

WINNER'S BEST SACRIFICED IN FRUITLESS DRIVE—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM FRONTS

THE FAILURE OF EASTERN HALF

Crossing Worse than Hell," Is German Report

AMERICANS WIN PRAISE

Signs of Heroism in Big Battle Show How Boches Were Held

By WALTER DURANTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the French Army, July 17.

The crossing of the Marne is worse than hell," runs a German message from a captured pigeon. Could there be better evidence of the success of the Franco-American resistance against the terrific drive?

As to the American troops, a French officer said to me, "They fought with the skill and élan of one of our crack divisions."

East of the Surlin there was bitter fighting in the wooded hills from the hamlet of Vassy, but here, too, the stubborn defense holds against the pick of the German shock divisions.

Across the river the line swayed slightly toward Marfaux, but the Germans, holding that sector, rallied splendidly after the first shock of an offensive on a scale to them unparalleled and through the afternoon retained the French beside them in courage and determination.

East of the Rheims the artillery checked the attacks at the outset by sheer weight of metal, and whereas north of Souain the Germans tried to facilitate their infantry advance by the use of numerous tanks, the French gunners soon put the majority out of action.

Defenders Well Protected

In the Marne battle the defenders did not possess the advantages of long-established fortifications, and were further handicapped by the dominating height of the German positions at several points.

But the hollows and dense covers of the plateau south of the river gave excellent protection to the defenders, who wisely spread out among them in small bodies, readily masked, and gas settled in the deep cutting formed by the Marne Valley.

Though affording the enemy covering bridging operations, proved less of a hindrance than might have been expected to the Allies on the hillside slopes. For a time the passage was unimpeded by very serious difficulty.

The first German rush made some progress up the slopes.

When the scene changed as the Allied tanks and artillery began to locate the bridges, aided by the improving fog. Many times the enemy, streaming forward across the river, were halted by rain of high explosive shells and gas high with dead and the water filled with floating bodies.

At one point two pillars in a rifle position barred the issue from the bridge before the Allies could cross the Meuse at Verdun with the aid of German blood.

Machine-Gun Captain Hero

Elsewhere a captain in charge of a machine-gun company fired the piece until when his soldiers were put out of action by a shell and only abandoned it when the boche grenades were exploding about his ears at point-blank range.

Another group of six machine-gun companies fired till the last minute and then retreated, carrying the piece, ammunition and a badly wounded sergeant. One in the group five of them reestablished their position and reopened fire, while the sixth continued with the sergeant on his back to a dressing station.

As the sun disappeared the dense cloud bank that had hung six or seven hundred feet above the battle, the German bomb planes, which at first had been hampered, were able to wreak terrible havoc.

The instantaneously was carried out by a more important part than any previous struggle. Their teamwork formation enables them to brave the battle planes and the Allied resistance stiffened and the German morale distressed by the knowledge that they had night they continue their attack.

Indeed, they are giving the boche a foretaste of hell.

Kaiser's Best Troops Beaten

It is still too early to give the exact number of German divisions taking part in the offensive, but enough have already been identified to show by quantity and quality that in both sectors of the attack it was a genuine big-scale drive, and not a mere diversion.

Almost all the divisions identified are the highest quality, including several of the Prussian Guard. So, a never before engaged this year belong to the special first-class reserves, which Hindenburg has kept in readiness for his supreme effort. The flower of the German army is once again being sacrificed on the historic banks of the Marne.

How striking was the success of the army defending the Rheims-Magnies against the attack of fourteen German shock divisions with more than 100,000 men, and in immediate support, according to the Von Hutler method, may be judged by the fact that wherever the retreating general passed among the soldiers he was greeted with spontaneous cheers. Even the outpost zone was little disorganized by the attack that was carried out in order with a break in the liaison.

DUVAL FACES FIRING SQUAD

Accused for Treasonable Actions Against French Government

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency).—Duval, director of the German newspaper Bonnet, was sentenced to death early today for treasonable actions against the Government.

Instantaneously was carried out by a more important part than any previous struggle. Their teamwork formation enables them to brave the battle planes and the Allied resistance stiffened and the German morale distressed by the knowledge that they had night they continue their attack.

Indeed, they are giving the boche a foretaste of hell.

Kaiser's Best Troops Beaten

It is still too early to give the exact number of German divisions taking part in the offensive, but enough have already been identified to show by quantity and quality that in both sectors of the attack it was a genuine big-scale drive, and not a mere diversion.

Almost all the divisions identified are the highest quality, including several of the Prussian Guard. So, a never before engaged this year belong to the special first-class reserves, which Hindenburg has kept in readiness for his supreme effort. The flower of the German army is once again being sacrificed on the historic banks of the Marne.

How striking was the success of the army defending the Rheims-Magnies against the attack of fourteen German shock divisions with more than 100,000 men, and in immediate support, according to the Von Hutler method, may be judged by the fact that wherever the retreating general passed among the soldiers he was greeted with spontaneous cheers. Even the outpost zone was little disorganized by the attack that was carried out in order with a break in the liaison.

DUVAL FACES FIRING SQUAD

Accused for Treasonable Actions Against French Government

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency).—Duval, director of the German newspaper Bonnet, was sentenced to death early today for treasonable actions against the Government.

FINNS MAY BEAT MONARCHY

Diet Passes Second Reading, but Vote Is 57 to 52

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Stockholm, July 17.—The Finnish Diet, by 57 votes to 52, has given a second reading to the bill for establishing a monarchy.

This is not the conclusion of the matter, for on the third reading the republican minority will propose that the people themselves shall decide by a general vote. If this proposal is defeated, the Government must have a majority of two-thirds, otherwise the monarchy bill cannot become law. As this means that at least sixteen Republicans must vote for a monarchy, it is likely that the monarchist measure will be defeated and that the Government will resign.

On the second reading of the bill, Baron Wrede said that a monarchy was needed because of the coming international negotiations. If the cadets secured power in Russia, he added, they would try to establish relations with Germany, and in order to achieve that result Germany was prepared to give up some Finnish interests. The situation, he asserted, would be quite different, if Finland had a German-born monarch.

FRENCH GUNS READY FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Violence of Artillery Reply to Enemy's Challenge Was Unprecedented

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Paris, July 17.

The great German assault is taking place on a part of the front where the French high command had foreseen for some time the probability that the Germans would make their effort and where every preparation had been made to meet it, both in the way of men and material.

Strong evidence of this is afforded by the fact that no sooner did the enemy begin his artillery preparation than masses of Allied guns immediately took up the challenge, to such good effect that there is reason to hope that the Germans suffered much more from the French and American counter-preparation fire than did the Allied defenses from their attack.

The violence of the Allied artillery reply may be gauged from the fact that never before yesterday has the sound of guns been heard in Paris. For the first time since the beginning of the war in every part of the city windows rattled from the concussion of guns. Such a phenomenon had never before been observed here, although the defending guns used in the last three offensives were many miles nearer Paris.

WOUNDED IN 200 PLACES CITED

Newspaperman Ignores Own Condition to Aid Italians

By the Associated Press

Italian Army Headquarters, July 17.

Ernest M. Hemingway, of Chicago, formerly on the staff of the Kansas City Star and lately an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross in Italy, has been recommended for the Italian cross of valor for bravery in action.

While serving at a canteen in the trenches, Hemingway suffered 200 separate wounds by the explosion of a trench mortar, but none of them were dangerous. Despite his wounds, he brought into a dressing station several Italian soldiers who had been wounded more seriously. Hemingway is a son of Dr. E. Hemingway, of Oak Park, Ill.

SON DEAD, FATHER INJURED

Was Burned While Preparing to Attend Funeral

Preparing to attend his son's funeral, Jacob Rupell, 324 Division street, Canton, was burned today by the explosion of a lamp at his home.

Mrs. Mary Smith, Rupell's sister, was also burned. She used gasoline in mistake for coal oil in filling the lamp. Both were taken to the Cooper Hospital. Their injuries are not serious. Rupell's ten-year-old son Charles was drowned Sunday.

Americans' Counter-Attack Sustained Flag's Prestige

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 17.—We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter-attack.

This was a message sent by an American general in command of American forces south of the Marne on Monday afternoon after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the Americans back toward Conde-en-Brie.

Immediately after, the Americans launched their counter-attack and the lost ground was soon recovered, with an additional half mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

Funds for Officers and Enlisted Men

In the U. S. Army and Navy and with Red Cross or Y. M. C. A.

The Safest Way

To carry funds is by Travelers' Letters of Credit which we issue free of commission

To send funds is by Mail or Cable Transfer which may be made through us.

WE HAVE OUR OWN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT THE OFFICE OF CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

30 RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

JACOB REED'S SONS

441 CHESTNUT STREET

441 North Broad Street

YANKEE SHOWING GREAT SURPRISE

They Didn't Expect It. Americans Have Proved Their Mettle

INCREASES CONFIDENCE

With Pershing's Men Able to Hold Their Own, Enthusiasm Reigns in London

CHARLES H. GRASTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, July 17.

London went to bed anxious the first night, but the morning's news brought cheerfulness about the German offensive. Americans in London, while deeply gratified at the showing made on the Marne, were somewhat wary in expressing their views until events had reached a more advanced stage.

In English military circles the American performance was the general topic of conversation. Splendid French resistance is an old story, but every demonstration of American efficiency brings a fresh outburst of enthusiasm.

Frankly, Europeans are surprised. They did not expect it. The outstanding act in the big battle, as they see it, is that American troops at the front have proved their mettle, and this gives immense encouragement to the European armies in the field and the civilian community here.

The fact that Americans in the battle line can hold up their end allies become more confident of ultimate victory over the Germans.

Encourages All Americans

It is pointed out that similar encouragement is given to our troops who have not thus far been engaged. Friendly competition among our own units and between ourselves and our allies in deeds of valor has become a habit with us to promote efficiency. English correspondents believe they saw this force already at work in the fine performance of the French troops which were even above their usual high average Monday.

The promptness of the American counter-attack was especially favorably commented upon. The way the Americans came back recalls a story given around and first told to King George by an American officer from France. An Australian was asked on the day after the battle to tell what he thought of American soldiers.

"They're fine," he replied, "but a bit rough."

Australians are supposed to wear the heaviest hobnails in any army up to date, the British sovereign thought this comment coming from them somewhat significant.

Satisfaction in All Congresses

The drive has not yet progressed far enough and the news is too meager to justify conclusions, but one observer an undertone of satisfaction in all congresses. It is generally believed that the French and American forces are pouring in reinforcements to the German leaders will find it impossible to maintain the will to victory, and the sentiment expressed by Von Kuelmann will again become dominant and further weaken the declining spirit at the front.

Germans Must Go Far

Anything short of gains that will bring the enemy within shelling distance of Paris will be regarded here as a defeat for the Germans in their fourth great offensive. Only such a gain would enable them to make progress without waiting to prepare another set of offensive trenches, a process requiring six or eight weeks' time, even if possible at all in the circumstances, is increasingly difficult for the Germans, because of their relative loss of strength in reserves of men and material.

However, the situation remains in suspense. The Germans have not developed the gains made during the first few hours of the assault. On the other hand, save on the American front just east of Chateau-Thierry, no counter-attack has yet driven them off the ground won.

It is possible they will endeavor to press further on this side, especially toward Epernay, so as to get behind the Rheims salient, but in any case the benefits of surprise have been to a large extent lost to them. They have suffered heavy casualties, and the Allied armies will draw valuable encouragement from the initial failure of their adversaries to repeat the result of their first three offensives this year.

DUTCH SHIP STORY UNOFFICIAL

Americans at Hague Know Nothing of Return of Vessels

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

The Hague, July 17.—In official and diplomatic American circles your correspondent was informed that nothing was known of the astonishing statement appearing in the Telegraaf to the effect that America was contemplating the return of part of the requisitioned Dutch tonnage because America would soon have a large number of her own. A Foreign Office official said no such statement had been received by the Dutch Government.

De Nieuwe Courant hopes it is true, but fears it is merely propaganda, and pretends to see the hand of Lord Northcliffe in it.

GEN. MAURICE ASSERTS OFFENSIVE IS FAILURE

Germans Fail to Attain First Objectives of Drive Before Being Checked—New Features Revealed by Enemy's Communique

By MAJ. GEN. MAURICE

Former Director of Military Operations of British Army

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

London, July 17.

It is now quite evident that the Germans have failed to realize what they set out to get in this latest offensive. Information from prisoners and captured documents shows that the attack east of Rheims was intended to reach the Marne at Epernay and Chateau-Thierry, an advance of some twenty-one miles, and it has failed to make any material progress. While it is too early to say that the German effort south of Rheims has entirely broken down, it is not now very dangerous without support on the plains of Champagne.

In an offensive which is really successful, progress in the early stages is rapid and continuous, and there is nothing more difficult in war as we know it today than to restore momentum to an attack which has been checked. Therefore, when we hear that the gains which the enemy made on either side of Dormans, where he was when last heard of him, commencing materially extended since noon of the 15th, there is good ground for the hope that this battle is destined to end in a definite failure for the enemy.

Army of Von Mudra New

There are two new features in the German offensive. The first is the appearance of the army of Von Mudra to the east of Rheims. Von Mudra has not up to the present been heard of in any communique. The second point is the mention of second troops, who were apparently employed in the attack on the 15th, and of finding the ranges to the French guns. There is nothing in this of which we were not aware, but it is the first time that the mentioned employment of their specialists.

Poch Ready for Attack

We know that General Poch had all his measures ready to meet the Crown Prince's effort, and that he had in addition to the ordinary precaution of having adequate reserves ready and in place, was to start a greater counter-bombardment as soon as the enemy began his artillery preparation for the attack. The Germans seem to have adopted their usual method of assembling their assaulting columns close behind their trenches, and this method has afforded an admirable target for the French and American batteries. A counter-deluge of shells falling among troops in that trying period of a soldier's life, when he is waiting anxiously to go over the top, cannot but have been most disconcerting, and it is probably this as much as to any other cause that the failure of the enemy's scheme is due.

Such an antidote to those methods of attack which the enemy has hitherto in the campaign of this year employed with great success, and which have obtained accurate information of his plans, and this time, at least, the Allies had such information, and General Foch was therefore able to have his batteries in readiness.

Best Germans by an Hour

So nicely was the thing timed that the Allied guns began their tremendous counter-preparations exactly an hour before the enemy started to pour gas shells on the Allied positions.

Never at any time in the course of the war has an offensive obtained such meager results on the first day. According to Maurice Barres, in the Echo de Paris, the Germans threw thirty-five divisions, or one division to about every mile, and had but no success in making any appreciable progress.

Where the Germans made their principal effort on the twenty-five miles of front east of Rheims, they were virtually halted down to their own lines. Evidence of the extraordinary effectiveness of the Allied defense is seen in the fact that in front of Souain the losses of one enemy division were so enormous that it had to be withdrawn immediately. Other German divisions suffered almost as heavily, both in Champagne and between Dormans and Rheims, and had also to be relieved before the battle had well begun.

It must radically affect Hindenburg's

UNTRIED YANKEES DEFEAT VETERANS

Eager, Intrepid Lads Withstand Vicious Smash in Marne Valley

TERRIBLE TOLL OF LIFE

Americans Make Germans Pay Dearly for Every Inch of Advance

By CAMERON MACKENZIE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the American Army in France,

For thirty-six hours the pleasant valley of the Marne, once so winsome in its summer richness, has been a vicious thunder pit of death, and over the wooded knolls of the Rheims mountain all the terror, heat and confusion of war has been flowing in on the towns and villages of the gently undulating chalk lands northward of Chalons.

This smash, although directed primarily, no doubt, against the French, has caught a great portion of the new army of the United States full in its toils, and eager, intrepid lads, making up America's counterpart of Kitchener's army, are by tens upon tens of thousands taking their first actual lesson in modern warfare as England and France have long since come to it.

It was midnight of Sunday when the German artillery, crashing loose with almost unprecedented severity, signaling the coming of a great attack, found the Americans holding an appreciable part of the eighty kilometers of the line involved. There was a short bit of battle front west of Chateau-Thierry, embracing the town of Vaux, recently captured by American troops. There was a good (deleted) kilometers running eastward from Chateau-Thierry and then, on the other side of Rheims, another sector, fully as long.

The American sector east of Chateau-Thierry is about seven miles long. With another force holding a sector of equal length east of Rheims, the troops of the United States are on fourteen miles of the battlefront, or virtually one quarter of it.

Americans Beat Off Charge

On all three positions the enemy artillery fire was visited in full violence, and then at daybreak on Monday appeared German infantry in reckless and overpowering profusion of numbers.

Without much difficulty the Americans beat off a charge, and the German unit, probably an inferior lot, retired, seemingly with a kind of weak despair.

Not so, however, to the east and west of Rheims; and there are stories to tell of the doughboys in those sections of the line. West of Rheims the Germans piled over in heavy force against the strictly American positions between Chateau-Thierry and the summit of Jaulgonne (on the Marne southeast of Jaulgonne). Their objectives were seven to eight kilometers to the south, and divisions of the first quality were dispatched for the task of achieving them.

The creeping barrage which the enemy used in this operation was five miles deep, and every variety of gas shell was employed without stint.

As was inevitable under the shock of such a desperate effort, the Americans

were compelled to give somewhat, but for every inch they gave they took merciful toll. Their machine guns and artillery literally deluged the Germans with death.

American boys, lying in a field hospital, were amazed at themselves for the havoc of lives they managed to exact.

Germans Crossed Marne

After hours of ruthless and ceaseless attacks the Germans had succeeded in crossing the Marne at three points. These crossings are remarkable chiefly for the manner in which, according to all reports, the enemy troops effected them. It seems that the Germans had provided themselves in advance with light portable boats of canvas and wood and that at the proper moment these were rushed forward and launched. Into them there clambered a small army of strangely inhuman figures, men clad in gas masks, and beneath the shelter of the stiff barrage the advance across the river was begun.

There are many tales of heroism in the fighting in this sector. One concerns a number of boys, belonging to an artillery group, which, as a result of constant fire, found itself short of ammunition. The lads had started to make a three-mile trip down the road, every inch of which was shell-plunged, in order to bring back a fresh supply. Before the return was completed the horses attached to their caisson wagon were all killed. That circumstance, however, failed to deter light bearers from laboriously dragging the wagon themselves.

Other stories, too, are escaping from the raging heat of battle stories of whole companies hurrying themselves with the most unflinching courage against almost impossible German positions and stories of counter-attacks undertaken without hesitation, even when the Americans, still not completely seasoned troops, knew themselves to be outnumbered in hopeless ratio.

GETS FIVE OF SIX PLANES

Then British Flier Lanches at Airdrome and Dines in London

With the British Army in France, July 8.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—To shoot down five German airplanes out of a patrol of six which attacked the airdrome at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, to lunch at the airdrome by noon, and to sit down to an early dinner in London that evening, was the recent experience of an officer of the royal air force.

By this Sign Community Stores We Serve You Save you will know the Grocer in your neighborhood who has enlisted his store in a great co-operative movement in the interest of QUALITY—ECONOMY and SERVICE —and that by the very force of numbers (1336 stores), these grocers are enabled to offer always— Lowest Market Prices—Fresh Stock—Pure Food Products—Efficient Service—Acceptance and Delivery of Telephone Orders—in Addition to—Weekly Low Price Specials. Your interest is in your community and therefore your patronage should go to the grocer who retains a personal interest in his store and in his service to you —and who by reason of the greater efficiency brought about through the organized COMMUNITY STORE PLAN assures you always of Store Service and Price Reasonableness. Look for the weekly newspaper announcement of specials in the "Public Ledger" every Monday and "Evening Ledger" every Wednesday—and the Posters on the Grocer's window who displays this sign— Community Stores We Serve You Save

Palm Beach THE GENUINE CLOTH MFD. BY GODDALL WORSTED CO. This label means the Genuine. It's your Safeguard against imitations. The sanely dressed man in the hot days is he who puts his woolen clothes in the wardrobe and dresses himself in Palm Beach. It was not always possible to be well dressed and comfortably dressed at the same time, but Palm Beach has solved that problem most effectively. We are sticklers for "Quality Clothes," and if Palm Beach didn't measure up to our critical requirements we wouldn't touch it —but we know that it's right, and therefore give it our fullest endorsement. Tropical-weight coat and trouser suits made of Palm Beach cloth. Summer wrousters. Breez-weve, mohair, silk, linen, \$10 to \$30. Flannel Trousers; white or striped, \$6.50, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14. JACOB REED'S SONS 441 CHESTNUT STREET

Hupmobile Users and Buyers We wish to announce to Philadelphians the appointment as General Manager of the Hupmobile business in Philadelphia, Mr. Winfield S. Jewell. This appointment assures users and buyers of Hupmobiles in the Philadelphia territory promptitude of service and uniform courtesy at the hands of a man who has had an experience of fifteen years in the administration of the passenger automobile business. Simultaneously, we wish to announce that Mr. Harry H. Rudolph, for ten years identified with the automobile business in Philadelphia, has become President of the Hupmobile organization. The public deserves to know that two men of such unqualified standing in the automobile world are back of the Hupmobile in Philadelphia and ready to serve its rapidly increasing circle of users to the limit of their ability. The Hupmobile Sales Corporation 441 North Broad Street