

FOE'S GREAT "1919 OFFENSIVE" UPSETS PLAN OF ALLIED CHIEFS

German "Drive," Climax of Peace Surprises, Overturns Old Theories of Relation Between Victor and Vanquished Begun at Spa Last Fall When Teutons Made Terms for Surrender of Merchant Ships

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, April 24.—(By Mail).—Since President Wilson's return to Paris has come the great German offensive. It has swept everything before it. It has been as surprising as was the great drive toward Amiens a year ago.

Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau sat confidently in their trenches, lightly debating the eminent strategy of making all future wars impossible, when the Germans adopted the unexpected policy of making the present peace impossible—except on their own terms.

Every one familiar with the great war as it evolved insisted that it was a war of surprises. No one could tell when something new, some great attack, tanks, novel massing of men, would utterly change its character and destroy the best-laid plans for victory. It has been followed by a peace of surprises—if you can call that a peace which will still evaporate in war, with all central and eastern Europe, inspired by a new economic religion, joined in combat against western Europe and America.

Tables Turned on Victors This is the possibility that looks biggest today—not a probability, I should say, for all the world wants peace, the one thing the Peace Conference seems incapable of producing. In this hour of surprises the biggest surprise of all was for the victors and vanquished suddenly to find their roles reversed. There is no precedent for it in history.

The 1919 German offensive on Paris began at Spa, when certain American, English and French commissioners went there to demand the return of German mercantile ships which the Germans, as vanquished, had promised to give them. The Germans said firmly "No," unless on certain terms. The Allied advance guard at Spa fell back on Paris and, scarcely as became victors, granted the terms the Germans had demanded of them!

All Paris Trembles All Paris trembled. It has not since ceased to tremble. It thinks of Spa and the terms of peace, thinks of the Spa and rewrites, thinks again of Spa and reorganizes itself into a small and theoretically highly efficient body and goes into hiding. Spa was not foreseen. President Wilson is, by universal account, a great statesman, who is capable of seeing farther into Germany than any one else at Paris, who did not see Spa. He did not see the great German offensive upon Paris in the year 1919.

A few weeks before he went away from Paris to America, smiling, rosy-cheeked, confident. It is currently reported that he said to his friends, leaving behind him the Peace Conference, "I have come to write the treaty of peace, invite Germany in and say to her, not unkindly but firmly: 'Sign here!'" He did not see in February that that could not be done—that the time had passed when an imperative could be addressed from Paris that would carry across the Rhine merely to show how immense was the surprise of the great German offensive of 1919. The man who was making the peace of the world was taken off his feet by it.

Wilson Caught Napping How did it happen that a great statesman like Mr. Wilson, the Bismarck of the present Peace Conference, was thus taken off his guard? It happened because of the power of words, a power which Mr. Wilson understands thoroughly and uses with tremendous effect. Words had made him the Bismarck of the present Peace Conference. Words made him forget the essential difference between Wilson in 1919 and Bismarck in 1871. These words were "victor" and "vanquished." Had not these words always meant certain solid substantial things highly satisfying to the man who could apply the former of them to himself?

Wilson Was Legent Mr. Wilson was a 1919 victor. He was willing to abate this ancient ceremony. The vanquished would walk in the victor's right foot and plant it upon the abased head as a sign of how much he liked the peace.

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FATE OF LIEUT. DOWNS SHOWN IN DEATH LIST

Five of Seven Dead in Today's Casualty List From Philadelphia

Five out of the seven Pennsylvania soldiers listed as dead on today's casualty report are Philadelphians, among whom is Lieutenant Norton Downs, Jr., killed in action October 23, 1918. He was previously reported missing in action.

The dead are: Killed in action, previously reported missing—Lieutenant Downs, Lenox Apartments; Private James Nelson Bradley, 234 Pennell street, Chester. Died from accident and other causes—Corporal Clarence R. Scott, 33 Tasker street; Private Cornelius Griffin, 1618 Spruce street; and Private Loyal A. Dickey, Pittsburgh.

Died of disease—Private Angelo M. DiDill, 516 Christian street, and Private William M. Dixon, East Lemon. Seventeen Keystone state men are reported wounded in varying degrees, and of this number six are Philadelphians. Two from this city are among the seven men previously reported missing in action, who have now returned to duty.

Lieut. Downs was the son of Mrs. Phoebe Warren McKean Downs, and was twenty-three years old. He enlisted in the aviation corps immediately after the outbreak of the war, and trained at the Cornell University flying school. He saw several months of active service on the Italian front and then was sent to England for further intensive training. Soon after his arrival in Germany he was made a squadron commander. He met his death in an aerial combat over the German lines.

Lieut. Downs was married April 9, 1917, to Miss Alice Chapman Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson, of Merion. Wounded men among the casualties follow: Wounded Severely—Private William Barfus, Allegheny avenue and Hancock street.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined—Privates Joseph Martucci, 948 South Sixth street, and John H. Randolph, 3157 North Howard street. Wounded Slightly—Privates Hugh A. Dever, 2715 East Cambria street; Joseph N. Nicorvo,

306 North Sixty-fourth street; Daniel D. Reiner, 404 North Fifty-third street. Wounded, Previously Reported Missing—Private Harry C. Buchanan, 2343 North Second street. Returned to Duty, Previously Reported Missing—Privates Frank Kvietek, 4529 Strickland street, and James D. Savage, 5849 Rodman street.

HOG ISLAND OPEN SUNDAY Great Shipyard to Receive Visitors First Time Since Armistice For the first time since the signing of the armistice the gates of Hog Island will be thrown open to the public tomorrow and a special program has been arranged by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation for the amusement of the thousands who are expected to take advantage of this opportunity to inspect the big shipyard.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the Liberty Band will give a concert, and at 3 o'clock William Marler Lewis, of the United States Treasury Department, will speak. Major General Muir, of the Iron Division, has also been invited to address the 4500 discharged soldiers now working at the shipyard.

The first shipyard in the country to reach its Victory Loan quota, Hog Island workers have not been content with resting on their laurels, and the workers are now trying to reach the \$2,000,000 mark in bond sales.

31 YEARS IN POLICE SERVICE Detective Thomas Harbidge Celebrates Anniversary of Appointment Thomas Harbidge, 3227 Aspen street, is celebrating today the thirty-first anniversary of his service as patrolman and detective in the Bureau of Police. This is the record in the department for continuous service of a member of the detective force. He was appointed on May 3, 1888.

During the thirty-one years of his service he has never been before the police trial board. He has made many important arrests during his career, among which was that of Charles Perry, who was hanged for the murder of Professor Roy Wilson White, of the University of Pennsylvania.

His brother, John H. Harbidge, a patrolman of the Sixteenth district, recently retired from the department after serving thirty years.

PENNA. BOYS LISTED AMONG CASUALTIES

War Department Roll Today Contains Several Names From Philadelphia

Washington, May 3.—The following Pennsylvania names among the overseas casualties listed today by the War Department: Died from Accident and Other Causes—CORPORAL Lawrence R. Scott, 33 Tasker street, Philadelphia.

Wounded, Degree Undetermined—SERGEANT Arthur Andrew Anderson, Northampton. Wounded Severely—PRIVATE Felix A. Wilson, Barfus, Allegheny avenue and Hancock street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE James D. Savage, 5849 Rodman street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE Joseph Martucci, 948 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE Loyal A. Dickey, Pittsburgh.

Wounded Slightly—PRIVATE Frank Kvietek, 4529 Strickland street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE William M. Dixon, East Lemon. PRIVATE Angelo M. DiDill, 516 Christian street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE William M. Dixon, East Lemon.

Died of Disease—PRIVATE William M. Dixon, East Lemon. PRIVATE Angelo M. DiDill, 516 Christian street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE William M. Dixon, East Lemon.

Killed in Action (Previously Reported Died)—PRIVATE James Nelson Bradley, 234 Pennell street, Chester. PRIVATE Loyal A. Dickey, Pittsburgh. PRIVATE Harry C. Buchanan, 2343 North Second street, Philadelphia. PRIVATE Albert A. Dickey, Brookway, Northampton.

Returned to Duty (Previously Reported Missing in Action)—CORPORAL William L. Gill, Washington. PRIVATE Frank P. Geller, Harbeson.

Ever Carry Hot Water From Kitchen To Bath Tub? The bath tub which can't be filled with hot water from the tap, whenever and as often as you need it, is scarcely worth the space it occupies.

Hot water is never a matter of "guessing or good luck" in homes equipped with the Lovekin Heater. The water is always as hot as you want it and there's always as much of it as you need. And the gas consumption is surprisingly small. Approved by the U. S. G. I. and hundreds of home owners. Send for circular.



THE Lovekin AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER 39 Laurel St., Phila., Pa. Lovekin Water Heater Company

Victory Liberty Loan Industrial Committee STUDY EXEMPTION PRIVILEGES, IS ADVICE TO CORPORATIONS

Large Individual Investors Also Will Profit by Thorough Knowledge of the 1919 Revenue Act

Broader exemption privileges than in any of the previous Liberty Loan issues are given in the Revenue Act of 1919 as it applies to the Victory Loan Notes. Few corporations who are subject to the surtax under the income tax law are familiar with the full value of these exemptions.

Thus far in the campaign the employees have made. The new Revenue Act makes it permissible for a purchaser of the 3 1/2% Victory Notes to deduct the purchase price and deduct the interest from his gross income without including in his gross income the interest received from the notes. This advantage is as fully available to corporations as to individuals.

As an illustration consider the case of an individual owning \$100,000 net income who purchases \$200,000 principal amount of 3 1/2% Victory Notes on money borrowed at 4 1/2%. The loan to carry the purchase would cost \$20,000. The interest on the \$200,000 principal amount is \$7,000. The interest received on the \$200,000 Victory Notes at 3 1/2% amounts to \$7,000. The net result is a saving of \$7,000.

The various groups of the Industrial Committee report the following subscriptions: GROUP 1—Iron, Steel and Shipbuilders. Chairman, La. Friedman, \$102,000. Vice-Chairman, J. H. Johnson, \$100,000. Secretary, J. H. Johnson, \$100,000. Treasurer, J. H. Johnson, \$100,000.

GROUP 2—Automobile Mfrs. and Dealers. Chairman, Charles J. Webb, \$20,000. Vice-Chairman, J. H. Johnson, \$10,000. Secretary, J. H. Johnson, \$10,000. Treasurer, J. H. Johnson, \$10,000.

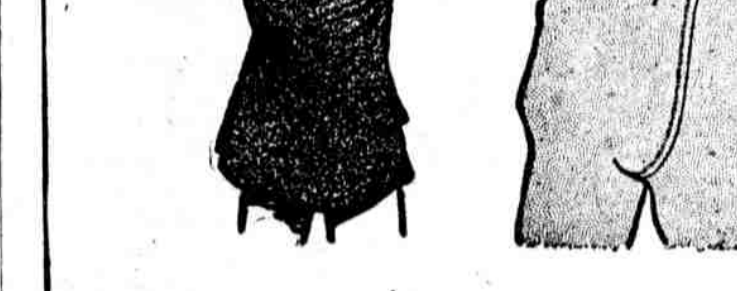
GROUP 3—Sugar Refiners, Hotels, Meats and Provisions, Confectioners. Chairman, N. G. Baking Co., \$10,000. Vice-Chairman, N. G. Baking Co., \$10,000. Secretary, N. G. Baking Co., \$10,000. Treasurer, N. G. Baking Co., \$10,000.

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GROUP 6—Clothing, Hats and Shoes. Chairman, Irving E. Wilson, \$10,000. Vice-Chairman, Irving E. Wilson, \$10,000. Secretary, Irving E. Wilson, \$10,000. Treasurer, Irving E. Wilson, \$10,000.

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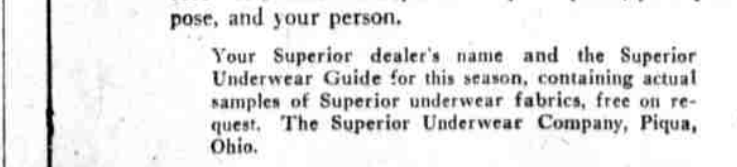


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