U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION

24 Reported on Army List and 17 Among Marine Corps

14 DIE FROM WOUNDS

Casualties in Two Branches of United States Service Total 106

Pennsylvanians Listed in Today's Casualties

Killed in Action
Norman J. McCreary, Volant, Pa.

Died of Disease
Louis Rosenberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wounded Severely
William B. Martin, Pittston, Pa.

Prisoner
Captain Elmer J. Presper, 2307 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.

Washington, June 28.—General Pershing today reported fifty-six casualties from the American expeditionary forces in France, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 24; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 3; wounded severely, 22; wounded (degree undetermined), 2, and prisoner, 1.

Marine corps casualties totaling fifty were announced by the headquarters today as follows: Killed in action, seventeen; died of wounds received in action, seven; severely wounded in action, twenty-six.

The lists follow:

ARMY

KILLED IN ACTION

Lieutenants

EYMAN, K. H., Lancaster, O.
GOLDMAN, J. L., St. Louis.
McCREARY, N. J., Volant, Pa.
TIMOTHY, J. S., Highland Falls, N. Y.

Corporals

JACKSON, R. H., Rosalindale, Mass.
JANKOWIAK, A. A., South Bend, Ind.
KELLY, J. J., Holyoke, Mass.
PEDEN, T. E., Greycourt, S. C.
RYDER, J. J., Brooklyn.
SHOEMAKER, J., Clem, Ga.

Farrier

McNALLY, W. J., Holyoke, Mass.

Privates

BOENAS, A. M., Brooklyn.
CROTEAU, I. M., Holyoke.
FROST, ELVIN A., Clearmont, Wyo.
GAJDA, J., Detroit.
GLEDHILL, H. F., Sigurd, Utah.
MARSCH, C. H., Brockport, N. Y.
LUBECK, T., Chicago.
McKINNEY, H., Evansville, Wis.
SEMONIAN, S. H., Nashua, N. H.
SUSKI, J., Cleveland, O.
WATTS, L., Wellington, Ala.
WHITTAKER, W. J., Clarkston, Wash.
WILSON, G., Wofford, Ky.

DIED FROM WOUNDS

Sergeant

FLOGGER, F. A., Carrie, Va.

Corporal

BOND, A. E., Scipio, Okla.

Privates

JESTER, A. H., Galveston, Tex.
VAN CAMPEN, H., Haven, Kan.

DIED OF DISEASE

Major

GRUBB, A. L., Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Privates

HOLMES, G., Springfield, Mass.
ROSENBERG, L., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEVERELY WOUNDED

Lieutenant

SLEN, SAMUEL, Canada.

Corporals

BLAKELEY, ERNEST C., Northboro, Mass.
DIBBROW, W. C., Lynn, Mass.
MORRISON, M. S., Cloverport, Ky.
PECK, D. T., East Haven, Conn.
VAN COAST, G. W., Turner, Mont.

Privates

ADAMS, Z. D., Newport, Ky.
EXNER, C., Chicago.
GINDER, R. A., Jameson, Mo.
GREENLEAF, C. D., Santa Barbara, Cal.
KORN, W. H., Madison, Wis.
MANZAK, A. J., Buffalo.
MARTIN, W. B., Pittston, Pa.
MEYER, C. E., St. Louis.
MILNE, G. E., Yam Hill, Ore.
MOFFETT, S., Brooklyn.
O'LEVA, LEON, Binghamton, N. Y.
PARTRIDGE, J. C., Oakland, Cal.
PATCH, R., West Toledo, O.
PRESCOTT, H., Cambridgeport, Mass.
SCHMITZ, C., Streator, Ill.
WICKLAND, C. S., Edmonds, Wash.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined)

Corporal

AUGE, SAMUEL, St. Paul.

Civilian

GIBBONS, FLOYD, Chicago.

PRISONER

Captain

PRESPER, E. J., 2307 Frankford avenue, Philadelphia.

PRISONER (Previously Reported Missing)

Private

PRUNIER, E. W., New Haven, Conn.

MARINES

KILLED IN ACTION

Sergeants

ARNETT, THOMAS P., Christopher, Ill.
CLEVELAND, WILLIAM R., Crosby, Pa.
REATH, THOMAS R., 1538 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Corporals

CLORE, ROBERT L., Lees Summitt, Mo.
KOWKER, ANTHONY J., Frackville, Pa.

Privates

ASHE, ARTHUR J., Kittaning, Pa.
BENTON, WILLIAM A., Mayodan, N. C.
BUCKMAN, JEWELL, Holley, N. Y.
DUMARS, WILLIAM W., Monroe, Wis.
FAGON, JOSEPH F., Albany, N. Y.
LOOMIS, GLENN S., Batavia, N. Y.
McGOVERN, PHILIP M., Irvington, N. Y.
MOUS, WILLIAM M., Mt. Vernon, Ill.
MUDEK, JOSEPH S., Clarissa, Minn.
NAGELEN, CHARLES A., Cincinnati.
STREHLOW, HERBERT A., Milwaukee.
TORGERSON, JAMES A., Galloway, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION

Corporal

JOHNSON, DAVID A.

Privates

EVANS, LLOYD V., Hamilton, N. Y.
GENER, WILLIAM PAUL, Buffalo, N. Y.
GERMANN, LEO P., Covington, Ky.
LYMAN, GRANT H., Fillmore, Utah.
McNELLY, WILLIAM J., Maysville, Mich.
SHIELDS, ROBERT MORRIS, Edgewater, N. J.

WOUNDED IN ACTION (SEVERELY)

Corporals

CARTER, CHARLIE C., Columbus, Ga.
[illegible], RICHARD W., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Privates

[illegible]SON, BURT M., Dallas, Ore.
[illegible], CLAUDE W., Lubbock, Tex.
[illegible]LETT, EMERY A., Salem, Ore.
[illegible], GEORGE J., Hastings, Pa.
[illegible], PAUL N., Crossett, Ark.
[illegible]NGHAM, BERT, Fife Lake, Mich.
[illegible], CHESTER L., Atlanta, Ga.
[illegible], ROBERT J., Boston, Mass.
[illegible], LACEY, Elles, Kans.
[illegible]WSKI, VINCENT J., Baltimore, Md.
[illegible]AU, EARL E., Cleveland, O.
[illegible], JAMES E., Minnesota, Minn.
[illegible]NA, DANIEL T., Roxbury, Mass.
[illegible], WILLIAM O., Louisiana, Mo.
[illegible], JOHN B., River View, O.
[illegible], ANDREW, Larksville, Pa.
[illegible]LLIAM M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
[illegible], MARVIN L., Falmouth, Ky.
[illegible], ROBERT L., Winnsap, Tenn.
[illegible], [illegible], Creston, W. Va.
[illegible], [illegible], Coraopolis, Pa.
[illegible], [illegible], Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] Park.

Bolshevik Overthrow Rumored in Sweden

Continued from Page One

reins of power. The latter is chieftan, or hetman, of the Don Cossacks.

London, June 28.

The first announcement approaching official confirmation of the death of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Czar, was received here today.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, according to the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent, declares that Foreign Minister Tchitcherin wired from Moscow to the Russian Minister at Darmstadt, Germany, that Nicholas had been killed.

The German newspaper Deutsche Tages Zeitung credits the rumor in Russian circles that "the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime in Russia is imminent," said an Exchange elegraph dispatch this afternoon.

Kerensky, it was said, is the man of the future.

The Exchange Telegraph prints a note on the foot of its story stating that the information must be received with reserve, as it is not confirmed from any other German source.

Copenhagen, June 28.

An undated message received here says that an important conference is proceeding at Omsk, between representatives of the Japanese and Siberian Governments. At the meeting joint action against the Bolshevists is being discussed. China is represented.

Washington, June 28.

The family of the Russian Czar has been taken to Perug, according to a German official wireless picked up by the State Department today.

This message said in one section that the rumor of the Czar's assassination at Ekaterinburg is more and more widespread; the second section quoted Ukrainian papers as saying he was killed by Red Guards as a result of a personal quarrel.

Paris, June 28.

Advices trickling into the French capital from eastern centers tend to confirm the reports that Nicholas Romanoff, ex-Czar of Russia, and possibly his son Alexis, have been slain by the Bolsheviki troops.

The former Emperor, according to wires from Kiev, was assassinated by the Red Guards, who were retreating on Ekaterinburg before the advances of the anti-Soviet forces. The Kiev dispatch got here by way of Basel, Switzerland.

In Moscow, considerable credence is given to the report of the assassination and officials say that the rumors persist and increase. It is known that the whereabouts of the former ruler had been indefinite for some time, despite the German insistence that Nicholas had been removed to Moscow.

Dispatches from Petrograd add to the story of the ex-Czar's murder a report that his son, Alexis, is dead, but give no details.

Moscow further reports that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former Czar, has placed himself at the head of the new Siberian Government.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE FACE STARVATION

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, June 28.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Times, telegraphing from that city under date of June 1, says:

"The victualing of Petrograd has now reached a more critical stage. There is often no bread at all to be distributed for two or three days together, but in lieu thereof only half a pound of potatoes per head and the same quantity of dried potherbs.

"This morning it is announced that from tomorrow there will be three days more of either bread or potatoes, and we shall have to make shift with desiccated vegetables alone. This fact, and the reduction of our maximum allowance of black bread to two ounces, when bakers can get flour, will convey some idea of the state of things.

Hunger Big Problem

"The all-important business here at present is to get enough to eat. The exiguous morsels doled out by the provision commissariat, or otherwise obtained with great difficulty at ruinous prices, barely suffice to keep body and soul together. Men and women frequently succumb and sink down in the street from sheer exhaustion. The other day, opposite my windows, a shopman out of work was unable to proceed until charitable passersby revived him with scraps from the meager rations which they were carrying home to their families.

"The Novya Viedomosti, putting it strongly, says that 'Hungry citizens seek ravenously among offal and rubbish heaps and lick the paste off street posters and placards.' Everything of any value that has not been stolen or requisitioned is pawned in order to provide food. For the same urgent purpose the savings of years are used up and family treasures find their way into antiquarian and old curiosity shops, which are multiplying at an extraordinary rate, while other shops are closing for want of wares.

Sugar Fifty Cents a Lump

"The waning shop trade is gradually going over to street hawkers, many of whom sell trifles at unconciliable prices, such as small lumps of sugar sufficient for one cup of tea at the Russian equivalent of fifty cents each or more. Among these street vendors are former officials, officers and ladies from the bourgeoise class, now undergoing the punishment of impoverishment.

"Almost everything political and military pales into the shade in comparison with this famine, which, it must be remembered, connects also with extreme scarcity of all raw materials and manufactured articles. The consequence is that the economic situation is far more pressing than the political troubles, and the Germans and Scandinavian neutrals are preparing on a vast scale to reap the benefits in the absence of competition from England and other Allies. A large steamship company, with a capital of many million kroner, has already been formed in Sweden for the Russian trade, and the first Swedish steamer has arrived in the Neva with samples of Swedish and German goods.

Long-Suffering Slav

"The Russians are too much preoccupied in trying to provide for the indispensable needs of existence to do anything except complain. The long-suffering nature of the Slav race in most adverse circumstances is again exemplified. Serious hunger riots have not yet been provoked by compulsory fasting and exasperated queues, with insufficient bread in the early morning, for everybody must stand waiting for it all night long.

"In the iron grip of the Socialist innovators the Russian masses are becoming politically indifferent. Their resistance is reduced to a minimum and they can only clamor for more bread, which is should be borne in mind is the staple food of this country in ordinary times. A certain number of people, who are able to pay well, and fighting men and other servants of the Bolshevist government manage to get what they want, and food is often offered in exchange for old clothes, boots, etc. I know of an English teacher who is giving a series of lessons in return for flour.

Grain Being Seized

"Hundreds of armed workmen dispatched by the Petrograd commune are prowling around the countryside to detect and seize grain and bring it into the famishing town. More conflict and bloodshed is expected from encounters between these licensed foragers and the unwilling peasants, who are not altogether weaponless, as the peasant soldiers of the old imperial army were allowed to retain their rifles when they were first disbanded by the Bolshevi. It has already been reported that a provision train on the Petrograd-Viatka railway has been attacked, the truck uncoupled, food consignments seized and some of the guards killed and wounded.

"Very few real workmen were at first disposed to join these provision battalions in their hunt after corn, but unemployment and distress seem to have induced a considerable number, which the Bolsheviki wish to increase to many thousands, to start out on this disagreeable errand."

WIPE OUT STRONG AUSTRIAN POST

Rome, June 28.

A large Austrian advanced post north of Serravalle in the mountain sector, on the Adige, has been destroyed by Italian assault troops.

Along the front, as a whole, the activity is nowhere of marked intensity. On the slopes south of Col del Rosso, Italian patrols invested the enemy's advanced posts, capturing thirty-one men and two machine guns. The enemy promptly replied by twice attacking in force the Italian advanced line, but was repulsed.

The number of prisoners captured Tuesday by the Italians during the operation of extending the bridgehead of Capo Sile was eight officers and 501 of other ranks.

Vienna, June 28.

Another Italian attempt to storm Col del Rosso between the Brenta and the Asiago plateau has been frustrated, according to the War Office report. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses, the announcement states.

Italian forces attempted to cross the Piave at one point in boats. The effort failed, the boats being destroyed by the Austrian artillery.

SECRETARY BAKER AND HIS AIDES

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Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and his three assistant secretaries. Seated with Mr. Baker is Benedict Crowell, first assistant secretary; on the left, standing, is Edward R. Stettinius, and on the right Frederick B. Keppel. There is only one Assistant Secretary of War in peace times and Mr. Crowell is the appointee in that position. Mr. Stettinius is the department's expert on business administration, in charge of both production and purchasing for the department. Mr. Keppel is in charge of all the nonmilitary activities of the department, such as the commission on training-camp activities

1200 GERMAN LOSSES IN BELLEAU WOOD

With the Americans on the Marne, June 28.

The total number of Germans killed and wounded in Tuesday night's battle in Belleau wood is between 1100 and 1200, according to a careful checking up of official reports today.

This big proportion of casualties was due to the barragefire of the American artillery preventing the Germans from fleeing the wood. They had to stand and take our machine-gun and rifle fire and bayonets.

There was a brilliant moon last night and numerous patrol encounters resulted. The Germans shot up with machine guns one of their own patrols which was running from an American party. Another incident was the use of gas she is against a small American patrol.

DRAFTEES LEAVE AT NIGHT

Hazleton, Pa., June 28.—Twenty thousand persons of the Lehigh field bade farewell last night to the thirty-seven Hazleton and sixty-one Freeland selectives who left for Camp Lee, Va., to enter the National Army.

They were the first to go at night, out of consideration for the request of Administrator Garfield that departures of drafted men be arranged at such hours that miners would not remain idle from work to see them off and impede coal production by their absence from the collieries.

SLAYS CAT, ACQUITTED

Berwick, Pa., June 28.—A man has a perfect right to shoot a yowling cat that has kept him awake for two nights, no matter if it is in violation of a borough ordinance against shooting or if the animal belongs to the shooter's own sister-in-law, decided Justice Carey in his Court here.

Charles Newman was arrested on a charge of discharging firearms in the borough on information sworn out by Miss Gertrude Newman, his sister-in-law and next door neighbor.

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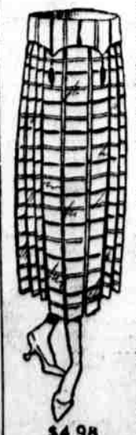

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Perfect fitting and graceful in line. The two-inch box pleats, front and back, with narrow accordion pleats at side, produce a very charming effect — pleated belt, pearl buttons.

Style C—Very pretty plaid, in Taffeta; two-inch box pleats all around. Yoke effect.

Two tassels.

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Other Summer Skirts of White. Gabardine silk poplin, Radium satin, stockinette or Jersey silk; white, black, tan, liberty blue, sand.

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JERSEY CHARITIES BOARDS ANNOUNCED

New State Officials Select Directorates for Number of Institutions

Trenton, June 28.

The new State Board of Charities and Corrections named by Governor Edge early in March, announced today the appointment of residents of New Jersey, as members of the various boards of managers of State charitable, correctional, State hospital institutions and noninstitutional agencies, with the exception of the new board of managers for the New Jersey State Prison, which will be announced later.

The members of the new State Board of Charities and Corrections and their terms of office follow:

The Governor, Dwight W. Morrow, Englewood, one year; Frank A. Fetridge, Newark, two years; Dr. John Nevin, Jersey City, three years; E. P. Earle, Montclair, four years; Ogden H. Hammond, Bernardsville, five years; Dr. William F. Jones, Camden, six years; Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank, seven years; Richard Stockton, Trenton, eight years.

The members of the boards appointed are as follows: the asterisks denoting the reappointments:

New Jersey State Institution for Feeble-minded at Vineland—*Harry H. Pond, Plainfield; *George D. Thorn, Crosswicks; *Richard C. Jenkinson, Newark; *William Dawson, Wenonah; *Mrs. Emery Marvel, Atlantic City; *Mrs. Bloomfield Minch, Bridgeton; *Mrs. Annie C. Glie, East Orange.

New Jersey State Colony for Feeble-minded Males at New Lisbon—*George A. Armour, Princeton; F. Wallace Armstrong and Henry H. Coles, Moorestown; Kellam E. Bennett and Mrs. Charles C. Miller, Riverton; Miss Elizabeth White, New Lisbon.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases at Glen Gardner—*Dr. Theodore N. Corwin, Newark; *Professor Elmer N. Loomis, Princeton; *Dr. Frederick J. Hughes, Plainfield; *Mrs. Lucy J. M. Taylor and Dr. Frederick C. Low, High Bridge; Mrs. Alexander M. Parker, Camden; *Edwin J. Burke, Trenton.

New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton—*Arthur D. Forst and *William A. Klemann, Trenton; *H. V. M. Dennis, Freehold; *Dr. George T. Tracey, Beverly; *Mrs. John F. Prendergast, Salem; *Mrs. Frederick I. Fox, Camden.

New Jersey State Home for Girls at Trenton—Mrs. Robert Jennings, Jersey City; Mrs. H. Crittenden Harris, Glen Ridge; Mrs. Leon Cubberley, Long Branch; *A. S. L. Doughty, Mount Holly.

State Home for Boys at Jamesburg—Seymour L. Cromwell, Mendham; Professor Frank A. Fetter, Princeton; *A. D. Chandler, East Orange; Mrs. Cornelia Mestrott, Asbury Park; Mrs. James M. MacCarthy, Jersey City.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives and Widows at Vineland—Walter J. Staats, Merchantville; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City; Dr. Thomas J. Buchanan, Toms River; Mrs. W. Scott Wheaton, Millville; Mrs. Herman Dilks, Jr., Pitman; *James W. Trenchard, Bridgeton; *Frank Dateman, Gronloch.

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny—General Joseph H. Brensinger, Jersey City; *Richard Wayne Parker and William P. Allen, Newark; *Walter S. Tully; John H. Fagan, Harrison; John Stagg, Paterson; George P. Alcott, East Orange.

Hertling Called to Headquarters

Continued from Page One

buried hatchet. I consider it desirable in the highest degree to say this. ('Very true,' from the Right). It is England who claims exclusive dominion over the world and the seas. She, therefore, years ago resolved to annihilate Germany at a given opportunity. Mr. Balfour has just declared this clearly enough. England willed that we should not receive the fruits of our upward progress. She therefore incited the world against us. England was Loki and Russia the blind Hodur. The struggle with England must be waged for the very end of existence or nonexistence, and in England's case it is certainly a matter of conflict of two world views, of a conflict against the idolatry of money. (This evoked Social Democrat laughter). It is for us a struggle against the domination of Anglo-Saxon capital. (Loud cheers from the Right.)

"A simple agreement in the nature of a treaty with England is not sufficient to render possible existence for Germany in the future, but increase in German power is necessary to place us in a position to assert our standpoint, even against England.

"For this, too, Belgium and the Flemish coast must come under German influence. I, therefore, am unable to agree in thinking that, besides Germany's integrity, there is no subject which can prevent negotiations. No, Herr Staatssekretar, we demand that. Together with that there are axioms which must be in no way departed from.

"A declaration such as that of the Foreign Secretary is not calculated to strengthen the will for peace. I regard that as an illusion. I fear it will be regarded abroad as a new peace offer. If the aim is not rightly shown, neither is the way. An appeal to England's good will is of no use whatever. (Cheers from the Right). It is commonplace, moreover, that negotiations belong to a conclusion of peace and that arms alone do not bring peace, but the pre-supposition is that the parties also come to negotiations. If they do not wish to come, they must be compelled to come and there comes in the victory of our arms. (Cheers from the Right)."

FRENCH SEE PEACE BROUGHT NO NEARER

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, June 28.

French opinion is agreed that the speech of Kuehlmann neither brought peace a fraction nearer nor disclosed the slightest abatement in German rapacity at the expense of the rest of the world. Kuehlmann's theoretical disclaimer of the German Emperor's recent admission that the enemy's object is hegemony of the world, is contradicted, it is held here, by his reassertion of Germany's intention to hold what she has seized and to bargain at the peace table for the restitution of her lost colonies and other concrete advantages against the liberation of Belgium.

"The conditions which Kuehlmann offers to Europe and America," as Gustav Herve puts it in the Victoire, "make us laugh. We will talk about these conditions again in three months' time."

The speech, according to Clemenceau's L'Homme Libre, only confirms the opinion that has been often repeated here, that Germany will listen to no reason until compelled by main force.

"The whole Prussian policy of arrogance and cunning," says the same journal, "is contained in Kuehlmann's speech."

"The treaties of Brest and Bucharest," writes Petrinant, in the Echo de Paris, "have exalted our enemy's spirit of conquest. Kuehlmann, who was violently denounced last April as an enemy of the Pan-Germans, has yielded to the powers of today. The tactics of a white peace, which offered perils to the Entente, also threaten peril to the Central empires. If Germany, in the full flush of territorial conquests, proposed a peace which had some appearance of moderation, she might doubt whether such an offer would not be interpreted as an evidence of her powerlessness. Not one of those who wanted a white peace had daring enough to ask for it, openly and without reserve.

"The constitution, every day more solid, of our economic line of defense, has deprived Kuehlmann and his friends of the very basis on which they would build their peace. The Allies have resolved to assure their economic autonomy. Economic offensive methods are no longer worth anything. The whole enemy project has foundered. Henceforward, economic considerations will no more tend to moderate the Pan-German dream, but will increase its brutality."

Saint Brice, in Le Journal, remarks on the audacious impudence of Kuehlmann's speech, which, in affecting not to see Germany's difficulties at the present moment, throws in the face of the people who are hungry and eager for peace a perspective of a still greater prolongation of the war. An invincible Germany, he points out, is the newest dogma put forward in Kuehlmann's "colossal bluff."

Germany Renounces Hope

Other critics, reading between the lines of the speech, see in it a renunciation of all hope of German military victory, which Kuehlmann compensated for by boasting about German military omnipotence. Marcel Sembat, the Socialist deputy, in La Lanterne, says:

"The speech is not an offer of peace, but evidently an effort to clear the road to peace of the obstacles placed there by the Emperor's recent speech."

Capun, in the Figaro, remarks that the speech proves there can be no longer two opinions on the necessity to continue the war until the complete ruin of German militarism. If the Allies continue to hold this view, he insists, and refuse to allow themselves to be diverted from the plain road, victory is certain.

Needs Crushing Blow

L'Appeal takes a similar view.

"It is impossible," it says, "to conquer Germany. Germany is calling up its 1920 class. Austria and Turkey are finished. Bulgaria is preparing another right-about turn. If the Allies remain united and throw against Germany without restrictions, the whole of their weights on land and sea, Germany is lost."

The Matin alone takes the view that the underlying idea of Kuehlmann's speech was to teach both the Pan-Germans and the Emperor himself a lesson.

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Summer Curtains.....$1.50 to $10.00 per pair

MURAD

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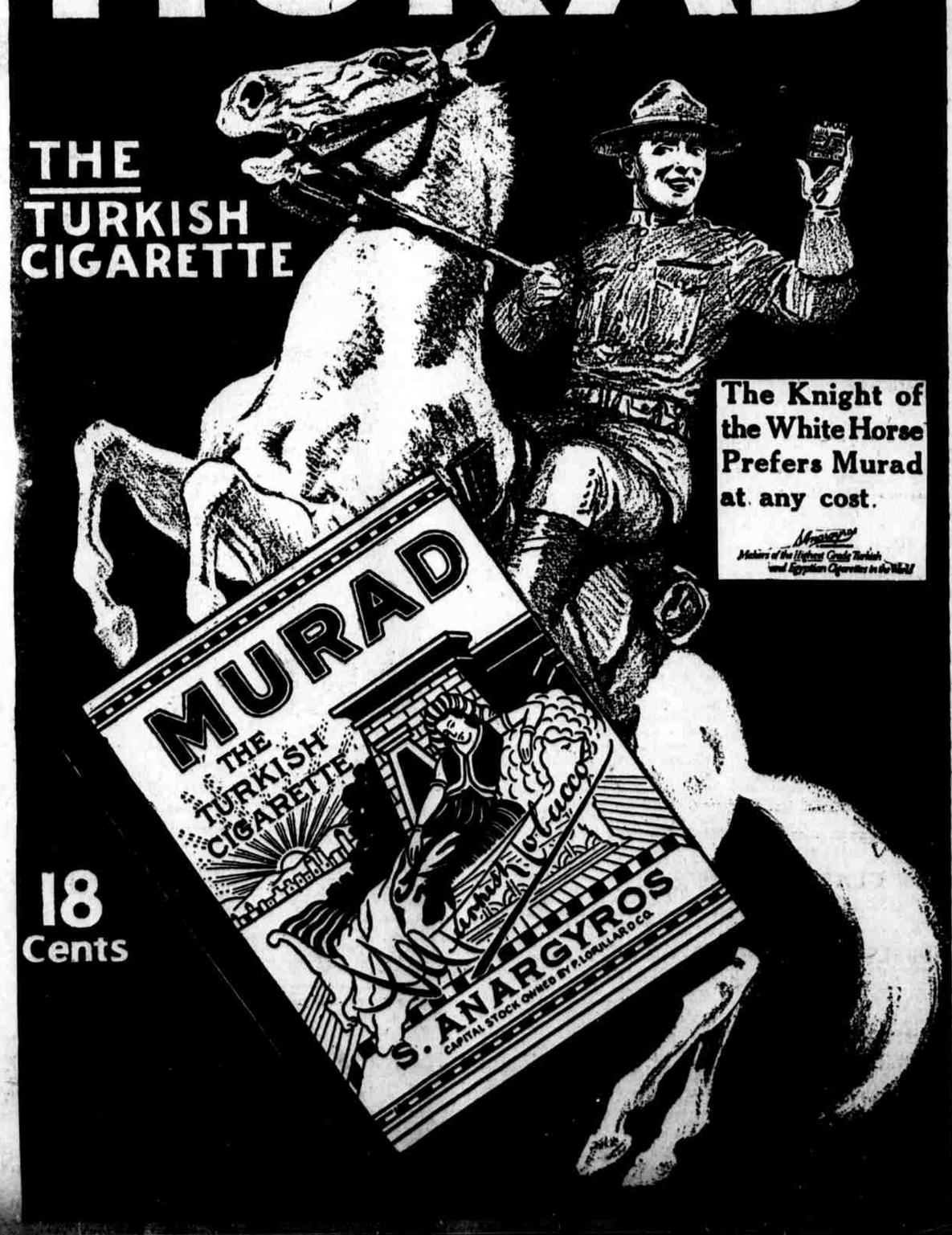

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