night. The British now are in that position.

Foe Strikes Back

Fresh German counter-attacks against the British are reported to have developed east of Miraumont and Iriles, north of the Ancre. The hostile artillery is said to have been very active during the night and to be continuing its heavy fire this morning.

The battle north of the Ancre River raged furiously throughout the night and this morning, and the British troops, after overcoming the most desperate enemy resistance, are holding all their positions.

The Germans, by flinging in large numbers of troops, at last reports had come back to the western part of Achret-le-Grand, but this appears to have been done a number of times.

Beauregard and Dovecote apparently now are held by the British. South of here the British also hold a section of the railway. Every inch of the Arras-Bapaume railway embankment in the north has been fought for, the Germans regarding this as the most important position of the battlefront.

Germans Entrenched

The Germans were strongly entrenched on a line running through Hamelincourt, just east of the railroad embankment and they had to be reckoned with, while the Germans holding out on the embankment itself from dugouts and deep ground positions had to be bombed before they were silenced.

The Germans appear to have rushed troops into action in the Bapaume region. Last night Entente airmen said the road north from Peronne was filled with transports, while the road between Bapaume and Bihucourt was congested.

British patrols which crossed the Ancre River between Albert and the southern end of yesterday's battlefront found apparently strong forces there. Thiepval ridge especially is strongly held by the enemy, and between there and Miraumont, patrols have been heavily fired on by German machine gunners stationed on the east bank of the river.

Both the British and German artilleries were pounding away north of the Ancre this morning. The German guns were heavily shelling Achiet-le-Grand. The British guns were concentrating their fire on the roads near vital spots in the enemy defenses and shelling out Germans either intrenched east of the railroad or trying to dig in. The Germans have counter-attacked at many places several times, but, except at the south, have got nowhere.

In the Flanders battle area the British last night attacked and captured a German position north of Bailleul, according to advices from the front today. It is announced that a strong local counter-attack made yesterday morning against the Locre Hospice was repulsed after heaving fighting and that sharp combats took place during the night in this sector.

British troops have reached the village of Neuf Berquin, northeast of Merville, in the Lys salient in Flanders, General Haig reports.

By the Associated Press

Paris, Aug. 22.—German troops were forced back over a twenty-mile front from Lassigny to the Ailette River, to a depth of from one to two miles during the night, according to the official statement issued at the War Office today. Four villages—Le Plemont, Thiescourt, Cannectancourt and Ville—were occupied by the French, who have reached the Divette River.

The French have reached the Oise on a six-mile front east of Noyon, their line extending from Sempigny to Bretigny.

Further east the villages of Bourguignon and St. Paulaux-Bois (eleven miles northwest) have been taken. The French reached the Ailette River at La Quincy-Basse. (This shows a total gain of nine miles since Saturday.) The western outskirts of Pommiers, on the Aisne west of Soissons, have also been taken.

Dispatches from the front say French troops have reached the Ailette River at several points. It is not expected that the Germans will try to hold the Ailette line, but may retreat to the Oise.

General Humbert's army has made a great advance between the Matz and the Oise rivers. The French military men say this makes the early fall of the town of Noyon inevitable.

By the United Press

Paris, Aug. 22.—Noyon is rapidly being enveloped. It is now outflanked from the east. At some places the French are within a few hundred yards of the town. French troops are ready to cross the Oise Canal, which they have reached, between Varesnes and Morlincourt (a mile and a half southeast of Noyon).

The Divette River is entirely in the hands of the French.

Mangin's men are nearing Manicamp (at the junction of the Oise and Ailette Rivers, seven miles east of Noyon).

Allied aviators, bombing enemy areas beyond Noyon, report considerable disorder and apparent preparations for a big retirement.

In the last forty-eight hours the French have taken more than 15,000 prisoners and a vast quantity of material, including thousands of machine guns and hundreds of cannon.

After taking Lassigny the French passed beyond in the direction of the Vauchelles (a mile and a half west of Noyon). They have reached Lamere and Mont La Bache and possess Mont Choisy, dominating the Oise.

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 22.—Announcement is made in an official statement from German headquarters that since August 8 more than 500 Allied tanks had been taken or destroyed on the battlefield between the Ancre and the Avre.

At War With U. S. Soviets Declare

Continued from Page One

this country in some capacity in the Far East.

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Aug. 22.

Bolshevik troops advancing along the Onega River, where Allied expeditionary forces are operating, have captured the village of Purgasovo, according to a bulletin issued from the "laborers' army headquarters" on Monday.

A bulletin on the course of the fighting is issued each day from the "headquarters."

According to the one issued on Monday, the Soviet troops operating on the "east front" took the villages of Michaelevo, Krut and Log and occupied the station at Kormovtshe, and says the "enemy" retreated toward Kamysch. It is added that the Soviet forces retired to Klenovskoyo after hard fighting.

Near Kazan a drawn battle was fought, it is said. There has been fighting near Simbirsk, where the Soviet army advanced to the village of Vyry.

A report issued on Tuesday said that British seaplanes based the day at Archangel, where the Allied troops were landed, destroyed the bridge

RUSSIA'S FUTURE RESTS IN HANDS OF PEASANTS

Class Consciousness Fostered by Bolsheviki Again Made Manifest in Seizure of Railway Junction at Luga by Armed Farmers

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

London, Aug. 22

Arthur Ransome, Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily News, who is generally recognized as the medium of communicating the views of the Bolshevik Government to the outside world, and who has been for many months the last English-speaking correspondent left in Russia, moved to Stockholm when, according to report, Lenine and Trotsky retreated to Kronstadt. Under Monday's date he telegraphs from Stockholm:

"A Swedish merchant just arrived from Petrograd says it is rumored there that the station of Luga on the railway from Petrograd to Pskov is held by Right Social revolutionaries with armed peasants, led by escaped officers.

"There is nothing incredible in this. Risings of peasants led by parties of the Right have been a feature of other revolutions, and no one will be less surprised than the Bolsheviki, who began in the late spring of this year with a policy definitely intended to create class consciousness among the peasantry and, therefore, bound to embitter certain sections.

All Seek Peasant Support

"For proper understanding of the situation it is necessary to know on what section of the peasantry those who organize such risings base their hopes. All parties alike realize that on peasant support depends the future of the revolution, consequently there is a fierce struggle to get and keep their allegiance. Representation of peasants is claimed both by the Left and Right Social revolutionists and by the Bolsheviki.

"At the beginning of the revolution the determining factor in the political outlook of the peasantry was the absence of the whole of the younger peasantry in the ranks of Russia's gigantic overgrown army. At first the older peasants and the women, who alone were left in the villages, can hardly be said to have had a political outlook at all. The revolution for some time scarcely affected them.

"The peasantry in the army at first returned Menshevist delegates, and men on leave took something of this political coloring to the villages, which, however, soon became the field of energetic propaganda by the Right Social revolutionaries, while the army Bolshevism was gaining ground and receiving enormous impetus. After the July offensive and Korniloff's disastrous affair the social revolutionaries were consolidating their position in the country. By this time the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets were definitely Bolshevik, and the same could be said of the whole army, so that the October revolution was not only possible but inevitable.

"However, this was the culminating period of the Right Social revolutionaries in the country, where they had exclusively to deal with the older peasantry, who, cowed by long years of subservience to their employers followed the lead of the more substantial peasants. Then, with the flooding back of the Russian army to its native villages, the younger men took with them Bolshevik coloring which presently absorbed the whole of peasant politics, and, after the Left Social revolutionaries had broken with the Right and supported the Soviet, this was illustrated in the general returning of their candidates to the Soviets.

"Thus by the time the constituent assembly met it no longer reflected the feeling of the peasants, because the peasantry was now strengthened by enormous numbers of younger men who wholeheartedly supported the Soviets. Complete demobilization increased the Bolshevik hold on the peasant population, which only later began to wane as the young men were once more absorbed into the life of the country and came once more under the domination of the richer peasants. The nonarrival of the millennium, which some hopeful spirit had foolishly but forcibly expected, helped less the tendency of secession from the Bolsheviki than of secession from politics altogether.

"Lenine, who had always perceived the danger of basing the revolution exclusively on the town population in such a country as Russia, now initiated an attempt to create class consciousness among the peasants, knowing that the only success such an attempt could give the revolution was the wide basis which he needed. He said in April:

"'In the country of peasants which has just thrown off the yoke of the Left and only six months ago was bearing that of Kerensky, there is only too much of the anarchic disorder, which was increased by the war. Therefore, only the honest efforts of the workmen and conscious peasants can bring about a proper change in the exploitation of the masses, and it is only when the socialist party and half-proletarians have won to the change that the bourgeoisie, first of all that part of the bourgeoisie which is most numerous and most tenacious in defence of its privileges, namely, the rich peasants, will have been conquered.'

Kulaks Were Hard Masters

"Thus forward a new phrase entered the revolutionary vocabulary, 'kulak,' meaning tightfist or rich peasant, and from that moment the revolutionary struggle reached the Russian peasantry. The kulaks were certainly hard masters, harder by far than the larger landowners, and their authority in the villages was almost unbounded. From them an attempt to influence was used against the revolution.

"This became introduced a new factor, well known even in America, that the peasants so long ago of 1916 were burying corn. This has continued to the present day, and to the unwillingness of the peasants to give up their corn is due many of the hardships of the revolution.

"But the point is that only the kulaks, or rich peasants, had corn to send, hence the political significance of what was known as the supply detachments of armed workmen and agitators, who were sent out to the country districts with the double object of taking bread from the kulaks and showing the poorer peasantry that their interest and those of the kulaks were opposed and not identical.

"In many districts this was entirely successful. In others the kulaks succeeded in getting the poorer peasantry to accept what they represented as an attack on the peasantry as a whole. Coloring to this was often given by misbehavior of the supply detachments. In certain districts Right social revolutionaries have been able to organize the peasantry, led by kulaks. This is easier at harvest, when the richer peasants can persuade the poorer that their large sufficiencies are threatened as well as the stores of the kulaks."

FOCH'S VICTORIOUS ADVANCE GIVES GREAT JOY TO PARIS

Undoubted Success of Third Offensive, Coupled With Ludendorff's Effort to Comfort German Army, Causes Intense Satisfaction

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

Paris, Aug. 22.

Paris regards with intense satisfaction the undoubted success of the third offensive which Marshal Foch launched the last fortnight. This satisfaction is all the greater from the revelation by the newspapers that on August 4 Ludendorff sought to comfort his perpetually harassed troops by the promulgation of an order in which he asserted that neither the French, British nor American were able to undertake further offensive operations after those which have been powerfully repulsed, and that measures had been taken to place masses of infantry and artillery to such a depth that "we can meet with the greatest confidence any enemy attack."

Four days after this order appeared the British attacked between the Ancre and the Avre. A day or two later the French, under General Humbert, took the offensive between the Avre and the Oise, and last Sunday another French army, under General Mangin, carried the offensive further east from the Oise to the Aisne, repeating the dose by another staggering blow Tuesday in the same territory.

These four uniformly heavy blows and their unanswerable accompanying arguments in the shape of more than 50,000 prisoners and the redemption of many square miles of invaded territory, Paris regards as sufficiently enlightening to depress the morale of the German troops, even as low as Ludendorff fears it to be.

Another statement by Ludendorff that the war will not be won by stubborn defensive fighting, but by a series of violent attacks, is also recalled with great relish here. In this connection it is realized fully that in the matter of offensives the Germans have everything to learn from such a past master of aggressive tactics as Foch has now proved himself to be.

Foch's whole method of handling the Allied armies since he took the offensive on July 18 is the admiration of every expert in France. What is especially appreciated is the contrast between Foch's fine, scientific method and the clumsy work of the German high command. Day after day for the last fortnight the great battle, begun in the Albert region August 8, has developed harmoniously and extended daily.

From the Ancre to the extreme point reached Tuesday to the west of Soissons the battlefront now covers more than forty-eight miles. The Picardy battle is now joined with that begun between Soissons and the Marne on July 18, and from now on it is safe to predict that the names of the Soissons and the Chemin-des-Dames country will begin again to appear in the communiques.

Never have the Germans been able to bring on an engagement on such a long extent of continuous front. Up to July 15 their greatest effort was a bull-like rush on a continuous line less than forty-four miles in extent.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

BRITISH

London, Aug. 22.

At 4:45 o'clock this morning our troops attacked the positions of the enemy between the Somme and the Ancre Rivers.

By nightfall yesterday our patrols had made progress on the left bank of the Ancre River to the south and southeast of Beaucourt.

North of the Ancre River our positions gained yesterday were maintained against strong hostile counter-attacks delivered during the afternoon and evening on the Miraumont and Achiet-Le-Grand front.

The hostile artillery has been very active throughout the night on the battle-front and this morning fresh hostile counter-attacks are reported to have developed opposite Miraumont and Iriles.

Between 2000 and 3000 prisoners and a few guns were captured by us in our operations yesterday.

Further progress has been made by us to the east and northeast of Merville. Our troops are on the outskirts of Neuf Berquin.

Last night we attacked and captured a hostile strong point north of Bailleul.

A strong local counter-attack was delivered by the enemy yesterday morning against Locrehof farm, northwest of Dranoutre. It was repulsed after sharp fighting. Further fighting took place during the night in this sector.

FRENCH

Paris, Aug. 22.

During the course of the night French troops have substantial gains [illegible] the enemy, who is [illegible] ing between the Matz and the Oise and east of the Oise.

We have occupied Le Plemont, Thiescourt, Cannectancourt and Ville and have reached the Divette River.

We have reached the Oise to the east of Noyon from Sempigny to Bretigny.

Further to the east we have taken Bourguignon and St. Paul-aux-Pois. Passing to the north of this village we have reached the Ailette at La Quincy-Basse.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne there is no change in the situation except in the region of Pomiers, where we have taken the western outskirts of the village.

GERMAN

Berlin, Aug. 21 (delayed).

In Flanders there have been partial engagements west of Kemmel.

North of the Ancre strong English attacks, launched on a wide front in the direction of Bapaume, broke down with heavy losses.

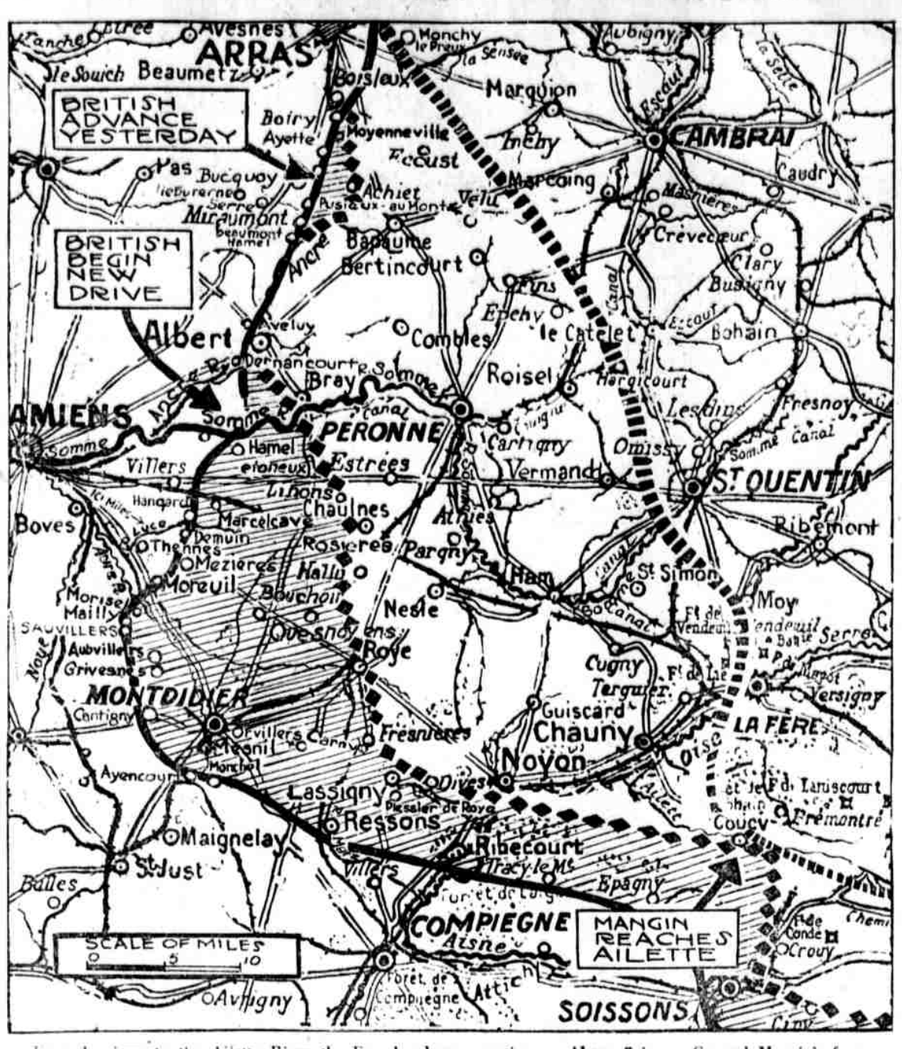
A renewed French attempt to break through between the Oise and the Aisne failed.

"DEAD," BUT WRITES HOME

Mother of Marine Reported Killed Gets Letter From Him

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 22.—Harry Kimmel, a member of the marine corps from this city, who was reported as dead in a communication from the marine commandant to his mother in June, is alive in a base hospital, according to a letter received by his mother from a company officer.

WHERE ALLIES ARE PUSHING GERMANS BACK



From Lassigny to the Ailette River the French advance continues. Above Soissons General Mangin's forces have reached the Ailette, thereby increasing the threat to the German line east of Soissons. North of the Somme the British have opened a new drive in conjunction with their drive north of the Ancre. The shaded portion of the above map represents the Allied gains in the Picardy offensive. The broken line shows the battlefront as it stood before the German advances in March

OUSTING OF REDS IS RUSSIA'S HOPE

Their Elimination Will Put Slavs Back in Battleline, Says Anti-Bolsheviki

ANARCHY IS RAMPANT

Barnett Bortin Describes Conditions With Which Allies Must Contend

Russia will be back in the war as soon as the Bolsheviki are deprived of the remnants of their fast-waning power.

That is the opinion expressed today by Barnett Bortin, a special writer, who is visiting in this city and who has spent three weeks conducting an anti-Bolsheviki propaganda among the Jews on the New York East Side.

Mr. Bortin went to New York under auspices of the American League. Recently he made a proposal to the State Department concerning Russian propaganda.

Mr. Bortin was born in Gorodistz, in the province of Kiev, and for five years before coming to America was an active worker in the Social Revolutionary party. He is familiar with all phases of Russian political life.

"The Social Revolutionists are opposed to the Bolsheviki," said Mr. Bortin, "because they consider that the only way to establish a permanent, free democratic government in Russia is by crushing the Hun.

"They are not promising the people a social revolution in the next twenty-four hours, like the Bolsheviki did, but they guarantee to have political and economic independence by abolishing the German propaganda and influence which have flourished in Russia for the last 200 years.

Peasants Need Help

"While the Allies are fighting the Bolsheviki in the north, the peasants of the Ukraine are helpless and suffering. In their present condition they are worse off than they were under the regime of Nicholas.

"We are learning from the recent news that the peasants are fighting the Germans. They understand that the Germans will never be the friends of Russia. The Allies ought to be reminded to help the peasants of the Ukraine, for victory there would mean the shutting off of the enormous supplies which the Germans are getting.

"For the last nine or ten months Russia has been in a state of anarchy, full of wild terror and perfect disorganization. This state of affairs is the outcome of the activity of the Bolsheviki.

"It does not matter if the leaders of the Bolsheviki—Lenine and Trotzky—are supported financially by the German Kaiserin; this is a matter which will have to be investigated. But we see the tragic consequences of their activity. Right after the overthrow of Kerensky's government the Bolsheviki got busy and they meant very sincerely indeed that the only salvation of the Russian people is not only political freedom but also to abolish the present state of social life, which means to say that they wanted also to perfect and realize the social revolution at once.

"Of course it is a double failure! It is impossible to realize anything that is contrary to the laws of progress and evolution. It takes generations and generations until a radical change of any kind can take place in the life of human social affairs. Their influence on the peasant and the workingman of Russia was very great at a time, promising them that by supporting their government there would be no more poor and rich, slaves and slavers, bosses and their employes. That influence was very great and worked very fast on the minds of the masses, and that is why they have been empowered.

Process of Evolution

"While admitting that Russia is behind the American and also some European civilization about 100 years, let us consider a few real, cold facts. The laws of nature with the social and economic life of nations goes on under the slow process of evolution. It is a matter of impossibility to perfect or inaugurate and put into existence the reforms which do not accord with the economic and [illegible] of a people.

"I would like to say that the Bolshevik is a man who was born too early; he is probably more fit for 1000 years later. The Bolsheviki are losing their influence and also their political power among the masses. It is very hard to say what form of government will be inaugurated in Russia in the near future. As a matter of fact, you can expect from Russians anything that you can think of.

"Who is to blame for the present situation of the unfortunate country of Russia? I can see a great class of pro-Germans and traitors who call themselves Bolsheviki. They have not only laid down their arms and made friends with their enemy, the Germans, but they have also ruined the country for good. They are very similar, to a great extent, to the I. W. W. of this country."

SWEDISK SHIPS FOR ALLIES

New Agreement Will Check Supplies to Foes

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 22.—Terms of the commercial treaty recently signed by the Entente Allies and Sweden, and which is expected to diminish the sending of supplies to Germany, were made public here today by Axel R. Nordvall, head of the special commission of the Swedish Government to the United States. It gives to the Allies 400,000 tons of deadweight shipping and 2,000,000 tons of Swedish iron ore.

Sweden also agrees to license the export to the Allied Governments of wood pulp, paper, iron, steel, etc., and to grant to the Allies suitable credit in Sweden for the purchase of Swedish goods during the continuance of the present unfavorable monetary exchange.

Man-Power Bill Put on Its Way

Continued from Page One

would mark the end of "a pussy-foot policy."

"I want to see millions of Americans in France," said Chamberlain. "I want our Government to adopt a real win-the-war policy and abandon the pussy-foot policy. I am not in favor of having our boys brigaded with other troops abroad. Whenever Americans have gone into battle over there as American units they have made a glorious record."

Urging that Congress do nothing to impede the war program, Senator Reed declared it will be necessary to draft the men below twenty-one if America is to do the part assigned to her by the Allies. Reed's speech was the opening gun in the Senate in the fight to prevent passage of an amendment similar to that proposed in the House to defer calling the men below twenty-one. Reed said the present army program doesn't call for a big enough army, in his opinion.

Senator Reed predicted that 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 men would have to be raised before the end of the war, which, he said, would last another twenty-four months. He advocated sending half-a-million men at once to Russia, declaring they would keep 2,500,000 Austrian soldiers busy, and if the Russians opposed them it would prove Russia was a vassal of Germany.

Five amendments were introduced by Senator Cummins. One provides that the work-or-fight provision is not to apply to strikes, providing the strikers are willing to submit their dispute to the decision of a board designated by the President. Another proposes the registration first of men of twenty and between thirty-one and thirty-five; second, those of nineteen and between thirty-six and forty, and third, if necessary, those of eighteen and between forty-one and forty-five.

Other amendments would permit the exemption of men engaged in "some other productive occupation, employment or business deemed necessary"; prohibit men within draft ages to leave the country for more than a week in order to engage in labor elsewhere, and provide that an adequate number of men should remain in civil employment necessary to produce supplies and other necessities.

Secretary Baker expressed the view this afternoon that it would not be possible to accomplish the eighty division program by next July unless the eighteen-nineteen-year-old men were available.

Seize 500 Pounds of Sugar

The food administration of Camden today seized 500 pounds of sugar, recently purchased by Paul Heggan, of Waterford, N. J. He is charged with representing himself as a dealer, and thus obtaining [illegible] these [illegible] several [illegible]

SOCIALISTS WILL VOTE WAR CREDIT

French Party Lines Up With British and American Labor

NO DEALING WITH FOE

Albert Thomas Says Real Reason for Threat Was Reprisal

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

Paris, Aug. 22.

A declaration published yesterday by Albert Thomas in Humanite may be regarded as meaning in plain language that the French parliamentary Socialist party has decided to relinquish its old practice of threatening to carry its opposition to the Clemenceau cabinet to the extreme point of refusing to vote future war credits. This marks another step in the tendency of the French Socialists toward coming into complete alignment with the British and American labor organizations on the question of the war.

It is becoming clearer as the weeks go by that the real feeling of the French Socialists is represented by Thomas and his forty brother deputies who formally washed their hands of all taint of internationalism when they broke away from the main body of the party a few weeks ago. As the Thomas section of the party numbers two-fifths of the whole party representation in the chamber it is evident that the propaganda advocating a resumption of friendly relations with the enemy Socialists has proved to be a failure, despite the frantic efforts in Switzerland of Troelstra to revive the proposal for an international congress.

Thomas bases his declaration on a motion passed by the Socialist congress at Bordeaux which laid down the axiom that voting war credits during the war was a symbol of national defense and that the Socialist party before refusing to vote further credits must be convinced that the Government asking for them was animated by imperialist motives or was a government of treason before the enemy or tending to betray the republic regime. Ignoring the latter vote of the Seine Socialist congress which led to Longuet and the internationalists being placed in nominal command of the party, Thomas points out that the real underlying reason for threatening to refuse to vote war credits was a measure of reprisal against the Government for refusing to grant passports for the Stockholm international conference and refusing to discuss the alleged Austrian peace proposal and similar questions, in a word, as a means of expressing opposition to the policy of the Government.

German Sentries Lax, Says Order

Continued from Page One

ing corn, in which they entirely conceal themselves.

The order concludes by saying that, above all things, the men must fight and never surrender. They must remember that victory cannot be won by defensive, but only by victorious, action and assault.

Certainly in the great forward movement of the last twelve days the Australians have well earned the compliment of this warning, and by their conduct proved the vital importance of movement and assault. No praise can be too high for them, but at the same time we need not forget the Canadians and the familiar [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

AMERICAN AIRPLANES BRING JOY TO TROOPS

Five Thousand Bombing Machines Will Turn Tide of Battles—Plenty of Fliers Ready for the Task

By EDWIN L. JAMES

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

With the American Army in France, Aug. 22.

It is to be doubted if anything could have caused more satisfaction throughout our army than the announcement that the first American-made airplanes were doing duty on the front.

Many discouraging delays and discomfiting stories from the United States about our air program have caused a certain spirit of apathy and doubt, not only among our aviators, but in the infantry and artillery as well—a sort of feeling that America was never going to produce any airplanes on the front lines. Our soldiers had seen Germany and our allies increase their air strength, and had realized the growing importance of air work, while all the time American airplanes seemed only a myth, our trained aviators having waited so long in vain for machines.

France had supplied all the machines she could spare, but because of the large number of airmen that left most of them on the ground. For the first sixteen months we were in the war we placed no airplanes on the front, and it was impossible for our allies to supply our large needs in a comprehensive way because of their requirements. We have had squadrons at work for months with French machines, but we could have had ten miles as many men in the air had the machines been here.

Real American Planes Now

But now comes the refreshing promise that all this is to be changed. American airplanes—American from tip to tip—are here at the front and that brings belief in the official statements that many more are coming, and that at last America is to be a big factor in the air—a factor, the need of which has been very apparent in the recent fighting of our troops.

No air work so appeals to Americans as that of the chase machines. American aviators love to match nerve and wits against boche aviators, with full confidence in the result. Consequently, there may be some disappointment that no chase machines are yet in sight from America. But if she never places a chase machine on the front, a big field of air service still lies open to America. It is in bombing work that America stands a chance to make a big air play.

Chase machines are essential to protecting observation machines and keeping boche fliers beyond our lines, but I feel strong in the prediction that America is to make bombing the biggest war air work. Between the work of the chase wasp and the heavy bombing machine there is the difference between a machine gun and a heavy cannon. It is the machine gunner who can bravely stand off the enemy close at hand, but it is the gunner of the big field piece who can send destruction and fear far back into the enemy's lines.

Air bombers in thousands from America can do wonders toward early victory. If America puts 5000 bombing airplanes to work by next spring she will have done her part in the air. One who has seen much of the work of the German bombers in the last few weeks almost shudders to think of the havoc that could be done by a flight of 1000 American bombers back of the Hun lines.

Bombers Could Win Battles

I believe it is safe to say that 1000 bombing machines could have turned the tide of any big battle in this war. English and French bombers have already done such work as to make the Germans begin to squeal, and certainly it is telling no secret to the boche to say that they have had nothing like 5000 bombing planes at their disposal. Let France supply the chase machines if she is best fitted for it. Let America supply the bombing machines.

Mangin May Compel Big German Retreat

Continued from Page One

enemy shows a weak point in his armor, he knows the real factors of the situation far too well to fling himself rashly into a colossal mass offensive for which certain armchair critics are clamoring. Though the Germans are much depressed and weakened, they still possess equality, if not superiority, of effectives, and it would be folly to fall into the same error of overconfidence that caused Hindenburg's downfall on the banks of the Marne.

DEATHS

BURKHARDT.—CHARLES, son of Charles and Hannah Burkhardt, aged 10 months. Relatives and friends invited to services, Fri., 2 p. m., 918 W. Seltzer st.

CISCO.—Aug. 19, ANNA, wife of Eugene Cisco. Relatives and friends invited to funeral, Fri., 8:30 a. m., 6128 Reinhard st. High mass of requiem at Most Blessed Sacrament Church 10 o'clock. Int. Holy Cross Cem.

LOST AND FOUND

PURSE containing $6, near 34th and Lancaster ave. Notify A 335, Ledger Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER
TYPIST AND EMPLOYMENT CLERK
to act as secretary to supt. large local concern, centrally located and handy to transportation; new office and working conditions; must be over 21, single, good personality; position permanent, and offers an excellent opportunity to one who is ambitious, having tact and initiative; shorthand not essential; opportunity to learn dictaphone; duties to consist of looking after time clock, office correspondence, to interview applicants for positions, both male and female; application should contain age, salary desired and reference, and would prefer small photo; all applications will be strictly confidential; if the foregoing is not complied with no attention will be paid to application. Address all communications to P 906, Ledger Office.

GOOD SALARY AND LARGE BONUS

WE WANT 20 SALESLADIES; PLEASANT, PROFITABLE AND PERMANENT WORK.

W. & H. WALKER
1211 RIDGE AVE

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, capable of taking charge of books and correspondence, in office of manufacturing concern. Apply by letter only to Dickey & McMaster, 2d and Huntingdon sts.

WASH WOMAN wanted, colored; wages $10 a week. Home Long Laundry, 4310½ Lancaster ave.

STENOGRAPHER, to operate dictaphone; steady position. 699 Chestnut st.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER, capable of taking charge of books and correspondence, in office of manufacturing concern. Apply by letter only to Dickey & McMaster, 2d and Huntingdon sts.

$40 TO $60

WE WANT SEVERAL MEN TO MANAGE TERRITORIES IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEARBY TOWNS.

MEN EXPERIENCED IN DRIVING TEA WAGON PREFERRED.

W. & H. WALKER
1211 RIDGE AVE

DRAFTSMEN wanted in large, conveniently located Philadelphia plant; one experienced in crane work and machinery; also one for power-plant pipe work. P 608, Ledger Office.

FOR SALE

48 BARRELS of pure paint, in large or small quantity, at bargain price. 2586 E. Huntingdon st.

WANTED—ROOMS

3 TO 6 unfurn. rooms by pleasant young couple with baby. A 331, Ledger Office.

Your Own Case Proves It

You pay the grocer bill, but your wife did the ordering. You supply the cash; yet it is your wife who does the selecting. If you sell goods to another manufacturer, you go to the purchasing agent, not the treasurer who ultimately signs the check. The "purchasing agents" of American families are the women; and a million of the most prosperous ones depend on The Delineator. Go to them with your message.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

A BUSINESS MAN OF ABILITY

with wide and successful experience in organizing, managing, advertising, selling, desires an executive position with a responsible firm. Am employed at present, drawing $8,000 and expect much more, and have excellent reasons for wanting a change. My middle name is "Efficiency," and I have a head chock full of practical ideas for getting better results. That head is easily worth $10,000 a year to the right firm, but for the present it may be had for less money. Please give brief particulars and telephone number in reply. Address A 329, Ledger Office.

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

DEVITALIZED WHEAT GLUTEN

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, on the 26th day of August, 1918, at 10.00 o'clock A. M., at the Rossiter Stores, of the Terminal Warehouse Co., foot of 59th Street, N. R., New York City, New York, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, all or any part, as shall be determined at the sale, of 7549 bags (more or less) of devitalized wheat Gluten, said to weigh 1,057,000 lbs., now located at the said Rossiter Stores.

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning terms and conditions of the above sale apply to Horace O. Kilbourn, Room 518, 116 West 42nd Street, New York City.

JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,
Director.