NEMY ABANDONS SERIOUS DEFENSE OF SOMME LINE-SPECIAL CABLES FROM WAR CENTERS

DY IN ARCHANGEL FOE'S TRAP FAILS WHEN REDS FLEE TO CATCH FRENCH

rival of British Greeted Germans Blow Up Abanv Noisy Demonstration **Throughout City**

doned Chateau by Means of Time Fuse

ALL RECORDS BURNED SOMME FORCED TWICE

hut Failed to Block Entente's | ing Before Debeney and Hum-**Expedition From Harbor**

ARTICLE II

By ARTHUR COPPING cial Cable to Evening Public Ledger Archangel, Aug. 20 (Delayed).

As the day approached for concerted on against the Bolsheviki, Archiny ruddy and agleam in the right subarctie sunshine. A new of arrested industry and com-The persecuted majority, to the St. Gobain massif. hing out of sight behind their companies of the armed minority ing through the street, bluster

of these companies had lengthy visits to the banks, even to banks that had already been dered, and to institutions which is former days were centers of pubto administration. For note that the sheviki were at their old naughtiof destroying records. Not only ras a depositor to find his balance and rities gone, but also every ledger and memorandum testifying to their existence. The deeds of property, municipal archives-all the clerical miture of civilization became mafarial for bonfires.

Ships Sunk in Fairway

Another movement was to the opposite shore, where the Bolshevikl, un-couth soldierly Germans, Letts and Bbirds made double preparations for ight and flight.

nceive the ensuing period of sleepanxiety dragging through the inninable northern days that knew an nights.

The Belsheviki, instigated no doubt The Belsheviki, instigated no doubt or German counselors, dispatched two are ice-breakers down "he straits: hore could the watchers doubt that more and more nearly threatened on the south flank. Here the village of Examtrey-Hallon, extending for about a n.lle along the ridge which over-looks all the countryside southwest of Ham, had been the scene of a stiff coounter Wednesday night, and was solidly occupied Thursday morning. During the day Humbert's left had ad-vanced to Berlancourt on the Ham road, north of Guiscard, and his right up the Oise Valley to near Damp-court. The Belsheviki, instigated no doubt 7ith unprecedented slowness the ds of the clock moved on, until certain hour was reached. Fitful

a fire broke out from several quar-

A listening operator heard the issuing from their citizens.

Bolsheviki Sunk Ice Breakers Von Hutier's Armies Retreat-

bert's Victorious Troops By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright. 1918. by New York Times Co With the French Armles, Sept. 7.

Yesterday morning it became ev dent that before the victorious pressure of Debeney and Humbert the armies of Von Hutler had abandoned hope of putting up a serious defense iness, born of suspicion and on the line of the Somme and were re-tiety, intensified the quietude that treating rapidly toward their old posttions from St. Quentin, by Tergnier.

Cavalry patrols of Humbert's right is and windows, noted that among found Chauny unoccupied and pushed on the to the edge of Viry-Noureuil. which is only three miles from Tergand awagger had largely given place nier. At the northern end of the line confidential talk and hurried foot. Debeney's foreguards reached the Peronne-Ham high road from La Croix-

Moligneaux to Matigny at 7 a.m. This was a sudden and bracing change of fortune for the regiments which had been struggling without pause to win their way across the Ingon and the Somme east of the Vesle. Behind the marshy loop of of the Ingon. Hill 77 rose in broad. bare slopes, and beyond this great position lay the Somme canal and the swampy course of the river again. Thursday morning a few men man aged to get over further north to throw light bridges across the Somme and eject the boche from the ruins of Flavy. At the same time French com-

panies which had, as they say, in-filtrated around Hill 77 and been driven back from Vovenne by a strong counterattack again captured the village, making 200 prisoners and, crossing the river, occupied Offoy.

German Position Hopeless

With two passages of the Somme thus forced the German Alpine and other thoops which held out so stub-bornly must have felt the case to be hope ess, especially as they were being

court. Such marches look on the map much more easy than they are. In fact, precautions against ambushes, great What was the upshot? There were stance, the large chateau of What was the upshot? There were nxious speculations on board, also, oubtless, in the Bolshevist camp on tore. arranged this explosion by means of a time fuse; but the French advance guards are used to such traps by now.

illing news that the naval vanguard, and are not to be easily caught and are not to be any chight in the fortified island, some fixteen miles away, had been attacked by the Bolshevist garrison, whom it Alleite. On the northern half of this promptly subdued. Russia's authori-old front in the face of the cast forest Cobalt and between everywhere overcome Nureull and La Fere, across the Olse which, enlarged by marshes to the width of more than a mile, is like the moat of a prodigious stronghold Archangel had changed hands, and South of Allette we have reached the



This unfinished canal has figured largely in the official communiques from France the last week. As a military obstacle it has been overcome by the Allies with the exception of that section west of Cambrai and up to Doual

SEEK ARMISTICE, PEACE OF RENUNCIATION ADVOCATED IN BAVARIA PLAN IN GERMANY

"Must Bow to Conciliation," Declares Newspaper, Important Circles Seriously **Considering Halting of** Stressing Germany's "Most Terrible Losses."

Muddled Things With America

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Sept. 7. London, Sept. rine hopes have been disappointed. We have muddled things with America.

diers but not armies

saying that America might send sol-

"All this shows we must bow to con-ciliation. This is our only salvation. Germany's Government must take the

initiative in such a peace of renuncia tion without further ado."

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. The Hague, Sept. 7.-The Frankfurter

Zeitung reports that Admiral von Hintze.

the German Foreign Minister, remained

in Vienna until last evening, but denies Polish question made progress that the Polish question made progress in the direction of an Austro-Polish settlement. "In reality," says the paper, "the Polish question was not discussed and no defi-

nite result was expected without the presence of the Chancellor."

It adds that the situation must first be

cleared up in order to be able to speak with the enemy.

Then, however, according to a most

Then, however, according to a most authoritative source. "a political offen-sive will begin which will oblige the enemy governments to remove the mask and to speak openly to their own people

and say whether they really desire a

league based on democratic principles. The telegram from the Vienna cor

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, Sept. 7.

The Cologne Gazette says that the

"The manner in which the powerful

cover again from our blows; that the hostile reserves were exhausted, and

Entente offensive has been successful in

espondent is doubtless inspired.

The Dally Express reports from Amsterdam that Doctor Lederer, the Vienna correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, telegraphs that in the course of a conference in Vienna between Ad

on a conclusion of the second burger of the second cess. Their view was that after the present Entente offensive was over the enemy must admit they cannot count on breaking through the German front and that the battle to break Germany would last for years. They consider it possible after the "consider to "consider" offensive to form a "constellation which would view positive peace work favorably

The Augsburg Abend Post, which rep resents the views of the Bavarian Go ernment, lays stress on Germany' "most terrible losses," which, it says

are far worse than those of the En-tente because Germany's casualties all occur among the German people, where-as the Allies are a group of many napresence of the Chancellor." The paper, however, says that an agreement was reached that the Teu-tonic war aims should be strictly de-fensive, but no political act is expected. tions. European. African, white and black. "Germany must admit," the journal adds. adds. "that England has some reason to view our action with distrust. Our rejection of Lord Haidane's fleet agree-ment must have forced the English to

the belief that we really planned wa against them. "The present war can only end by compromise and renunciation. Our ene-mies will only believe in our sincerity if we give up big words after each of our military successes. Let us not

U.S. IN WAR BROUGHT not shrinking from the added **CIVILIAN CO-ORDINATION**

Shipping of Allies and Neutrals Under United Control Being Used to Shorten Conflict

' By CHARLES H. GRASTY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Sept. 7. The series of successes in the mill-tary field during the last six weeks is a striking tribute to the value There a striking the series of successes in the mill-tary field during the last six weeks taking the place of suspicion. All this has a definite and direct bearing upon the enlarged American army program, which has been so frankly explained to the whole world by our chief of staff, General March. The reports of shipbuilding show

by our chief of staff, General March. The reports of shipbuilding show clearly that the Alled and neutral world is now building ships faster than Germany is sinking them. It is generally recognized over here that the submarine campaign has been for Carment a carthe failure a failure of a single military command. There is nothing but praise of General Foch on all sides. The contrast between the rapid succession of blows at different parts of the line and what took Germany a costly failure-a failure that is more and more being under place in the early part of last year. tood by the German people. when the English and French armies What would have happened in Eu

were operating independently, has rope if Von Tirpitz had not misled the demonstrated, even to those who German people no man can tell. He is looked upon here as the original recruiting agent for the vast Ameri-can army. But while the submarine doubted it, the wisdom of a single

In a less spectacular, but perhap campaign has failed, it is still true that maritime tonnage presents a prob-lem which will call for the greatest equally important field, while the same degree of unity has not yet been atwisdom during the coming six months, and for still further sacrifice of civil-ian need. Thanks to Mr. Hurley, the tained, there has been growing up a co-ordination behind the lines which would have seemed unattainable at this time last year. This co-ordination in civilian war effort is indirectly the result of America's entrance in the rapidly than the ships.

A few months ago, as a result of the Paris conference, the Allied maritime transport council was formed. The council, with representatives from

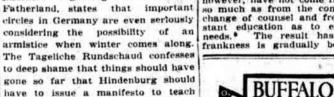
nations the work which the tonnage is doing and recommends rerouting which will enable more effective war

This involves not only knowledge of the available shipping, but also knowl-edge of the necessary demands of the nations not only for war purposes, but for those civilian requirements that must be met in order that the people of the nations may be sure to receive their minimum needs.

Echoes of W. S. S. Campaign We hear echoes in Europe of the war savings campaign at home and of the effort to stop consumption in order that labor and material may be freed for war needs. They have gone through these campaigns here in France, England and Italy. We hear little argument about the subject now. It is assumed rather than argued that unnecessary consumption cannot go on at the expense of effective war

Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Amsterdam, Sept. 7. In the last year, however, a marked thing has been the frankness of dis The whole political situation in Ger cussion of questions of this kind.

many is becoming daily more serious Wilson's Leadership Recognized As for the people generally, Hinden In the progress that has been made toward this unity there is a growing tendency in both France and England burg's manifesto is an excellent con firmation of all that I have recently to recognize the wise leadership of President Wilson. Before America's entrance into the struggle many sugtelegraphed regarding this point. The German correspondent of th gestions of pooling resources were made. The results of the last year, however, have not come from pooling so much as from the constant inter-Amsterdam Tyd. who is often well informed regarding affairs in the change of counsel and from the con stant education as to each other's needs. The result has been that frankness is gradually being substi-



have to issue a manifesto to teach Germans their duty, and the Weser Zeitung laments the civil influence aused by the publication of military communiques.

War This Winter

Hindenburg Manifesto Stirs

Up People, Though Press

Comment Is Mild

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledge

Other papers, such as the Hamburg Nachrichten, think the best policy is



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fice. They see in the coming of t great American army a definite set tlement of the war in the year 1919. They see their soldiers, reinvigorated by the presence of the fresh American legions pouring into France. They see at the end of this war the coming of a new international under standing which will lift off their backs the great burden of armament under which they have lived for generations. They see in the mutual help that na-tions are now extending to one another and in the frank interchange of confidences a real and tangible basis for the President's hope of a partnership of the free nations.

No one has better expressed the problem of the Allied nations during the next few months than M. Clemen-tel, Minister of Commerce of France, in a recent London speech. He saw in a recent London speer. He mans to clearly what next year means to France. There runs through his whole spech, not heretofore published in America, that courage and idealism which has made the whole world love France. Clementel said:

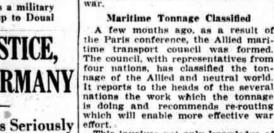
"It is necessary to make new sacri-fices. Who can think that France will not consent to them? For four years her soil has been the battlefield of the world, the battlefield where the Allies are fighting for liebrty. France wants to contemplate at this moment only the grandeur of the end to be attained without thinking of desolation and ruins. uins.

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CHEAPER THAN RENT

The British, French and Italians un derstand that large American troop movements will mean a further tightening of beits in Europe. They are

ships are daily increasing in number But the demands upon shipbuilding with the vast American army in Eu-rope, will for a while increase more No Shrinking from Sacrifice 1225 Walnut St. Ivers & Pond Pianos =



command.

nes. had urping Russians with a minimum lence and with only one death. borders of Vauxailion and Laffaux, whence the front runs southwest to the hill crowned by Fort Conde, and

Hope at the rail-head was fear on e ship. Had the fairway been block-i? The answer came to those keep-

a bright lookout. They espied the te colored plow and funnels of a fit and shapely unit of Great lisin's navy. The Boisnevist artil-y bestirred itself and a few shells w rather wildly across the water. en the slate-colored visitor got to the and when the landing parties whed the beach, Kedroff and Eiduck the their punished forces were off rall on a southward journey.

Archangel Rejoices At Change

on other vessels arrived, for the akers to no advantage. One brought tooting on the siren. This had a arkable consequence, wholly unrs, and still others, until from cessive defense lines at some powers ery sort of horn, hooter, and whistle varied shipping of Archangel ad along her miles of water-front-inst year to force their way over the Chemin-des-Dames, with a view to a such as is rarely heard. Then of Laon and so out into the northern ing peals of bells from numerous plain.

The elaborate and impressive servby the rich trappings of the na-I church fast Sunday gave furfor its delivery from the Bolshe-Already industry, commerce and day Mangin takes it in his stride. The provisional government comof the national assembly sund common sense, recognize the for restoring private enterprise e land, and who, it is hoped By will form the nucleus of a trong, democratic, independent

TEUTON-FINN ALLIANCE

t Kaiser's Dispon-t Kaiser's Dispon-By the Associated Press By the Associated Press noncluded between noncluder which the source which the Places Finland's Man-Power

then follows eastward the south bank of the Alsne.

Crack Troops Used Up

The abandonment of the good de fensive position around Folemeray and Coucy-le-Chateau, on our left, and around Marcival, at Mangin's center, to say nothing of the Vesle, can only mean that the continuous fighting of the last week has taken all heart out of the crack troops which had been brought in and used up in defending the approaches to what is perhaps the

est vital of all the enemy position in France When Von Eben has drawn all his bon other vessels arrived, for the forces back to the Chemin-des-Dames and that event can hardly be long de laved, the familiar problem of the St the state of the strengthesis of the strengthesis of the system of field works will present itself again, but not not the system of field works will present itself again, but not quite in the same form. This system is no mere multiplication of trenches and wire-fields-it is a true, strategical rkable consequence, wholly un-creation covering the Ose Valley and sen. Other craft followed suit, then behind it (for there are many suc

esplorazione e li costrinsero

a bing peals of bells from numerous process contributed a new wave of our sound and the citizens of Arch-sel, assembling along the quays are different to the server of the second oft-repeated cheers to the ac-palnment of waving flags and caps
bandkerchiefs.
bandkerchiefs.

of thankagiving, attended by new-ing superiority of the Allied resources. rulted Russian troops, and set which makes it possible to challenge had not the means to attack last year church fast Sunday gave fur-and to pursue these wider operations expression to the town's grati-the its delivery from the Bolshe-the enemy's will to resist.

are being re-established un-finest trench system is worth nothin, more than the will of its defender of the national assembly so-, who, as a matter of patriot-d common sense, recognize the

FRENCH LAUDS AMERICANS

Says We Have Shown Right Participate in Marne Glory Landon, Sept 7.-Field Marshai French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has sent the following telegram to the British Ministry of Information on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of the

Marnet "T am rejoiced to know that the American army by its splendid achieve-ments in the last three months has established its right fully to par-ticipate in the flory which must ever be associated with the Marne by reason of the victories of 1914 and 1911." "We will the set a similar theorem. The part association the



Gli Austriaci Vengono Re- Entente Offensive "Bent Psychic Power" of People's Respinti in Varii Tentativi

di Attacco

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Roma, 7 settembia.

one direction; "it momentarily buckled Dalle notizie giunte dal Quartieriette our home front in that it hent the nevrale Italiano si rileva che, durante chic power of resistance of the German giornata di ieri l'aitro, intense azioni people." That came about because the di artiglieria si sono verificate lungo il Germans were "wholly unprepared for fronte montuoso e che le truppe italiane the sudden change in the fortune of hanno con successo respinto attacchi, war." For that the paper blames the infliggendo all'avversario perdite ab- way in which the military happenings bastanza considerevoli. are reported. Nel pomeriggio di ieri, il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato il seguente German offensive was described by the

VANDALS DAMAGE FOE'S ROADS

Leads Commanders to Threaten

Death to the Guilty

By the Associated Press

nunicato "Lungo il fronte delle montagne la The French armies spent long and nostra artiglieria, terr, efficacemente bersaglio' le linee del fronte nemico e l'area retrostante ad esse. Nella Conca di Laghi, e nelle Valli Posina ed Area. le nostre pattuglie attaccarono riparti

> "A nord di Monfenera un tentativo of the English came upon our people as di incursione contro le nostre linee a surprise, avanzate fu arrestato dalla nostra But it

> But, it is also pointed out, the same guarnigione, la quale effettuo', poscia, un policy of deception was followed with regard to economic matters, as, for innemico a contrattacco e costrinse il darsi alla fuga, non senza aver sustance, in connection with the provision of food supplies by Rumania and Ukrai-nia. ILttle wonder, it adds, that decepbito delle perdite.

> "Lungo il basso corso del Piave, gruppi di soldati nemici tentarono di tra-versare il fiume facendo uso di piccole tion and mistrust have been produce and service rendered to the enemy. This mbarcazioni. ma furono respinti dal uoco di fucileria dei nostri soldati." Goes on, with reference to the general conditions in the enemy countries, refuoco di fucileria dei nostri soldati."

Washington, D. C., 7 settembre.

garding which it says: "It may confort many of us to know that the enemy fares as badly as we do We must, however, renounce this pleas La contessa Macchi di Cellere, la distinta consorte dell'illustre Ambaseia-tore ftaliano in Washington, questa mat fara' da madrina al piroscaf ure. Despite all the successes of our U tina fara' da madrina al piroscafo "Piave," che sara' varato nel Cantiere Navale Federale di Kearney, N.J. It piroscafo ha lo spostamento di 9600 tonnellate ed il nome del flume italiano e' stato dato in considerazione della storica vittoria conseguita dalle truppe italiane sui fiune stesso, vittoria che segno' la completa disfatta delle armate austriache. boats, it is probable that we shall not succeed at an early period in reducing our enemies' imports so that food and other necessities of life will become as

scarce with them as they are with us. **2 TRAINS FOR GERMAN PAPERS**

> Headquarters Hurries Back to German Soil, Bag and Baggage

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 7.-The German great general staff, which had been installed

seneral staff, which had been installed at Spa. Beiglum, for more than a year and occupied six of the principal build-ings of the city, was removed Monday. Several hundred officers and enployes superintended the movement of all mili-tary archives, including the correspond-ence and orders of General Ludendorff, Crown Prince Wilhelm and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Two special trabs were required to the the two the same several to the the several several to the several sever by the Associated Fress London, Sept. 7.—The military com-mander in the district of Altona, Prus-sia, has issued a proclamation warning the populace against damaging the rail-roads and thus exposing military trans-ports to danger, mays a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The proclamation, the correspondent adde, durations the dasting and the sectors.

against England, for savagery toward German prisoners. Even at a time, the Nachrichten says, when Germany permitted subjects of enemy States to so about freely in the Fatherland, Geranans in the Entente countries had all been shut up like wild animals. All sides, indeed, show how severely. shaken Germany is, and the possi-bilities of a serious political crisis increase daily. sistance, Says Cologne Gazette

to bring sweeping charges, main

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. London, Sept. 7.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the London Dally Express says:

The situation on the western front s apparently summed up by the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant in the suggestion that, whereas it was feared that the Americans might arrive too late to save the Allies from defeat appearances are that they arrived too late to beat the Germans, as the Germans may already be beaten before the United States armies are at their full strength in the field. It seems that

the anxieties of Hindenburg and Lud-endorff run on similar lines, for they are now doing all they can to convince the German public that they can beat the Americans.

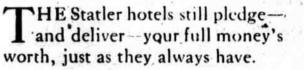
Wolff Bureau," it complains, "roused the impression that the enemy could not refrom that of Germany, and with a view to brightening things up they that it only required a last effort to give the enemy the coup de grace. Thus the successful offensives of the French and correspondents, and Hindenburg sent out today a "solemn warning to Ger-mans at the front and Germans at

home" to keep united. The effort of this extravagant document will hardly be that which its author intended. Even Vorwaerts criticizes it, though it knows the risk of suppression in doing so. The So-cialist journal openly declares that "Hindenburg goes somewhat too far." which is putting it mildly. "when he says that the Entente's description of anys that the Entente's description of internal conditions in Germany is false. On the contrary, many Ger-mans; in fact, the majority of Ger-mans, believe that the enemy sug-gestions of reform are correct and therefore the field marshal has no business to say the contrary themds business to say the contrary, though the German Socialists, like all other Germans, do not wish to accept any

internal reforms from enemy hands." Other newspapers so far do not com-ment on Hindenburg's warning, except respectfully to suggest that it might have contained more informa-tion about the military situation, which is the subject of the whole nation's profound anxieties. The German people are far more interested in the coptinual changes of the war map than in the Field Marshal's inflated phraseology regarding the wickedne

of the enemy. Hindenburg's warning is not likely to contribute directly to the re-estab-lishment of the old chief's tarnished popularity.

Ratify New Russo-German Treaty Amsterdam, Sept. 7.-The instru f ratification of the Russo-German by the Rundar and G erday by



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