

BAN ON FOE DIVIDES FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Albert Thomas Heads New Party Which Will Not Deal With Germans

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, June 26.

The French Socialist party has been split in two by the definite refusal of forty-one members of the group to take part in an international Socialist congress to which Germany forms a party.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the recent visit to Paris of American labor representatives an effort was made by a large section of the French Socialists to induce the Americans to agree to a proposal for an international congress at which they could meet the Kaiser's delegates. The American delegates flatly declined to accept the proposal in any form until Prussian militarism had been crushed.

There was temporary dismay in the French Socialist camp, where internationalism has been more a fetish than perhaps anywhere else in Europe. The one section of the party announced its entire agreement with the Americans and a few days later forty of them signed an address to Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, which they placed on record, with a view to his approaching visit to England, their disagreement with any proposal for the revival of internationalism so far as Germany was concerned.

Leads New Party The announcement a day or two ago of his adhesion to this group by Albert Thomas, formerly French minister of munitions, has made the new party, which will be known as the Socialists of the Right.

The split marks the definite severance of patriotic French Socialists from all connection with the internationalism which has for so long tainted the whole party and brings the best elements of advanced political thought into line with the vast majority of British and American labor men. In addition, with the accession of M. Thomas to the leadership, the new party is removed one of the danger spots in French parliamentarianism in regard to the prosecution of the war.

In an interview published in the Echo de Paris he says: "As long as the German Socialists do not reply to the memorandum of London, which sets out the ideas of national defense and action which were so clearly manifested in the Socialist party at the moment when France was attacked."

What I wish, he says in conclusion, "is to define, with the help and collaboration of all the new Socialist program and new Socialist theories which must necessarily conform into the new economic situation in view of all the circumstances set up by the war and the immense revolution the war has caused."

M. Thomas appears to have seized the opportunity not only to throw internationalism overboard, but to give the whole Socialist party a distinctly new orientation.

TABRIZ REMAINS ISOLATED

U. S. Consul at Teheran Vainly Seeks Information of Outrages

Washington, June 26.—Efforts of Minister Caldwell, Teheran, Persia, to get further information about reported Turkish anti-American outrages at Tabriz, has been unavailing.

He cabled the State Department today that he was unable to add anything to his original report which said "reports of the Turkish authorities had reached him. His best information was that 2000 Turks are operating in northwest Persia."

Weds at Camp on Short Notice

Bunbury, Pa., June 26.—"Mother, we are married," came word from Miss E. Edith Polts to Mrs. George A. Foltz here. The young woman had gone to Hempstead, Pa., to visit her sweetheart, Lieutenant L. Earl Glace, who is connected with a motor truck unit in the National Army, when they decided to wed. The event is the culmination of a romance which began when the bridegroom, who lives at Penn Yan, N. Y., was a student at Bucknell University, and the bride was visiting in that town.

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Deadly Machinery Set for Foe's Rush

Continued from Page One

guns meet one's eyes, so that, after four years of war, one's impressions are dulled by the familiarity of it all—gunners watering their horses, straggling ammunition dumps, columns of troops on the roads, divisional bands practicing in the farmyards of dilapidated villages, heavy guns crawling on caterpillars up long, straight roads between avenues of poplars and market squares, and men working like ants among ant heaps, which are trenches and gun positions in the chalky earth, where weeds grow thick and fresh-made pits show where the latest shells have fallen.

That is the general background of soldiers' lives, as I have described it in detail so often, and day after day goes by and it never changes, though the men change and new men come out to take the place of those who have fallen. It never changes in its general character, though the details alter from time to time as the battleline goes back and forth, or as the positions of the French and the British in the center and the British on the left. The American trenches extend from near the Swiss border, where they are on German soil, to the battered fortress at Verdun.

Madonna of Albert Falls The falling of the Madonna of Albert was an event which made a difference to the men who had seen that queer freak in the effect of shell fire, every time they had come across the battlefields up the Albert-Bapaume road, which is now a highway of the enemy. Something is missing from one's mental vision now that it is gone.

Yesterday another familiar piece of French architecture was almost completely destroyed. The steeple of St. Venant church, known to thousands of British soldiers, who marched through Merville and Hazebrouck to Arras, was blown away, with one way of all church towers within easy range of the German guns, and fell with a crash in a short bombardment.

German guns were active Monday also on the Hazebrouck front, and up in Viamertinghe and Ypres, where no amount of shelling will make much difference to the view of things. The British guns were fairly busy in reply and the British airmen have been out and about, in spite of the foggy morning Monday, after a heavy rain.

Bombs Dropped on Bapaume Bapaume is one of their favorite haunts for day and night. The old Bapaume, won by so much sacrifice, British until three months ago, and now an assembling place for German troops. For them it must be a fearful crossroad and a line for the dropping of bombs were dropped there by the British airplanes by day and another two tons by night in one day this week, and the paper says that the night in which it does not get a visit of this kind.

Today the sun is shining again, and the British soldiers are going about their daily routine in the line or out of it, wondering how long it will be before Fritz puts up another show, but not worrying much whether it is this or next week, what making the best of each day as it comes, which is only philosophy of life in war. Most of them think, I think, that the next show will come soon, but no one knows.

AMERICANS CHEERED BY ITALIAN SUCCESS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the American Army on the Marne, June 26.

American soldiers have received with the greatest enthusiasm the news of the Italian success against the Austrians. I believe nothing has happened in months so to bolster up their morale, as well as that of the French and British soldiers. The doubtful in the French knows and appreciates that the German victory means either that the German army has broken through the western front to go to the aid of Austria or take a chance of Italy's putting Austria out and liberating Italian soldiers to come to France and fight the Germans. Anyhow, our soldiers feel good about it.

In this part of France some Italian soldiers are used as labor troops. These men are being used in the villages, declaring they want to be regular fighting men again. The success of the Italian fighting before Fiume has also fired them and the officers have received many applications from members of the labor troops to be permitted to get back once more into the actual fighting.

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Nearly Million in France on Anniversary of Landing

Washington, June 26.—A year ago today the first division of American troops reached French soil. Today nearly 1,000,000 men have been landed there, that total to be reached by July. Of the number now in France, 650,000 are fighting men and 250,000 are employed in the organization of supply and transport lines.

Behind this million another million men are in camps and cantonments equipped and eager to move, and behind these a third million will rapidly fill the gaps as American troops will have the task of holding the right flank of the front in France. It is apparent from their disposition, with the French in the center and the British on the left. The American trenches extend from near the Swiss border, where they are on German soil, to the battered fortress at Verdun.

Berlin Ends Peace Talk on U. S. Terms

Continued from Page One

Referring to Mr. Balfour's speech, in which the British Foreign Secretary said that Germany had unchained the war to achieve world domination, Doctor von Kuehlmann said: "I do not believe that any responsible man in Germany, not even the Kaiser or the members of the Imperial Government, ever for a moment believed they could win the domination in Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is a Utopia, as proved by Napoleon. The nation which tried it would, as happened in France, bleed to death in useless battle and would be most grievously injured and lowered in the eyes of the world. One may here apply Von Moltke's phrase, 'Woe to him who sets Europe afire.'"

No Reason for Conflict "At no moment of our later history was there less occasion for us to start or to contribute to the starting of a conflagration than the moment in which it occurred. In a former debate I pointed out that the absolute integrity of the German empire and its allies formed the necessary prerequisite condition for entering into peace discussion or negotiations. That is our position today."

Mr. Balfour, moreover, by way of precaution, has added that we must in no way imagine that any agreement on the Belgian question exhausts the stock of English demands. He has prudently abstained from describing those points in which he intends to announce more far-reaching claims or desires. The supposition is not unjustified by previous experiences that while these words, on the one hand, were addressed to Paris, on the other hand, coveted entry into the war, and the Mediterranean to the parts of

DECLARES ALLIES MUST TRUST TEUTON TERMS

Amsterdam, June 26.

The deliberations of diplomacy, not the weight of the sword—is the way to peace indicated in the Retschtag speech on German war aims delivered yesterday by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the Kaiser's foreign secretary. The main points in his address were insistence on a negotiated peace, apparent abandonment of the idea of a military decision in favor of the Central Allies; demand for freedom of the seas and unrestricted trade opportunities; recognition of America's powerful entry into the war, and the proposition that the Allies must trust Teuton terms.

In introducing his statement of the German war aims, the foreign minister said: "I consider it necessary to say quite simply, and in a way easy for all to understand, that our positive desires are: We wish for the German people and our allies a free, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world."

"These in brief," added the foreign

secretary, "are our roughly sketched aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany."

"Once the moment arrives—when, I care not to prophesy—that the nations which are at present locked in battle will exchange peace views, one of the preliminary conditions must be certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry."

"For so long," continued Doctor von Kuehlmann, "as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive—as a trap or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between allies; so long as every attempt at a rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun."

"In view of the magnitude of this war and the number of Powers, including those from overseas, that are engaged, its end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone and without recourse to diplomatic negotiations."

Says Entente Cannot Win "Our position on the battlefields, our enormous military resources, the situation and the determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope our enemies perceive that in view of our resources the idea of a victory of the Entente is a dream, an illusion, and that they will in due course find a way to approach us with peace offers which will correspond with the situation and satisfy German's vital needs."

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As a Courtesy to the New Residents of Philadelphia

this Store will be open every evening this week, that they may have an idea of the first of American stores.

A special deputation of our clerks and their officers, who come on duty only in the afternoon, are fresh in the evenings to welcome strangers and visitors.

The Furniture, Housefurnishings, China, Cut Glass, Carpets, Rugs and Bedding are having their August Sale, which is one of the great events of the City and of the Country.

The Dairy Restaurant is open for the convenience of those who come without having had their dinner.

The Grand Court is a public rendezvous, and the greatest organ in the world is being played.

A novel, new kind of store is on the Lower Floor, called the Down Stairs Store. Those who have not seen it will be surprised.

[Signed] John P. Quamante

June 25, 1918.

Palestine and Mesopotamia at present occupied by the British troops.

Speaking of the military situation, the Secretary said that victories had given the Germans the initiative in France, and he continued, "We can hope that the summer and autumn will bring to our arms a new and great success."

"The Austro-Hungarian army also has in a dashing onslaught," he continued, "attacked the Italian positions and achieved noteworthy successes and pinned down large and important enemy forces on that front."

Sees a Long War Ahead "When one makes a wide survey of events, one must ask whether the war, according to human calculations, will last beyond the autumn or the winter, or beyond next year. There is a common idea among the people that the length of the war is something absolutely new, as if the authoritative quarters had never reckoned on a very long war. This idea is incorrect."

"Despite the brilliant successes of our arms," the Secretary continued, "there has been nowhere clearly recognizable among our enemies a readiness to show that they are ready to negotiate peace. The German Government has repeatedly laid down its attitude in declarations intended for the widest publicity. Our enemies have nothing to show that they are ready to negotiate peace with the German people after the resolution of this House or with the reply to the Papal note."

The declarations of our enemies, especially of English statesmen, allow as yet no peaceful ray of light to fall on the darkness of this war.

With reference to Russia, Doctor von Kuehlmann said: "I believe that one can say without fear of contradiction, as the result of revelations that the deeper we go into the causes of this war the clearer becomes that the Power which planned and desired the war was Russia; that France played the next worst role as instigator, and that England's policy has very dark pages to show."

England's attitude in the days before the outbreak of the war was bound to strengthen Russia's desire for war. Of this there are proofs enough in the documents already published. On the other hand, Germany did not for an instant believe that this war could lead to the domination of Europe, much less to the domination of the world. On the contrary, the German policy before the war showed good prospects of being able satisfactorily to realize its essential aims; namely, the settlement of affairs in the East and colonial problems by peaceful negotiation."

It is impossible to believe that the great process of fermentation and wild irregular movement of conflicting forces, which the disappearance of the czaristic power released, has reached permanent equilibrium. All conditions in the former empire of the Czar must to a certain extent be described as uncertain. Our policy, in view of this situation, is one of the utmost caution and so far as purely internal affairs are concerned, corresponding wise reserve.

The leaven of national fermentation within the Russian body politic led to the detachment and severance of a whole series of entities which have partly attained full national status and are partly developing toward that end.

In regard to Belgium Regarding Belgium the Foreign Secretary said: "We must decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a state-

ment on the Belgian question which would bind us without in the least binding the enemy."

The Foreign Secretary said an agreement has been reached whereby the fortifications on the island of Heligoland, in the Baltic, are to be removed, but a final decision has not yet been reached regarding the future of the island.

"We hope and desire, however," Doctor von Kuehlmann said, "that this question will be so settled that the maximum guarantee can be given that to the advantage of all dwellers on the Baltic coast the abandonment of the island for military purposes may be assured for all time."

Doctor von Kuehlmann went over the question of the Dobruddja, which is the subject of negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and added: "There does not exist any conflict in interest between us and Turkey."

Doctor von Kuehlmann announced that within the next few days a conference will be held at Constantinople where the questions that have arisen between the quadruple alliance and the Caucasian people will find a settlement.

"In her advance from territories falling to her under the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk," said Doctor von Kuehlmann, "Turkey has for reasons of safety, pushed the left wing of her advancing troops into regions which indisputably could not be permanently occupied or annexed. The chiefs of our enemies, especially of English statesmen, allow as yet no peaceful ray of light to fall on the darkness of this war."

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ITALIANS MAY NOW TURN TO DEFENSIVE

With the Italian Armies in the Field, June 26.

With the Italians re-established on their original line, it is now a question whether they will be able to continue their offensive pressure or will be compelled to return to the defensive.

Despite the success of the limited counter-offensive begun by the Italians on the mountain front, it is known that the Austrians have concentrated their remaining reserves there, and the Italians

Nick De Augustino and Carmine Zappa were held to await action of the Court by Magistrate Coward at the Seventh and Carpenter streets police station today. Zappa is said to have been a witness to the fatal stabbing of Luigi Salvo, 505 South 24th street, by the Italian named De Augustino. Salvo died at the Howard Hospital yesterday.

Two Held in Fatal Stabbing

The Italian bootie includes several enemy batteries, hundreds of machine guns and thousands of prisoners.

The body of Major Baracca, the famous Italian aviator, was found at the foot of Monte Croc beside his burning machine. He had committed suicide to avoid capture.

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Girls' \$2.00 & \$2.50 \$1.00 Gingham Dresses. A variety of styles in gingham. Choice of plaids, stripes and plain colorings. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

THE HOME OF STYLE AND ECONOMY

This Morning's PUBLIC LEDGER

It is becoming increasingly evident that Lloyd George spoke with informed prophecy the other day when he said "the world is on the verge of great events"

Already the PUBLIC LEDGER'S exclusive cablegrams lift the edges of the curtain giving a glimpse of the expectations that inspired his promise. The world-stage is set for the climax.

From the Hague comes a dispatch that throws new light on conditions in Austria. It describes a situation of which little has been written, but which holds important possibilities favorable to our cause. (Page 7).

Most significant is the London Times editorial on Von Kuehlmann's opening broadside on the long-expected "peace offensive." (Page 7).

What will dethrone the Hapsburgs and destroy Austria completely as a military power? The time seems ripe for a blow that may accomplish both purposes. Just where this blow should be delivered and what are its chances for success are clearly stated in a remarkable editorial. (Page 6).

From Tokio comes a cablegram throwing new light on Japan's attitude toward Allied intervention in Russia. Baron Kato for once breaks his rule of silence in a statement that may be the introduction to important developments in the Far East. (Page 1).

One of the most interesting of many cables is the account of G. Ward Price, PUBLIC LEDGER correspondent, of a fight with an Italian bomber squadron over the lines of the floating Army in the Piave. He describes the rout as a complete disaster. (Page 2).

Doctor von Kuehlmann's "peace offensive" is vastly more interesting when compared with the remarks of the Kaiser on the same subject quoted on Page 1.