

Washington, July 27.—Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; gentle shifting winds.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

Table with 24 columns representing hours of the day and 2 rows of temperature data.

U. S. SOLDIERS REACH ITALY; 2 NEW CORPS

General March Announces Fourth and Fifth Army Units

ALLIES DRIVE FOE BACK ELEVEN MILES

Aisne-Marne Sweep Shortens Entente Battlefront by Ten Miles

300,000 CROSS IN JULY

Closing of Nutcracker Forcing Germans to Retreat From Pocket

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 27.—Trained combatant American troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy. General March announced today at his regular conference with newspapermen.

Neither the number nor the place where they are to be used has been communicated to the War Department, the general said.

Two additional American army corps have been organized in France, General March stated. They are the Fourth and Fifth, commanded by Major Generals George W. Reed and Omar Bundy, respectively.

Summing up the battle situation on the Aisne-Marne front, General March said that it had resulted, according to medical advisers, in forcing the Germans back eleven miles further from Paris and shortening the Allied line by ten miles.

The positions on the flanks of the salient near Soissons and Rheims are relatively unchanged, General March said.

Germans Withdrawing The German withdrawal from Chateau-Thierry toward the center of the salient continues and the important German center of Fere-en-Tardenois is now within three and one-half miles of the Allied lines and under constant shell fire.

The most striking advance since last Wednesday which General March noted was by British forces. They have pushed a four-mile front, he said, marking a special source of danger to the enemy, placing his forces to the south in an awkward position.

As a result, General March said, the French already are beginning to advance northward from the Marne against the enemy forces in the pocket on that side of the salient.

The German attack at Epieds only delayed the American progress, and these troops again advanced forward.

The French advance from Dormans, toward the Marne, before the clearing of the wooded terrain, making progress necessarily slow.

Two New Army Corps In announcing the formation of two more corps, General March explained that the divisions comprising them and other corps are being organized in his country, to be mobilized as corps when their training has been completed.

With this understanding, he said, the thirty-third, National Army (Major General E. F. Hines), thirty-fourth, National Army (Major General John S. Finn), thirty-fifth, National Army (Major General William S. Farnsworth), thirty-sixth, National Army (Major General Charles G. Morton), thirty-seventh, National Army (Major General Henry A. Allen), thirty-eighth, National Army (Major General C. C. Ballou), have been assigned to the Fourth Army.

The Fifth Army Corps includes the Sixth Regular Division (Major General George L. R. Irwin), thirty-sixth National Army (Major General William R. Smith), thirty-seventh, National Army (Major General Joseph E. Kuhn), thirty-eighth, National Army (Major General C. W. Kennedy), thirty-ninth, National Army (Major General Fredrick S. Foltz, temporarily in command), and thirtieth, National Army (Major General Charles C. Hodges, Jr.).

General March announced the temporary commanders of the five corps as follows: First Corps, Major General Hunter Peck; Second Corps, Major General Robert Bullard; Third Corps, Major General William Wright; Fourth Corps, Major General George H. B. Heber; Fifth Corps, Major General Omar Bundy.

In answer to a question, General March said the thirty-second National Army (Major General William R. Smith) and thirty-third National Army (Major General Haan) is now in the stages of a quiet sector.

Major General John Ruckman, recently commander of the southern division, has been assigned to command the north Atlantic coast artillery district, General March announced.

In connection with the recent order organizing six new divisions, the policy of staff said it would be the policy of the department to continue organizing.

Continued on Page Two, Column One

PREDICT SHOWERS NEXT WEEK

Temperatures Above Normal Will Continue in Atlantic States

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 27.—Weather predicted for next week beginning Monday, issued by the Weather Bureau today, shows a continuation of the weather conditions in the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers, Tuesday or Wednesday and again toward end of week, otherwise fair. Temperatures above normal.

South Atlantic and east Gulf States: Occasional local thunder showers during middle of the week, but otherwise fair. Temperatures above normal.

Great Lakes region: Showers by Monday in the upper lakes, and by Tuesday in lower lakes; then fair until end of the week when more showers are probable. Temperatures above normal after Monday.

HUGE DRYDOCK ON GLOUCESTER SITE IS PLANNED

Permission to Build Project 700 Feet Long, 70 Feet Wide Asked

COST ABOUT \$6,000,000

Additional Floating Dock and Repair Shop in Program. To Be Near Ferry

Permission has been asked for the construction of one of the largest commercial dry-docks in the world, at Gloucester, Pa.

A newly organized company, known as the Port of Philadelphia Drydock Ship Repair Company, has petitioned the district body of the capital issues committee to approve the project.

The drydock planned, which is of the permanent type and the repair plant to be attached, will cost approximately \$6,000,000, it is estimated.

Plans for an additional floating drydock are under consideration by the company. If decided upon, this dock will cost more than \$1,000,000.

The drydocks and plant of the company will be on the Gloucester Beach, extending from the Gloucester Ferry, at Third street, to the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Sixth street.

The water front involved covers 1300 feet, comprising the 1200 feet of the pier, which are owned by James M. McNally, 2 Reed street, this city. He is reported as being the head of the new company.

McNally is an expert marine engineer. He also was in charge of the Spreckels sugar plant in this city some years ago.

He owns a saloon at the Reed street waterfront, and the repair work will add mechanical side of shipwork for years.

The drydock, if constructed, will be 700 feet long and seventy feet wide from the pier.

It will afford accommodation for practically all the larger type vessels, not exceeding 700 feet in length, such as the waterline. The dock is planned to take on any ship in the United States navy or any merchantman that can steam up the Delaware river.

The floating dock will accommodate ships from 6000 to 8000 tons.

Need in Pressing The pressing need for drydocks along the Delaware river, was pointed out to time by members of the shipping board and numerous proposed plans have been under consideration.

Large ships cannot be docked along the Delaware because of the lack of facilities. They must steam either into New York or Newport News, Va.

The drydock need, which has often been characterized as the left arm of shipping, when relieved, will add much to the efficiency of ships coming into this port. It has been estimated proper drydocking and repair work will add from 20 to 25 per cent to the efficiency of our new merchant marine.

If the capital issues committee agree to loan \$1,000,000 to the Port of Philadelphia Drydock Ship Repair Company, it is promised that the dock will be furnished with one of the finest repair plants in the country.

McNally owns and operates the Hogg and Clark fisheries, on the old beach at Gloucester. This is one of the largest shell fisheries along the Delaware.

READY FOR EXCURSION RUSH

Thirty Ticket Sellers at Market Street Ferry Tomorrow

To facilitate the sale of one-day excursion tickets at the P. R. R. Market Street Ferry station on Sunday, C. H. Markham, director of the Atlantic Coast Line, will increase the force of ticket sellers, beginning tomorrow to thirty, to meet the expected rush of excursionists.

The second-floor entrance from the elevated railroad to the Market Street Ferry station will also be placed in service. This will provide seven additional ticket windows. All ticket windows will be opened at 8:45 a. m. and several bureaus of information will be installed to relieve the ticket sellers of all work for selling tickets. The force of month-attendants and special officers will be greatly augmented.

Our only limit on the number of people who will avail themselves of a day's outing at the seashore will be the passenger equipment that can be spared.

GOVERNOR FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

Rear Admiral Oliver Will Establish Provisional System

RETREAT IN FULL SWAY, GERMANS ABOUT-FACED

Decision to Retire From Marne Salient Was Overruled by Higher Command—Rupprecht Expected to Attack Soon

By WALTER DURANTY

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

With the French Armies, July 27. The story of a dramatic change in the German plan which gives the clue to the recent fluctuations of the battle situation was told me by an officer on the staff of the French army holding the Marne sector. He said:

"During the night of Friday, July 19, and the morning of Saturday, the Germans recrossed the river, covered by a strong rear guard and heavy shell fire, and by Saturday evening the whole south bank was in Allied hands. On Sunday morning we remarked that the activity of the enemy artillery had decreased and for the next twenty-four hours we received nothing but a few light shells.

"Our detachment, which had crossed the Marne on the heels of the enemy, announced that the north bank was held almost entirely by machine guns and an occasional battery of

Continued on Page Two, Column Six

THREE WOUNDED FROM THIS CITY

One Lay Helpless From Shell Shock While Battle Raged

MESSINGER BOY A HERO

Two Philadelphia boys, fighting with the American forces in France, have been severely wounded in action, according to today's casualty list issued by the War Department.

Another local youth was mentioned in a navy casualty list, as having suffered severely from shell shock. The names follow:

Langsdorf, Leonard, 623 East Thompson street, U. S. Army.

Curione, Samuel, 725 Reed street, U. S. Army.

McHenry, Raymond, 5332 Malcolm street, U. S. Navy.

Raymond McHenry was the son of John J. McHenry, an inventor and a pharmacist, who was listed as a pharmacist's mate in the United States navy, assigned to first-aid work with the marine corps at Chateau-Thierry. Previously he had been aboard the U. S. hospital ship Solace.

Lay On Field for Hours McHenry was following up the advancing marines at Chateau-Thierry on June 31, when a shell burst close to him, according to a letter received by his mother. He fell unconscious, but the battalion to which he was attached continued its advance and he lay on the field several hours.

When the battalion finally halted he was reported missing. Meantime, however, he had been found on the field and had been removed to a hospital. A recent letter to his mother told her that McHenry had been in six hospitals to date and was recovering slowly.

"If they'd take me I'd go as a nurse," Mrs. McHenry said today. "But they tell me I'm too old and can't go, although I believe I would make a good soldiers' nurse."

McHenry has been in the Navy for four years and is now serving an extended enlistment. He is twenty-two years of age.

Messenger Boy a Hero Langsdorf is thirty-five years old, and was born in this city. He enlisted on April 24, 1917, and went to France on September 6 of the same year. The last letter he received from him was on April 1. He is in Company E, Ninth Infantry.

He lived with his father, mother and two sisters, one of whom is married.

Before going over, Langsdorf was stationed for short periods at New York City, in Texas and at Syracuse. The last letter from him contained expressions of content and optimism.

Paul Curione, who is reported as seriously wounded, enlisted in the regular army about fourteen months ago, although not eighteen years old at the time.

He has been in the front line for the last seven months, and in letters to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Curione, now residing at 725 Reed street, related some of his experiences.

Curione was a messenger boy for the Atlantic Coast Line, and was wounded in action in this year, and has been in hospital ever since. The character of his injuries is not known.

Before taking up the war cudgels, Curione was a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. He received his early military training at Syracuse, N. Y. He is in the infantry.

BOY KILLED BY TROLLEY

Lad at Play Hit at Second and Morris Streets

Stephen Walsh, six years old, 139 East Second street, was instantly killed by a trolley this afternoon while playing on Second street, near Morris.

KAISER USES PEACE TOOL

Subservient Monarchy Will Only Break When Germany Collapses

By B. F. KOSPOTH

Special Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by the Public Ledger Co.

Berne, Switzerland, July 8. Longing today in the lobby of any one of the world-famed Swiss "Grand Palace" hotels at Berne, Zurich, Lucerne or Geneva, as the case may be, your attention is sure to be attracted by a young couple of exceptionally distinguished and sympathetic appearance.

The man is almost always tall, handsome, in the prime of manhood, his bearing is military, and he is faultlessly garbed and groomed. The young woman at his side is a dream of loveliness and refined elegance as distinctly aristocratic and attractive as her companion.

Both seem an incarnation of youth, health and good breeding; their manners are frank and natural and altogether free from pose and hauteur. They might be Anglo-Saxons of the best social standing, but nevertheless something vaguely foreign about them impels you to inquire of the gold-braided concierge the name and nationality of this strangely interesting young couple.

"Ah, Monsieur, Hungarians," he tells you, "Count and Countess So-and-so, the oldest families and noblest names in Hungary."

Everywhere you keep on meeting them, always young, aristocratic and fascinating; obviously, but not obtrusively, seeking the acquaintance of other German-speaking guests at the big Swiss hotels. Invariably they profess unbounded admiration for England and America and an inveterate antipathy against Prussia. They condemn German methods of warfare, bewail America's participation in the world contest, proclaim Austro-Hungary's and her young Emperor's abhorrence of the European massacre, and sincerely long for peace, and declare that if the Allies would only agree to negotiate on the basis of a strict neutrality of the belligerents, Prussia would not fight on a day longer to satisfy the Kaiser's list of conquests.

Voluntarily you are shared with these delightful young people, whose views on the war are as sensible and "colored" almost exactly with your own. A fluttering vision rises before you of a Germany, free from the Prussian fetters in revolt and young Emperor Charles defeating the ambitious aims of Kaiser William and bringing victory to the Allies and lasting, democratic peace to Europe.

It is a pleasant illusion, and only faintly you wonder while the pretty concierge tells you tragic tales of the great heart-breaking war, how it has brought upon the innocent women and children of Hungary, how it is that a young athlete like her husband, whose great heart breaks at the very thought of the war, has been allowed to leave his country at a time when even cripples are enrolled, and when death is everywhere, and months at the front are a living hell, and when the young Emperor, smiling in winter at St. Moritz and playing tennis in summer at Montreux, apparently without a care in the world except to tell all the English and American residents he meets how immensely he likes their country and all its institutions and what a hearty cordial he entertains for Prussia and the Kaiser.

No, this charming young couple are not spies. They are not courtesans, acquaintances with the ultra-right, or rifling the luggage in your room at the earliest opportunity. They take not the slightest interest in your affairs, are genuine Hungarian aristocrats, and the name they registered under at the hotel is their real name. More than that, when they proclaim their fondness for the Anglo-Saxon nations and their antagonism against the Prussians, they are sincere. And yet they are German pacifist agents, serving the interests of Germany, and her autocratic ruler, whom they profess to hate and really do not love, and their sincerity only makes them more dangerous.

For the last two years Germany has been trying to convince the Allies that they can conclude an advantageous peace by negotiating. Germany wants to negotiate because she believes that if diplomatic overtures are made, the Allied nations will not be capable of mustering sufficient courage and energy to take up arms again, no matter what disastrous conditions she finally attempts to impose upon them, while the enslaved German people would obediently go forth to battle and death at the word of command.

Prussia's discomfiture at Front Lovoski shows her negotiations with imperial Germany lead.

Shortly after the accident Elmer Raab, twenty years, 1950 South Bedford street, sustained concussion of the brain as the result of being caught in the olive branch of peace waved by successive imperial chancellors was a failure; distrust of Germany and Germans was too great and universal, and

Continued on Page Two, Column Four

KATZKAMKOF, RUSSIAN SOCIALIST, EXECUTED

BERNE, July 27.—Another Revolutionary Socialist leader in Russia, M. Katzkamkof, has been executed, according to a Wolff Bureau dispatch, which quotes advices from Stockholm. The Wolff Bureau, which is the semi-official German news agency, also says that Madamovelle Spirovtovna, who was leading the opposition to Nikita Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, has been executed.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR REPRIVES MOONEY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Governor William D. Stephens announced today he had decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13, 1918.

TURKISH SOCIALISTS PLAN UPEHAUL

LONDON, July 27.—Turkish Socialists are holding conferences for discussion of organization of energetic agitation among the proletariat of Turkey for the downfall of the Turkish bourgeoisie and capitalists, an undated Moscow dispatch said today.

ENEMY TRADING LIST ENLARGED

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The War Trade Board today announced the addition of 217 corporations and individuals to the enemy trading list. They include 100 in Mexico and sixty-four in Spain. Twenty-four removals from the list also were announced.

BASEBALL SCORES

CINCINNATI 3 0 PHILADELPHIA 1 0 Ring-Wingo; Watson-Adams; umpires, Harrison-Quigley.

TWO INJURED BY MOTORS

Boy and Girl Victims of Accidents in Darby

Two children, a boy and a girl, were seriously injured by motor trucks at Ninth and Main streets, Darby, Pa., Saturday afternoon. The boy, eight-year-old Mildred Woerner, 871 Main street, while crossing that intersection late yesterday with her mother, ran in the path of a munition plant truck and received a fractured skull. She was removed in a passing automobile to the University Hospital.

Shortly after the accident Elmer Raab, twenty years, 1950 South Bedford street, sustained concussion of the brain as the result of being caught in the olive branch of peace waved by successive imperial chancellors was a failure; distrust of Germany and Germans was too great and universal, and

ALLIES FORCE ENEMY TO NEW WITHDRAWAL; GAIN ON TWO FRONTS

DUKE FRIEDRICH ACCEPTS OFFER OF FINN CROWN

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 27.—The crown of Finland has been offered to Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and he has accepted, says a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

The offer was made by a delegation from the Finnish Landtag. The Duke will return with the deputation aboard a Finnish warship. The coronation, the dispatch adds, will take place within a few weeks.

It was reported early in May that negotiations were in progress to offer the Finnish crown to Duke Adolph Friedrich. Within the last week, however, dispatches from Scandinavia said that the Finnish Landtag had refused to approve the erection of a monarchy under a German king.

Duke Adolph Friedrich was born in Schwerin in 1872. He is a colonel in the Prussian guard and served for a time as Governor of Togoland. The Duke is an uncle of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and is unmarried.

It was reported early in May that negotiations were in progress to offer the Finnish crown to Duke Adolph Friedrich. Within the last week, however, dispatches from Scandinavia said that the Finnish Landtag had refused to approve the erection of a monarchy under a German king.

Duke Adolph Friedrich was born in Schwerin in 1872. He is a colonel in the Prussian guard and served for a time as Governor of Togoland. The Duke is an uncle of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and is unmarried.

SUPERCANNON BASES FOUND BY U. S. TROOPS ABOVE MARNE

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 27.—American troops have discovered at the north of Chateau-Thierry, employment of German supercannon which bombarded towns behind the front, and perhaps Paris.

Breezy, where American troops have found employment of German supercannon, is a little more than seven miles directly north of Chateau-Thierry, which is forty-five miles east-northeast of Paris. It would be possible to bombard Paris from Breezy, as the German fired shells about seventy-five miles from the front of St. Gobain, when the big guns were first used to harass the French capture of Breezy.

When the German offensive on the Marne began on July 15, the enemy assumed his long-distance bombardment of Paris, and continued through the night. Since then the German big guns have been silent. It is believed the employment of Paris by the Americans were used by the Germans in the latest bombardment of Paris, in July 1918, employment of Paris by the Americans were used by the Germans in the latest bombardment of Paris, in July 1918, employment of Paris by the Americans were used by the Germans in the latest bombardment of Paris, in July 1918.

On the right bank of the Marne French troops have advanced their lines north of Port-a-Binson.

On the Champagne front the French carried out a local operation in the vicinity of Mont Sans Nom and advanced one kilometer over a front of three kilometers. Two hundred prisoners, of whom seven were officers, have fallen into the hands of the French.

Allies Still Press On The Franco-American forces on the front northeast of Chateau-Thierry have driven the Germans almost entirely out of the wooded area which they have been so stubbornly defending. The Allied pressure is being constantly maintained and during the day the punishment of the enemy by artillery fire was resumed with added vigor. Under the cover of the guns the Franco-American troops again began crawling forward.

Persistent as was the German rear-guard defense, however, the enemy's most intense efforts to hold his lines are still being put forth on his flanks in the Rheims and Soissons regions.

The advance is bringing the Allies still nearer to the important road junction of Fere-en-Tardenois. It is being carried out through the remainder of the dense woods in this region and over the rain-soaked fields and hills on their outskirts. Slowly retreating, the Germans are fighting stubbornly as they retire.

The number of German prisoners captured by the Allies since the beginning of the counter-offensive is placed at 30,000 by the Havas agency.

By the United Press

Paris, July 27. Franco-American troops are driving at the southern extremity of the Soissons-Rheims salient between Vernueil and Chateau-sur-Marne. They have tightened this tip of the pocket until it is only eight kilometers (less than five miles) in width.

French and American aviators, bombing the main high road south of Fismes, blocked all traffic for eleven hours.

Hundreds of thousands of shells of all calibers are being hurled upon troop concentrations, ammunition and supply depots and lines of communication from the battlefield to the rear-most areas.

This deluge of fire and steel is being directed particularly at Fere-en-Tardenois, the important German concentration center, which is now the most within grasp of the Franco-American troops.

The Germans, after their retirement north of the Marne, clung to the north bank between Jaulgonne and Ouzilly for some time, their artillery and machine-gun fire preventing the Allies from crossing. Gradually the French Americans established a bridgehead on the north bank until the Germans inated the river crossing.

YANKEE DOWNS GERMAN ACE

Lieutenant Bags Captain Who Has String of 16 Victories

By the Associated Press

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 27.—For the second time since the big battle began the weather interfered with operations, especially in the air, yesterday. The afternoon was cloudy, with local showers frequently obscuring the fields and forcing the airplanes to descend. Before the work of aerial observation and bombing was ended, however, one American aviator, Lieutenant Avy, succeeded in forcing down alive within the American lines a German captain, who had a record of sixteen victories over Allied aviators. Another American near Villers was also brought down a German plane.