing her influence, and America, with her army in the Pacific, is strengthening her coast and islands so that Japan asks 'Why?'" Dernburg here quotes an alleged speech of Secretary Daniels in regard to the yellow peril, and further asserts that the feeling between England and Japan is at a tension over the India Ocean. The writer also alleges that, wherever there are conflicts, it is between the Mongols and the Anglo-Saxons, there is no such feeling between the Central Powers and eastern Asia, which are now the best of friends. The writer pretends that all these conditions improve Germany's economic position, and that the Entente will be obliged to come to terms.

Professor Dove, Freiburg University, discusses Germany's African aims in the Vossische Zeitung.

REVOLT IN UKRAINE

100,000 Armed Peasants Participate in Fighting. London, June 20.—It is reported that a rebellion has begun at Kiev, capital of Ukraine. Artillery stores have been captured and there is continuous fighting. The writer pretends that all these conditions improve Germany's economic position, and that the Entente will be obliged to come to terms.

GERMANY MUST JOIN NATIONS' LEAGUE, SAYS VISCOUNT GREY

Declares Combination Is Necessary, Fearing Another War, With Greater Scientific Development, Will Destroy Human Race

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, June 20. Viscount Grey has published, through the Oxford University press, a pamphlet on the "League of Nations," in which he expresses his strong conviction of the necessity of such a league. He remarks that the war has developed into a ruthless and unlimited application of the resources and discoveries of science to the destruction of human life, non-combatant and well as combatant, and that if future wars remain possible after this one is ended, another generation of scientific workers whose discoveries cannot be confined to any one nation will bring within sight the destruction of the human race. "There are, in his opinion, only two alternatives," he says. "The first is to stop war by establishing the permanent domination of one nation over the others, or to stop it by uniting all nations, or, at any rate, all the leading nations, in a peace-preserving league. Viscount Grey insists that it is not the fate of a nation or of an empire or even of a whole continent that is at stake in this war, but the civilization of the world. As Germany believes in force, because it has been profitable to her so far, she must be convinced by force that force does not pay."

Must Include Germany

"Until Germany feels that to be true," he says, "there can be no league of nations in the sense intended by President Wilson. A league such as he desires must include Germany, and should include no nation that is not thoroughly persuaded of the advantage and necessity of such a league and is therefore not prepared to make the efforts and, if need be, the sacrifices, necessary to maintain it. But other nations, as well as Germany, must realize before the League of Nations can have any prospect of success that the project will entail sacrifices upon every side of them. As regards the question whether nations are ready to use their combined forces against any one nation which persists in the violation of the general compact, in doing what it chooses to do, Viscount Grey writes: "Some States that have power must be ready to use all the force, economic, military or naval, that they possess. It must be clearly understood and accepted that defection from or violation of the pact, to the stringent of more States does not absolve all or any of the others from obligation to enforce the agreement."

PART EVACUATION OF PARIS URGED

Louis Puech Calls for Precaution Against Possible Bombardment

FEARS PEOPLE IN PANIC

Would Prevent Disorder and Save Property by Early Action

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 20. Louis Puech, one of the group of French Deputies who are considering the defense of Paris, makes the frank recommendation in the Matin that a partial precautionary evacuation be begun now. "We have so often lacked foresight," he says, "in the course of the war and should not again expose ourselves to the accusation of not taking precaution against the most remote perils." "The Deputies have no fear of the Germans ever actually reaching Paris, but they have the possibility of bombardment in mind in their daily deliberations. The cannonading," says M. Puech, "may bring us continuous surprises. It is not impossible that the range of guns will be materially increased, Paris and its suburbs under city fire would become uninhabitable. There is no doubt of panic should an agglomeration of 3,000,000 be so situated, to say nothing of the destruction of property. It is necessary to seek the best means to avoid at any cost such a double catastrophe. Let us take people away. There are in Paris old people, children, refugees, sick, innumerable citizens who have no occupation or duty to retain them here. The advantage of their evacuation now is self-evident. If Paris becomes a point of intensive bombardment, the exodus will be general and the means of transport limited. By the most rapid methods we cannot evacuate more than 150,000 a day. Why not evacuate more by delay? Why not observe the war as neutrals, free from the intense anxiety and effort that absorb all the thought and energy of belligerents. They were able not only to observe, but to reflect and to draw conclusions. "But these are only precautions in case of new circumstances arising. The public fully understands. Normal life in Paris has not been disturbed."

ITALIAN WOMEN SING IN FIELDS, SURE THEIR MEN WILL STAY FOE

Work Cheerfully Within Sound of Big Guns at Front—Captain of Arditi Describes Fierce Struggle With the Austrians

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Italian Army Headquarters, June 20. The women sang the hymn of the battle now raging. Our motor passed village after village composed of two-storied houses with, of course, the inevitable campanile, straight and graceful, which is never absent from any Venetian hamlet, as though to protect it from harm, but which, alas, proved the complete destruction of such places because affording a target for Austrian guns. We passed women working in the fields, quite unconcerned over the frightful bombardment; in fact, they were cheerfully singing, sure that their fathers, husbands and brothers would not let the enemy break through. Our motor was slow, owing to the amount of military traffic along the road—lorries, ambulances, motorcycles, muniton carts, etc. By this time we were nearing the battlefield, the sound of the guns becoming louder and fiercer, rent at intervals by deafening explosions when some shell fell in the second line not far from where we were. The Arditi, "the bold," are a voluntary body of men composed of the most audacious daredevils from all parts of the kingdom, but mostly from Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia. They never remain in the trenches, but are called wherever an attack is imminent. They are first over the top and the first to grapple with the enemy. We betted the Austrians who come within reach of their bayonets or their knives. Their task accomplished, they return to the second lines until called to some other point. They are divided into two groups, one called the "Red Flames," and the other the "Black Flames." There is friendly rivalry between the two sections as to which shall accomplish the greater feat. The men we met were "Black Flames." They were all lying about in little groups, some peacefully sleeping, others comparing notes of what had occurred in the recent fight, while others played cards or maza, the most popular Italian game, whose chief characteristic detail consists in much shouting. I approached the leader, a young, slender, dark-eyed captain, and asked him to give me an account of their recent encounter with the enemy. He said: "We were called to re-establish our lines, which momentarily had been lost in the mountain region. The Austrians were bombarding us heavily, using a large quantity of gas shells. Notwith-

NIGHT ATTACK COSTLY TO ENEMY AT RHEIMS

Three Divisions on Twelve-Mile Crescent Front Severely Defeated

By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, June 20. At the unusual if not unprecedented hour of 9 o'clock Tuesday night the First German army, under command of General Fritz von Below, made a frontal attack upon the salient of which the ruined city of Rheims forms the head. There was the new regular bombardment of shot and a volume of gas, smoke and explosive shells, and then, under cover of

AMERICANS WED IN ITALY

Former Connecticut Girl Is Bride of Secretary of U. S. Embassy

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Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Florence, Italy, June 20.—Arthur Biles Lane, of New York, secretary of the American embassy at Rome, was married yesterday to Miss Cornelia Baldwin, daughter of Doctor Baldwin, formerly of Connecticut, who lived for many years in Italy. Ambassador and Mrs. Page were present, being here as guests of the American Legation, which occupies the historic Villa Palmieri, owned by James Kilworth, of New York. The same model in genuine white buckskin with white Neolin sole and white rubber heel. \$9.00 Value

GLoucester Woman Dies at 90 Years

Sarah J. Hendrickson, ninety years old, grandmother of Chester Hancock, president of Gloucester council, died last night in the Hancock home, 825 Bergen street, Gloucester, from old age.

Hallahan's GOOD SHOES Economy Special for Men Men's Oxfords of mahogany calf, koko calf, gun-metal calf or glazed kid; straight calf uppers and Goodyear welted and stitched oak soles; leather lined. English lasts, broad toe models and Bluchers. Every Pair \$7.00 Value. 5.50 6.75 919-921 MARKET STREET

DENMARK'S CONDITION GRAVEST IN HISTORY

Privations Due to War Create Serious Situation in That Country

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Copenhagen, June 20. Danish-Americans returning to visit their native country find, to their disappointment, that the war has caused an unprecedented decline in the dollar's purchasing power. As a matter of fact, the cost of living is now far higher in Denmark than in the United States. Meals procurable in Philadelphia at seventy-five cents cost from \$2 to \$3 in Copenhagen. An ordinary \$25 suit costs at least \$60. The cheapest shoes are \$10. A dollar shirt fetches \$3. American fifty-cent socks are priced at \$2. The inability to purchase American goods has necessitated poor substitutes, costing three to four times more than the real article. Interior German typewriters are replacing the standard American makes which are unobtainable by dealers, and they bring as high as \$50 in the private trade. The whole country is empty of automobiles, owing to the lack of gasoline and petroleum. As a result, business is seriously handicapped. The fuel and coal shortage has reduced the train service to one-third the normal. Passenger fares and freight rates have been doubled. Numerous factories are shutting down, including the tobacco industry, which is unable to obtain fuel and raw material. Hops are becoming the favorite tobacco substitute, while acorns and barley are taking the place of coffee. More than 25,000 workers are idle and the number is growing daily as more industries close their doors. "Trading in kind is supplanting money purchases in the provincial towns. The housewife is happy to secure a spool of thread for a couple of pounds of flour. Thread is sold out at the stores and so scarce that clothes cannot be mended or buttons sewed on. The farmers are killing milch cows for beef cattle, owing to the lack of feed. Every acre must produce grain, a part of which must go to Germany in order to secure therefrom a limited coal supply. The situation is the gravest in the country's history. Unless America permits manufactured products, cloth, petroleum, feed and other necessities to reach Denmark, the suffering this summer winter will be more intense. The official and salaried classes are particularly hard hit, and many are compelled to raise loans requiring a lifetime to pay. Rents are soaring to attitudes beyond the average family's means. Building activities are at a standstill for lack of materials. The municipalities are caring for thousands of families in the public buildings."

ALPINS' BOLD DASH BREAKS ENEMY RING

Genese Colonel Refuses to Forsake Surrounded Unit, Despite Order to Retire

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Italian Army Headquarters, June 20. "Always forward, always higher" is the motto of the Alpine regiment composed of men from the Abruzzi region in the first-line trenches on the high plateau of the Asago. These had to bear the brunt of the battle, as the enemy opposed this sector with their best troops, composed of the celebrated Eighteenth, Forty-second and Twenty-fifth Edelweiss Divisions, the latter so beloved by Emperor Charles. The Austrian command has launched a wave upon waves of infantry against these trenches, favored by a mist which obliged the Italians to lengthen their range in fear of hitting their own troops in the hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy's aim, however, was not to capture the trenches, but by insinuating a small nucleus of men along different dales and gorges, which are so numerous in this region, to surround the strongholds near Asiago. A Genese colonel immediately realized the enemy's intention, dashed forward with his men and machine guns, submitting the Austrians to a deadly fire. After a heroic struggle the first-line trench was surrounded and fired at from all directions. An order arrived to abandon the first line, but the colonel, commanding the detachment in the rear, determined to make a last effort to break through the enemy circle and rush to the rescue of his surrounded comrades. Gathering his men together, he led them on with the cry, "Remember, boys, on the line we either win or die."

U-BOAT REPORTED SUNK

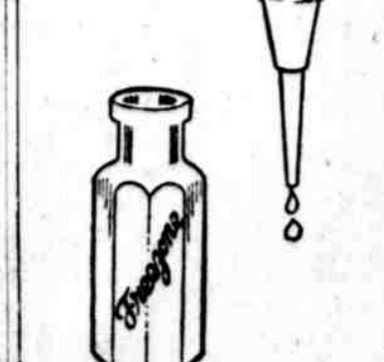
Heavy Firing Heard—Man Says He Saw Raider Go Down

Tuckerton, N. J., June 20.—Large

caliber guns heard firing for an hour off the coast of Long Beach, and attracted many persons to the beach near the farm of Charles W. Beck. The firing lasted for an hour. It was reported, without verification, that a United States war vessel was engaged in attacking a submarine.

YOU'LL LAUGH! DOESN'T HURT TO LIFT CORNS OUT

Magic! Costs few cents! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the bothersome corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



A Vital War Measure Make Use of Our Highways, Conserve Steel, and Relieve Transportation Facilities in a Big and Practical Way TO BUILD 50,000 steel freight cars and 1250 locomotives, takes approximately 1,437,000 tons of steel. It takes only 300,000 tons of steel to build 200,000 motor trucks with equal ton mile freight-carrying capacity. This is a saving of over 1,100,000 tons of steel. By using the highways, in addition to relieving railways of a portion of their freight, tremendous terminal expenses and congestion are saved, as well as the cost of transferring to and from terminals. Motor trucks over highways carry merchandise direct from shipper to consignee. Greater use of our highways is imperative. THE AUTOCAR COMPANY Ardmore, Pa. ESTABLISHED 1911 -and here is the data SINCE publishing the above advertisement we have been flooded with inquiries as to the data on which our figures are based. The steel for freight cars is figured at twenty-five tons per car—for locomotives, with tender, 150 tons. The steel for motor trucks is figured, according to Autocar practice, 1 1/2 tons per two-ton truck. The freight car ton-mileage is figured on 40 tons average load and 20 miles per day (official railroad figures and admittedly high). The motor truck ton-mileage is figured on a two-ton load and 100 miles per day—easily managed in intercity work. On this basis four two-ton trucks will do the work of one freight car. And more—for they carry their freight with one handling direct from shipper to consignee. They save steel by the million tons. Again we say: Greater use of our highways is imperative. THE AUTOCAR COMPANY, ARDMORE, PA.

Red Men, Attention!

On Saturday afternoon, June 22, at 2:30, a gigantic Fraternal Demonstration will be held on Belmont Plateau.