## EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

## GEN. PERSHING TELLS **OF AMERICAN VALOR**

Reports That United States Army Paved W ay for Allied Triumph—Declares Deeds of His Brave

**Troops** Are Immortal

Washington, 1/60: 3. The report of General John J. Persh-ing, giving account of his steward-French and American artillery, fring by abip as commander of the American Strench and American Strillery, firing by expeditionary forces in France, was made public by Secretary of War Baiter last night. It covers operations up to November 20, after the signing of the November 20, after the signing of the energy and made a student to force both armistice. In the report he refers to serves and made a stubboro defense both with flacking guns and arfillery, but through five days' tighting the First Division continued to advance until it had gained the hights above Solssons and

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patience under hardships, their unfilted-ing spirit of offensive action. I am filted Description of the second pression and the entropy of the second day. These is the describes in detail the work of the second are second as the second day. These is the detail and the second day. These is the detail is second day. These is the division captured too prisoners and the issues of the second day. These is the division which is the second day. These is the division captured too prisoners and the issues of the division were fight. The rest is the division were fight. The rest is the division were the division were fight. The rest is the division were division of the second day. These is the division were fight. The rest is the division were fight. The rest is the division were dintered were div

from its preliminary training in the from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion pre-ceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, op-posite Chateau-Thierry. The Second Di-vision, in reserve near Montdidler, was uent by motorifucks and other available treasure to check the upperses of the aplendid precision. "Meanwhile our Second Corps, under Major Geperal George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were "The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be tives some preliminary training before being put into action, their very pres-ence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the Forty-second Division were in the line eres of Bhalms dischart the German of east of Rheims against the German of-fensive of July 15, and held their ground unfinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the int pages in our military annals on the occusion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on other flank, the Germans, who had mined a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the persons stacks with counterstacks at forman attacks with counterattacks at rilical points and succeeded in throw-ne two Gorman divisions into complete n, capturing 600 prisoners.

The Germans' Alsne offensive, which conclusive victory. The German's Alishe offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly foward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally an grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the Third Division, which had just come taw that of the Picardy offensive in the third beginning to the third place of the French of the third beginning to the third beginning to the third beginning to the third place of the French of the third beginning to th says: eent by motortrucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division at-tacked and retook the town and rall-road station at Bouresches and sturdly held its ground against the enemy a best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it cap-tured the village of Vaux with most spiendid precision. divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the Brit-ish area in June, three to relieve di-visions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood be-tween the city and any farther advance of the enemy in that direction. this offensive four companies of the Twenty-eighth Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The Third Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Sur-melin to the west of Mesy, opposite Chateau-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a pas-mage under support of powerful artil-lary concentrations and under cover of amoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most bril-liant pares in our military annals on anfusion, capturing 500 prisoners. The great force of the German Cha-sau-Thierry offensive established the sep Marno salient, but the enemy was iting chances, and the vulnerability of in pocket to attack might be turned and the disadvantage. Selsing this oppor-mity to support my conviction, every vision with any sort of training was use available for use in a counter-of-marn. The place of honor in the thrust marn Sousons on July 18 was given to it yrst and Socoad Divisions in com-

facture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 75-millimeter guns."

Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightleth, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, and Ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of tim that required nerves of steel, whill others were sent in again after only a

Inters. Their deeds are known that an exact a status of the second of the second are status of the second of the

The American army toward the crowning The general tells a story of this battle in three distinct phases, beginning on in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of September 27, when Ameri-cans took the places of the French on the thinly held line of this long-quiet sector. The attack opened on Septem-ber 26, and the Americans drove through entanglements across No Man's Land to take the energy 4 first-line nonitions. take the energy's first-line positions.

Few American-Made 75's Got to France General Pershing, referring to

the plan by which the American expeditionary force was supplied with artillery, in his report, said: "The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manu-

> direct from the front. At the great school center at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work, as laid down in our own

while

To a societor to a position in reserve at the second colonal Premiers and commandes and phone for an are generative as reached at the second for th

tegral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every re-spect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tac-tics of open warfare was always upper-most. The plan of training after ar-rival in France allowed a division om month for acclimatization and instruc-tion in small units from battallons down a second month in quiet trench sectors by battallon, and a third month after it came'out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement. "Very early a system of schools was

"Very early a system of schools was outlined and started, which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. of their own armies.

"It should be fully realized that the

had shown qualities of leadership, were sent to the school of candidates for taught young officers the principles of taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issouun an immense plant was built for training codets in aviation. These and the the school of the function and the the sound of the the taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issouun an immense plant was built for training codets in aviation. These and the the sound to the the codets in aviation. These and the the sound to the codets in aviation. These and the sound to the codets in aviation. These and the sound to the codets in aviation. These and the sound to the sou own factories.

Union in Battle Reflected in Reception

in London London, Dec. 5 .- Marshai Foch, in a statement issued to the British public on the eve of his departure from Lon-

the sentiments which I have had expressed to me here, and I am happy and proud at having inspired them."

Unseat Alaskan in House

Washington, Dec. 5 .-- James Wicker-ham, Republican, was elected Alaskan

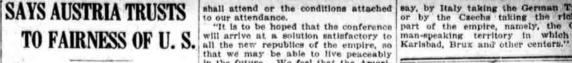
certificate of election after court litiga-tion in 1917 and since then has occu-

### Austrians Abandon Equipment

on the way from the western front broke up near Hellbronn, north of Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, and left all their equipment behind, according to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung. The abandoned material included two batteries of large howitters and other guns, in addition to 6000

RESTAURANT CHANTILLY The dainty appeal of the Chantilly Room reminds one of the best that Paris had to

in Philadelphia!



Know Whether He Will Be Heard

represent Austria at the Peace Confer- dissolution of what never really

shall attend or the conditions attached say, by Italy taking the Gerr or by the Czechs taking the "It is to be hoped that the conference part of the empire, namely, the

that we may be able to live peaceably in the future. We feel that the Ameri-cans surely will be fair. It would be advisable for the Allies to send here groups of statesmen and business men to look into conditions before trying to settle matters. Outsiders might find a solution of the difficulties which we ourselves have been unable to find. "You may say that the Austrian re

By the Associated Press Vienna, Dec. 5.—Dr. Franz Klein, former Minister of Justice, who will of the empire is the last stage in the



Write or call

Philadelphia School of Filing 910 CHESTNUT STREET

HOW TO BANK YOUR FIRE AT NIGHT



ONE of the important things to remember in saving coal is to keep your heater fire burning as nearly as possible at a uniform rate both day and night. In letting the fire get low at night and then forcing it up in the morning a great deal of coal can be wasted. Added to the waste, there is the discomfort of a cold house in the morning, and frequently the stiff task of nursing the fire back to an energetic temperature.

The following directions for keeping a good fire overnight were prepared by the United States Fuel Administration, and we publish them believing they will be of practical value to many coal consumers:

Before banking the fire at night, turn the grates with short quick strokes of the shaker to sift some of the ashes throughand make room for the new load. In severe weather shake until a glow appears in the ash pit; in mild weather a bed of ashes should be left on top of the grates.

Do not disturb the top of the fire with the poker, as this may cause the fire to go out.

Add fresh coal until the fire box is filled to the bottom of the coaling door in front, and have your fire bed slope upward toward the back of the heater if the construction of your heater permits.

In banking with coal reclaimed from ashes by sifting, first put in a little fresh coal, then some of the reclaimed coal, and top it off with fresh coal.

In using a mixture of two sizes of coal you must be guided by the condition of the fire. If it is burning freely add the larger coal first and top it off with the smaller coal. If the fire is low, put on the smaller coal first, then the larger, and cover it with the smaller.

To get the best results in damper regulation, you should have a check draft damper (a) in your smoke pipe. besides the turn damper (b). The check draft damper X. should be opened to check the fire; and closed to burn the fire up

After banking the fire at night, the check draft damper should be opened wide, checking the fire; the turn damper should be fixed to give a small draft.

The draft damper (c) in the ash pit should be depended upon to give most of your draft at night. How far it should be opened depends upon the temperature of the weather, upon how warm you wish to keep your house, and upon

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA

2200 Rooms

**OPENS IN JANUARY** 

2200 Baths

the responsiveness of your particular heater. Be sure the ash pit is kept free of ashes, because ashes obstruct the draft

and prevent parts of the fire bed from receiving a supply of oxygen.

GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO.



lot Water, Steam, Hot At

virtually all our necessities from our

FOCH THANKS BRITISH

don, said: "The reception was a veritable reflection of the sincere and intimately close Thanks to the union which has animated us on the field of honor and which will continue to bind us one to the other. I fully reciprocate

delegate in 1916 by a plurality of fortyseven votes more than Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat, the House elections committee formally reported in deciding the election contest. Mr. Sulzer obtained a

pled the gent.

Amsterdam, Dec. 5. - Two Austrian ivisions and half of another division

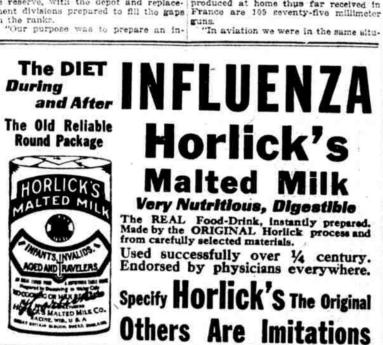
horses



"On the 6th a division of the First Corps reached a point on the Meuse op-posite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our litte of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster.

Closing this chapter, General Pershing

"In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and No-vember 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Flith, Twenty-sixth, Twentyeighth. Twenty-ninth. Thirty-second



## YOU WILL HAVE TO "CARRY ON"

While the Kings and Emperors are being disposed of you will have to "carry on". Your job is to work and save and serve. Don't waste food or fuel. When you eat wheat be sure it is the whole wheat.

# Shredded Wheat

is a whole wheat food. In making Shredded Wheat no particle of the wheat berry is wasted or thrown away. Always clean pure and wholesome, No sugar is required-just milk and a dash of salt.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA (Opens in January)

Opposite the Pennsylvania Railway Terminal, on Seventh Avenue, Hotel Pennsylvania is nearing completion. It will be opened about January first.

It is the largest hotel in the world-in number of rooms, ground space, cubical contents, or by any other standard of measurement. It has 2,200 guest rooms, each with private bath.

In appointments, service and character Hotel Pennsylvania will be worthy in every way of America's first city, her greatest railway system and her most prominent hotel chain.