

THE WEATHER

Washington, July 31.—Cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday, fair and warmer in western portion; north winds.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR											
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67	67	68	68	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66

Evening Bulletin

and

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

NIGHT EXTRA

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CITIES LACK POWER TO FIX TRANSIT FARE

Never Had Such Right, Says Public Service Commission Ruling

DECISION GIVEN IN LAKE ERIE CASE

Announce Tomorrow if War Board Will Take Up P. R. T. Dispute

WILL CONSIDER REPORT

May Let Company and Employees Adjust Their Dispute Themselves

Municipalities in Pennsylvania do not now have, nor have they ever had, the power or authority to regulate the rates of a public utility.

This was the announcement today of John S. Rilling, of the Public Service Commission, in the case of the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction Company.

In this case the commission held that an interurban electric railway company might increase its rates beyond the five-cent fare limit when necessary to obtain sufficient revenue for operating expenses and to return to the stockholders a reasonable profit.

At the same time announcement was made in Washington that the national war labor board expected to issue known as the "War Labor Board" which will increase its rates beyond the five-cent fare limit when necessary to obtain sufficient revenue for operating expenses and to return to the stockholders a reasonable profit.

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GERMAN CHIEF IN UKRAINE IS SLAIN BY BOMB

Field Marshal Von Eichhorn and Adjutant Assassinated at Kiev

BOLSHEVIK REGIME NEARING ITS END

Workmen and Peasants Reported About to Rise Against Reds

ENVOYS DENIED REFUGE

Embassies of Allies Not Permitted to Remain in Archangel

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, July 31.—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, and his adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were seriously wounded by a bomb in Kiev Tuesday, and died that night, says an official announcement received here from the Ukrainian capital.

The bomb was thrown at the men while they were driving to their headquarters from the Casino.

It was thrown from a cab which drove close to their carriage as they were approaching the field marshal's residence.

Sent to Kill Field Marshal The assassin of Field Marshal von Eichhorn was a lad of twenty-three. He declared at the inquiry held after the crime, the advice state, that he came from the Province of Ryazan, adjacent to Moscow, on orders from a Communist committee, to kill the field marshal. He reached Kiev yesterday.

Von Eichhorn was the second German emissary to be slain in Russian territory since peace has been nominally established there. Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow, was assassinated July 6, but Germany took no action against the Bolshevik Government, holding that the assassination was inspired by Entente Allied agents who sought to involve Germany and Russia in new hostilities.

Political Storm Brewing Telegraphing from Kiev (date not given), the Hamburg Fremdenblatt correspondent in the Ukraine says: "A heavy storm cloud has gathered on the political horizon in the Ukraine. The Government is trying to ward off this threatened unrest by making arrests on a large scale. M. Gyzicki, Secretary of State of the Hetman's Government, who is an outspoken monarchist, was among those arrested."

General von Eichhorn had a brilliant career in the German army. He played an important role in the reorganization of the German military machine and was one of the first commanding generals to use the telephone in directing operations of troops in the field. He demonstrated the practicability of the telephone during the Prussian army maneuvers in September, 1905.

When the great war broke out he was assigned to the Russian front, where he took part in several campaigns. His work attracted much favorable attention, and he was in command of the German army which captured the Russian stronghold of Kovno in August, 1915. For this achievement he was awarded the Order of Merit by Emperor William. He continued to direct operations in southern Poland until Russia's collapse.

In April, 1918, he was sent to Ukraine by Germany to supervise the establishment of a government for the new republic.

General von Eichhorn was born on February 13, 1848, at Breslau. He received his education at Breslau and in the military school at Berlin. He joined the army in 1866, being assigned to the artillery. During the period between 1900 and 1914 he held commands at numerous places, notably at Saarbrücken and Frankfurt. He is survived by a widow, one son and one daughter.

By the United Press Amsterdam, July 31.—Three Russian Grand Dukes, one of whom is believed to have been Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander-in-chief of the Russian army, have been executed by the Bolsheviks.

Continued on Page Six, Column Six



GENERAL MARCH, IN THE UKRAINE, WHO HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED

DEATH TO FOES, AIM OF BATTLE

General March Says Hope of Bagging Enemy Army Gone

"U. S." FOR ALL FORCES

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 31.—The battle in the Aisne-Marne salient has developed into a life and death struggle between the opposing armies. More limited objectives the Germans may have had in launching their attack at Rheims, or for which General Foch may have aimed in his counter-thrust, have been submerged in a greater struggle, the object of which on each side is the destruction of the opposite army.

This interpretation of the battle was formerly presented today by General March, chief of staff in his mid-week conference with newspaper correspondents. Whatever was the original German purpose or the hopes that governed the Allied counter-blow, he said, it is now perfectly evident that these have been set aside. The object of each army now is the other army; each is seeking to kill as many as possible.

Slip Out of Pocket In making this announcement, General March frankly admitted that the German resistance in holding apart the jaws of the salient had frustrated any hope of bagging any considerable portion of the German armies in the salient.

In two weeks time, he pointed out, the enemy has had ample time to withdraw his advanced divisions and to perfect his defensive positions along the front established by this fact.

General March's statement was accepted as explaining reports that the Germans have concentrated nearly a million men in a narrow front, and as disclosing the reason for the terrific fighting in which American forces have been engaged in the center of the battlefield, where losses have not served to divert either side from the struggle for critical positions.

Americans Bear Brunt The Americans hold the apex of the Allied drive, the vital point on which the outcome of the struggle may hinge, and the fury of the German counter-attacks is accounted for by this fact. The appearance of the all-American (Rainbow) division, the forty-second, at this point was disclosed today.

The German withdrawal since last Saturday, he added, had reduced the length of the line another ten miles to fifty-four miles. The maximum German front, in the center, is fourteen miles.

The Third regular division also was identified as in action at Serzy and Clermont, where the crack German guard divisions have been defeated in recent fighting by American troops.

Six New Divisions General March announced the formation in the United States of six more divisions, numbered from 15 to 20 and to be located at Camps Logan, Tex.; Kearney, Cal.; Beauregard, La.; Travis, Tex.; Dodge, Ia. and Devier, S. C. As in the case of the six divisions announced last week, these will be built around two regular infantry regiments in each case.

Continued on Page Two, Column One

KAISER LETS DUPES KNOW HIS REPULSE

Press Prepares Public for Failure of Marne Offensive

PROMISES NEW BLOW ON WESTERN FRONT

Admits "Retiring" to North as Plan to Prepare for Stroke

BEGS FAITH OF PUBLIC

Hypocritical Statement Reveals Germans Jarred by Upset of Plans

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 31.—Official dispatches today from France tell the German high command has caused to be published in the newspapers throughout Germany an official statement preparing the people to accept the defeat in the second battle of the Marne, but renewing the promise of a decisive blow against the Anglo-French front.

"After several days of desperate attempts to attenuate the gravity of the defeat of the German armies," say the dispatches, "Hindenburg and Ludendorff have decided to make a full confession."

An official note bearing as title "the situation on the Marne" published in about the same terms in all the papers of the empire, tries to make the German public, profoundly deceived, accept the defeat of the Marne as a necessary program, which was destined to develop into the investment of Paris and the ultimate crushing of the military forces of the Entente.

Admission of Defeat "Hindenburg" defense renews the promise of a decisive blow against the Anglo-French front, but says the physiognomy which the struggle presents on the front between Soissons and Rheims in the Champagne region, in consequence of the German attacks and the Franco-British counter-attacks (one must note here with what care the German papers hold their tongue) has led to the necessity of postponing for some time the decisive blow.

With this end in view "new basals for subsequent operations, proceedings for redeployments and strategic regroupings" have to be created. Whilst awaiting until the necessary conditions are completed they have been forced to retire in the northern direction of the Marne front.

"How far will this retreat be carried out? A retreat of about a dozen kilometers will perhaps be sufficient. It is not thought necessary today that Hindenburg should order the withdrawal of the front as far back as the Vesle."

Begs for Public Confidence "The German interior front" is implored "not to renounce its confidence in our Hindenburg on account of that." "The tone of this official note is significant. The impression caused in Germany by the defeat must have been very profound; their confidence must be seriously shaken for the high command to speak in this way of the military that is scarcely habitual to it.

The Badische Landes Zeitung is trying to persuade its readers that the German retreat was a part of Hindenburg's plans and that he is still continuing to impose his will on Germany's enemies. In the Frankfurter Zeitung, Deputy Conrad Haussmann states that Von Kuehlmann is more popular now than before his fall."

Still Claim Initiative The entire German press, the Socialist included, is obediently toying the line laid down by the German official communications regarding the retreat from the Marne. This line substantially is that General Foch's formidable attack to pinch off the whole of the German Marne salient was in vain. But his great sacrifices in men have been bootless and that the initiative remains with the Germans. To this, it is added that the German concentration of a "shortened chord" means a stronger front.

To the American official report of the capture of Serzy and Clermont, the Volks Zeitung of Cologne appends this comment: "These localities are situated in the zone evacuated by the Germans days ago, undetected by the enemy."

PRESIDENT'S WIFE SPONSOR OF FIRST HOG ISLAND SHIP

Mr. Wilson Also Coming to Launching Ceremonies at Shipyard Monday

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, will christen the Quisconck, the first ship to be launched at Hog Island. The vessel, a 7500-ton cargo carrier, will glide from the shipyard a few minutes after noon Monday.

President Wilson also will attend. Because of the President's presence, secrecy is being observed about the time of departure and the route to be taken. Announcement that Mrs. Wilson would christen the ship was made at the White House today.

Launching of the Quisconck will be the biggest factor in speeding up ship production throughout the East. Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, this afternoon enthusiastically made this prediction.

The greatest crowd of persons that ever saw a launching will be present when the first ship leaves Way No. 1. It is said there will be 100,000 there.

AMERICANS HOLD FIRM EAST OF FERRE; ENEMY HURLS FOR VAIN ATTACKS UPON OULCHY

Yankees Maintain Seringes Against All Assaults

WEDGE PERIL TO FOE'S ARMY

Violent Fighting Rages on Right Bank of the Ourcq River

U. S. SPEARHEAD DRIVEN TO DEPTH OF TWO MILES

Allied Flanking Movement Threatens to Envelop Forces of Crown Prince

NEW RETREAT IS NEAR

Pershing Soldiers at Apex of Long Front Won by Foch

By the Associated Press Paris, July 31.—American troops maintain their position in the region of Seringes-et-Nesles which they carried after violent fighting, according to an official statement from the War Office today.

The Germans made four attacks against the new French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau. They were repulsed and the French line was held intact.

On the right bank of the Ourcq there were violent combats east of Fere-en-Tardenois.

The French and the Germans carried out raids at a number of points on sectors east of the Marne salient, but there was no change in the general situation at these points.

The statement says: "After a heavy bombardment the Germans attacked the new French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau. Our troops repulsed four enemy assaults and maintained their lines intact."

"On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively combats northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. The Seringes-et-Nesles passed from hand to hand, but was finally taken by American troops in a counter-attack."

"A number of raids were made by the Germans near Menil-St. Georges, west of Montdidier; in La Frette wood on right bank of the Meuse and in the Vosges. Americans are holding part of these lines. They were without result. Our troops made a successful incursion into the German lines northeast of Perthes-le-Hurlus (in the Champagne) and brought back prisoners."

The newspaper Echo de Paris said today that a semi-official note emanating from Hindenburg and Ludendorff declared the German command had been compelled to postpone for some time the decisive blow against the French and British, owing to the new situation.

French aerial observers, says the Mattin, report that there are signs behind the present German battlefield of preparations for a continuation of the retirement northward. The enemy is destroying material and big fires have been seen.

By the United Press London, July 31.—Heavy fighting at various points on the Soissons-Rheims salient, with Americans east of Fere-en-Tardenois holding the heights beyond Seringes and Serzy, was reported in dispatches here early today.

American positions beyond Seringes and Serzy are at the point of the latest Allied advance toward Fismes, the important German strategic center on the Vesle River. Seringes is about ten miles from Fismes.

Berlin described the Allied attacks as being delivered in a tense, storming wave. It claimed defeat of American, French and British onslaughts and asserted the battle decreased in violence after these combats.

By the Associated Press Washington, July 31.—Through attacks by American troops in the vicinity of Serzy, southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois, the German line in the Soissons-Rheims salient has been dentured to the depth of nearly two miles, and in the view of military observers here General Foch has made the preliminary step toward forcing another withdrawal of the German forces. Development of flank operations by French troops on the west side by the British on the east was expected by officials here today. Should such flank operations be successful another withdrawal of the German forces, it is believed, would be the choice. It is believed, however, that the withdrawal or envelopment of the German forces from one side or the other of the American spearhead.

The American thrust to the north of Serzy, which officials believe will rank high in American military history when full details are known, was considered today as not alone the result of American dash and impetuosity, but as having a well-planned character.



LIEUT. T. E. WOOD, WAR HERO, SLAIN



LIEUT. THURSTON E. WOOD, 1908 SHUNK STREET, HAS BEEN KILLED IN ACTION

South Philadelphian, Cited for Bravery, Dies on Battlefield

3 FROM HERE WOUNDED

Two soldiers of the Philadelphia district, one an officer, have been killed in action against the Germans, one is missing and three were severely wounded, according to today's casualty list announced in Washington. The local casualties are listed as follows:

KILLED IN ACTION Lieutenant Thurston E. Wood, 1908 Shunk street.

Private J. F. DeHaven, Conshohocken.

MISSING IN ACTION Sergeant William Harry Thorpe, 508 West Seventh street, Chester.

WOUNDED SEVERELY Private Daniel Anthony Bradley, Jr., 656 North Forty-fourth street.

Private Ralph William Campbell, 5215 Warren street.

Private Henry Gilson, 708 North Eighth street.

Private De Haven, who today is reported killed in action, was reported missing in action several days ago.

Captain E. T. Pespser, United States Medical Reserve office, 2307 Frankford avenue, who was reported a prisoner some time ago, has been located in the German prison camp at Gessel. His whereabouts has been unknown until today, when a cablegram was received from General Pershing.

GIRL OPERATOR STICKS TO POST AS TOWER AND CLOTHING BURN

Heroism of Pennsylvania Railroad Signal Employee Proves Women Capable of Substituting for Men in Many Lines

THOUGH the signal tower was burning and her clothing was afire, Miss Pearl Kippie, twenty-eight years old, a signal operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Tadeushaw branch refused to leave the place till a substitute was sent to relieve her at her work.

Mrs. Thomas Robins, associate director of the woman's division, Committee on Public Safety, today made public the story of Miss Kippie's heroism, just to refute the inference that women have not the strength, nerve and bravery needed to become efficient in all the industries opening to them because of the war.

Miss Kippie, who lives in Hermine, Pa., was on duty when a hanging lamp fell. Burning oil was scattered about the floor. "No man could have done better than that," declared Mrs. Robins.

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MISSION IN GUATEMALA

French Officers Arrive to Train Army for France

Guatemala City, July 31.—The French military mission sent to this country to assist in the training of the Guatemalan army, has arrived.

PREPARE TO ACT IN SIBERIA

Japan and China Planning for Joint Intervention

Paris, July 31.—General army staffs at Tokio and Peking are preparing plans for joint action under the agreement between China and Japan for action in Siberia.

Chinese ambassador to France declares that China has no intention to encroach upon the rights of the American or Russian, but is inspired by the principle of self-determination for nationalities. He says that this right was denied China by Germany.

Suspect Boy Was Kidnaped

Monaca, Pa., July 31.—Beaver County detectives and a posse of citizens are searching for a boy named Charles Speyer, of Pennsylvania avenue, and a nephew of Judge George A. Baldwin, Beaver County, who disappeared Monday night while playing on a public highway near his home.

The boy may have been kidnaped by a band of gypsies seen passing through Monaca Monday evening.

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FAIR ENOUGH

Cloudy and cooler tonight; warmer tomorrow; light; north winds, moderate, light.

Fair—you may guess at the rest. About all together; "Darn the old weather!"