

FRANCE REBORN IN FRANCE—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES DISCLOSE TEUTONIC UPHEAVALS

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GERMAN MORALE WEAKENED BY TERRIFIC TOLL TAKEN BY BRITISH

TANKS LEAD ATTACK

By PHILIP GIBBS

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There has been some very determined raiding by the enemy and the British during the last few days, the purpose, of course, being to obtain prisoners and gain information about the enemy and his preparedness for an attack. In most of these raids it may fairly be asserted that the British were more successful than the Germans, though, of course, failure sometimes happens where the enemy is holding his lines strongly and is quick to defend his positions.

These raids are fierce affairs, depending for success, as I have often remarked, on the most careful training and leadership, on the individual courage and cunning of the raiding parties, and, lastly, on that little bit of luck which must always be counted as an element of war when surprise is the essential thing. In these raids, a delay of a minute or two, an accidental noise arousing the enemy's sentries before the attack, or a chance bullet that knocks out the leader of the raid before it has well begun, may lead to something less than full success, and now and then to absolute failure. It is all touch and go and nervous work for young officers and men who have not been hardened to it by long experience.

Tanks Lead Raiders

A new feature of this kind of fighting was introduced last night in a raid near Bucquoy, when some British tanks went out first in the darkness, drawing over No Man's Land and making a tour of a certain section of the enemy's line. They completed their journey and came back safely, after opening the way for the infantry who followed them. The enemy was in strong force and got his heavy machine guns at work, so that the British raiders were apparently unable to go as far as they might otherwise have done. Elsewhere, as at Morlancourt, other troops brought back Germans and machine guns after inflicting severe loss upon the enemy in trenches and outposts which were strongly defended.

Enemy Attack Fails

The enemy made an attack after 7 o'clock this morning, which amounted to more than a raid and was quite disastrous to him. For some time before his troops moved a very heavy bombardment fell upon the Strazeele railway, up in Flanders, and on the British defensive system in that neighborhood. Then the guns lifted, about 200 German came forward behind a barrage, hoping to meet with small opposition after all that shelling. But the British machine gunners and riflemen caught them under a fierce fire and scattered them with great loss. These minor affairs do not count for much in comparison with important battles, but they have a steady effect upon the strength and spirit of the German troops in the line, causing many casualties among them and keeping them in a state of nervous tension, until at last they reach the verge of the breaking point and have to be withdrawn from the line for a period of rest.

Breaks Foe's Morale

The long trail back of wounded men who have suffered from the harassing fire of the British artillery, from aerial bombing, from gas and raids, keeps the men in the back areas behind the German lines constantly in mind of the fate that may await them when they return for front-line fighting, and there is no doubt, from what many prisoners say, that many German soldiers are ready to do any kind of "scrimshanking" to avoid the front.

Use Released Prisoners

A new class of men of inferior morale, it seems, is being formed by the drafts of German prisoners recently liberated in Russia. It is said that these men report first at Warsaw, where they are medically examined and then sent to depots in Germany. There they receive a short service again. They do not like the idea, and from one draft of 545 it is reported that fifty-seven deserted.

Plan New Offensive

Now they are preparing for another series of offensive operations, and it is believed that they will make those raids with the same ferocity and discipline and courage. They expect the enemy will strike first, and they are not likely to be next to impossible for me to say, but they are determined to hold their own, not only from us, but from the Germans and men, until a day or two after the hour of attack. Most of the men are of the opinion that they will be able to hold their own for a long time.

would extend the line of attack from the Somme to the sea.

WEAKENED BY 1918 DRIVE

It will not cover so wide a front as that, for, although the enemy is very powerful and has large numbers of divisions, it is quite fresh or refitted after fighting, he has not the same number of men at his disposal as before the historic March 21. His adventures along the French front and the British have made him weaker by those great losses, and his reserves are not large enough to fill up all the gaps. The British have had time to fill up their gaps by young and splendid drafts, and since that time the Americans have come pouring out, so that the balance of strength has been readjusted more in the Allies' favor. Never again, I imagine, will the German high command be able to assemble such a battle array as when he began this year's offensive, and from that frightful moment one may breathe more freely. Nevertheless, so far as the British front is concerned, they still have facing them the great army of Rupprecht of Bavaria, and will need all the strength and courage of their young men to hold it back when it gets on the move.

PRESENTS FLAG TO POLISH ARMY

Nation Reborn as Poincare Gives Eagles to Former Legion

ALLIED RECOGNITION

By WALTER DURANTY

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With the French Armies, June 23—Your correspondent witnessed yesterday the rebirth of a nation when the President of the French republic gave flags to the remnants of the Polish national army, no longer the Polish legion. For the first time in over a hundred years the white eagle of Poland, on its crimson banner, waved over European battlefields. The ancient warrior race that a century of oppression has been unable to subdue again the symbol of its independence, the flag which has been forbidden under pain of death, Polish war songs that had echoed through 1000 years of almost continual fighting once more rang out unbroken, and the eyes of soldiers who had fought this war from the beginning were glistening with tears at the first realization of the dream that four generations of Polish patriots had pursued in vain.

Poincare Presents Flag

In a short speech of extraordinary eloquence and sincerity President Poincare affirmed the resolve of France to fight for Poland's freedom as for that of its own ravaged provinces. The flag he presented, he said, was given by Nancy, the capital of despoiled Lorraine; Belfort, the hill fortress that held over 1000 Alsatians, and the citadel of liberty's resistance, and Paris, the heart of France. The other Allies had given the same promise at the Versailles conference, and the greatest of all, America, through the mouth of its President, had set forth Poland's independence, absolute and complete by access to the sea, as one of the prime objects of the war she was waging so unceasingly.

Cheer Promise of U. S.

The last words were greeted with a burst of cheering that rolled along the line from company to company, for more than half the soldiers had come from free America. The company leader that their home land might enjoy equal liberty. In the regiments already constituted with their own officers, artillery, infantry and cavalry, every man is a volunteer, and many already wear the badge of courage that France reserves for her bravest. One of the standard bearers at yesterday's ceremony was Lieutenant Chodolko, whose leg was torn off as he charged with a French company in an attack on a Somme position two years ago. As he lay on the field fainting, he cried "I die for France and Poland," but by a miracle his life was saved, and now, so crippled that he required a sergeant's arm to support him in the final march past, he has rejoined in the reborn army of his country.

Hero Receives Flag

Chodolko's face was chalk white as he took the flag from the hand of the President, but his eyes shined with the spirit that is unquenchable. By a coincidence he was exactly facing, at ten yards' distance, General Geraud, one of the noblest soldiers of France, whose tall figure, with limp right sleeve and beard covered with decorations, dominated the crowd of Allied military leaders and French and Polish civil leaders in living proof of how human will power can surmount the severest physical affliction.

Thousands Under Colors

After the ceremony was ended he told me of the terrible Aisne battle of May 9, 1915, in which only the Polish population of the second class in the foreign legion. Thousands of men were the only survivors fought side by side with volunteers from America. Now again, he said, his countrymen and the Americans are fighting together against German tyranny, but this time the Poles would be reckoned by thousands and the Americans by millions. Another bearer of an historical name, Prince Radzwill, like Count Sobanski, decorated with the French war cross, spoke of the plans for the Polish army to be able to create and maintain a large army, once their countrymen across the Atlantic were assured of American sympathy and co-operation.

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ITALIAN OFFICERS RECONNOITER FOE'S POSITIONS



HUNGARY INCENSED AT TRADE PROPOSAL

Displeased at German Plan for Agreement When War Closes

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Amsterdam, June 24—Germany and her allies are on somewhat cold terms with each other during these days. Not only has the fatherland had to rush food supplies to Austria out of her own slender stock, but to her bluntly expressed annoyance, and to her regarding another matter, is not showing sufficient deference to Germany to please the German press.

TEUTON INDUSTRIES COMBED FOR SOLDIERS

Take Last Available Man. Draft Even From Ship-builders

By GEORGE RENWICK

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I am reliably informed that German industries were recently submitted to a most vigorous coming out. In this search for men, it is said, the shipbuilding industry has been drained of the last militarily fit man, and all others have been mercilessly dealt with in this search for material to fill up the army gaps. Even the war industries have not been passed over without considerable reductions in the number of workers. This information is to some extent, confirmed by a statement in the Vossische Zeitung, which says that, "as a result of military supervision, the activity of the famous Daimler Works has been severely reduced."

JAMAICA DOCK STRIKE

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Rington, Jamaica, June 24—Dock laborers of the Atlantic and United Fruit company went on strike yesterday, demanding increased wages in consequence of war conditions. A conference took place between the managers and representatives of the dock workers, but no agreement was reached. The strike has caused considerable inconvenience to the shipping companies and firms have taken place. In some instances the demands have been acceded to.

Berlin Also Disturbed

Berlin political and diplomatic circles naturally are very perturbed by this independent attitude of Hungary. The press comment is couched both in sorrow and anger. The Tagliche Rundschau, for instance, refers to the "dissolved fear" of Hungary for closer relations with Germany, and the matter is certainly not smoothed over by Von Payer's rejoinder that he spoke in a theoretic and academic sense. Nor is the contempt a happy augury for the negotiations regarding the future terms of alliance which begin at an early date.

U. S. AVIATOR CAPTURED

Italian Army Headquarters in North Italy, June 24—Compelled to descend within the Austrian lines, Clarence Young, an American aviator, has been made a prisoner. Headquarters has been assured by his comrades that he is uninjured.

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CUBA REGISTERS ENEMIES

Island Republic Places Barred Zone About Her Harbors. Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

KAISER'S THREAT PRODUCED DRIVE

Directed Austrian Ruler to Humble Italian Army at Any Cost

CAMPAIGN ALTERED

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Italian Headquarters, June 23—"We expect you to put Italy hors du combat," said Emperor William to Charles in their famous meeting after the publication of the Italian Sixtus, when the Kaiser had called the Hapsburg monarch to Canossa. This utterance was more a threat than an expression of trust in his ally. The Austrians were still smarting under the humiliation of having had to beseech help from Germany in the previous offensive of October. The Emperor of the dual monarchy instructed General Borovic to bring Italy to her knees, whatever the cost. The Austrian general, taking the command of his Emperor literally, sent his men to be butchered without the slightest hesitation, so long as the objectives fixed in advance were attained.

EXODUS FROM PARIS FILLS FRENCH TOWNS

Fugitives Find Prices High and Scramble Back to Capital

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Paris, June 24—The unprivileged people who, for one reason or another, fled from Paris under the pressure of recent events, quickly found reason to regret the bad example they set to the vast majority of inhabitants. Prices had been fixed by the food controller for milk, meat, bread and other supplies, and they found it impossible to procure the necessities of life except at a much higher cost than in the capital. The suburbs now beat all records. Where formerly a room cost \$1 a night four times that amount is now charged. Similar conditions obtain in nearly all provincial towns, owing to the enormous influx of the working and professional classes engaged in munition and kindred industries connected with the war. The increase of the population in some of these towns is phenomenal. The population of Bordeaux has risen since the war began from 200,000 to more than 325,000, and the suburbs from 88,000 to 120,000. Marseille, which had a population of 600,000 in 1914, now numbers more than 1,000,000.

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U. S. NO MENACE, SAYS BARTHELME

Writer Assures Germany There Is Nothing to Fear From America

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The Hague, June 23—George Barthelme, former Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, who has written countless articles on America in that paper, as well as given numerous lectures in still drawing on his imagination and so-called knowledge of American politics. The longer he stays away from America the more he appears to know what is going on in that far-away country, and what of more, the Germans believe every word as gospel truth. This time, in Berlin, Barthelme has given a lecture on the United States in wartime, and once again enumerated the reasons for which he asserted that America declared war. He found new reasons for the American declaration of war, English influence in Government circles and on foreign policy, and he dwelt on the assertion that among the twenty-eight Presidents only one non-English name is to be found—Roosevelt—and among the 400 cabinet members only two Germans—Carl Schurz and George von Lomke. There was even a British subject at the American Embassy in Berlin, Barthelme said, and owing to the use of the English language (Barthelme does not say what language Americans ought to speak), Americans see everything through English eyes. He spoke of the scandalous relation to shipbuilding and airplanes, and the alleged incapacity of officers, and asked, "What have we to fear, then, from America?" Barthelme reminded the people of General Wood's speech in which he explained that America was unprepared, and even if she had enough men, 10,000,000 tons of shipping would be needed to send them to Europe. "Therefore," he added, "we need not fear America before 1919 or 1920, and that the English know, as Lloyd George's speech shows, by that time the war will be decided."

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The Vossische Zeitung, which specializes in articles on America, writes intelligently of the death of Charles W. Fairbanks, saying that no one is more quickly forgotten than a Vice President of the United States. The paper says that in America there are probably thousands of people who forget with which President Fairbanks was in office.

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