

AUSTRIA'S BURDEN INCREASES—ALLIES WAIT DRIVE—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES ON WAR

AUSTRIA'S WOES GROW IN NUMBER

Provision of Brest Treaty Splits Galicia to Ap- pease Ukrainia

PEACE ATTEMPT FAILS

Some Light Shed Upon Court Scandal in Vienna. Czernin Blamed

By AUSTIN WEST Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Milan, July 8. Two significant items of news have just been received from Austria. It is reported from a good source that the clause in the secret treaty, signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Ukraine and the Central Powers, reads: "The Ukraine having guaranteed to all nationalities, the Poles included, the complete right of free national development within the frontiers of the Ukrainian state, Austria undertakes to assist the Ukrainian subjects of the dual monarchy in their national development by forming a separate province of the Ukrainian part of Galicia and Bukovina. "A measure, drafted in this sense, will be presented to the Reichsrat not later than July 31, 1918, and the Austrian Government will employ all the constitutional means in its power to secure the adoption of this law by parliament."

Object in View There are two things to be said on this subject. By the Ukraine part of Galicia is meant, presumably, all Galicia east of the River San, where the Ruthenians, to give them their now fashionable name, form the majority of the population. By cutting this very considerable slice of territory out the Austrian Government hopes to diminish the representation in the Reichsrat of two highly inconvenient nationalities—the Ukrainians and the Poles—both now hotly in opposition. Probably Austria would not have dared to take this step had it any hope of recapturing the affections of the Poles, who regarded the partition of Galicia almost in the light of a fourth partition of Poland, but the Poles have been alienated for other reasons and are now definitely in opposition. The Austrian Government's method of dealing with an offending limb is to lop it off.

Spurs Peace Feeler The other item must be repeated under reserve, although it comes from a well-informed source to the Bernese correspondent of the Secolo. According to him, there arrived at Bern last week an important Austrian personage delegated by circles in close touch with the Emperor, to sound the Allied representative as to a basis of peace negotiations between the two belligerents. The emissary found every door shut in his face and promptly concluded that there was nothing doing. He is said to have now returned to Vienna.

Scandal Blamed on Czernin Some light on the scandals at the court of Vienna and the widespread rumors in the Dual Monarchy of livid scenes and threats of divorce between Emperor Karl and Empress Zita, the most universal of which has provoked the official communication issued by the Munich Neueste Nachrichten and the clerical Reichspost in reporting speeches delivered before the Christian Socialist gathering in the Vienna town hall. Doctor Funder, editor-in-chief of the Reichspost, and Prof. Leopold Kubchek stated that the rumors seemed to be obsessed with the idea that the Emperor and Empress were responsible for having contributed not only to diplomatic anarchy, but also to the recent serious setback on the field of battle. As regards Empress Zita's alleged intrigues through her brothers, Princes Sixtus and Xavier of Bourbon-Parma, the truth was, he said, that they set foot in Austria during the war at the direct request of Count Czernin, who desired to intrust to them the mission of creating in enemy countries certain conditions deemed indispensable for preparing for peace negotiations.

The Sixtus Letter In fact, said Doctor Funder, the Emperor's letter to Sixtus was written at Czernin's suggestion. Since Czernin advised the Emperor to choose Prince Sixtus as the person best fitted for realizing the plans of Austria, full responsibility for the document rested on Czernin himself. From the same source we learn that the Imperial Government has vetoed the use of asphyxiating gas and flame throwers. They are likewise accused of having secured preferential treatment for Italian prisoners while one of the Empress Zita's ladies-in-waiting, sent on a confidential mission to Switzerland, had to be interned, it is said, for having disclosed military plans relating to Imperial defense. A strange comment on the resolution of loyal trust in the Imperial household voted at the assembly of the nobles and intrusted to Monsignor Piff, Archbishop of Vienna, for presentation at the foot of the Imperial throne, is that it was suddenly summarily suppressed by the censorship.

MAY AIR FAMILY TROUBLES OF KARL

By the United Press LONDON, July 8. Recall of the papal nuncio to Vienna, which was demanded six months ago in connection with Italian prisoners while Emperor Karl, will be carried out, according to reliable information from Rome today. At the time the recall was first asked Pope Benedict refused to acquiesce, believing the nuncio was justly siding with Empress Zita. The nuncio had communicated the Vatican's advice which the Emperor had asked when separation was threatened. The Pope's effort at reconciliation of the royal couple was partially successful, but recent sensational revelations are likely to lead to complication. It is reported that Zita is determined upon public vindication.

VANDYKE REAPPOINTED

McLean Names Carbon Man Democratic State Secretary By the Associated Press Harrisburg, Pa., July 8.—George R. McLean, chairman of the Democratic State Committee today announced the reappointment of Vandyke as secretary of the committee for two years. Mr. Vandyke comes from Carbon county and has been in charge of headquarters here for several years.

INFLUENZA NOW ALLIES' BOGY

Fear Epidemic May Occur After Germans Recover

FOE MIGHT STRIKE THEN

Teutons Remain Quiescent While Disease in Own Ranks Runs Course

By CHARLES H. GRASTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, July 8. Speculation here about the delayed German stroke has been decidedly optimistic on a crescendo scale; but recently some anxiety has appeared regarding the influenza epidemic at the front. In the peculiar situation it is conceivable that the Allies might get the worst of it. If the German army is suffering sufficiently to delay its attack it need only lie back and await recovery. There is no danger of a general offensive by the Allies. "Suppose, however," said an American medical man, "the influenza epidemic jumps to our side after the Germans recover. Being on the defensive we would not have profited by their weakness, were they back on the offensive, might profit greatly if the Allied troops were weakened by sickness of this kind. This is one of the chances against which no amount of pains or forethought could safeguard us."

The untimely death of ex-Mayor Mitchell, the brief announcement of which appears in the Sunday newspapers, has caused widespread genuine sorrow among all Americans. It was the general topic of conversation. His turning from a conspicuous position in public life to dangerous air service was a remarkable stroke of spirit among the youth which has manifested itself so gallantly at Chateau-Thierry and Picardy. "Mitchell's conduct was a sermon in patriotism and he has not died in vain, for the spirit he evoked will live after him," said an officer. Underneath all the Fourth of July enthusiasm one finds a growing English respect for the American soldier. Until recently a good deal of doubt was entertained whether the American soldier could be trusted alone for some months. Indeed, such doubts were natural. We have been very fortunate in the way things have fallen out.

First there was Cantigny, in which remarkable little success, by the way, we were aided by the painting surgeon, the Marquis de Chambrun. That gallant and accomplished officer for weeks acted as military instructor and adviser to the descendant of Lafayette, the Marquis de Chambrun. That gallant and accomplished officer for weeks acted as military instructor and adviser to the descendant of Lafayette, the Marquis de Chambrun. That gallant and accomplished officer for weeks acted as military instructor and adviser to the descendant of Lafayette, the Marquis de Chambrun.

REPORT TWO U-BOATS SUNK Canadian Tell of Successful Attack After Oriso Went Down By the United Press Toronto, Ont., July 8.—A Canadian troopship, that was in the fleet of the boats when the British steamship Oriso was attacked and sunk off the Irish coast, brought word that two submarines were sunk after the Oriso was torpedoed according to disabled soldiers reaching here today. The ship on which the men were returning to Canada left England June 29 and was the object of an attack by two U-boats the following day. Major George Washington, of Toronto, declared the ship also was twice attacked by submarines on its way to England.

BRITISH BOMB FAMOUS BRIDGE

Structure Across Rhine at Coblenz and Royal Palace Damaged. July 8.—The bombardment of Coblenz on Friday by British airmen was the most severe of the war, although the work of the airmen was hampered by the presence of a fog. The northern portion of the railway station and the famous iron bridge were seriously damaged. A bomb fell in the center of the bridge across the Moselle River and another on the Royal Palace.

GERMANY TO AID AUSTRIA

Three Army Corps Will Be Dispatched to Ally in Italy Paris, July 8. Germany will send three army corps to the aid of Austria, according to a Rome dispatch to the Temps. These will be put under the director orders of General Otto von Below, the commander-in-chief on the Italian front, and will be assigned to the Alps sectors, it is stated. The Trentino railways have been put under German control and will be used exclusively for German troops. It is also stated that German regiments will be detached to other points on the front to support the Austrian troops.

MAY RECOGNIZE POPE

Rome Papers Expect Resumption of Franco-Papal Relations By the United Press Rome, July 8.—Rome newspapers, commenting today on the interview between the Pope and the French ambassador, French political leader and minister under pontifical in the "L'Intransigeant," declared that resumption of Franco-Papal relations is probable.

WOUNDED AMERICANS CARRIED FROM THE BATTLEFIELD



These photographs show Yankee soldiers, recently wounded in the fighting in France, being cared for by American ambulance men. The upper picture shows a wounded marine being lifted into a field ambulance. Below, a disabled soldier is being carried into a first-aid dugout just behind the first-line trenches.

TEUTON PRESS RANTS AT WILSON'S SPEECH

Sees Only Oppression of Germany in President's War Aims

By the Associated Press Amsterdam, July 8. Commenting upon President Wilson's Fourth of July address, the Frankfurter Zeitung says: "What President Wilson said about the conditions of a lasting peace is couched in such general terms that hardly anything can be made of it. If all his nice principles are seriously entertained by him, we must suppose that he desires to abolish the advantages and predominant influences not only of the Central Powers, but also of the Entente—for instance, America's domination in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; France's domination in Morocco, and England's relations with India, Egypt, Mesopotamia and other portions of Turkey."

"If, however, Mr. Wilson desires his position of prominence to be continued and be perpetuated by a continuing peace, then his demands mean only the oppression of Germany and the negation of those principles of international justice and freedom which are normally in the minds of the Entente rulers, especially President Wilson."

ITALIANS TEAR AUSTRIANS WITH TEETH WHEN THEY LOSE WEAPONS

Desperate Fighting in Muddy Morass to Clear Piave Section, Occupied by Foe Since Last November—1300 Machine Guns Captured

By AUSTIN WEST Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Italian Zone of War, July 8. Now that the splendid but hard-won Italian victory has scraped the whole Venetian plain thoroughly clean of the enemy up to the opposite bank of the great Piave, I am permitted to give some thrilling details of the terrible guerrilla warfare, rich in unrecorded deeds of heroism, which has been going on ceaselessly day and night amid the mud and insidious marshland in the lower Piave. Four columns of the Italian Bersaglieri and infantry troops pursued the tollsome task of breaching up enemy defenses. Thousands of soldiers and sailors fought continually up to their waists in water to complete the isolation of the Austrian detachments.

Italian Marines Fought Bravely Some of the severest fighting was sustained by the Italian royal marine corps in the Corbellazzo woods and in the extreme angle of the lagoons. In clearing which they encountered the famous Viennese company of death, composed exclusively of volunteers, clad in black sweaters, the breasts of which are embroidered in white with a human skull. Floundering in the bogs, and losing their footing, they were driven to their deaths in desperation to tearing each other with their teeth. During the tremendous hand-to-hand combats that accompanied the closing phase of the battle the Italian Arditi or dardavelli performed astounding feats of agility. Their special task was to silence a swarm of machine guns protected by barbed wire entanglements. The Arditi hit on a method altogether novel in the history of this war. Providing themselves with long leaping poles, they made a mighty rush, jumped over the obstacle and landed in the rear of the bewildered gunners, drove daggers into their backs. One dardavelli alone sent eight Austrians stampeding into the Italian lines under the menace of an uplitte bomb.

PRINCETON STAR CITED

Arthur Bluethenthal Given Honors After Death in France Paris, July 8.—A posthumous citation of Arthur Bluethenthal, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille and formerly one of the best-known football players at Princeton University, who was killed on June 7, appears in the Journal officiel today. He made himself conspicuous from the beginning by his spirit, discipline and judicious courage. He continued, by his own wish, to serve with the French Escadrille during the present battle before passing into the American aviation service. He was killed in an aerial combat, while directing distant artillery fire.

SPANISH GRIP HITS SWISS

Epidemic Spreads Rapidly—Several Deaths Among Interned British By the Associated Press Bern, July 8.—An epidemic of Spanish grip has invaded Switzerland and is spreading rapidly, attacking the regularly persons under forty years of age. Several deaths have occurred among interned British prisoners at Chateau Dax, and a military doctor at Soleure has died from the grip.

AMERICANS WIN AIR FIGHTS, DOWNING FOUR

Burst of Aerial Activity on Marne Front Brings Defeat to Foe With the American Army at the Marne, July 8.—(By I. N. S.) There has been another great burst of air activity on the American sector of the Marne front, during which one German machine was shot down in flames, another was compelled to land out of control, while two other boche machines were forced down by American airmen attached to an observation division. The American pursuit planes sighted two German tandem airplanes on July 7. One of the enemy machines was sent down in flames, thanks to the teamwork of Lieutenant James A. Meisner, of Brooklyn, and Lieutenant Hamilton, of Boston. Five German monoplane joined the fight, but were driven off after a series of thrilling air duels at an altitude of 5000 feet. Lieutenant Sumner Sewell, of Bath, Me., "got" his second opponent in a fight over Moutiers, within the German lines. Nine American planes attacked six German. Lieutenant Sewell, after a dramatic fight, pursued a German airplane within a hundred feet of the ground. The last seen of the man machine it crashed to earth out of control. This was Sewell's ninety-fifth flight.

MAY EXPLAIN DEATH OF TRAITOR LEADER

Member of Bonnet Rouge Gang Offers Statement Before Going to Prison Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, July 8. M. Jouca, one of the minor members of the Bonnet Rouge gang, who was sentenced to serve five years and is now waiting transport to New Caledonia, where he will serve the sentence, has written to the representative court-martial which convicted him asking that he be allowed to make a statement. The request has been granted to Lieutenant Mornet, the redoubtable prosecutor, on behalf of the Government. Jouca, it is understood, promises to make some interesting revelations concerning the staff of the Bonnet Rouge and the defeatist campaigns conducted by it. It is also suggested that he may be able to throw some light on the mystery of the death of Miguel Almeraya, leader of the gang, who was a morphine addict and was found dying in his cell soon after his arrest. The allegation at the time was that Almeraya strangled himself with a bootlace during a nervous crisis caused by his being deprived of drugs, but his widow and her lawyer have always refused to accept this theory, and assert, on the contrary, that he was murdered by some unknown agent of men higher up who had made use of him for practical ends.

Porto Rico Registers Its Youth

By the Associated Press San Juan, P. R., July 8.—Incomplete returns of Friday's registration for the draft of those reaching the age of twenty-one since last registration day indicate that the total throughout the island will be somewhat smaller than the estimated 10,000. In San Juan 400 registered, while the estimate was for 600.

Motorists Uninjured in Crash

George E. Ennis, of Camden, N. J., and a companion escaped injury when Ennis's automobile was demolished by a Reading Railway train last night at King's Highway crossing, near the station at Mount Ephraim, N. J. The automobile was on the tracks as the train approached and both occupants leaped to safety before the collision.

FOCH AWAIT'S NEW GERMAN STROKE

Hindenburg's Preparations for Great Offensive Blow Are Complete

NOW OR NEVER FOR FOE

Double Attack, With Sea and Paris as Goals, Is Expected

By WALTER DURANTY Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, July 8. All the available information points to a renewal of the German offensive at any moment. Not only is it known that the German troop concentrations in the rear are completed, but another factor of great importance makes it certain that Field Marshal von Hindenburg cannot afford to delay much longer. This is the rapid using up of men and the increasing weakness of the enemy divisions now on the front.

From all sides, one hears the same story. The German divisions are reduced below the normal, they have been holding the line longer than usual; their morale is dangerously low. Thus, a few days ago prisoners captured by the Americans at Vaux said their battalion was so weary and discouraged by the abnormally long period spent in the line as to be literally incapable of a worth-while counter-attack. At another point it is a German battalion whose total effective of bayonets is reduced to 120 men, not counting the mitrailleuse detachments, and whose commander's plea for relief gets a curt response from the division commander. The situation is not to be relieved. The best you can do is to improve the defensive organization and construct more dugouts. Elsewhere a Bavarian regiment has a company of twenty men, and such figures are common almost in every sector. At another point the French seized an order from a divisional general, reproving in strong terms the slowness of officers who reported sick for trifling reasons, and urging them to "devote all your energy to getting the men out of a state of indifference and back to a spirit of activity."

Now or Never for Germany There are also indications that the terrible losses which the Allies inflicted on the enemy in the three previous battles have begun to tell and that this time it is harder for Hindenburg to reconstitute the requisite army of maneuver. His fourth attempt to snatch victory at the eleventh hour will be all the more desperate because spurred on by the realization that it is now or never for Germany.

It is more than probable that the coming struggle will be on an even greater scale than before. Every available man

has gone to swell the ranks of the maneuver divisions, which there is reason to believe are apportioned equally to the armies of Prince Rupprecht and the Crown Prince, as if with the intention of launching two big drives simultaneously. It is generally expected that Flanders-Ambien and "Compiegne-Chateau-Thierry" will be the sectors attacked. This would give Hindenburg the opportunity of concentrating his energies in a drive toward the sea or toward Paris, should one operation be more successful than the other. At the same time, or even as a prelude, a strong diversion is likely along the Marne or in Champagne, with the object of protecting the German flank against a possible counter-stroke.

EUROPEAN CROPS DAMAGED

Harvests Greatly Below Normal Threaten Central Powers Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, July 8. After the coldest June for about half a century and after consequent havoc in the fields, an extraordinarily wet July has opened the midlands and northern mainlands of Europe. During one night last week there was a rainfall of over three-quarters of an inch in the Berlin district. The normal average for the whole month of July is two and a half inches, so that in one night about one-third of the usual monthly rainfall poured down. The streets in many parts of the capital were for a time impassable. Even heavier rainfall is reported from other parts of the Empire. Dresden and Arnstadt, in the Riesengebirge, has records of nearly two inches. Damage to orchards and cornfields is considerable.

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