GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND PEACE STATEMENT—SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM FRONT

ALFONSO WOULD BE PEACEMAKER

Spanish King Reported Secretly in Paris to Get Terms

HAS SOUNDED TEUTONS

German Socialists Ready to Oppose Government Until Offer Is Made

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, July 6.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Amsterdam says:

"Great prominence is given to a Swiss report of a decidedly German origin to the effect that King Alfonso is secretly in Paris trying to induce the French Government to state their terms in view of his mediation. King Alfonso is also said to have brought to Paris Germany's and Austria's terms.

"The attitude of the Socialists in the Reichstag naturally is the subject of much comment in Germany today and may have serious consequences, though not from a purely parliamentarian standpoint. The Socialists are 111 out of 397 members of the Reichstag, so their opposition could not block estimates or seriously interfere with the Government's prosecution of the war, but the effect of Scheidemann's official announcement that the Socialists will no longer vote for the budget until the peace question is cleared up is of far-reaching importance in view of the effect it is bound to produce in German and Austrian labor circles, and still more among the German and Austrian armies.

"It is said in Germany that Scheidemann's present attitude has been forced on him by an overwhelming majority of the German Socialists, who consider this is the only means of forcing the hands of the general staff and the Government and compelling such a statement of terms as might bring an acceptable peace before winter. There is the additional advantage that the German Socialists will be able to plead "not guilty" before the Socialists of the Entente countries when the question of the reforming the International is discussed after the war.

"I heard from trustworthy sources that Scheidemann's recent conference with Troelstra at The Hague was chiefly devoted to explaining to the Dutch Socialist leader the intention of the German Socialists to cease supporting the Government until it had taken a reasonable step forward as regards peace. This is the message with Troelstra was to have brought to the London Socialist conference. It remains to be seen what the immediate effect of Scheidemann's threat will have.

"It is not likely that the General staff will allow the Socialists to dictate to them, so that a bitter conflict between Ludendorff and Scheidemann can be expected, unless, as many people believe in Germany, Scheidemann's move was made in agreement with headquarters in order to prepare public opinion for another German peace offer. As a matter of fact, peace talk in the German newspapers is growing in volume, if not in genuineness. One report has Cardinal Frushwirth, formerly Nuncio at Munich, actively engaged with the Pope over peace mediation possibilities."

TROELSTRA URGES NEED OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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The Hague, July 6.—The Dutch Social Democrat leader, Troelstra, has published an open letter to Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, in the Het Volk, urging the necessity of an international conference. In his letter Troelstra holds out the Brest-Litovsk peace as a warning of what happened when one party was in distress after a long process of exhaustion, and adds:

"I know that the anxiety of the Entente nations about the unfavorable military situation is tempered if not overcome by great expectations of help from America and by hope of the unnerving effect of economic distress in the Central lands."

Troelstra says that Russia also built hopes on a revolution in the Central countries, but argues that in those countries independent political action against the Government has been considerably weakened by the demands of the national struggle against the enemy, and that local disturbances, chiefly arising from food scarcity, cannot be regarded as hindrance to the prosecution of the war.

Troelstra then deals with American intervention, and he is not a great admiree of America. He considers that the indecisiveness of the war forms a basis for negotiations.

The Arbeiter Zeitung publishes the text of a statement handed to Troelstra by the Austrian Socialist delegates Seitz and Ellenbogen, who were recently in The Hague and had frequent conferences with Troelstra. Your correspondent requested an interview with these two Austrian Socialists, but received the reply that they would not "see a spy."

Among the resolutions the Austrian Socialists drew up was a statement pointing out that a democratic peace cannot be brought about by victory. They demand the reorganization of Austria-Hungary into a federation of autonomous nations and the formation of a league of free Balkan States, and advocate the solution of the Alsace-Lorraine, Italian, Turkish and colonial questions in accordance with the right of self-determination.

BRITISH AIRMEN HIT COBLENZ

Railroad Station Heavily Attacked—Also Bomb Saarbrucken

London, July 6.—(By Central News)—The Air Ministry has issued the following statement:

"On the morning of the 5th of July our machines heavily attacked the railway station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult, owing to clouds. Saarbrucken by hostile airplanes, one off our formation was attacked over Saarbrucken by hostile airplanes, one off which was brought down in flames and another was driven down. All our machines returned safely."

Today's War Names

Following are today's war names as nearly as they can be expressed phonetically in English. The names are, in general, unaccented:

Amiens	Am-yan
Ancre	Ank
Hamel	Am-el
Beaumont	Bo-mohng
Somme	Sum
Villers-Bretonneux	Veeyay-breto-nuh

LAW SEES CRISIS OF WAR AT HAND

German Blow Not to Be Less Dangerous Because of Delay

ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT

Rush of American Troops Shows Kaiser How Terribly He Erred

By the Associated Press

London, July 6.

The coming German blow will not be less dangerous because of the time employed in preparing for it, but it is comforting to know that the men responsible for the command of the Allied armies are confident of the result, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared last night at a dinner to the delegates of the parliamentary commercial conference.

"It is impossible to foresee the future," he said, "but I do believe that the fateful hour of this war is upon us, and if in another three months our enemies have won no strategic object, then their campaign will have failed and it will, I hope, be a decisive failure."

The Germans possessed the most perfect military machine that ever existed, but the Chancellor said he believed that when the history of the war was written, it would be seen that Germany had made greater military mistakes than any other Power. He instanced the submarine warfare which had brought the United States into the war. He doubted whether Germany would get as much out of Russia as she expected. Wherever the German soldier had planted his foot the name of German was loathed for generations.

The Chancellor spoke gratefully of American help and alluded to the wonderful organization in sending American troops across the Atlantic. The Germans, he said, could now weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their submarine campaign through them.

Mr. Bonar Law said he trembled to think what would have been the position of the Allies after Russia went out of the war, but for the help of the United States. He had not despaired of Russia, who was like a patient in a delirium. It was impossible from hour to hour to tell what the future might bring there.

The population of the enemy Powers was 154,000,000, that of the Entente alliance 1,200,000,000. That in itself was a league of nations with a military force that was terrible, but the economic force also were strong.

Of one thing, he said, there was no doubt, just as the Allies were standing together now so would they stand when the war was over to repair the ravages of the war. The Chancellor concluded:

"I see no immediate hope of peace. There is no road to it, I fear, except the rugged road through victory. It will be fatal to the world and fatal to the Germans themselves if they are not taught the lesson that war does not pay."

SUPPLYING THE Y. M. C. A. DUGOUT NEAR THE FIRING LINE

Committee on Public Information.

Good things to eat are available wherever the Y. M. C. A. establishes itself, be it in the shadow of the firing line

GERMANS BRING CHASE PLANES TO U. S. FRONT

Arrival of American Aviators Causes Change in Boche Air Plans

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the American Army on the Marne, July 6.

Despite expectations that the Germans might get gay on the night of July 4, the only infantry activity on the American front northwest of Chateau Thierry Thursday night was the patroling of our soldiers, who brought in two prisoners. There was an intermittent exchange of artillery fire, but nothing like the two preceding nights.

There are as yet no indications of a German attack on our front. However, since the American aviators appeared in this sector, the boche chasse machines have been brought opposite us in considerable number. I learn that they have something more than 200 fighting planes in the sector opposite our men. Before the arrival of our aviators the boche observation machines made sometimes a hundred flights daily over our sector, going as far back as twenty miles. Since Monday this has all changed, and the boche machines, both observation and chasse, are challenged as they reach the line and many times before.

KERENSKY SAYS RUSSIA WARS

Tells French Socialists of Constituent Assembly's Protest

Paris, July 6.—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian premier, and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, attended a meeting of the Socialist party at the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Kerensky denounced the Bolshevik policy and displayed a copy of a protest voted on May 18, 1918, at a secret meeting of the Russian Constituent Assembly against the Brest-Litovsky treaty and declaring that Russia still was at war with Germany. The text of the protest, he said, would be published later.

M. Branting told the French Socialists about the moves German Socialists were making and hinted at the possibility of an international Socialist conference, which he said would be held as soon as circumstances permitted.

HOW CROAKING FROGS SAVED THE GERMANS

Crown Prince Told Story to His Father, So Karl Rosner Writes

GEESE CACKLE, SAVING ROME

—Headline. Some time it. c.

Amsterdam, July 6.

Karl Rosner, a newspaper correspondent, who is frequently termed the German Emperor's press agent, describes in the Lokal Anzeiger a conversation which he says took place between Emperor William and the German Crown Prince, in which the son told his father a story of the "frogs at the battle of the Chemin-des-Dames."

The story was told, says Rosner, as father and son stood on a hill in the battle sector of the army group of General von Francois on June 3. The Crown Prince said:

"It was when the Germans were preparing to storm the Chemin-des-Dames. The frogs, which were found in millions in the marshy Ailette River region, croaked in such a deafening fashion that they enabled the Germans to bring up batteries and columns without discovery, and when the attack actually was launched the deafening concert of the frogs prevented the enemy from discovering the positions of the German machine guns."

During the course of the same conversation Rosner says the Emperor described the occasion at the beginning of last year, when he was asked to give permission for the blowing up of the famous French castle at Coucy Le Chateau, near St. Quentin. He said he hesitated until his military advisers pointed out that in the hands of the enemy the towers of the castle might menace the lives of hundreds of German soldiers. The Emperor remarked:

"Would the French act differently in our country? The protection of soldiers is the supreme law for the commander, and no edifice ought to be spared when it is a question of preserving from danger and death the men who are fighting for the Fatherland."

SULTAN SLAIN, IS REPORT

Death Due to Revolutionary Movement, London Hears

London, July 6.—Reports have reached London from Dutch sources that the death of the Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed V, which took place on Wednesday night, was not due to natural causes and presumably was part of a revolutionary movement in the Ottoman empire.

Amsterdam, July 6.—In a message to the new Sultan of Turkey, Emperor Charles of Austria is quoted in a Vienna dispatch as saying:

The unconquerable bravery of our armies, the steadfastness of our courageous peoples, has strengthened our alliance with Germany and Bulgaria in the face of all our enemies, who quite openly wish to destroy or disintegrate our States.

The wise political ideas which characterized the reign now closed were also its glory. They indicate a path leading to final victory and greatness for the Ottoman empire. I extend the warmest wishes for the prosperity of your reign and for a brilliant future for your people.

GERMANY'S HANDS NOW FULL

Will Not Start Campaign in India, Says Von Kuehlmann

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, July 6.

The German Government has no intention of undertaking a campaign into India, Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann told a questioner in the Reichstag.

"As regards a campaign in the direction of India," he said, "I regret to have to tell the inquirer that brilliant as are the prospects which he thinks might be opened up for our food supply, an Indian campaign forms no part of our official policy."

The Foreign Secretary's remarks were greeted with laughter.

BRITISH RULERS HAVE SILVER WEDDING DAY

London Quietly Observes 25th Anniversary of Marriage of Sovereigns

By the Associated Press

London, July 6.

Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King George and Queen Mary. The popular rejoicing with which such an event ordinarily would be celebrated was refrained from in consequence of the war, and the only public ceremony commemorating it, in which the royal couple participated, took the form of a special thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral. This was followed by a visit to the Guild Hall, where a congratulatory address and a gift from the City of London were received.

Driving from Buckingham Palace, in what is known as "semistate," the King and Queen passed through the main streets in an open landau drawn by six horses, attended by outriders, and escorted by a troop of life guards and royal horse guards.

Upon reaching the boundary of the city—the square mile of London under the judisdiction of the Lord Mayor—the honored ceremony of surrendering the city's sword of state to the sovereign was observed. After the sword was returned to the city officials, in accordance with custom, the procession continued to the cathedral. The special service, which lasted forty-five minutes, included an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

From the cathedral the King and Queen were driven to the Guild Hall. Here the address was read and the handsome illuminated copy of it presented to King George. This ceremony was followed by the presentation of a check for a large sum to be distributed among such charities as their Majesties should decide upon, and the gift of a piece of silver. These were the only public silver-wedding gifts the sovereigns consented to accept. The gift was subscribed for by the city guilds, the stock exchange, leading banks, insurance and commercial companies and others.

PRESS SILENT ON HORROR

German Papers Have Little to Say About Hospital Ship Sinking

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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The Hague, July 6.—The German press has had virtually no comment on the torpedoing of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle. Most of the papers published a report of Dutch papers omitting many harrowing details. One paper added:

"As for the statements of the English captain, one will do better to await for the submarine commander's statement of the sinking."

All traces of the Dutch hospital ship Koningen Regentes have now disappeared. Even after recent storms her mast was still visible, but when a commission on the steam tug Zeeland went to examine the wreck, the mast had been removed, leaving no trace. It is assumed by many that this was done by Germans.

Any way, German officers were delighted at the news. "Yes, we've sunk one more verdammte hospital ship," British officers were told in camp.

The latest circus show in Berlin is called "Fire the Torpedo," and depicts many of the "heroic deeds of U-boat crews and officers."

BELGIAN RAID WINS

Penetrate German Positions North of Kippe and Take 43 Prisoners

Paris, July 6.—A Belgian official statement follows:

"On Wednesday night Belgian troops penetrated enemy positions north of Kippe, south of Lake Blanckaert, taking forty-three prisoners and two machine guns. A large number of Germans were killed and wounded."

FRENCH RECOVER LOST TERRITORY

10,000 Germans Also Captured in Small Operations Since June 9

TAKE 1000 IN ONE DAY

Battalion Officers, Caught in Quarry, Surrender to Poilus Without a Fight

By G. H. PERRIS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the French Armies, July 6.

Local actions conducted by the French armies become bolder and more extensive. Whether from weariness or from deliberate policy the enemy lies inert through the intervals between his major attacks, whereas the French, quickly recovering, harry him with pin pricks and take back the best part of his gains by the retail process.

The real aim of these local operations is, of course, preparatory. They are directed at observatories and other positions of particular value, and it is only in the future that their importance will be seen, but their immediate results are not to be despised.

When the offensive of June 9 was arrested, the German command claimed to have taken 15,000 prisoners. Well, since the same date the French and their American comrades have by these unostentatious assaults made about 10,000 prisoners and captured an extent of ground nearly equal to and as important as that previously captured by Von Hutier.

Four thousand German soldiers and a goodly number of their officers have been brought into the French lines during the last week. All the way across the Oise to the Marne at Chateau-Thierry the French front, which had the irregularity of a high-water mark after a storm, has been leveled and strengthened.

Most of the prisoners come from the sectors on either side of the forest of Villers-Cotterets, but more than a thousand have been taken in the last few days at very little cost on the side of Moulin-Sous-Toutvent, the French salient between the Oise and the Aisne. Here the army of General von Boehm seems to be in a feeble condition.

On Wednesday morning two deep ravines, north of Puisieux farm, were occupied without serious difficulty by troops who have been engaged almost without rest since the middle of March. One of the German regiments attacked was practically wiped out, and 450 men with seven officers and eighty-four noncoms were captured.

The same evening, a little to the southeast near Autreches, an advance of two-thirds of a mile was made on a front of a mile and a half, 600 prisoners being taken, including fourteen officers. These included the whole of the battalion staff, who were caught in a quarry before they could escape. As the French came up a German sergeant seized a machine gun and prepared to fire, when the battalion commander, seeing the uselessness of resistance, took the piece from him, threw it into a corner and made a sign of surrender.

FAVOR ENGLISH CHANNEL TUBE

International Parliamentary Conference Passes Resolution

London, July 6.—Strong support for the English channel tunnel scheme from the French and Italian delegates was voiced at the international parliamentary conference here. A resolution in favor of constructing the tunnel was carried unanimously.

The probable passenger and freight traffic between Great Britain and the continent was figured at a profit of $5,590,000, or 7 per cent on the tunnel company's capital of $80,000,000.

The tunnel, which should be completed within five years of its commencement, would be worked, ventilated and pumped by electricity supplied from a power station in, possibly ten miles or more inland. It was suggested that the tunnel should be maintained under the authority of the War Office, and a dip in the level of the rails forming a water lock, by which the tunnel could, in case of emergency, be flooded from floor to roof for a mile, would be under the control of the commandants at Dover Castle and the neighboring forts.

SEIZE ARMS IN IRELAND

Police Raid Homes and Take Hundreds of Guns

London, July 6.—A press association dispatch from Dublin says the police of Ballinasloe, County Galway, have made raids on houses within a radius of fifty miles, seizing hundreds of guns and arms of various descriptions.

The raid were carried out simultaneously before daylight and extended into the adjoining counties of Roscommon and Kings. There was no resistance except in a few instances. The country people were surprised, not expecting such drastic action in view of the recent proclamation of Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, calling for recruits.

There also was a number of arrests in the outlying districts in connection with alleged opposition to the discharge of police duties and the carrying out of the recruiting proclamation.

KAISER TO NAME NEW SULTAN

France Shows Little Interest in Turkish Ruler's Death

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, July 4.—The death of the Sultan of Turkey arouses even less interest in France than the recent rumor of the ex-Czar's assassination. Discussion of the succession is academic, for the foregone conclusion is that the choice will be determined by Germany in favor of some tool who will take all his orders from Berlin.

The death recalls the murder two years ago of the Turkish heir apparent, Yussouf Izzeddine, who was supposed to be pro-Ally in his sympathies. His assassination was engineered by Germans, who thus showed their usual foresight in getting rid in advance of a prospective ruler who was considered to be against their interests.

PARIS PRESS LAUDS PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

One Paper Calls It New Sermon on the Mount by New Evangel

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 6.

President Wilson's address at Mount Vernon is said by the Temps to be "an appeal, a program and a vow—an appeal to traditions of the great citizens who founded American independence, a program of democratic peace and a vow which the American soldiers have come to France to carry out.

"President Wilson," the newspaper continues, "formulated four principles of peace yesterday, all of them conforming to the serenest justice. But it is immediately evident that two of these principles must remain inoperative if Germany remains as she is, and the two others consist precisely in asking internal reform of Germany. We must not cease showing the Germans the principal obstacle which keeps them from peace. It is the military dictatorship by which they are curbed."

The Transigeant calls President Wilson's address "a new sermon on the mount by a new evangel."

The Journal des Debats concludes its editorial on the President's speech as follows:

"The clearness of the President's language makes impossible the equivocation which has served to disguise certain criticisms.

"After a long march and at an hour when fatigue and the dust of the road tend to make one forget the necessity of going to the end of the route, and one would be inclined to say that one might stop—and when the enemy attempts to insinuate that the next stopping place would be the proper place to desist—it is comforting to encounter a friend whose sympathy and arms strengthen the marcher. It is this aid that America brings to the nations that have been fighting four years to save liberty from violence and the lies that had been contrived for their destruction."

WILL HONOR GEN. GALLIENI

Paris to Name Avenue for Him on Bastile Day

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Paris, July 6.—For the celebration of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile on July 14, advantage will be taken of the opportunity to rebaptise with the name Gallieni the broad avenue leading from the Alexandre III bridge to the Invalidis Palace. This will be as a memorial to the famous general, who, as Governor of Paris in 1914, contributed largely to the victory of the Marne.

SUMMER SNOW IN AUSTRIA

Crops Great Damaged by Abnormally Low Temperatures

Zurich, July 6.—Vienna newspapers of Wednesday report violent rainstorms and abnormally low temperatures in every part of Austria-Hungary. There also were severe snowstorms and frost in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia.

The snowfall continued for nine hours and greatly damaged the crops.

READY FOR PEACE WILSON OUTLINES

Germans Can End War Now by Accepting, Lloyd George Says

NO OTHER END POSSIBLE

No Indication Yet as to What President Intends to Do

By the Associated Press

With the American Army on the British Front, July 6.

Until Germany accepts the conditions laid down by President Wilson, she cannot have peace and she can have peace tomorrow if she accepts them.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier gave this message to the American troops training on the British front after he had seen them at review.

The arrival in France of 1,000,000 American soldiers had made the German Emperor realize that his defeat was certain. The Emperor, the Premier said, had had many illusions regarding the war. One of these was that the new American troops would not be capable of meeting those of Germany, trained to the minute.

Premier Lloyd George reiterated forcefully that the Allies do not covet a single yard of German soil and do not desire to dispossess Germany of her rightful inheritance or the German people of their legitimate rights.

Disappointment to Kaiser

The British Prime Minister stood in an automobile in the center of the sunbronzed Americans, who have recently landed in France. Beside him were Viscount Milner, the British Secretary of State for War, and William Morris Hughes, the Australian Premier.

Mr. Lloyd George said in part:

"General, I desire to congratulate you on being in command of such a fine body of men. When I see them I am glad they are on our side, not on the other. We are anxious that many more thousands come across the ocean. The fact that you are here at all is a source of great joy to all of us.

"At the same time, it is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser, who never quite expected you. He was assured by his advisers that America was so pacific there was no danger of her getting in. Of course, a mistake was committed. He has gone from folly to folly. His next illusion was that even if you declared war you could not get here. His advisers said that all the ships would be sunk and there would be no means remaining to bring you across the sea.

"But you are here, not a part of a force of a few thousands, but a part of a force of hundreds of thousands to fight for justice and the freedom of the world.

"Chateau-Thierry opened the Kaiser's eyes to another mistake. Yesterday in Paris I saw your comrades who fought at Chateau-Thierry carrying their flag. And they carried it high, proud of the fact they had not lowered it on the battlefields of Europe. The French generals I have talked to have expressed delight with the fighting qualities of Americans. So the Kaiser's advisers and the Kaiser realize they have made another mistake.

"We are grateful that you are here to fight, but, of course, you are not fighting only for America, not only for France, which has suffered more than any nation in the world has ever suffered; you are fighting for the liberties of the world. In your faces alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win and we are confident.

"President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for. If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voiced by the President they can have peace with America, peace with France, peace with Great Britain, tomorrow.

"But he has given no indication of an intention to do so. Because he will not do so is the very reason we all are fighting.

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to deprive the German people of their legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by President Wilson."

WILSON'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN HAILED BY BRITISH PRESS

Means Revision of Pre-War Conceptions of Sovereignty, Says Westminster Gazette—Landmark in Country's History, Like Monroe Doctrine

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, July 6.

Quoting President Wilson's definition of a league of nations in his Independence Day address, the Westminster Gazette says it is more precise than any that has heretofore come from an authoritative source, and adds:

"The league of nations is not to be a mere Hague conference or dispenser of pious formulas, it is to enforce its decisions by the 'combined power' of its members. It is not to confine itself to mere negative action against disturbers of the peace; it is to be a positive authority whose sanction will be required for all 'international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned.'

"President Wilson goes fearlessly where argument takes him. He sees that peace cannot be enforced only by peaceful persuasion. He sees that if armaments are disestablished, there must be international authority dealing with all international readjustments that cannot be amicably settled. These ideas undoubtedly require a revision of pre-war conceptions of sovereignty among all nations and they are the absolute antithesis of State doctrine, which has been preached and acted upon in Germany since the beginning of the last century."

The Westminster Gazette then quotes Viscount Grey's pamphlet in support of the President and says, "Nations must learn or perish and the question before them now, the question which President Wilson puts to them so clearly and forcibly, is whether they have learned sufficiently in these years to see that sovereign States must be willing to part with enough of their separate rights to make international law and its sanctions a reality or whether they will continue rushing down the steep place which will bring them all, and the human civilization with them, to destruction."

The Pall Mall Gazette calls President Wilson's "exposition of the new American conception of world policy as striking a land mark in his country's history as the proclamation of the Monroe doctrine."

Continuing the Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is a new statement by which the promises of the older dispensation are extended from a chosen people to the race at large. It is a solemn repudiation of all relics of that racial egotism which has poisoned Germany and threatened the ruin of free, equal and honorable intercourse among nations. The doctrine upon which President Wilson insists is that every State must conduct itself as a loyal member of a larger society with responsibility for the liberty and well-being of all."

ITALIANS PUT HEARTS INTO FOURTH EVENTS

Celebration of American Holiday Is General and Shows Friendship for U. S.

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

Rome, July 6.

Fourth of July celebrations throughout Italy promise to become a landmark in Italian history, as never before have demonstrations in favor of any foreign country assumed such proportions. No idea can be given of the extent of the celebration by a mere enumeration of events in each town, as the chief feature is that the people here really feel the greatest admiration and friendship for America and put their heart into the celebrations.

In Rome, at 10 o'clock in the morning, Signor Apolloni, president of the committee for civil assistance to families of soldiers, presented a silver wolf, which is the emblem of Rome, to the American Red Cross for work in aid of civilians in the army.

At noon all members of the Irredenta Society, composed of citizens of the Italian provinces still subject to Austria, went to the American embassy to be received by Ambassador Page and asked him to convey to America and President Wilson their fraternal greetings and the expression of their gratitude for the support given to their "sacred cause, which by its triumph will insure their liberty."

Posse Seeks Escaped Convicts

Lancaster, Pa., July 6.—Another manhunt was held in the woods near Swartzville, where Elizabeth Lausch was murdered. Two suspicious men and a strange automobile were reported by Mrs. Martin Shober, wife of a farmer. Posses were formed by the farmers, but the suspected men got away in the forest. They are believed to be Albert Langer and Frank Muez, escaped convicts. State police are searching the forest.

FOE'S PLOT TO GRAB POLAND IS CRUSHED

Resentment Sweeps Country, Also Austria, as Teuton Scheme Is Bared

By the United Press

Stockholm, July 6.

Details of a German plot to overthrow a Polish regency and unite Poland with Prussia under a German prince came to light here today. The plot was formed by eleven members of the Government Council, led by M. Studnitsky, a noted Germanophile and tool of Germany in Polish affairs, together with M. Matheus, M. Radeewell, M. Drutzki and M. Ladetsky.

The councilors were to go to the homes of Regents Kokowsky, Ostrowsky and Lubormirsky and force them to abdicate, under threat of death in favor of a foreign prince, who obviously would be a German.

The plot failed, because Studnitsky sought the aid of a relative who is a member of a secret national military organization which is seeking the freedom of Poland. The relative feigned interest in the plot, obtained the details, then made them public.

As a result of the plot, a wave of anti-German feeling is sweeping over Poland. The plot also created a sensation in Austria, which wants Poland united with Galicia, under Emperor Karl.

Threatens to Oust Officials

St. Paul, Minn., July 6.—Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has notified Mayor Thomas VanLear and Chief of Police Louis Harthill, of Minneapolis, that unless street rioting and disturbances, incident to a newsboys' strike, are stopped immediately, he would remove them from office and appoint successors who would enforce the law.

GERMAN SENTRIES DESERT INTO HOLLAND TO KEEP OUT OF FIGHT

Wounded Infantrymen Say it Would Be Suicide to Return to Front—Women Forced to Work in Mines and on Railroads

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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The Hague, July 6.

On a recent trip along the Belgian-Dutch frontier, your correspondent noticed that from the coast to Van Ghent the German sentries, who are posted every hundred yards, were all marines, wearing white caps. Dutch sentries explained that after the big spring push the German infantry, sent to Belgium to recuperate, were used as sentries on the frontier, but that many of them deserted into Holland, saying it was suicide to return to the front. So the military authorities decided to put marines on the frontier.

From the tower at Saint Anna Ter Muidon a view of Zeebrugge is obtained, and three Allied airplanes could be seen dropping bombs over Zeebrugge harbor. The sound of bombs exploding was quite audible. Little puffs of smoke from antiaircraft guns followed the machines, but having accomplished their task the airplanes drifted away across the channel.

According to persons coming from Belgium the troops at present in Brussels are strong-looking men, with good morale. It is an established fact that Belgian and Russian women are forced to work in German coal mines, and that Belgian women and children who are deported from occupied districts are forced to work on the railroads. The women are supervised by guards, who poke them occasionally with the end of a shovel in case they are not industrious enough.

The hatred of Austrians at the moment in Germany is very bitter, as the Germans consider that the war would have been won long ago if it were not for the Austrians. A train official was recently heard to call an Austrian a dog. Berlin is full of Russian horses which are used for vehicle conveyances of all kinds.

A Heart to Heart Talk With a Girl

To you girls and women with the *ambition, stamina* and *courage* to earn your own living, this is a little message of appreciation and suggestion. You fill a big space in the affairs of the world today and a nation doffs its hat in homage.

Employers, eager for your services, bid for your *time* and *talents* in our Want Ad columns. Among them you'll almost surely find just the place you're looking for. Or better still—try a Want Ad of your own. Employers read our Want Ads daily.

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WANTED—Experienced young woman bookkeeper who writes plainly, understands cost accounting and general ledger work. Girl familiar with use of adding and billing machines preferred, but this knowledge not imperative. Position offers splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter only stating age, experience, education and references. ADDRESS,

SITUATION WANTED by stenographer, girl of 21, two years high school and business college education. Can take dictation rate of 100 words per minute, transcribe accurately and neatly. Operate any standard keyboard typewriter. Familiar with wholesale dry goods line. Will learn the requirements of any business quickly. References furnished. Salary desired, $15.00. ADDRESS,

Both, *Employers and Employees* find our Want Ads give *quick returns*. Make it a daily practice to

Read and Use the Want Ads on pages 14 and 15