

GERMAN SEES PEACE IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM WAR FRONTS

GERMAN SEES ALLIES WILL WIN ON SEA

American Admiral Advises Blow at German Naval Forces Now U-BOATS HAVE FAILED Attacks Along U. S. Coast Show Submarine Campaign Has Been Overcome

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, July 1.—Vice Admiral Sims today gave me a statement on the submarine situation. In reply to a question as to the significance of the operations of the German submarines on the Atlantic coast the Admiral was very positive in stating that they had no bearing whatever upon the final success of the enemy submarine campaign or the outcome of the war.

He pointed out the extent of the American coast and its distance from the submarine bases, and clearly demonstrated that in view of the number of submarines which the enemy actually possessed, and the trade routes of all the shipping, essential to Allied victory, it was absolutely impossible for the enemy to have any chance of succeeding except by concentrating his effort in the European war zones.

"The fact that the enemy has sent submarines so far afield as the American coast," said the Admiral, "is a confession of weakness, because it is a violation of the fundamental military principle of concentration of effort, which alone can be successful in accomplishing the object desired.

Forces More Losses on Coast "There will be losses on our coast, and they will of course be regrettable, but the public at home should keep their eyes upon the success of the war as a whole. I can assure them that the submarine operations on our coast will not affect the outcome of the war, but, on the contrary, strange as it may seem, those not familiar with the subject, such operations are a real advantage to the Allies.

"With the small number of torpedoes and quantity of ammunition that a submarine can carry, and in view of the relatively small number of submarines which the enemy has available, cruises as far afield as the American coast are very unprofitable. Submarine operations on our coast will be profitable to the enemy only so far as they excite public opinion, and in any way, directly or indirectly, affect the disposition of our forces."

Allied Sea Power Triumphant "Discussing the general naval situation the Admiral said:

"The world is witnessing today the most impressive manifestation of sea power that history has ever recorded. The enemy has not a single surface vessel on any of the trade routes. The Seven Seas are free to Allied commerce.

"A year ago Allied tonnage was decreasing, and the number of submarines was increasing and the Central Powers were winning the war by rapidly cutting the lines of communication of the Allied countries and their armies.

"The conditions are now reversed. Tonnage is rapidly increasing, and the submarines are decreasing in number and in efficiency. The submarine campaign is, therefore, doomed to failure.

Wonderful Convoy Service "This change has been brought about by the sea power of the Allies. With virtually no losses, many millions of soldiers have crossed the English Channel, and hundreds of thousands have crossed the ocean from the Allied colonies and from America. This was rendered possible only because of the thousands of Allied destroyers, trawlers, mine sweepers, drifters, sloops, submarines, and even small motor launches, employed in conveying troops and supplies and in harassing and destroying enemy submarines.

"These small vessels are able continuously to perform this great service solely because the German fleet is obliged to remain within the shelter of its fortified harbors and minefields. If the enemy cruisers were free to attack the sea they could quickly destroy or drive into port our escorting and patrolling craft, thus leaving our merchant shipping entirely defenseless.

Silent Power of Battle Fleets "It is the silent and irresistible power of the Allied battle fleets that prevents this, that imposes upon the enemy the humiliation of impotence. Note of his surface vessels can do more than attempt a sudden raid and scurry back to port before being intercepted by superior forces. Only the submarine can hope to escape unobserved and prey upon commerce.

How U-Boats Are Being Conquered "This result has been accomplished by the strenuous efforts of the navies of the European Allies and of the navy of America. Building programs have been recast and all efforts have been made to construct the vessels that are capable of opposing the submarine. The ingenuity of practical men and the resources of the world have been called upon to devise means for tracking and destroying the submarines.

"It is no longer a secret that the most effective means have been the invention of an efficient depth charge, and the invention of devices which enable surface vessels to follow submerged submarines by sound.

"The destruction of the submarines have

"TEDDY, JR.," BESTOWS DECORATION



Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who himself has been cited for bravery in action, is shown pinning the Croix de Guerre upon the uniform of Sergeant James A. Murphy, who displayed exceptional bravery in a raiding operation.

been to avoid fighting with any military vessels and to concentrate their efforts on the destruction of commerce, upon which the Allied countries and their armies depended for their existence. This they were enabled to do because of the peculiar quality of the submarine. It can disappear from the sight of a surface vessel at any time. Moreover, it can see the surface vessels at a much greater distance than the surface vessels can see it, so that it can always escape undesirable contact.

Destroyers' Great Efficiency. "The convoy system, therefore, obliged the submarine to pass an extremely dangerous barrier of escorting vessels to get at the convoys. This has been found such a hazardous operation that it may be said generally that the submarine has not found it profitable.

"The destroyer is the submarine's greatest enemy because of her speed and the great number of depth charges that she carries. These place any submarine that is sighted in immediate danger of destruction and the death of all her crew.

"Listening devices enable a surface vessel to hear the submarine when it submerges, to determine its direction, and to follow it wherever it goes. These devices are steadily improving. As a submarine can only proceed under the surface by power of its electric storage batteries it is forced to come to the surface when these are exhausted.

"The area of ocean which must be traversed by merchant shipping is so extensive that to hunt submarines with efficiency requires a great many anti-submarine craft. As you doubtless know, we have not enough in any one of the numerous operating areas. While the submarine campaign cannot eventually succeed, still under existing circumstances it has power to do us very considerable injury. Therefore, no effort should be spared to increase the anti-submarine forces with the utmost rapidity. The sooner this is done the less our losses will be and the sooner the submarines will be

eliminated, no matter what their numbers.

"For this point should be clearly understood, namely, that when we have sufficient vessels of the character indicated there will be no difficulty in suppressing the submarines, regardless of their numbers.

"You may be sure that the enemy high command understands all this very thoroughly. They must know as well as we do that their submarine campaign cannot succeed, although they still have no trouble in making the German people believe that it can.

Scoffs at Air Raids on New York "There are several popular misconceptions about the submarine menace. For example, I notice that some people in America are alarmed lest a submarine should bring about air raids. Of course this is absurd, as no U-boat could possibly carry an airplane.

"Still, another misconception is that submarines may enter New York or other harbors. Such an act would be to commit suicide, the water not being deep enough for concealment. Let New York light up as brilliantly as economy permits.

"Another delusion is that submarines operate in squadrons. For reasons which it would take too long to explain they are obliged to operate singly.

"The general public is also apt to picture the sea as swarming with submarines, which is an error. Experience has shown that the Germans have been able to keep only about 10 per cent of their U-boat fleet in action on the average. This meant until recently anywhere from fifteen to twenty submarines actually at work in the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the English Channel. In the last few months these figures have been greatly reduced.

"When this is considered, it is apparent that Germany cannot afford to adopt a permanent policy of sending submarines, crews, and torpedoes across the Atlantic to areas where the shipping is less concentrated than in the nearer European waters.

THREE ENTERPRISING YANKEES BREAK UP FOE OFFICERS' FEAST

Creep Up on Building Behind German Lines and Kill a Whole Party With Bombs, Then Return Unharmed

By EDWIN L. JAMES Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 1.

It is four weeks since American troops stepped into a seven-mile sector northwest of Chateau-Thierry and stopped the Germans at the point of their advances nearest Paris. It is now fitting to review the work they have done in those four weeks and calculate the net results.

Looking at it from a broad point of view, the Americans have not only kept the boche from advancing nearer Paris on the important approach they have guarded, but on a front of ten kilometers they have kept up almost constant hammering which has advanced their line from two to four kilometers, all the way inflicting admittedly heavy losses on the enemy and taking some 1500 prisoners.

Of eleven distinct engagements the Americans came off best in ten. In four weeks the Americans have kept occupied seven German divisions, including the famed—(deleted) and (deleted) which have been engaged here and there elsewhere. The American soldier has made the boche admit he is a good fighter.

From a point of view narrower, but vitally interesting to Americans, the four weeks' experience in the first big battle in which they have been engaged has shown the world three salient characteristic points about our troops: First, their individual bravery; second, their personal initiative, and third, their endurance.

As for individual bravery, it is well exemplified by the fact that the Germans will not fight Americans hand to hand. Nine-tenths of the prisoners we have taken fought well behind machine guns and rifles at a distance, but when the American officers' table and, exploding, killed the group. Then the doughboy went home. This story is part of the record of the American War Department.

On the other hand it is a by-word among the Germans that few Americans allow themselves to be made prisoners. One German officer wrote home in a captured letter:

"The Americans are so brave that they

FRENCH VICTORY SPOILS FOE HOPE

Starting Point for Drive Captured Between Villers-Cotterets and Soissons

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

The troops which have achieved victory midway between Villers-Cotterets and Soissons are in high fettle. It was in every way a well-deserved success, and, even without the haul of 1200 prisoners, would have been well regarded.

The aim was to take over from the enemy several strong points on the east side of the ravine of Cetry, which he had organized as jumping-off places for his next attack, and so to obtain a complete hold upon what may be called the Glacis of the bastion of the Morie Fontaine plateau, which is the great outwork of the French flank, constituted by the forests of Villers-Cotterets and Compiègne.

The Nieppe forest covers Hazebrouck, but on a vastly larger scale, these tracts of the closest woodland cover the Parisian region. They are simply an immense natural camouflage, hiding roads and railways, camps and depots of all kinds, and so giving the French army invaluable liberty of rest and movement. The deep valley of the Retz Rivulet is the eastern edge of the whole system of defense.

Enemy Definitely Set Back Held firmly whenever he made a frontal attack, the enemy had begun to try a less heroic method, that of creeping forward here and there into the margin of the woods. He is now definitely set back.

The German positions between Ambly and St. Pierre Aigle lay across two stout hills, and the gap between them, the hollow of Cetry, which was strongly fortified. The assault proceeded, therefore, by envelopment, three battalions striking north and five battalions south of Cetry gap, behind which they joined hands.

The Moroccans, Zouaves and part of the famous corps of the line carried out the advance and reached all their objectives in a half hour. All time of the preliminary bombardment was dispensed with altogether, the effects of a surprise being judged more valuable.

Led and supported by a number of small tanks of French design, the troops advanced behind a powerful rolling barrage, and with few losses fell upon the German lines.

It was only in Cetry hollow and in the ravines and quarries that riddle the hillsides that there was any prolonged resistance, and this was quickly reduced. Half the prisoners were taken around Cetry.

AMERICA SINCERE IN WAR AIMS, DECLARES GERMAN EDUCATOR

Prof. M. J. Bonn, in Book, Says United States Wants Durable and Just Peace, Insured by Economic Pressure of League of Nations

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, July 1.

"WHAT does Wilson want?" is the title of a book just published by Prof. M. J. Bonn, which the Frankfurter Zeitung strongly recommends to the German people as well as to responsible political leaders. The paper says that Bonn has unusual knowledge of and insight into American life, and that the book is most interesting and should be carefully read, but with reservation.

Professor Bonn argues that the principles of America's foreign policy are founded on a feeling of anxiety regarding her European neighbors, fear of the monarchical tendency and of being drawn into European affairs, thus being obliged to have an army ready and of being limited in political and economic freedom. The sometimes aggressive character of this policy of isolation, the paper says, is most contradictory, "and from it also Wilson's policy during the war, first of questionable neutrality and finally of entry into the war. The aim of Mediator Wilson until April, 1917, was the bringing about of peace without conqueror or conquered."

United States Wants Durable Peace After the failure of the peace move of December, 1918, and the commencement of submarine warfare, the President, it is set forth, considered that his efforts had failed and so hoped that what his intervention had been unable to achieve he would force by talking part in the war. Although the war aim of America, now as before, is a durable and just peace on all sides, "Wilson hopes," it is asserted, "to insure a dura-

ble peace more by the economic pressure of a future league of nations than by military power."

The author endeavors to disprove the idea that all idealistic utterances from the New World are humbug and hypocrisy. He does not ignore what he considers President Wilson's failings and sins, but explains that Wilson is not a man with bad intentions, but one ignorant of international affairs, lacking in decision and thus missing the right moment for negotiations each time and being driven by events rather than mastering them.

Professor Bonn explains that Americans are lucky in that their interests and ideals coincide, so that they make idealistic politics out of conviction and interests, sometimes with false means and at the wrong times and unluckily. He adds: "But the will to fight in America is idealistic."

The paper reminds its readers that Theodore Barth once compared America to Yellowstone Park, where, at a certain spot, ice-cold and boiling streams run side by side, saying that this is characteristic of America's psychology. The American is in reality an idealist, says the author, and the idea that Americanism and materialism are synonymous is a fallacy, as both streams run side by side. Colonizers and rough pioneers, he asserts, cannot be other than aggressive, unscrupulous and eager for power, and the American has remained fundamentally so, although outside influences are always at work to change him. The self-education of democracy with its inborn ideals of equality is conveyed to the masses by individuals.

Idealism and Materialism Doctor Bonn says that Americans who are away from European commerce thought only about making the best use of it and its public development, but in

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Europe people remember the idealistic speeches from the new world and the unscrupulous, aggressive attempts to pursue material interest, and so found no explanation of this apparent hypocrisy. He adds:

"Even the fact that the American does not see a contradiction in this is incomprehensible, but he is strongly convinced of his idealism and does not realize how he has unscrupulously learned to apply his principles and theories to his interests by colonizing."

Doctor Bonn says that President Wilson has even been able to convince a majority of Americans that he is still protecting the rights of neutrals in Scandinavia and Central America by selling Dutch ships. Help in the reconstruction of Russia would be admitted in Europe to be imperialism, he believes, but in America this is considered idealistic because America's political and economic interests are involved.

Prof. Moritz J. Bonn is the director of the Commercial High School of Munich and is a voluminous author on international relations, colonial affairs and economics. Among his published works are "The English Colonization in Ireland," "Modern Ireland and the Agrarian Problem" and "Native Politics in British South Africa." His latest book is the first one on American affairs which he has issued. Professor Bonn was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and is forty-five years old.

CONFIRMS DEATH OF EX-CZAR

German Legation Admits It, Says Maxim Gorky's Paper

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Stockholm, July 1.—The Novaya Zhyzn, Maxim Gorky's journal, says that the German legation at Moscow confirms the rumor about the death of the ex-Czar, but at the people's commissary and the All-Russian committee for fighting the counter-revolution nothing is known definitely.

According to the Novaya Zhyzn, the authority of the German legation is most reliable because the German agency has shown itself to be well organized all over Russian territory, and statements regarding the Romanoff family are carefully controlled.



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