

OLSHIEVSKI PLOT
NEW BERLIN PACT

Temporary Union' Wanted
to Protect Soviet Rule
From Czecho-Slavs

MILITARY AID IS NEEDED

By the Associated Press
Amsterdam, Aug. 6.

Government circles in Moscow are agitating for a "temporary union" with Germany, according to a letter from that city dated July 25, which is printed in the Frankfort Gazette. The letter reads:

"It is comprehensible that under the stress of the foreign situation a movement should be manifesting itself on the part of the Soviet Government toward a certain temporary union with Germany as a powerful ally which must protect its rear lines in a fight against the menace of the Czecho-Slovaks. The appointment of Dr. Karl Helfferich as Ambassador to Russia is welcomed in this sense in Government circles here as promising both military relief and economic co-operation. Under the conditions of the war, however, a break between the Soviet Government and the Entente is an essential prerequisite for this.

It is since the murder of Count von Mirbach it has been the task of German diplomacy in Moscow to accentuate this requisite.

Delegations from the governments of Russia and Finland have opened conferences in Berlin for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Russia and Finland, according to address received here.

ENTHUSIASM GREET
ALLIES AT ARCHANGEL

By the Associated Press
London, Aug. 6.—Official announcement was made today of the landing of Allied forces, naval and military, at Archangel on August 2. The landing was in concurrences with the advance of the Russian population. It is stated, and caused general enthusiasm.

Kandianka, Aug. 5 (detailed).—American troops participated in the landing of the Allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international force included the members of the Russian Officers' League.

The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in northern Russia. The people consider the United States is absolutely without selfish interests as regards Russia, and look upon the Americans as a guarantee of the friendliness of the Allies toward Russia.

The population of Archangel received the troops with cheering. The men departed and advanced toward Archangel where an anti-Bolshevik revolution had just taken place. The leaders in this movement invited the protection of the Allied troops.

The final resistance of the Bolsheviks occurred Saturday. They were completely defeated at the station at Yskagorika in the left bank of the Dvina.

In their flight from Archangel the Bolshevik forces carried away 40,000,000 rubles in money and much other treasure, but left many supplies behind them. The bridges and railway lines were not damaged.

GERMANS MAKE STAND NORTH OF VESLE

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bridge construction was effected under the greatest difficulties. While the German resistance north of the Vesle will undoubtedly be strong the many fires burning between the Vesle and the Aisne furnish evidence that the Germans expect being long to be forced to withdraw further. Their experience south of the Vesle has shown that they cannot save all their stores which the Crown Prince and the salient south of the Chemin-des-Dames.

A trip made Sunday through the territory between Fere-en-Tardenois and Fismes showed something of what the retreat had cost the Germans in lost machinery. A train of iron road cars passed mile after mile of ashes and debris, where they had burned the stores they could not remove. The ruins showed the destruction of every conceivable kind of material except food, which the Germans seemed to have placed first in their salvage work. There were great piles of ammunition partly burned, clothing, wagon and truck parts, tons of machine-gun ammunition, airplane parts and all sorts of stores.

Planned Railroad to Paris
The Germans had built a narrow gauge railroad of their own into the salient and stored on cars and along the tracks were enough rails to extend the line to Bourdeaux. They had evidently planned to build an elaborate system of tracks to Paris.

In one wide field were the ashes of big hangars, of which the American advance prevented the removal. The wreckage of at least a dozen machines which could not make their escape, perhaps because they were being repaired, in one corner of the field were about twenty big aerial bombs, such as were dropped on Paris. The dimensions of the pile showed that as many more had been dropped. This field, in the vicinity of Fere-en-Tardenois, is possibly the one from which German bombers operated against the French capital.

The trip enabled me to gather much evidence of the success of the method used by the Americans in fighting machine-gun nests, i. e., to aim a seventy-five pointblank at the nest. I saw perhaps 100 machine-gun nests which the wreckage of guns and dead Germans about them, showing where the incomparable field gun had done its work. I also saw many machine-gun emplacements, which had been destroyed but never used. One wall of a chateau had at least 100 holes prepared for these weapons, but no stand was made there.

While the Germans left the wheat fields about Chateaux-Thiers were tested, these south of the Vesle were stripped. The wheat had been harvested and taken away by truck, some remaining loads of bales telling the story of how it was done. Captured German documents gave instructions for the harvesting of this grain, which must have amounted to some hundreds of thousands of bushels.

Food Awaits All
In the villages the Germans destroyed everything they could and took away all the food. In Ville-Moyenne civilians who had remained during the German occupation, said that the military authorities had taken all their food and refused them any substitute, but that they had been fed on the six by German soldiers from Loraine. These civilians said that the German troops were overjoyed at the order to withdraw from their positions in front of the Americans and went away singing "Back to Germany."

The number of German graves south of the Vesle indicated greater casualties than had been estimated. It had been believed that the Germans had got away with relatively small losses of men and material outside of ammunition, but the numerous graves and unburied bodies showed a considerable loss of men, and as for the loss of material, while most of it was burned, it may be said that the Allies have salvaged useful supplies worth more than \$5,000,000.

The next twenty-four hours will probably show what sort of stand the Germans will make north of the Vesle. Perhaps it will be of the strongest

kind and then perhaps only of the nature of that made north of the Ourea. In this connection it is significant that very few German airplanes were operating Sunday over the American sector, whereas a week ago there were several hundred opposite us. Where the Germans are preparing to make an attack they generally concentrate their aviation forces.

Any considerable further advance of the Allied troops from Soissons to the east or from Rheims to the west would make it impossible for the Germans to remain between the Vesle and the Aisne, regardless of the character of the offensive against them along the American sector.

GERMAN GUNS
ACTIVE SOUTH
OF THE AISNE

Foe Resistance Stiffens, but Signs
of His Failing Man-Power
Appear

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.
With the French Armies, Aug. 6.

There is very little to report in the situation between Soissons and Rheims, except the increased force of the German resistance everywhere.

The Allied patrols which crossed the rivers Aisne and Vesle at various points were met by the most stubborn opposition, especially in the vicinity of Fismes, Sarrebourg, east of Soissons, and Manizot, west of Rheims. The artillery duel has grown in intensity, showing that the Germans have not yet removed their guns to the other side of the Aisne. Their guns keep up a searching fire on the valleys in the vicinity of Fismes, Sarrebourg, east of Soissons, and Manizot, west of Rheims.

The village of M-spart was entered later, and progress was made into the woods of Bollancourt and Fiesecamps, the latter being southward of Braches. Framincourt Wood, east of Cantigny, was also taken.

It was evening before Braches and Hargicourt were occupied and a foothold gained in Courtemanche. As the enemy retired from each place they were ordered to retreat to the next point of resistance, the troops who were falling back, thus preventing them from being overwhelmed.

GERMANS RETIRE
FROM TRENCHES
NEAR LA BASSEE

Manpower Insufficient

There seems to be no doubt that the German high command finds the manpower at its disposal insufficient to hold all the line gained during the forward rushes since March of this year, and at the same time to keep in reserve an army of maneuver strong enough to undertake an offensive or to resist a heavy blow from the Allies. The only possible way for the Germans to create a fresh maneuvering force to take the place of the army, which has been virtually destroyed during the advance of the Marne, was to shorten the line.

This they have proceeded to do in

the last few days, first on the Ancre, then Sunday on the front extending about fifteen miles from Bourges to Fontaine-Sous-Montdidier. Indications of a possible retreat hereabouts had been observed by the French for some time, and when it started in the course of the day the French patrols, who were constantly on the alert, kept in the closest touch with the retreating enemy.

The Germans, who had suffered very severely since the Allied operations near Castel in July, which had left many of the dominating heights over-looked the Aisne Valley in French hands, were constantly harassed by an enflaming fire of the French artillery, which made their position extremely difficult and caused them incessant and heavy losses.

Shortening of Line Logical

The casualties in the Marne battle had made the possibility of a German offensive in the neighborhood of Amiens very unlikely, and for these reasons the shortening of the line at the point where retention of the salient had little utility was logical. A movement of the rear guns during the night of Sunday morning and French patrols followed closely but very cautiously on the heels of the retreating foe.

The retreat was not a hurried one. Every precaution was taken by the Germans to prevent an Allied rush while the operation was being carried out. First, Hill 115, some thing over a quarter of a mile east of Givennes, was abandoned by the Germans and occupied by the French. They another 1 1/2 miles east of Chappell-Enstannan was taken. Shortly afterwards Hill 97, northeast of Meuil-St. Georges, fell into French hands, followed by Hills 60 and 58.

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On the other field of German retreat, further south between Rheims and Soissons, the Allied armies continued throughout the day to push back the enemy. Fismes, around which place the German resistance was very serious, was taken in the evening of Sunday after fierce fighting. The Americans were engaged here and took a considerable share in its capture.

New Movement, Accompanied by
Artillery Activity, Near Deep
Hazebrouck Salient

By W. H. NEVINSON
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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War Correspondents' Headquarters in
France, Aug. 6.

These are very little fresh movement on this front to report. After withdrawing across the Ancre in the Albert neighborhood, as I described yesterday, the enemy appears

to maintain his position on the east, or left, slopes of the river. He has broken down all the bridges north and south of Albert and the British patrols report that the crossings into the ruined town itself are strongly held, though the place is evacuated.

Another movement concerns the enemy's deep salient pointing toward the Steppe Forest and Hazebrouck. On the south of this heavy shellings reported at Givenchy, between La Bassee and Bethune, and the enemy has withdrawn from the front trenches half a mile north of La Bassee Canal.

Similar heavy shellings are reported on the northern side of the salient at Fiere and Strasselee, not far from Meteren, and in the center at St. Yvon a thousand gas shells were thrown into the abandoned ruins there, and owing to the continuance of the wet and heavy weather, the poison will hang long around the ruined walls and cellars.

Germans Pour Heavy
Fire on Americans

Continued from Page One

and then suddenly switching to a more powerful poisoning gas, hoping to catch the Allies napping. South winds carried the gas back across the Vesle.

Americans Reply in Full

Meanwhile the American and French heavy guns to the south were sending in repeated salvos and the Germans were supplementing their gas shelling with mine-throwners north of the Vesle. The smaller weapons were kept working full time in the hope of keeping clear the south banks of the river. Darkness came and with it more rain.

The Germans kept pounding away after dark, but for every shell the enemy sent in the Americans sent across a half dozen or more and never said good night.

In the capture of Fismes American troops took seventeen guns. With their crews, these weapons had been left south of the Vesle to inflame an advance into Fismes. Some of the German artillerymen also were captured.

American troops yesterday held on to Fismes and all other gains, notwithstanding terrific artillery action by the Germans and, in the face of every opposition, threw patrols across the Vesle at several places. French troops to their right and left also calmly went about the completion of their plans and also moved patrols across the river, the German artillery falling to stop them.

The Germans have made strong efforts to dislodge the Americans from Fismes. For the time being that point is the most active and noisist along the whole line. The capture of Fismes, right and left, also calmly went about the line, as they were during the greater part of the drive from the Marne, fighting with determination. In taking Fismes fighting with determination.

GLI AUSTRIACI INVANO
TENTANO ATTACCARE

Gli Italiani Respungono il
Nemico e Catturano
Prigionieri

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PERMIT No. 241
Authorized by the act of October 3,
1917, of the President of Philadel-
phia, Pa.
By order of the President,
A. S. BURLISON,
Postmaster General.

Roma, 6 agosto.
Il Ministero della Guerra ha pubbli-
cato, nel pomeriggio di ieri, il seguente comunicato:

"In Dosso Alto due ufficiali nemici ed alcuni uomini furono catturati dai nostri soldati.

"Distaccamenti nemici tentarono attaccare le nostre posizioni sul Monte Corone ed a Rio Freddo, ma fallirono completamente ed alcuni prigionieri caduto nelle nostre mani.

"In riparto ostile tentò attaccare anche a Carnone, ma fu respinto."

Un corrispondente di guerra, presso il Quartier Generale Italiano, telegrafò quanto appresso:

Un subitaneo attacco operato dagli "arditi" italiani ha annullato il brevissimo successo austriaco che frutto la promozione ed una decorazione all'Arciduca Massimiliano, fratello dell'imperatore d'Austria. Il 5 giugno u. s. i. battaglione nemico, in detto giorno, sotto il comando dell'Arciduca, riuscì ad occupare la montagna di Dosso Alto che si estende verso il Lago di Garda. Tale successo, per opera di un membro della Casa regnante d'Austria, fu salutato nella duplice monarchia come una importante vittoria. Ora però gli Italiani, con un brillante attacco di sorpresa, iniziato dagli "arditi", hanno riconquistato la posizione, meglio conosciuta come quota 705, facendo prigionieri quattro ufficiali e 112 uomini di truppa. La posizione è di grande importanza strategica poiché domina le due grandi valli che scendono dal Trentino.

Attraverso avventure straordinarie un piccolo gruppo di italiani son riusciti a scappare dalle mani del nemico nei paesi invasi ed hanno raggiunto durante la notte le truppe italiane sul Piave. Accolti festosamente dai loro camerati hanno narrato, come inaudite circa le sofferenze delle popolazioni delle terre invase dagli austriaci. I grandi saccheggi, ano le case degli italiani e rubano quanto capita sotto le loro mani. I contadini per avere un poco di cibo sono costretti a cedere tutti i loro averi. Anche gli oggetti di vestiario vengono rubati dagli austriaci. A Tadesca, quando furono confiscate le campane della chiesa, il parroco tentò protestare, ma fu maltrattato. Allora il buon prete esclamò: "Dio vi punirà", e combinazione volle che un soldato tedesco, mentre rimuoveva le campane rimanesse colpito. Il popolo vide in ciò una divina punizione.

ogni momento di far fuoco. I prigionieri sono costretti a lavorare dodici ore al giorno, ed in compenso ricevono un pezzo di pan duro ed una scodella di zuppa.

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