

FEARS OF GERMAN PEOPLE DEEPENS—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM WAR-TORN LANDS

KLIN'S HUNGER NEARING LIMIT

Potato Ration Cut Again and Meatless Weeks Are Coming

ALL NATION GRUMBLING Incapable Officials and Greedy Agrarians Blamed by Capital's Press

By GEORGE RENWICK Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Amsterdam, July 9. Berlin is grumbling hungrily. Only a short week ago her potato ration was reduced from seven pounds per head to three. Now it has been further cut down to one pound. About one pound of other vegetables will be distributed to compensate for the missing six pounds of potatoes.

The Reichstag debate on food conditions contained much that is interesting. Food Dictator Adolf Baumbach, who is Germany and Austria-Hungary were to be put under a strict system of super-ration. The harvest, he declared, would not fulfill the anticipations of a few months ago, and the crops would be below average.

Oppose Food Union. Deputy Matzinger, center member, objected to the food union with Austria-Hungary. "That would mean the people," he said, "for it meant giving German supplies to Austria."

He would argue that the Government wishes to know the extreme limits of the people's endurance. That limit will soon be reached, for a further worsening of food conditions is unbearable. The misery prevailing among the masses. Government circles have no notion. The speech of the Kaiser at Aix-la-Chapelle, where his Majesty joyfully announced the arrival of great supplies from Ukraine, shows how little he knows about the real state of affairs in Germany. Unemployment is increasing and the coal supply arrangements for the coming winter leave much to be desired.

The speaker referred to a case in which army authorities allowed 8000 pigs to die from a lack of fodder. Berlin authorities had previously offered to buy a proportion of these animals. But the army authorities refused the offer on the ground that the people had grumbled about high prices of pork, so the pigs were allowed to starve.

"Every day the war lasts," said the speaker, "removes us by months from the time at which the people will have sufficient food to eat. The shortening of the war would be of a greater economic gain than the conquest of a province."

It is always dangerous to draw a conclusion from food conditions, as there vary greatly in short periods, but there can be no doubt that bad and insufficient food contributes largely a great deal to that spirit of fatalism and pessimism to which several prominent German politicians recently referred so earnestly. It also helps to bring on the time when the school summer holidays are referred in his latest book, when the nerves of Germany will break.

Capital Hardest Hit. The Berlin press is naturally very angry that the capital always feels the severest pinch in the food scarcity. Only a very few articles have been written since the ration was reduced, and nowhere to such an extent.

There are ample supplies of potatoes in the country," says the paper, "but to Berlin the damned, of course no supplies have been coming for a fortnight."

The Socialist organ blames the industrial officials of the food department for that, as well as the greedy agrarians who, for political reasons as well as for their own pockets, consider the farming interests. It says that just political souls as the Berlin workers they can have nothing to do, and the officials are powerless to bring pressure to bear on these school-wild agrarians.

That Berlin suffers worse than the rest of the country is shown by a statement in the Vossische Zeitung's article on the beginning of the school summer holidays. The schools were officially closed on Friday, but it says that most of the children had left their long beds. "The food conditions in the capital," it says, "were such that no teacher could really insist on scholars remaining in Berlin if they had an opportunity to go to the country, where conditions were better."

FINLAND TO STAY NEUTRAL. Government, However, Has No Intention of Making Statement

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Helsinki, July 9. The Finnish Government has no intention of issuing a statement of neutrality proclamation, as has been demanded from the Entente side, but will, as hitherto, maintain a correct neutral attitude.

The newspaper Huvvagaadabladet states that the Finnish Government has no real reason for a conflict between neutral and belligerent nations. The happenings at Petchorga affect only Finland and Russia, it says, and yet, in this connection, Finland has not been aggressive, as the Government troops have not crossed the frontier.

Irredentist views, the paper states, have no support in general opinion. Military preparations in east Karelia, it maintains, have been made only to defend the eastern frontier.

RAID KILLS 12 IN COBLENZ. Twenty-three Injured, Royal Palace and Fortress Damaged

By the United Press. London, July 9.—The British air raid on Coblenz Friday morning was the severest of the war, according to the dispatch to The Express today. Twelve persons were killed and twenty-three injured.

The northern part of the station was seriously damaged and the Rhine and Moselle bridges and the royal palace were hit. Great damage was done to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

DECORATE 6 U. S. VOLUNTEERS. Ambulance Drivers and Nurses Win Military Medal

Hindenburg Calls Million More Men to German Army

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

The Hague, July 9.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has just called for 1,000,000 more men. Recruits are being taken from the factories, and the vacancies are filled by prisoners and foreigners, as well as with exchanged prisoners of war, contrary to all agreements. Several crippled Germans recently repatriated by England are now working in the Krupp works, where conditions are comparatively good.

FEARS SURPRISE IN WESTERN LULL

Object of Delay Is to Make Allies Relax Vigilance, Perris Says

TIME HURTS, HOWEVER

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Paris, July 9. The abnormally dry summer days are passing and Ludendorff still does not move his legions.

There is reason for this inactivity, besides the main factor of the decline in power of the enemy. Numerical and moral surprise is his only hope, and the best chance of obtaining a surprise is to lull the Allies into a state of optimistic sleepiness. It is a danger never to be lost sight of.

Time is working steadily for the Allies. It is not Von Below and his few German agents that will be able to look upon the American people as a back number, and with the new spirit rising in the East, Berlin sees her work of intrigue in Moscow and Petrograd failing to ruin. In the west the balance of force is now virtually equal, and every day several new American battalions are ready for the field.

Increasing Vigilance Necessary. But the promise of developments and of Foch's Fabian strategy can only be realized on one condition—an unceasing vigilance. A single great surprise may cancel the value of all this. This does not mean only that sentinels and outposts must not go to sleep or that observations and advanced command posts must watch for the slightest change and suspicious movement. The daring and scientific extension of German espionage has compelled the Allies gradually to improve their information services, and, doubtless, there is room for further improvement.

Naturally, I cannot speak of what has been done in this direction, but there is a minor German invention in recent days that can be spoken of and that will suggest the kind of efforts each army makes to fear from the other. They are not the kind of factor of surprise.

After the stormtroops (storm troops) come the spahntroops (scout troops). Their business is to bring in prisoners by means of raids and by surprising patrols and outposts.

The men employed in these special detachments must be particularly well trained and resourceful. They must be in strategy and in familiarity with the habits of the adversary, consistent with the positions of sentinels and so on. When this study is completed a raid is organized.

There is a sudden dash of a score of men, who return as quickly when they get two or three prisoners, with the papers of those killed and pieces of their uniforms showing to what unit they belonged.

On their side, scout troops must not leave in the trench raided any sign of their own regiment or any intelligence. It is a most characteristic work of the short phase of the struggle.

WARSAW COUP IS EXPOSED

Pro-Germans Had Plotted to Overthrow Polish Government

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Stockholm, July 9.—A sensational conspiracy has been exposed at Warsaw, says a telegram from that city. In preparation for a coup d'etat was prepared in a Skorodnyak, directed against the Polish government. A working committee had been formed consisting of fifteen members of the Polish national council. A leading person in it was Studnicki, a well-known activist. He tried to win over one of his acquaintances for the coup, but did not know that this man was a member of the secret military organization for the freedom of Poland, the man invited Studnicki into conversations, which were listened to by some members of the secret organization hidden in the next room, who made shorthand notes of what was said.

The plan was to compel the three regents, Ostrowsky, Kavanovsky and Lubomirsky, to resign. All the details have now been published, causing a great excitement throughout Poland.

Y. M. C. A. HUT BEHIND FIRST-LINE TRENCHES



The welcome Y. M. C. A. sign has carried its message of cheer and comfort right up to the first-line trenches on the western battlefield. In the bombproof hut shown above the Y. M. C. A. workers serve hot coffee, doughnuts, cigarettes and other little luxuries to the soldiers during the lulls between battles.

KERENSKY'S ATTITUDE OFFENDS FRENCHMEN

Scorn for Middle Classes German Masses Will Not Believe America Is in on Big Scale

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Paris, July 9. The visit of Kerensky to Paris has not so far proved to be a very striking success. It is generally felt here that the Russian ex-dictator can only now be looked upon as a back number, and French opinion inclines to the view that not much is to be expected from a man who failed so utterly to take advantage of the splendid opportunity offered him a few months ago, when he had all Russia at his call.

The result is that, as the Temps remarks, although Kerensky is here, neither Paris nor the nation is showing itself very much excited at his presence. Kerensky has made the mistake, as the Journal points out, of regarding everything in this country that is not revolutionary-socialist as nonexistent.

"Since he came to Paris," says the paper, "he has consistently referred to the middle classes with a scorn which can scarcely be described. He has made a practice of declining to meet ordinary republicans and even socialist-radicals. He declines to confer with anybody except pure-blooded internationalists. Yet he is supposed to have come here to plead for help from France and her allies in reconstituting Russia as a nation."

"By what fresh aberration does he imagine that the revolutionary socialists have the right to speak for France and her allies?" Does he think that this method he affects of separating the good grain from the rubbish is consistent with his self-imposed mission? Does he think that this attitude reveals him as an able politician?

When he sees Wilson, will Kerensky explain to him what precautions he has taken in order to avoid meeting all but an infinite minority in our country? Will he adopt the same tactics in America and treat the revolutionary socialists there as the only people worthy of his attention? Will he confess that he has been rather coldly received by our socialist party, which in matters of foreign policy is still inspired by Kerensky's views?

The Temps says that Kerensky's visit could hardly have been less fruitful if he had confined his meetings to non-socialist Frenchmen. His own chosen socialist friends have asked him several very awkward questions. Among them, they wanted to know why he allowed the order to be issued which suppressed all discipline and resulted in the practical abandonment of the Russian army. They asked also why he had allowed Lenin to come back to Russia, and to travel from Switzerland in a special train supplied by Germany, and why he did not suppress treason when it became evident that the Bolshevik leaders and German spies were in collusion. Further, he was asked why did he throw Korniloff overboard.

These are questions, says the Temps, that come into the mind of any man speaking of Kerensky and which he must answer or be discredited. The Temps dismisses Kerensky as a man of words and nothing else, and complains bitterly that although the ex-dictator loudly asserted at Moscow that he would put down discipline, and treason with fire and sword he subsequently allowed treachery to be accomplished, with the result that the only sufferers from fire and sword have been France and her allies.

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GERMANS SAY WILSON DESIRES TO DOMINATE

Enemy Press Sees in President's Address Lust for Supremacy Over Central Powers and Entente. Scoff at "Million Army"

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, July 9.

INDEPENDENCE DAY celebrations over the whole world and President Wilson's speech are occupying considerable space in the German press. Commenting on the speech the Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that what Mr. Wilson says about the conditions under which a lasting peace could be concluded is so general that much is still to be done before the war is really ended. Behind his phrases, the paper says, hides an idea directed against Germany, and even if the beautiful principles he enunciated are meant honestly, then it must be assumed that Wilson not only wishes to dominate the Central Powers, but also the Entente. The paper asks whether America intends to maintain this ascendancy and to insure it by a durable peace. If so, it points out, these demands will have the effect of fettering Germany and will be in contrast with the American's proclaimed principles.

The Vorwaerts says that Wilson's and Winston Churchill's speeches, will not help peace. It is New England, and does not agree with these two statements that the war must be finished on the battlefield, and adds that assurance that the war is being fought for the benefit of the world, and not against the people has been often enough repeated. It does not stop the people from suffering from the Government's policy. The annexationist Kolnische Volkszeitung gives a summary of the speech and states that it does not see any point in it, but that Wilson's manner of putting America's political aims under the guise of freedom and humanity is revolting. "He is New England, and he is not, like Cromwell, argues and excuses the bloodiest acts with Bible quotations."

Speaks of Tarring and Feathering. Like most of its contemporaries, the paper refers to tarring and feathering in America, and says: "Hypocrisy and brutality, your name is Wilson."

"Europe must continue to bathe in a sea of blood for the fortunes of the trust kings, for new milliards, and to satisfy the political and economic lust for supremacy of the Yankees."

The annexationist Rheinische Gazette says Wilson's speech is weaker than any possible, only consisting of phrases, "old sounding phrases about international right, laws of justice and humanity, without any sequence of ideas. Good said Washington would turn in his grave if he could hear how his aid successor in the President's chair falsifies history and put the aims of the union in the same rank as truth, humanity, principles and ideals. Schoolmaster Wilson wishes to learn history, but only shows the mirror of his incapable statesmanship and hypocrisy."

The Tagblatt says that Wilson has again put forward his four conditions in the same hazy way as all modern statesmen. They are vague, says the paper, and one tries to get at the speaker's meaning through haze. "From the first condition one may gather the wish to restrict armaments, which we share. The second refers to self-determination and disavows annexations and oppression and could be signed by all adverse to annexations and oppression."

Also Approves Third Point. The paper also approves the third point, and says the fourth is a demand supported by the majority party, "so that in these conditions there is in reality no obstacle to peace, but as Wilson speaks of the right of life and death he should know that Germany is lively and full of life."

"Yankee Doodle" is the title given to an article in the Weiser Zeitung on the celebration of Independence Day. "Under the shrill cries of 'Yankee Doodle,'" the paper says, "the free but enlightened people of America talk themselves into a feverish war enthusiasm. In the western districts, where they are not fond of war and prefer during peace those fond of the sport of lynchings are having a good time. There is a short report to the ladies and gentlemen that neighbor Muller, this suffices and the unfortunate citizens are forced to kiss the flag and buy a few hundred dollars' worth of loans."

The paper says that ten persons have been tarred and feathered in Michigan, "and in this inhuman but harmless way the enlightened people of America fight Prussian militarism."

The paper scoffs at the idea that the Rod army, the Ukraine peasants, well armed and equipped, numbering some 75,000 and commanded by efficient officers and instructors, are advancing against the Germans at Kiev. Panic reigns among the bourgeoisie, who are alarmed because the Germans are refusing to accept open battle, and the withdrawing Germans, who are supposed to have only 30,000 men, are frantically requesting reinforcements from the western front. I understand the total number of peasant troops operating against the Germans is 200,000.

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JACOB REED'S SONS 1424-1426 CHESTNUT STREET

and pathos, did exceedingly well, and Churchill did not allow himself to be outdone." The paper says that everything was done for effect. Wilson spoke at Washington's grave, thereby arousing the best memories of the nation, while Churchill laid stress and gave form to Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, although this was a smack in the face for American independence. "The father of this work," it says, "would turn in his grave could he hear how Wilson morally destroys his work." Wilson, who never lacks words, the paper argues, imagined he was echoing the same idea when he declared that England in the meantime had recognized this idea of independence, while the paper says, in reality Anglo-Saxon power is a menace for all the free peoples, "and we know that Wilson is allied with England and that the American declaration of independence has become hollow words."

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