

SOCIALISTS STANCH FOR VICTORY—SPECIAL CABLES FROM THEATRES OF WAR

SOCIALISTS FIRM FOR WINNING WAR Spargo Finds No Pacifism or Defeatism in England or France SMALL GROUP IS NOISY Labor in Both Countries Backs Government—Unrest Simply "Nerves"

WOUNDED AMERICANS ARRIVING IN PARIS



Motor trucks are pressed into service for conveying the less severely wounded Americans to hospitals at the French capital

1,500,000 U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE? IMPOSSIBLE! SAYS CAPT. BOY-ED

Former Spy Chief Here, Now "Connoisseur" on U-Boats and America, Gives Statistics to Show Secretary Baker's Statement False

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, Aug. 2.

The appearance of increased numbers of American troops on the western front demands explanation, and the Cologne Volkszeitung asserts that their numbers still remain a mystery, although even if the force did reach 500,000, an announcement, it would be necessary to have 1,500,000 tons of shipping to keep this number permanently supplied with food and munitions. The paper says that many Germans consider that it would have been more advantageous for Germany if America had remained neutral, but that this is an entirely false idea, considering what the U-boats have accomplished and are accomplishing.

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Aug. 2.

When Francesco Netti, Minister of Finance of the Italian Government, was in Paris the other day I asked him several questions. He was to leave within an hour for London and had no time to complete the interview, but said that he would write to me from London, which he has done. One of my questions was: "Will Italy's after-the-war aspirations be in accord or conflict with the desires for the freedom of the races now subject to the present time there have been only thirty-seven American airplanes at the front, and that when the Americans bombed Cologne they used French machines. He finally argues that most of America's naval craft is necessary to protect her own coast and ports, and that the question of tonnage is one which neither America nor England can solve as long as the U-boats are on the high seas.

ITALY READY TO HELP ASPIRATIONS OF SLAVS

Will Aid Nationalities Now Struggling for Freedom, Says Minister of Finance

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Aug. 2.

There is no conflict between Italian aspirations and the aspirations of the Slav populations of Austria-Hungary. The Jugo-Slav question will be solved without difficulty. Signor Orlando's statements on this point leave no room for doubt or misunderstanding. "The one supreme need of the moment is to resist and to end the war. Italy, the land of the oldest and noblest civilization, the home of democracy and freedom, will certainly not be the country to create fresh obstacles for nationalities which are now suffering for liberty and independence. "Let America know this. Let there be no apprehension. This is our will today, and it will be translated into action tomorrow."

GERMANS VOICE WAR WEARINESS

Press Dejected, Without Peace After Four Years of War

JUNKERS CONDEMNED

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Zurich, Aug. 2.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the war's outbreak, few German papers comment upon the general situation. Only the journals of the parties of the Left remark in terms of depression on the fact that after four years of war and terrible suffering there is no possibility of its conclusion because the Pan-Germans are still powerful. Theodore Wolff writes with rallery upon the collapse of the system because of Pan-German blunders on the subject of America and the submarine war. He recalls that Frederick the Great, after so many victories, had to demand peace, and declares that the spirit of the people is very resigned. Captain Perlaus says that the British fleet has done nothing during four years of war. The Progressive Deputy Haussmann, commenting upon the political situation after the departure of Von Kuehlmann, advises the Government to make great changes in its foreign policy and political ideas generally, for Germany is today, he says, upon a volcano which will not delay its eruption and the overthrow of the whole system. The Munich Augsburger Abendzeitung asserts, with chagrin, that the dismemberment of Russia has not brought the desired results, for all the provinces of the Germanic confederation are disputing about the determination of dominion of the territories taken from Russia. Bavaria will never agree to Prussia taking the lion's share. Saxony wishes to annex Lithuania. The Prussian Agrarians want to monopolize all and found a great and irrealizable medieval Prussia. The Deutsches Tageszeitung says that the domestic perils would be greater than ever if a nonannexationist peace were made, because the people would hold the crown and the military leaders responsible for the unlucky war. Austrian journals recall how much Austria desires peace, but says that it is impossible to secure it. The Arbeiter Zeitung points out that after four years of war an annexationist ministry still exists and does not proclaim acceptable conditions. It also says that the Socialists want a humane peace.

AUSTRIAN BREAD CAN'T BE EATEN

Zurich Banker Declares Conditions in Vienna Are Terrible

HUNGARY BETTER OFF

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Aug. 2.

Among the visitors to this country is Dr. Ehrenberger, a Zurich banker, who is here at the invitation of the British Government to discuss certain after-war problems connected with finance, and also the position as to food in neutral countries. Interviewed by the Chronicle he said: "In Austria the conditions are terrible. I am able to speak of what I learn from clients of mine, who had lately come from that country. In Vienna the bread is absolutely uneatable. It is made of everything except cereals. "There is no leather to be had, and I know of people who cannot leave their houses because they do not care to go barefoot. Boots and shoes cannot be had at any price. Nor can tea or coffee and other tropical products. "In Hungary the conditions are better. The Hungarians have not lost touch with reality. They have very tenaciously, at the front, everybody leaving is searched, and any food found in the luggage is confiscated. "Conditions in Germany are not quite so bad as in Austria. They are worse in the great industrial towns. The working people have been living almost entirely on beets and potatoes for the last six months. Clothing is strictly rationed. You cannot buy a suit without a permit, and that is only given after your wardrobe has been strictly examined. Cotton goods are unobtainable. Sewing cotton is 4d a yard. I bought shorts here at 5s 6d each which would cost 14s 6d in Zurich. In Berlin or Cologne you could not get them at any price. "Questioned about the morale of the peoples of the Central Empires, Doctor Ehrenberger replied: "Austria is kept going by the pressure of German influence. The Germans still believe the war will not last much longer. You must remember the whole press of that country is in the hands of the Government, and the only news given is that which the Government wishes to appear. They are told every day that victory is near. When the truth dawns upon them there will be a terrible revolution."

BRITISH RAID ENEMY LINES

German Artillery Fire Increases in Picardy and Flanders

CUBAN DRAFT LAW BROADENED

Senate Gives President Power to Decide Size of Forces

German Artillery Fire Increases in Picardy and Flanders

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Havana, Aug. 2.

SENATE GIVES PRESIDENT POWER TO DECIDE SIZE OF FORCES

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GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASES IN PICARDY AND FLANDERS

By the Associated Press London, Aug. 2.—The British have carried out raids at Feutuber, north-west of Lens, and at Albert, in the Picardy sector, and have captured several prisoners, according to a statement issued by the War Office today.

GERMAN ARTILLERY FIRE INCREASES IN PICARDY AND FLANDERS

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ALLIED ADVANCE UPSETS GERMANS

Continuous, Steady Pressure Making Germans Nervous and Anxious

FRONT NOT STABILIZED

Only Two Unwounded Men in Six Hundred of Mangin's Heroes

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Aug. 2.

The news from the battlefield, as disclosed by each successive communique, shows that, far from being stabilized, as the German official bulletins would have one believe, the front between Solissons and Rheims is still everywhere marked by activity. The new check the enemy suffered before Bligny is a case in point. It was at Bligny on July 15, the first day of their offensive, that the Germans made their way down into the upper valley of the Ardre, which had they not been driven out, would have taken them into the heart of the mountain of Rheims. In spite of repeated efforts the enemy has been held at the west of Bligny ever since. Their attack here was really a defensive move, for with Bligny in Allied hands and latterly Steuphratz, the Germans have always to fear a French advance on the narrow strip of country which lies between the Ardre and the Vesle.

GERMAN SITUATION UNCERTAIN

On the west of the battlefield the situation of the Germans between the Ourcq and the Cris has become very uncertain, since the Allied troops carried Chalmont Hill and reached the plateau which lies east of Grand Rovezy. This plateau is the strongest position of the bastion which the Soissons from the southeast, and the enemy are giving signs that they are clinging to it with a nervous desperation that reveals how anxious the slow but continuous Allied advance in this direction is making them. Further north the enemy has organized his positions at Hartennes with every imaginable means of defense. So far Mangin's troops have been held up by the village itself, but the determination of the French is such that it is only a question of time before this obstacle is overcome. The fall of Hartennes will open the road to Launery, and from that time the plateau north of the Ourcq will avail the enemy little as a means of putting off the evil day when the rest of the Crown Prince's forces will have to fall back definitely on the Vesle. A capital story is published here which shows of what kind of stuff the men are who are fighting under Mangin. A battalion of 800 men was drawn up for the distribution of medals and the question was raised by the visitor how many of them had been wounded. It was a

Moroccan battalion, and as a means of settling the question the colonel ordered all those men who had been wounded five times to stand forward. Forty-six left the ranks. "Now those with four wounds," said the colonel, and seventy-five joined the forty-six. "Those who have been wounded three times," and 194 stepped forth. Only Two Unwounded "Now those with two wounds," added the colonel, and 101 came forward. As

having one wound, 182 presented themselves. Five hundred and ninety-eight out of the 600 were thus accounted for. That left two who hung their heads and literally wept amid the laughter of their comrades, in which the visitor joined. "Wait a moment," said the colonel, and going up to the two men he comforted them, saying, "Don't weep, my children; it's not your fault that you have not been wounded," and, putting aside the straps carrying their packs, which passed across their chests, he showed that each

of the men who had never been wounded wore the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre, one with three palms and the other with two. "These two men," said the colonel, "have received finer mentions in orders than any others in the regiment."

4503 Captured by British London, Aug. 2.—The British official communication says: "The prisoners captured by the British during July aggregated 4503, including eighty-two officers."



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