

ARMIES NOW IN PERIL—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

MANY FEARS IN BELGIUM

Hope to Secure Economic Hold by Aiding Restoration

PROUD GLOOMY FUTURE

Belgium and America Giving Little Nation Worst of It

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, July 20.

There is an evident fear in Germany that America will step in and help in the gigantic work of restoring Belgium after the war, though industrial Germany hopes to secure an economic hold on Belgium by aiding in the restoration and supplying new machinery for the industries which have been destroyed in many cases with a view to crippling the country industrially and economically.

The Vossische Zeitung says that if it had not been for Bismarck, Belgium would not have acquired the Congo, as England or France would have snatched it.

"The pledge of Belgium," says the paper, "must, above all, help to regulate our colonial possessions. Thus Belgium is not obliged to take part in external politics or to join one of another group of powers for security, which would not be given without considerable advantages offered in exchange. In future it will be necessary merely to deal with Belgium's wish to join the Entente group."

Wield Curb Flemish Movement

The paper refers to the Flemish movement, saying that this should not be allowed to separate the people of Belgium on account of the part of Antwerp and its connection with the economic and industrial spheres on which Belgium absolutely depends. Antwerp's value depends on this connection, and this, in turn, depends on the life interest for Germany, that neither separation from the Congo nor the Flemish policy must be allowed to work against German interests.

The article goes on to say that England was Belgium's best market before the war, both as a buyer and a middleman for the colonies. England took three-quarters of her big industrial products and a large percentage of zinc, glassware, cotton and cloth, but the British protective tariff will certainly close all this.

The paper proceeds to explain that Belgian industry works under complicated conditions and is obliged to import virtually all raw materials and as well as most of the coal for factories, so that the lack of tonnage will be felt acutely and coal will be more easily imported from Germany.

Iron Ore Difficult to Get

Even iron ore from Briey will be difficult to procure, says the paper, as it can be reckoned on that France will have a special preferential agreement with Germany by which little will remain for a third party. Belgium's iron ore from the German Congo must first serve our interests, especially the newly found copper. Most important is the strong foothold which Belgium has gained in South America during the war, where Belgium once procured quantities of raw materials on the exchange for copper.

Belgium will have all this to contend with, argues the paper, as well as the upbuilding of the State, so that Belgium will be obliged to look for new markets, and her interests and fate are common with those of Germany, her development and her well-being.

The paper finally says that thus Belgium must build up friendly relations all around.

WILSON BLUNDERED, REVENTLOW ASSERTS

Note to Soviet Shows America Wants Russia to Fight, He Says

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Count Reventlow writes in the Tages Zeitung that Wilson's appeal to the Soviet Government shows the latter made a mistake when it declared that America, contrary to other powers, did not want Russia to fight. This declaration is welcome, he says, from the German viewpoint, as certain German circles, especially the Social Democrats, entertained illusions as to America's intentions.

Wilson declares in the name of the Allies that Russia is considered a belated ally and that he does not recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, says Reventlow. "Whether America recognizes the treaty or not is her own affair, but it is a dangerous logic to deduct from this statement that Russia is a belated ally."

The Government recognized the Brest-Litovsk treaty, this Government must be known if Russia wishes to wage war against her former allies.

AMERICA ONLY THUNDERSTORM, GERMAN WRITER TELLS PEOPLE

Article by Salzman in Vossische Zeitung Before Present Drive Says They Have Been Unable to Regain Atom of Initiative

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Eric Salzman, in the Vossische Zeitung, publishes a long article on the present German offensive, telling the people that the American troops have not and will not come in large numbers.

German papers of Thursday made casual allusions to the French and American resistance, and most papers, evidently following instructions given out last week, spoke of the "new offensive" in a laudatory manner. The Teuton mind is doubtless being prepared for disappointment over the present offensive, which it had been led to believe would be a decisive blow.

Salzman quotes Congressman Borland's speech of June 25, saying that if it were not a terrible thing, one might almost wish to preserve "your children" from the "new offensive" which is being thought of.

"It is easy," says the writer, "to be a hero and talk far from the firing line. He continues:

America Only Thunderstorm "The Americans will not come in full strength. They are, indeed, the heavy thunderbolt. The black cloud may look threatening but it is often only a threat and in the evening the sky is clear. Just as a storm is temporary, so is American aggression. We must meet it quietly. America can do nothing in spite of her numbers."

Salzman says that America has prolonged the war with speeches and promises and by strengthening the morale of the European enemy, and that this must not be underestimated, but that the Americans are today mantras and Entente Foch regain an atom of initiative (this was written on the eve of the Allied drive) and that this is all important at the present time.

The American and Italian armies, he says, have only enabled Foch's force to become mobile. He could also fill up gaps, but has not done so. He has only for reasons of prestige in the same manner as in the Verdun battle. As to the matter of saving men and becoming mobile, Salzman says, Ypres, Arras and Compiègne are today mantras and Entente Foch regain an atom of initiative.

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FOCH'S VICTORY DUE TO SURPRISE

Yankee Soldiers Eventually Will Be Sent to Tuelch Camp

Reserves Exhausted, Says Officer Captive

FRENCH WADED A RIVER

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, July 20.

The French and American forces on either side of the Ourcq made 10,000 prisoners Thursday and took about 100 cannon. German reserves have been brought up in considerable number, and the struggle is more severe. Nevertheless, further progress has been made.

The splendid Franco-American advance between the Aisne and the Marne was above all a victory of surprise. This part of Boehm's army had recovered from a series of local reverses, but it supposed that the opening of the new offensive further east on Monday relieved it of all immediate anxiety.

The armies of German, Manian and De Gouette would, it was thought, have enough to do to hold the Crown Prince's onset without concealing operations of their own.

"Did you not fear a flank attack?" a German officer taken prisoner was asked. "Attack with what?" was the reply. "We thought Foch's reserves were exhausted."

Storm Helped Allies The secret of the attack, which was very rapidly prepared, was perfectly kept. A violent storm helped our allies, and amid the continuous roll of thunder the noisy approach of large numbers of French tanks to their starting place was unnoticed. At 4:25 a. m. French and American infantry dashed forward behind a moving curtain of fire from hundreds of batteries great and small, over a front thirty miles long, and enjoyed an advantage the thought of which must throw Von Hutier himself into a rage of envy.

So hard was the attack pressed that in some parts of the field the element of surprise was preserved for several hours. The best proof of the exceptional character of this success lies in the fact that for the first time for many a week day the French cavalry came into action, not as infantry, but as mounted troops. At 11 a. m. some squadrons were reported to be in the vicinity of the village of Tuelch, a much-contested Champaign farm, on the old front. At 2 p. m. the more remarkable news came in that a body of dragoons was fighting in the streets of the village, which was fully six miles east of their starting point.

Advance More Than Three Miles The most considerable advance on the Allied line is on the north over the broad open plateau between the Reiz valley, whence the attack started, and Soissons, and the center along the valley of the Ourcq. From Ambleny, Cetry, St. Pierre, Aigle and Chavignoy, the battalions of assault rapidly broke through the lines that had faced for a month, crossed the Perant and Soisson valleys, and the Paris-Soissons high road, and reached a line on either side of Chaudin, where they had taken the whole of the plateau and closely threatened Soissons. The advance here amounts to and at points exceeds three miles.

Near Ambleny the French troops had to pass the Little River Savieres and waded across up to their armpits. They then had before them a street which was waded in a fan-shaped formation, which swept forward irresistibly. One patrol of twenty, under command of a young second lieutenant, fell like a thunderbolt on a German battery in the rear of the garrison.

AMERICAN HEAVY ARTILLERY MOVING UP TO THE FRONT



CROWN PRINCE'S PLANS BLOCKED

Must Now Fight Hard to Extricate His Armies on Marne

BITTER BATTLE STILL ON

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"The battle continues bitterly," says the French communiqué of Friday. The struggle between the Aisne and the Marne was fierce and the fighting is today more bitter than ever. It is too soon to begin talking as if the whole situation on the 400-mile front from the Channel to Switzerland had been changed by the Franco-American counter-attack of Thursday.

It has been a splendid effort, admirably planned, brilliantly and admirably executed by General Mangin, and it completely upset the Crown Prince's plans. He is in great difficulty now as to how to get out of it. But it is quite evident that he is doing so, and it is as certain as anything that he will be able to do so in the way that he has the men to throw into the battle.

Let us await the end of the struggle calmly, thankful for the great things which our allies already have achieved, but avoiding premature predictions of disaster to the enemy, which will be the most welcome news we have not discounted it beforehand.

The enemy has certainly put in one strong counter-attack in the neighborhood of Chouy about midway between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, and has regained a good deal of ground.

Soissons a Vital Point So far he has not made any headway in the neighborhood of Soissons, where the French have retained possession of the important Mont-de-Paris, and have even made progress toward the outskirts of the town. As I said yesterday, very much depends on what happened at this vital point.

If the French can succeed in establishing their front along the railway line from which they can shell the town they can make it impossible for the Crown Prince either to advance further south or to advance toward Paris. These would in themselves be a very great advantage, as well as much as we can look forward with confidence at present.

Already the effect of the counter-attack has made itself felt on the southern and southeastern portions of the battlefield. The enemy has had to divert his reserve to meet the threat on his right and has been unable to continue his dangerous movements toward the Marne valley toward Epernay and against the Rheims Mountain.

Further to the north the Crown Prince's army has been checked by the mud-splashed village of Montvon and have driven the Germans back over a mile to the outskirts of the town. The gain is of importance when the enemy was at one time within 10,000 yards of Epernay.

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FRENCH CAVALRY COMES INTO ITS OWN IN AISNEOURCQ BATTLE

Poilus Cheer as Horsemen Take Up Chase of Retreating Foe. Machine Guns Fail to Halt Charge Into Village

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. With the French Armies, July 20.

For the first time since the Marne French cavalry played a part in Thursday's victorious advance. In the Champagne offensive of September, 1915, cavalry patrols were engaged, but their activities were hampered by the barbed wire in trench warfare. During the German retreat they did useful service. Thursday they came back into their own, not as dismounted units, in which they have performed such gallant work in every battle since March, but in their true cavalry function, as scouts and skirmishers in the van of the advancing infantry.

At 12:30 the German defensive system in the southern part of the Aisne-Ourcq battle sector was so thoroughly mastered that a force of cavalry was able to cross the line. Amid the cheers of the Poilus they overtook the horsemen deployed at a sharp trot along the valleys running eastward from the forest of Villers-Catieris. On the limit of advance they spread out in a fan-shaped formation, which swept forward irresistibly.

One patrol of twenty, under command of a young second lieutenant, fell like a thunderbolt on a German battery in the rear of the garrison.

MEXICO RETURNS PLANNED FIERCE DRIVE ON RHEIMS

U. S. FRIENDSHIP Government Officials Change Sentiment Since Lifting of Embargo

PRO-GERMANISM DENIED American Gold and Ammunition to Fight Bandits Badly Needed

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Mexico City, July 20.

A change in sentiment among Government officials has been noted since the lifting of the embargo. In private conversation, officials say that this act proves that Washington is not deceived by the attempt of enemies to make the Mexican Government appear pro-German.

They assert that the Government is strictly neutral. Whatever its opinions, it cannot prohibit people from thinking or writing newspaper articles in favor of or against any country, as the constitution gives the press absolute liberty. Officials say that the United States has shown the most friendly feeling which Mexico will return.

If the Mexican Government were permitted to bring in some American gold and silver, the country would be able to pay the Government and also prevent American money from falling. Secretary Hacienda Nto states that the Government only wishes to bring in amounts as needed, as it is compelled to keep a large balance in the United States in order to pay for goods purchased as the Government requires them.

The greatest necessity of the Government is ammunition, which is needed in order to check bandits. The oil commission is holding conferences with Secretary of the Treasury Hacienda. It is believed that the oil commission will not amount to much as the commission, headed by Messrs. Rhoades and Garfield, has no authority from Washington to treat of subjects which are related to oil.

The Government feels that with war boards handling all materials such as oil, the plans presented by the commission cannot be carried out without special authorization from Washington, as if the Government agreed to accept the provisions made by the commission it might find later on that owing to a war board's decision, the commission would find it impossible to comply with the terms.

Local elections for Congressmen and Senators are arousing much enthusiasm. Bands are parading the streets. There are stump speakers, redfire and all the up-to-date campaign methods. From six to eight candidates are running independently in each district.

The danger point for the moment appears to be further south, at Montvon, which is south of the Marne and only about seven miles west of Epernay. On this point there appears to be some confusion.

An American communiqué, dated 8 o'clock Wednesday night, stated that in the Marne sector the Americans had retaken the south bank of the river, whereas the French communiqué, dated two hours later, asserts that the Germans had been able to set foot in Montvon. Information gathered here indicates that this village was in German hands more than once, and it is not clear for the moment in whose possession it remains.

The French since have officially announced the recapture of Montvon.

Advertisement for Mann & Dilks shoes. Text: "MANN & DILKS 1102 CHESTNUT STREET NOTICE Our Once-a-Year Sale Begins Monday, July 22d About 1/2 Price Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Goods Neckwear, Shirts, Silk Hosiery, Bathing Pants, Raincoats, White Flannel Pants, Overcoats, Motor Coats, Golf Coats, Automobile Dusters, Wool Vests, etc. MANN & DILKS 1102 CHESTNUT STREET"

Advertisement for Hallahan's Good Shoes. Text: "Market Street Store Opens 9 o'clock, Closes 5:30 INCLUDING SATURDAY Hallahan's GOOD SHOES Close-Out Price for MEN'S OXFORDS 4.85 Tans, New Browns, Gun Metal, Were \$6.00 up to \$7.50. A high-grade Specialty Store in Philadelphia is creating a position which will offer a fair salary and an excellent future to some eager, ambitious, studious young man or woman. The hours may at times be long, but the work will be found to be decidedly and unusually interesting. And every encouragement will be afforded to the right person. Please do not apply unless you are sure you want to enter the advertising field and that you are of the right caliber to succeed. Box C 216, Ledger Office. 919-921 MARKET STREET Thirty styles Men's High-Grade Low Shoes reduced from \$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 today to White Buck, Mahogany, Cherry Tan, Black and Koko-Brown Kid and Black Calf. 5.85 60th and Chestnut Sts. 2746-48 Germantown Ave. 4028-30 Lancaster Ave. 5074-06 Germantown Ave. Branch Stores Open Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Ev'g."

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BRITISH NOW LAUD UNITED COMMAND

Foch's First Counter-Stroke Arouses Confidence in London

EXPECT HAMMER BLOWS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, July 20.

Everywhere in London people are talking about Foch. There is no light-headedness, because all know that one successful counter-attack does not mean a decision, and that the pendulum will swing back and forth many times before the final victory is won.

But Foch's move marks the raising of the Allied strength to a new level. At last we are free from the restraints of inferior numbers and unfavorable position.

Since assuming the leadership the greatest offensive general produced in this war has been obliged by circumstances to maintain the defensive. His strong arm is now loosened and London is confident that the Germans will feel its power again and again.

The British share the French pride in the Allied generalissimo. The British have a right to view the result with satisfaction, for it was their sinking of all narrow considerations for the good of the common cause that made unity of command possible.

It is worth recalling now that Lloyd George, advised by General Bliss and Lord Milner, brought about Foch's appointment in face of most formidable opposition. Whatever may be the result of the campaign, the national and political prestige of his insistence of putting the foreign general in command has been raised to a high pitch at seeing their fellow Yanks pushed by Foch for storming strong positions. As our men get deeper into the battle the stronger grows their desire to go through with it. Their eyes are turned toward the Rhine.

And, indeed, the same sentiment is growing in all quarters. I have heard more talk in the last week along the line of leaving nothing German west of the Rhine except the bones of dead soldiers than in the whole previous war period. While this mood is useful for practical purposes in beating the barbarians in the last stand.

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EXECUTE 13 IN MIRBACH PLOT

Arrested, Says Cologne Paper

EARTH ROCKS IN PANAMA

Quakes Cause Apprehension, But Do No Damage

KING HONORS YANKEE TARS

Admirals Sims, Rodman and Strauss Given British Decorations

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