

SEAMAN ON EDNA 8 DAYS ON U-BOAT

Enoch J. Rooker Tells How Germans Lure Ships to Destruction

BLOW DISTRESS HORN

Several of Submarine Crew Formerly Lived in New York and Pennsylvania

A new form of German atrocity was brought to light today when Enoch J. Rooker, a seaman on the schooner Edna, related his eight days' experience as a prisoner on the U-153.

"When a fog hangs over the sea," said Rooker, "the U-boat captain puts red lights on the vessel and blows a foghorn to imitate a vessel in distress. When a steamer comes to their assistance the Germans attack her."

Rooker, who lives at 709 Van Hook street, Camden, rather enjoyed his eight days' experience as a prisoner on the German submarine, despite the poor fare served and the cramped and somewhat perilous living conditions.

Nearly all the crew of the U-153, Rooker says, were former residents of America and of good English. They complained bitterly of the treatment accorded them by their officers.

"The officers treat us badly—give us a gunner's mate and a cook's mate. I lived eight years in Pennsylvania and have a sweetheart in Philadelphia. If this thing ever ends I am coming back to America and never again will I look at Germany."

Menu Aboard U-153 Here is the menu served on board the submarine, as described by Rooker: Breakfast—Black bread, jam and black coffee.

Dinner—Boiled potatoes, beans and bacon and sometime sauerkraut and cold ham.

Supper—Black bread, spread with lard, weak coffee and cold ham.

"The fare was pretty poor," said Rooker, "but it tasted good when you had no other."

Rooker and his mates from the Edna thought when they were taken aboard the U-153 they would be carried to Germany as prisoners. They learned later that they were held merely to prevent them from sounding the alarm of the U-boat's presence on the Atlantic coast.

"When we were taken aboard the submarine we found sixteen men from the Hattie Dunn on her," said Rooker, in describing his experience.

"We were set below and confined in a long, narrow place in the hold, lined on each side with bunks. The crew of the submarine were friendly and treated us fine, but if we had been left to the mercy of the officers alone our fate would not have been a pleasant one."

Draft Men Who Lived Here "The crew would not talk when the officers were around. One of the crew told me that Germany has drafted all men who ever lived in America or served on ships touching American ports for duty on submarines blockading the United States. He said he had lived in New York many years and at one time had been wealthy and had owned a New York hotel."

"The crew talked constantly about their sweethearts and people back home. They showed us pictures of the send-off they got when they left Kiel. One of the pictures showed the Kaiser waving to them."

The engineers of the submarine told Rooker that she had kept submerged for three days after leaving Kiel to dodge allied destroyers. She carries six months' supplies and before appearing on the New Jersey coast had cruised around St. Thomas, the Bermudas and Cape Hatteras.

"When the submarine submerged," Rooker said, "everything was turned upside down. She sighted a transport while we were on and went down so quick that she rolled over and over, standing on her stern. We were forced to crawl forward to balance her."

"When they submerge they use electricity, but when they rise to the surface they use oil. They used gas up on deck a little each day to get the air and take a smoke. One night we saw shore lights plainly and were told that we were about nine miles off Boston harbor."

Rooker says that the crew would not talk about a submarine base, but he and his mates were convinced that they have a base off Mexico. The crew of the U-boat seemed very familiar with southern waters.

The U-boat had a phonograph aboard. Men from the Edna carried some records with them when the tanker was abandoned. They used to play the different records. One night an American sailor put "America" on. As soon as the Germans heard it they stopped the phonograph and smashed the record.

MILLION ALIEN SLACKERS

Congressman Asks How Long They Are to Escape Draft

Washington, June 5.—How long is the alien slacker to escape? Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, demanded in the House this afternoon. While a million of our young men are registering today, he said, another million of alien slacks are about the country unmolested, because of the failure of the State Department to conclude treaties with the Allies for the drafting of their nationals.

The Burnett bill for the deportation of aliens within the draft territory against entering the service of the United States, after being passed by the House, was never allowed to come to a vote in the Senate, he pointed out, probably on representations by the State Department that the draft treaties soon would be concluded.

Although the department announced in February that a treaty had been negotiated with Great Britain and Canada, it had never been submitted to the Senate for confirmation, he said.

NO IRISH DRAFT, SAYS DILLON

"Sensible Government Move," Declares Nationalist

LONDON, June 5.—John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, in expressing the belief that Irish conscription has been abandoned, termed it a "sensible Government move." He said he had written to the Express today. Mr. Dillon was quoted as saying: "The success of the present French appeal (for volunteers), depends on the extent by which the Government alters its Irish policy. The recruiting, practiced in Ireland since 1914."

AGREE ON GUN PLANT DETAILS

Midvale Company to Build It for Government

AMERICANS REWIN NEULLY; DRIVE FOE BACK NEARLY A MILE

Continued from Page One

blow in the Rheims district, where the Germans have been unable to advance. Berlin official statements continue to appear most optimistic, but a careful reading shows that the foe is not making the gains he had anticipated.

Last night Berlin merely claimed "successful" engagements to the west of Soissons. The German daily statements admitted "lively reconnoitering activity" and "strong advances" at several points. It appears characteristic of the German reports that they should begin to concern themselves with the Ypres sector, where, as contrasted with the great battle in Champagne, there is comparative inactivity.

Several small towns have been taken by storm, but the enemy at no place has advanced his line to any appreciable extent. The capture of several thousand prisoners is claimed by Berlin, while, on the other hand, statements from the Allied War Office indicate that the number of German prisoners is growing steadily, while considerable war material has been added to their recently acquired stores.

According to the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters, reports confirmed the impression that the enemy had been unable to make any advance in the line due to the intense fighting and the fact that the Germans are considered unimportant, and the balance of the advantage is with the Allies. Such progress as the Germans have been able to make costing them an exaggerated price in casualties.

Enemy losses grow more serious daily, but the Germans still are numerically superior on the whole front and may be able to embark upon a new offensive in some other sector, perhaps that between Montdidier and Noyon. The French command, it is said here, therefore is wisely biding its time, fore putting forth all the efforts of the French armies.

VALLEY OF OURcq ENEMY OBJECTIVE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Paris, June 5. The German program in the terrific struggle which is proceeding in a furious effort to secure the two Perthes—Perthe-Milon covers the road from the north through the valley of the Ourcq. At Faverolles the Germans are near Perthe-Milon, while they have to go far to reach Noyon. Therefore, it may be expected that they will direct their chief effort against the Perthes. Happily the French have extremely strong positions in the forest of Villers-Cotterets and the forest of Montdidier. One other great advantage held by the French is that the country between Chateau Thierry and Milon, through which the enemy must advance in this region, is the scene of a narrow corridor, pushing their attacking mass of 600,000 men through the narrow corridor. Therefore, they succeeded in enlarging the passage either to the right or the left, they will take a risk which Foch would be slow to run to enormous advantage, that so many of his reserves are on the spot.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to note that in their desperate effort to obtain the long-sought decisive victory, the Germans are using up their divisions regardless of cost in human material. This and the steady increase in their reserves are already tending to compensate for the numerical superiority from which the enemy benefited at the beginning of his drive southward.

Allied Reserves Felt While the Germans Monday gained some ground, the maximum danger to their advance was much less than on the day before, which, in turn, was smaller than on the previous day. The entry of our reserves is making itself felt more and more every hour. Allied artillery is being brought up in greater and greater weight, and opinion here is fully confident that in a very short time the enemy will again be brought to a standstill, as after his tremendous attack in the end of March in Picardy.

It was between the forest of Villers-Cotterets and the Marne that the German troops their principal effort Monday, with the object of forcing a passage of the Ourcq. In this wide sector, which is the scene of the greatest strategic importance, the fighting swayed backward and forward. At first the Allied line under the pressure of enormous masses of the enemy troops, was bent toward the eastern fringes of Villers-Cotterets forest, and the enemy was able to get a footing in four small villages.

"But counter-attacks of our soldiers," says the Matin, "made with extraordinary dash and go, gave us back all four of these places. The Germans, however, refused to accept this check, and once more made a furious assault on the village, throwing in all the strength and enduring enormous sacrifices of life. Only at Faverolles had he any success, for the other three villages our troops held firm against the most desperate onslaughts."

Chased With Bayonets "In the district west of the Neully-Saint Front, where the enemy had succeeded in making some progress, French troops drove the Germans back in order and chased them with the bayonet to Paasy-en-Valois. Following up their advantage the French seized the village, which dominates the district to the west."

On the extreme south the enemy made little progress toward the west of Chateau-Thierry, of which he occupies a part on the northern bank of the Marne. On our right wing, however, further progress toward the Rheims-Dormans line, the French counter-attacked and recovered the villages of Champlatt and some ground toward Villers-Tardenois, while powerful attacks against Carlepont Wood and the village of Moulins-sous-Auxoy were broken and the latter place retaken by French troops.

This is not a bad day's balance sheet for armies outnumbered by three to one. The French never fight better than when with their backs against the wall, and their superior fighting never was better displayed.

The favorable facts are that, broadly speaking, the enemy's gain appears to have been largely staved, and that between the banks of the Aisne and the forest of Villers-Cotterets, which is the center of our resistance, the ground is distinctly in our favor. The forest is admirably adapted, thanks to abundant foliage, to the present moment enable the Allied troops to concentrate out of sight of the enemy armies and to their way well into the field of action.

AMERICAN VICTORS IN FIRST BIG FIGHT

Washington, June 5. American troops have gone into action to "make the world a decent place to live in," and acquitted themselves brilliantly. It was the first time they had

GLORY FOR U. S. IN NEULLY FIGHT

Americans Sweep the Boches From Strategic Wood

BRILLIANT COUNTER Troops Prove Deadly Adepts in Close-Up Bayonet Work

With The American Army in France, June 5. The most savage fighting that the Americans have taken part in since their arrival in France took place at Neully Wood, north of Chateau-Thierry on the Aisne-Marne battle front. In this gently undulating wood the Americans delivered a brilliant counter-attack against the Germans, engaging the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting amid the tangled piles of stumps that had been uprooted by the artillery fire.

The Americans swept the Germans back from the northern fringe of the wood and here proved themselves adepts with the bayonet.

Our troops were rushed into the battle and arrived in the battle zone early on a certain morning. They took up their positions in shell wrecked buildings, in fields and everywhere that offered an opportunity, pouring out streams of lead from their machine-guns into the ranks of the enemy. The Americans had the advantage of occupying higher ground than the attacking boches.

When the Germans reached the outskirts of Chateau Thierry the allied artillery severely pounded their machine-guns, compelling them to take up new positions.

The Americans first entered the fighting near Chateau Thierry and blocked the attempts of the Germans to effect a lodgment on the southern bank of the Marne. Hundreds of boches were slaughtered by machine-gun fire as they tried to force a crossing and hold it.

Comparatively few of the Germans in the battalion that crossed the Marne near Jaulgonne escaped death or capture. When the French and Americans counter-attacked a large number of the Germans were surrounded. Others fell beneath the withering blasts of machine-gun fire or in the hand to hand fighting which developed.

American Red Cross units have been continually in action on the Marne front, establishing countless canteens and aiding the refugees and wounded.

The fact that our soldiers were actually engaged in the fighting on the Marne was attested by the censor after the information was given out in Tuesday's French war office communique.

It was an inspiring sight to see the Americans marching up the hills, their tanned faces lighted by the glow of certain victory and a look of fearlessness in every eye. On through the shell raked roads they came, establishing themselves on ground made historic by the first battle of the Marne nearly four years ago.

The largest number of Americans are engaged in this fighting since America entered the war.

France was still singing the praise of the American soldiers as "Cantigny on the Pleadry battle front, when the news came that the Yankees were upon the firing line between Soissons and Rheims, helping the French to stem the German rush southward. Then the Cantigny victory was over shadowed.

Our troops first took up a position to support the French line on the (Drelet) front. Then when an opportune time came they took up a stronger position.

ECHO OF TRIAL IN COMMONS

Lord Robert Cecil Makes Statement Regarding "Black Book"

LONDON, June 5.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Education, speaking to the King in Commons this afternoon, said that Captain Spencer, who testified regarding the list of 1,000 alleged British vice addicts in the Penberton-Billing trial, had never been connected with the Foreign Office and had never made any confidential report regarding the "Black Book" matter.

Penberton-Billing asked if Cecil was prepared to repeat this statement under oath. The Minister refused to reply.

HERTLING TO DISCUSS PEACE

Berlin Reports Chancellor Will State Terms to Reichstag

AMSTERDAM, June 5.—Chancellor Hertling probably will address the German Reichstag shortly. He will state generally the peace terms Germany is now willing to accept, a Berlin dispatch stated today.

YOUTH DROWNS IN LAKE

League Island Park Pool Yields Unidentified Body

The body of an unidentified youth, about eighteen years old, was found this afternoon in the League Island Park lake by the superintendent, Mr. MacIntosh. The victim was five feet three inches tall, and weighed about 150 pounds.

The body was well dressed. Letters were found in a pocket addressed to W. F. Hastings. The authorities believe it to be a case of accidental drowning.

Boy Accused of C. O. D. Thefts

Daniel Donegan, eighteen, Pike street near Thirteenth, was held in \$400 bail for court today. He is charged with the theft of a package of C. O. D. packages from wagons and then delivering the stolen packages and collecting for them. He was arrested when he tried to collect for a package at the home of Mrs. Paul J. Gray, 400 Wayne avenue.

BRITISH WOMEN AS AVIATORS

Government Plans Revealed by Labor Minister

LONDON, June 5.—The British Government intends to employ women as aviators, asserted in a speech at Sheffield while referring to the important part women are playing in industry.

The minister said he believed women would make very good aviators.

ANOTHER AVIATION PROBE

Washington, June 5.—An inquiry into the frequency of aviation fatalities is provided in a resolution introduced by Representative Husted, of New York today.

The resolution says the deaths are evidently due to defective construction and negligent inspection of airplanes and provides for an investigating committee of five Representatives with the express provision that the committee shall not have power to supervise or direct the administrative end of aviation.

AMERICANS TRAIN AT NIGHT

Defy Boche Bomb, and Avoid Heat of Daylight Work

With The American Army in France, June 5. Despite the German airplanes that bomb day and night, the Americans are carrying on their training until long after sundown, thus saving them from the fatigue of operations under the broiling sun.

They are acquainting themselves at night with work on the battlefield which is the most active in the day.

Long-range shells whined uncomfortably near one platoon of the engineering. Gothas (big type German bombing planes) dropped torpedoes and incendiary bombs.

American pilots, observers and mechanics are attached to nearly every British squadron that is shattering the skies.

ALIEN ENEMIES DEFINED

Presidential Proclamation Extends Limits of Designation

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Extension of the definition of enemies under the enemy trading act was made by presidential proclamation today. Enemy women, enemy government agents, prisoners of interned, propagandists resident outside the United States, and any one who since 1914 has resided in enemy territory and now lives outside the United States, are included for purposes of the enemy trading act.

Firms having connection such as the above are required to report them to the alien property custodian.

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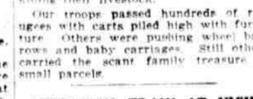
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DIAMOND RINGS FOR MEN

Those we offer are of the heavy substantial sort, designed to please the most discriminating taste.

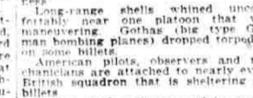
A real man's ring is one of green gold, beautifully hand-chased, with a large diamond in an octagonal setting—\$195.

S. Kind & Sons, 1110 Chestnut St. DIAMOND MERCHANTS—JEWELERS—SILVERSMITHS



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America



Your Car and Your Cause

Every business man in this broad land is today working for Uncle Sam. There are no longer any personal enterprises. No matter what your line of work may be, you are devoting your time, your energies and a large share of your profits to the winning of a great war.

In dedicating ourselves to so huge a task, we must call upon every resource that is available. At home—as on the firing line—our vital problem of transportation can be very largely solved by the motor car and motor truck. With vast supplies moving to the seaboard, it becomes a patriotic duty to travel by the road and thus release railway equipment for the government.

The hustling executive must have the right of way—he must swing down the line on high gear—he must realize that the time-saving automobile is essential to his success and the cause which he champions.

And now just a word about our product. The Paige is merely one of America's high-grade motor cars, but we are proud of the part that it is playing in this national crisis.

In the field of mechanical products the Paige nameplate stands as an unquestioned guarantee of honest manufacturing and fair dealing.

We ask you to buy that nameplate—rather than four wheels and a painted body. We ask you to buy a reputation that has endured through many fitful periods in the motor-car industry—a reputation that will endure so long as Paige cars are made for and sold to the American people.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

BIGELOW-WILLEY MOTOR CO. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET

Open Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

1106 Chestnut 1221 Market 1012 Market 732 Market 17th & Chestnut

June 5, 1918

CLEMENCEAU PUTS HOPE OF VICTORY IN AMERICAN VALOR

French Premier Cheered by Deputies, Who Pass Vote of Confidence

Paris, June 5. "It is impossible to make a statement regarding the situation at this time. The times are terrible, but our soldiers have fought at odds of one to five, and are equal to the situation. French and British effectives are becoming exhausted the same as the Germans, but the Americans are coming. The result depends upon America."

As Premier Clemenceau made this statement in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday he was interrupted by a storm of cheers.

The Premier paid tribute to Generals Foch and Petain and appealed to the people to place their trust in the "Government, the army, the generals and the Allies."

"If the Government has not done its duty drive me out. If I possess your confidence let me complete my work," he concluded dramatically.

The Chamber immediately passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

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Advertisement for Brown Brothers & Co. featuring 'Funds for Officers and Enlisted Men' and 'The Safest Way' to carry funds.

Advertisement for George B Evans, featuring 'On account of the funeral of Ensign George B Evans Jr Evans's Drug Stores will be closed all day tomorrow, Thursday'.

Advertisement for Paige cars, featuring 'Your Car and Your Cause' and 'Every business man in this broad land is today working for Uncle Sam'.