

HINTZE'S SPEECH PLEASES JINGOES

New Foreign Minister Salutes Abbas as Real Ruler of Egypt

IS AN ENGLAND HATER

Vorwaerts, However, Calls His Statements on Egypt, Ireland and India Cant

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, July 28.

Her von Hintze's first public appearance as German Foreign Minister greatly pleases the Pan-Germans. The occasion was that on which he entertained Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khedive of Egypt, at a banquet.

A reference in his speech to victory by the sword delights the German jingoists. "This utterance," together with Hintze's telegram to the German Irish Society about "the struggle for freedom of brave Ireland," is looked on as stamping him as an England hater after the Pan-German heart.

The Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag, for example, calls these statements "very important" and sees in them "the first part of von Hintze's working program."

It rejoices that the new Foreign Minister again takes up Egyptian, Indian, and Irish questions and restores them to the company of those with which Germany will concern herself in "dictating" peace to England.

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Yankees Escape Trap by Fierce Fighting

Continued from Page One

With pardonable pride the Americans may take credit for this further dampening of the Crown Prince's plans. We have to keep up the hardest kind of pursuit against the use of the German salient, and it is our men who have driven the enemy back on the Ourcq and out of the forest of Fere.

The bitterest fight the Americans have had in the last twenty-four hours has been in the forest of Fere, where a bloody struggle took place for the Croix Rouge farm, a cleared space of ten acres in the midst of the wood.

Friday afternoon late we took this farm by sheer man-power, our men rushing in upon the flanks and not so quickly, rather than suffer the losses we have inflicted since they quit Chateau-Thierry.

There are two answers to this. First, that the Germans knew machine-gun warfare in the forest, and secondly, that they were the target for more enemy machine guns, almost surrounding the farm, and Saturday morning they had re-entranced.

The fighting force got re-entranced, and toward noon, after an intensive artillery concentration on the farm, leaving only ruins, we advanced on the front that not only covered the farm, but also the woods for a kilometer on either side.

This advance was completely successful. We kept on through the forest of Fere, and in the afternoon captured, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, captured Fresnoy, a good-sized village, where the retreating Germans had left strong rear-guard machine-gun nests.

Machine Guns in Trees

All along the Americans' toughest opposition has been the German machine gunners in trees. These were picked fighters and game men. At the posts they had the machine guns in two or three places, and they were not to be taken out of their places to do or die.

Mostly they were game, but certainly they were game. They had been supplied with all the ammunition they could hold in two days, and told to hold the line. But our advance was too strong for their plans.

They did not get a chance to shoot all their ammunition, and the machine gun ammunition taken by us will amount perhaps to tons.

Aviators early in the morning reported a heavy movement to the rear by the Germans before our lines, and prisoners taken by the Americans in two days, and told to hold the line. But our advance was too strong for their plans.

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Allies Press Retiring Foe

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and the artillery were heavily engaged. In the region north of Rix Forest there were some very furious combats which lasted several hours and resulted in the Allies gaining possession of Champvoisy. Then Ronchere was reached by advance guards.

Farther to the east, cavalry patrols came into action in the Meuniers Wood and at Villers-Agron-Aiguilly. All along this part of the line the enemy threw great quantities of gas shells, the fumes of which remained for a long time among the woods.

Near Romigny and Sillery the Allies got over the Dormans-Rheims main road. The advance called for the greatest precautions here because of the enormous number of enemy machine guns under cover of the small woods in this region.

On the eastern flank, however, the Allies now have got beyond the wooded country and on to the plateau.

By the United Press

With the French Armies in the Field, July 29.

Sweeping northward from the Ourcq, French and American troops are now within eight miles of Pannes, the important German concentration center on the Vesle River.

Desperate fighting is under way in the new pocket between the Ourcq and the Vesle, where the Germans are strongly covering their retreat to the latter line.

In some places the Americans and French have pushed several kilometers beyond the Ourcq.

The Crown Prince is rapidly retreating toward the Crise and Vesle Rivers and may fall back clear to the Aisne.

The Crise flows from a point five miles northwest of Fere-an-Tardenois northwestward through Soissons. The Vesle flows westward through Rheims converging with the Aisne about six miles east of Soissons.

It forms practically a straight line between Rheims and Soissons. The Aisne flows straight westward through Soissons, passing Rheims about twelve miles to the north.

London, July 29.—From news received here, the impression prevails that the German retreat will be on a scale larger than was first believed. Even now, it is said, the enemy does not retain a single inch of ground gained as a result of his attack of July 16.

Good news was received from the Americans, who are doing very effective work in the Ardre valley, where, with

their troops at once started forward, to and from the forest of Fere, and planned to retreat by a system of sacrificing a large number of machine gunners as they have been doing for the last five days.

The Kaiser still has some good men in their places to do or die. Mostly they died, but certainly they were game. They had been supplied with all the ammunition they could hold in two days, and told to hold the line. But our advance was too strong for their plans.

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5 Philadelphians Among Hero Dead

Continued from Page One

Frank R. Collins, who was killed in action July 15, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Collins, 2431 Ann street. He reached his majority April 30, but he enlisted in July a year ago in the First Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was assigned to Company M.

He was sent to Camp Hancock for intensive training, and eventually was assigned to Company M. of the 103rd Regiment of Infantry. The last time he was home was over his birthday last April, when he managed to secure forty-eight hours leave. He was sent to France a few weeks later.

Young Collins had been anxious to get in the world war from the start, but had been persuaded to stay at home until he was older and stronger. His grandfather fought through the Civil War and is blind from the effects of a wound received during the last year of that struggle.

He often talked to young Collins about the reasons for the war between the States, and declared that this country would have to get in the European war as the Allies were fighting for much the same ideals as animated the North. So when Congress did declare war on Germany there was no holding young Collins and finally his parents could no longer resist his entreaties.

He had been educated in the parochial schools of Frankford and was employed in a textile mill in that city. Sergeant Starkey lived with his mother at the home of her father in Bustleton. He enlisted in the First Regiment, National Guard, immediately after the declaration of war. He was sent to France about two months ago, only one letter having been received from him since.

Sergeant Starkey was twenty-three years old and a graduate of the Central High School, in the class of 1911. After taking a course in a business college, he was employed in a downtown bank for several years.

Private Heller was among the first drafted men called from this district last September. He left for France last spring. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Heller, recently received word that he had been killed in action, but the War Department supplemented this report with one of his being severely wounded July 7.

Private Peterman is a member of the American corps and went overseas in July, a year ago. He was wounded June 28, according to a message received from the War Department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isoscher Peterman. His brother, Fred W. Peterman, is in the marine corps.

Chicago, July 29.—F. C. Turner, of Pasadena, Cal., yesterday won the diamond medal, emblematic of the year's supremacy in the champion division, at the final game of the American Rugby League. Herbert Sims, a Chicago school-teacher, fourteen years old, won the world in class 3 without a single defeat.

Braves Beat Cubs in Montreal

Montreal, July 29.—The Boston Nationals yesterday defeated the Chicago Cubs with a score of 3 to 2 in the first major league baseball game ever played in this city.

Score: B. N. E. 3, C. 2. Batteries—Carter, Walker and O'Farrell; Jackson and Henry.

Freedom of Germantown Branch Will Be Extended to Workers

Shipworkers living in the Germantown section are to be given the freedom of the Germantown branch of the Y. M. C. A. for a whole week in the near future, as a compliment to their great war work.

A cool swimming pool and hot and cold showers await the boys from the shipyards and the officials are planning to make the week's evenings very pleasant for them.

Shipyard officials have been asked to supply from their files lists of their names living within easy reach of the Germantown Y. and as soon as these names come in each man will be invited.

Some of the boys from the Emergency Fleet Corporation's office, at 140 North Broad street, have already entered the Germantown pool. Among them were Allen T. Dargatz and J. R. Davis.

It's Lester Kintzing's move. He claims the checker championship of the Mer-chants shipyard, but some of his rivals say he is shy at challenging. Perhaps it is too warm just now.

Slack and Brown have at last downed Hemming and Warner with the quitta and hope to hold them down. It was a hard fall for the proud "champs."

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WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Opportunities for Thrift in the Down Stairs Store at Wanamaker's

Substantial Reductions Have Taken Place on Most of the Summer Frocks

At \$2.75

A group of about three hundred cool voile frocks. The voile in stripes of figures with collars and cuffs of white organdie.

At \$5

there is another group of voile frocks in flowered or figured designs. Many are trimmed with tuck or hemstitched white organdie.

At \$5 and \$7.50

two groups of good gingham frocks. In most cases there are only one or two of a kind, in large or small plaids and checks or plain colors. Some have little coatees.

Forty Fine Voile Frocks at \$15

They are all in plain colors, some embroidered in white, others made with fine pin tucks and hemstitching. There are light, Copenhagen and navy blues, gray, peach and orchid among them.

In Extra Sizes at \$5

A lot of dresses made of pin-striped voiles in black, lavender or blue on white and with embroidered organdie collars and cuffs. (Market)

At \$7.50

Plaid crepe voile frocks in sizes 42 to 54 are made with overskirts and plain color organdie collars, revers and cuffs.

Some Dainty Voile and Organdies

Check voile frocks in rose or gray have collars and cuffs of white organdie finished with pleated frills. The pockets made to match. \$6.

Crisp new organdie frocks in light blue, maize, orchid or peach are, most of them, made with large sashes to be tied in bows. \$12.75, \$13.50 and \$16.50.

At \$7.50

Plaid crepe voile frocks in sizes 42 to 54 are made with overskirts and plain color organdie collars, revers and cuffs.