

GERMAN RECALLS
MARCH TO ARMY
Bombing-Out Process
Shows German Woeful
Lack of Manpower

COUNTRY DESPONDENT
Failure of U-Boat Warfare
More Talked of Than De-
feats on Land

By GEORGE RENWICK
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Amsterdam, Aug. 9.
I learn that the comb-out in Ger-
many, to which I recently referred, is
being carried out with the greatest
severity. The action is, I am in-
formed, causing much discontent and
considerable depression, coming, as it
does, after a period in which the Ger-
man people had been so definitely as-
sured of the vast numerical superior-
ity of their forces in the field.

Some months ago very considerable
numbers of business men were re-
leased from service in order to look
for or carry on business in neutral
countries and in various Russian prov-
inces, as well as to begin on an in-
crease of home businesses producing
articles for export to these places.
The great majority of the persons so
released have now been called up
again, especially travelers in neutral
countries.

In need of evidence that Germany is
in an extremely despondent mood, espe-
cially in the Rhineland centers, where a vast
number of wounded men have made a very
strong impression on the population. A
curious thing one gentleman just ar-
rived from Germany tells me is the
general discussion heard everywhere
regarding the U-boat war. That is
much more talked about than the of-
fensive, as it cannot be longer con-
cealed from the people that there
are very large American forces now
at the front in France. The German
man in the street is greatly surprised
that the U-boat war has obviously done
little—done nothing, indeed—toward
the Allied armies from being so greatly
strengthened.

That feeling undoubtedly caused Ad-
miral von Holtz, just before he re-
tired, to endeavor to explain to the
U-boat's ill success in that direc-
tion, and in yesterday's Cologne Ga-
zette a well-known naval writer, Cap-
tain von Kuhlweider, has written an
article not to go on expecting too much
from the submarines.

England's grand fleet still floats to-
day, despite our unparalleled success,
he says, "and it bars us from the sea
and will continue to do that as long as
the general power of the Allies is
stronger than that of the Germans."
The U-boat in battle against the grand
fleet is not a deciding weapon.

Regarding the offensive on the front
the same gentleman heard a German
retiree, to endeavor to explain to the
U-boat's ill success in that direc-
tion, and in yesterday's Cologne Ga-
zette a well-known naval writer, Cap-
tain von Kuhlweider, has written an
article not to go on expecting too much
from the submarines.

AMERICANS FINEST PURSUERS
Italian Newspaper Says They
Can Advance 20 Miles Daily

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Aug. 9.—Your correspondent
learns that there is the heartiest recog-
nition of the splendid spirit shown by
the American generals in throwing with-
out hesitation their troops into the bat-
tle of the Marne, despite in some in-
stances their lack of complete infor-
mation as to the situation. Their individual
formation is possible only for such soldiers of
extraordinary initiative. Their officers
are nothing short of prodigious, some-
times venturing alone on horseback into
the enemy's lines, and always return-
ing with booty. These sporting boys are
capable, if necessary, of advancing
twenty miles daily.

U. S. GENERALS PRAISED
Spirit Shown in Throwing Troops
Into Battle Is Appreciated

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learns that there is the heartiest recog-
nition of the splendid spirit shown by
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the enemy's lines, and always return-
ing with booty. These sporting boys are
capable, if necessary, of advancing
twenty miles daily.

"We Are Smashing
Through"—Lloyd George
By the Associated Press
London, Aug. 9.—As he was leav-
ing London today for Neath,
to attend the Welsh national ex-
hibition, Premier Lloyd George ex-
pressed great satisfaction with the
work done on the front, remarking:
"We are smashing through."

KAISER FORMS LAST STAND ARMY

Continued from Page One
have now a numerical superiority of
effectives. While for some little time
the numbers of Americans in France
have given our side superiority, as
actual numbers, the presence of whom
coupled with the German losses of
last month, places us in a position of
superiority of men ready to fight.

It cannot be said that the Amer-
ican army just now is as good a
machine as the German army, but we
have the makings all ready and se-
soned. To carry this to a revelation
of numbers would not do at this time.
German army morale is unquestion-
ably weakening, so far as certain ele-
ments which make up a large part of
it are concerned. But the German
guarding that, and putting all the Ger-
mans on an equal plane, when the
Germans started their drive on July
15, Hindenburg had some seventy divi-
sions, whereas the presence of the
his way to Paris. In the fighting to
date, since then, seventy-three Ger-
man divisions have been identified,
of which forty-eight were brought up
from the German reserves. Of these
forty-eight were so decimated that
they cannot be used as shock
troops for at least four months. Four
of these were put out by the Amer-
icans, the Fifth Guard Division, the
Fourth Prussian Guard, the Twenty-
third and the 21st.

German Problem Is Man-Power
The Germans now face the problem
of building up these divisions with
great care of first-class fighting
material.
Hindenburg had to draw very heavily
on his reserves, it is thus seen.
On the other hand, Foch hardly
touched his. Germany now has twenty-
five fresh divisions which are ready
for use.

It will be many weeks before she
will have enough shock divisions to
stage another drive. While Hinden-
burg is building up another reserve
force Foch will be adding new Amer-
ican divisions to his already strong
shock force. This means that Ger-
many would have to have a larger
reserve force than at any time this
summer to be able to try a serious
drive again. It means that Germany
will not be able to try another drive this
summer.
This leads to the conclusion that the
Allies have more than succeeded in the
general discussion heard everywhere
regarding the U-boat war. That is
much more talked about than the of-
fensive, as it cannot be longer con-
cealed from the people that there
are very large American forces now
at the front in France. The German
man in the street is greatly surprised
that the U-boat war has obviously done
little—done nothing, indeed—toward
the Allied armies from being so greatly
strengthened.

AMERICANS BEAT
ENEMY WITH HIS
FAVORITE TOOLS

Quickly Learn Value of Machine
Gun and Show German Some
New Tricks

By EDWIN L. JAMES
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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With the American Army, Aug. 9.
The Americans learn to make war,
not only from their proper tutors,
French, but from the enemy as well.
During the last three weeks while the
Americans have been fighting the Ger-
mans, the latter seemed to have aban-
doned the rifle in favor of machine
guns. That fighting has taught our
soldiers caution and other things, and
in the last twenty-four hours they
have given the Germans as fierce an
exhibition of machine-gun work as the
war has seen.

It happened north of the Vesle. For
three days there has been a fierce
artillery duel, with the Germans try-
ing to push back to the river detach-
ments of our troops on the north bank.
On Tuesday night, behind a
heavy barrage, we put a considerable
force of machine guns into action.
Breasted and Fismes, and in the face
of the usual German machine-gun fire
pushed up until our line was in posi-
tion along the highway running west
from Fismes.

GERMAN WAR WRITER
PAYS TRIBUTE TO FOCH

Tactical Novelties in Allied Attack Caused Surprise.
Work of Tanks New and
Effective

By GEORGE RENWICK
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Amsterdam, Aug. 9.
The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a
long article from its special cor-
respondent at the front, in which he
makes some interesting statements,
most of which, incidentally, pay trib-
ute to Foch's generalship.
"We knew," he says, "that the en-
emy's counter move must come, but
Germany's attack came first. It was
conceived on sufficiently big lines to
frustrate the enemy's initiative, but
the blow was so parried by Foch that
he was able to set his offensive in mo-
tion forthwith.
"The battle is distinguished by tactical
novelties to which the surprise
which it caused at first must be
ascribed. The German offensives of
the past were based on the complete
failure of the German offensive.
"A number of American units were only
partly trained at the time they were
sent into the line. They had had no
time to shake down or to learn their new
groundings. They were hurled
into the furnace. Yet they fought mag-
nificently. The great credit they earned
must be shared by the American
leaders who had the courage to submit
them to this ordeal at the call for help
of their allies."

warfare. Our machine gunners were
ready and caught the Germans under
the same sort of withering fire which
our soldiers faced so many times in
the fighting in the Marne salient. The
difference was that the Germans did
not rush our machine-gun nests, but
were forced to fall back with heavy
losses.

Germans Badly Confused
We then pushed ahead, while the
Germans were confused, and placed
our front line on the east and west of
the Vesle. About 10 o'clock Wednes-
day morning the Germans
launched another attack, which with-
ered under our machine gunfire.
Several times they were repulsed, and
died across, and east of the scene of
this attack moved the line up along
the roadway in the vicinity of Fismes.
Several times they were repulsed, and
died across, and east of the scene of
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Several times they were repulsed, and
died across, and east of the scene of
this attack moved the line up along
the roadway in the vicinity of Fismes.

Washington has told of large
numbers of machine guns being
shipped to our army, and it is giving
away no secret to say that the Amer-
ican soldiers intend to show the enemy
some new tricks in the use of that
spitful, spitting little weapon.
The Americans and the French are
keeping up a constant pressure on the
Germans between the Vesle and the
Aisne, with more artillery than in-
fantry in action. The Germans are hold-
ing a secret to say that they are tak-
ing thirty kilometers between the
two streams, with many small guns
and considerable infantry strength.
They are carrying outposts of machine
guns and snipers in the wooded
places down toward the Vesle. The
enemy's big guns have not yet
been able to get into the hands of
the Allies. All the evidence points to
the fact that the Germans are holding
their positions between the Vesle and
the Aisne, and they are preparing a
stronger line in the north.
It is not an essential part of the
Allies' plan to push immediately be-
hind the Aisne at any cost. The enemy
can stand on the present line if he
chooses to pay the price. The Allies
will make it expensive. We have a
preponderance of artillery on the situ-
ation now stands, and our guns are
giving the Germans no rest night or
day anywhere between the Vesle and
the Aisne. The troops which have
been sent to the front are in no dispo-
sition on the part of the Allied
command to expend man power for
what perhaps may be gained by ex-
penditure of ammunition.

GAME HIGH IN AIR
ENDS IN A DRAW
Rickenbacker Finds Ger-
man Aviator He Regards
as Sport
WANTS TO MEET HIM
Ready to Treat to Ice Cream
Soda or Be Treated to Beer
After War

Copyright, 1918, by the United Press
With the American Airmen in France,
July 16 (by mail).—There is a certain
German aviator I like to meet after the
war, if he has any sense. He is a
tenant Eddie Rickenbacker, American
ace and former auto racer.
"If I meet in the States I'll buy him
a drink," says Eddie. "I'll buy him
myself I'll expect him to buy us both
beers. He flies No. 16 in a certain Ger-
man squadron. His machine is an ob-
serving and fighting type. For a
German he is an exceptional sport. We
had four days' successive rendezvous
together without result, and it was real
fighting all the time."
"The first morning I hopped into the
can and went up to a pink tea, looking
for anything in general and nothing in
particular. I got into a blue spot
and too quickly might well mean to move
into a German trap. The Allied oper-
ation has not yet come to an end. The
situation still awaits developments."

BERTHELOT HAD
NO RESERVES AT
START OF DRIVE
Gallant Men Held Line Against
German Attack — Countered
When Reinforcements Came

By WALTER DURANTY
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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At the headquarters of General
Berthelot's army I have been made
acquainted with the steps by which
the attack on the German left was
pressed vigorously in the recent Aisne-
Marne drive by the Allies.
On July 15 this army was holding the
front from the region of Prunay to
Prunay, where it was joined by General
Gouraud's forces. The Germans did not
cross the river opposite Berthelot's
troops, but they engaged south of the
river on the first day in consequence
of their emergency.

From aerial observation and other
indications they were aware that an
attack was imminent, and a defensive
organization had been prepared, on the
same lines as Gouraud's, with the out-
post zone thinly held save for three
strong points on the right, left and
center. At one of these points the
right maintained its position on the
extreme limit of attack toward Rheims,
and the two others held until even-
ing, when they were abandoned. The
zone of combat was backed by the posi-
tion of final resistance, which the enemy
penetrated.
Berthelot had no prior information re-
garding the German offensive, and his offi-
cers had, indeed, felt that they were
placed in rather a difficult position, with
no extra reserves at their disposal to re-
sist a surprise attack. An officer of
high rank, who had seen the German
high tribute to the courage and de-
cision of the high command, which re-
sulted in the capture of the German
line.

"Fox" Proves Success
"It worked, for after a few minutes
the Germans were back. An officer was
enough for a day, since neither of us
could get position. So he fired two shots
wild, as a good-by, waved his hand and
went home. It was a good thing for me,
because I was a little later and a little
later and I struggled home on a
glide, barely making it over the line.
"Next morning I again borrowed a
machine and went after him with my
guns. He was there, taking pictures.
We began maneuvering for position and
finally I got it and let him have it. Then
one gun jammed. Berthelot could get
a head on him with the other he was
letting me have it. I vrilled and came
back at him still higher.
"Finally both our guns jammed and
both of us knew the other couldn't shoot
they were back to back and I was
no luck. So we wobbled each other
good-by with our flappers and both de-
parted. Next day I was sent away with
a few days' leave and I left on the 16th.
We'll settle it and a lot of bets that were
placed on us by the mechanics."

RED CROSS WORK
SURPRISED ITALY

American Relief in Ten
Months Has Brought In-
estimable Benefit

IMMEDIATE HELP SENT
Organization Has Spent Mil-
lions Assisting People in
Last Ten Months

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Rome, Aug. 9.
Ten months ago Italy sent forth her
S. O. S. call. The bulwark against which
for twenty-nine months the enemy flood
beat in vain, suddenly, unexpectedly,
and almost mysteriously had given way.
The flood gates were tearfully opened
and the enemy tide was rushing
forward. It was the first time that the
solidarity of the Allied front was put
to the supreme test.
France and England poured their
troops into Italy. America's striking
arm was not yet long enough to reach
to the Po river.
It is gratifying and significant that
America first appeared in Italy, as to
France and Belgium, as the healer and
consoler before undertaking to be the
avenger. Figures showing the actual
extent of American relief are interest-
ing, but it is impossible to convey by
statistics the even more important re-
sults following the advent of the Amer-
icans in Red Cross uniform in Italy.
These results are measured only by the
progress of the war, and the steady
and sincere good will for all Americans
throughout Italy.
Chronologically, the American Red
Cross began its work in Italy at the
commission headed by George F. Baker,
Jr., in the summer of 1917, who recom-
mended a permanent organization here;
and the work was started at a tragical
moment when the country was
invaded by refugees, escaping from the
Austrian occupation.

Local committees for relief did
miracles together with the courageous
volunteers and the able government and
municipal authorities. It is a tribute to
their work that the death roll was not
large and that disease and pestilence
were kept away.
Under these terrible conditions, Amba-
sador Page asked Major Grayson M.
Murphy to send aid quickly. Thus the
emergency committee was organized and
to Italy headed by Major Carey Taylor,
assisted by Major Brennan L. Prentice,
who expended 11,000,000 lire (\$2,200,000)
in the purchase of supplies, and the
purchase of supplies from France and America,
placing orders for 3,000,000 lire (\$600,000)
of supplies in Italy, and opening
warehouses at central points, each with
a stock of supplies of 50,000 to 100,000
units.
Seven weeks later came the perma-
nent commission headed by Robert Per-
kins. Its work has been growing in the
six months following on an unprece-
dented scale. There are thirty kitchens,
serving 131,000 people; forty-three work
shops employing over 3000 women who
produce and repair clothing, and monthly
twenty-two nurseries caring for
over 13,000 children; nineteen
health centers containing 8046 children;
eighteen children's homes and summer
camps, and a hospital for 10,000 patients.
There are thirty day and night schools
for 10,000 children; twelve adult
health centers containing over 500 people
and fourteen workshops employing about
400 persons who are making shoes, car-
pentering, etc.

Money Gifts To Needy
There is another form of relief, and
it consists of distribution of money gifts
which is the month of April received
the exceptional sum of over 6,000,000
lire (\$1,200,000) granted especially to
the needy families of soldiers, as re-
sult of the American Red Cross. The
full resources and is heart and soul in
the struggle.
This distribution was made by rep-
resentatives of the American Red Cross
and the Italian Red Cross, and the
whole of Italy in three weeks, visiting
over 2000 towns and villages, and aid-
ing 318,000 families while 2500 of these
families were receiving, receive
monthly small donations.
All the work is conducted under the
supervision of the Americans, many be-
coming volunteers, working as they never
before, before the war, and in the
where men are giving their lives for the
cause of the freedom of the world, comes
the realization that every minute counts;
and every effort contributes to final success.

200 TOWNS RECAPTURED
1500 Square Kilometers Regained
on Aisne-Marne Front

By the Associated Press
With the American Army on the Vesle,
Aug. 9.—In their offensive since July
15 the Allies have recaptured approx-
imately 200 towns and villages, including
1500 square kilometers of territory. The
front has been shortened by fifty-three
kilometers, and the Germans are now
in a position to be driven back to the
Aisne-Marne front.

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NO RESPIRE FOR ENEMY
ENCOURAGES ALLIES

General Maurice Points to British Attack as Showing
Allies Are Wrestling Initiative
From Germans

By MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK MAURICE
Former Director of Operations of the British Army
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Aug. 9.
After three months of patient wait-
ing and reorganization, Haig's turn
has come. Our men have taken a
noble part in the second battle of the
Marne, and we have all rejoiced that
we have been honorably represented in
Marshal Foch's great success. But
human nature being what it is, victory
won on fields without our zone cannot
have the same encouraging effect upon
our army as the success upon our own
front.
Just as on September 6, 1914, the
effect upon our men was electrical
when they turned about after a long
retreat and marched northward, driv-
ing the enemy before them, so now it
means much that after enduring the
hardships and buffetings of spring and
summer of enforced defense, varied
only by local enterprises, we have at
length been able to attack and, it ap-
pears, to attack with great success
on a wide front.
The first reports received are very
encouraging and warrant high hopes.
It is evident that the enemy has been
completely surprised south of the
Somme, and that our newest tanks,
which some little time ago had a dress
rehearsal on this front, have played a
great part.
Between Albert and the Somme and
on the French front about Reuilly the
enemy seems to have retreated, prob-
ably because of the recent fighting
which has taken place in this district.
Consequently progress has not been so
good as in the center, and it is in the
center that progress is most impor-
tant.
The enemy at Montdidier was al-
ready in a very deplorable high hope
and any considerable advance of the
east of Villers-Erettonneux will make
his position in this salient very un-
comfortable, and already the enemy has
been placed out of range of all but his
longest guns.
More important still is the fact that
the enemy is being given no respite.
There must almost certainly be some
delay upon the Vesle while the Allies
are getting up their heavy artillery;
therefore, it is most satisfactory to
find that we have been able to transfer
the pressure elsewhere and keep the
enemy on the defensive.
It will not take much more to wrest
the initiative altogether from the en-
emy's hands. There is no doubt that
he is in difficulties with regard to his
man-power, and the Prime Minister
has just announced that he has to
begin reducing his divisions.
It would be premature to say that
we have yet definitely won back the
initiative from the enemy, but we
should do so. If this battle develops
as it gives every promise of doing we
have good reason to hope that Haig
will succeed in removing the danger
to Amiens just as Foch has freed
Paris.
We have learned that the secret of
success in trench warfare is surprise
and there is no doubt that Haig
achieved a surprise by his admirable
arrangements on the greater part of
the front which he has attacked. The
secret concentration of troops, the
very short and intense bombardment
and the launching of a formidable tank
attack all show careful and successful
planning. It looks as if our com-
mander-in-chief was well on the way
to give a satisfactory answer to those
critics who have lost no opportunity
of jabbing him from the back when
he was in difficulties.

LOSSES OF GERMANS
ON MARNE TERRIBLE

Some Units Reduced to Half.
Entire Company Wiped
Out
By the Associated Press
With the American Army on the Vesle,
Aug. 9.
An idea of the heavy losses suffered
by the Germans in the fighting in the
Marne pocket is given by German docu-
ments in possession of French and
American officers, having been taken
from German officers and men and ob-
tained in various other ways since the
Allied offensive began on July 18.
One regiment lost one-third of its
effectives in one day. Other units were
reduced by one-half in the fighting up
to July 23.
The Fifteenth Division, a crack unit,
was ordered into battle to stop the
pressure of the French in the valley of
the Aisne. It was a regiment of this
division which lost one-third of its
number on July 22. The next day the
commander of the Twenty-second Divi-
sion reported he had been reduced to thirty-
five men. The commander of the Twelfth
Division reported he had lost 400 men.
The Seventy-ninth Division reported
that it had lost 500 men. The Thirty-
ninth Division reported that it had
lost 600 men. The Thirty-ninth Divi-
sion reported that it had lost 700 men.
The Thirty-ninth Division reported that
it had lost 800 men. The Thirty-ninth
Division reported that it had lost 900
men. The Thirty-ninth Division re-
ported that it had lost 1000 men.

HAIG'S MOVE PLEASES
FRENCH AND BRITISH

London Surprised at Attack.
Paris Satisfied That Poilus
Fight With Britons
Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Aug. 9.
General Haig's communique came as a
complete surprise to London. Hitherto
the secrecy with which the Allied plans
were supposed to be surrounded had
sometimes been more honored in the
breach than in the observance, but in
this instance absolute secrecy was main-
tained.
Coming as it does at a time when the
prevailing opinion was that, however
successful the Allied counter-offensives
might prove the power of striking at-
tack still remained with the Germans
and must so remain till American troops
could insure a superiority of numbers,
yesterday's blow was the most signifi-
cant as indicating that the Allied command
was confident that the initiative was
now in his hands.

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FOE ADMITS U. S.
MEN ARE BRAVE

Adventurous Elements
Plentiful in American First
Waves," Writer Says

"VICTOR HAS RETIRED"
Von Ardenne Gives Ludicrous
Explanation of Retreat
on Marne

By the Associated Press
Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

Eugene Kalkschmidt, the war corre-
spondent of the Frankfort Gazette, in
commenting on the Americans' large
share in the Aisne-Marne fighting, says:
"The Americans stood their baptism
of fire not badly. They went through
it pluckily enough, but quickly learned
respect for our machine-guns. Charges
made them flee on the wounded and
at times tried to mislead our men
by calling to them in German. Adven-
turous elements are plentiful in the
American first waves. They are better
in attack than in defense."
Reviews of other German critics on
the military situation in the west dis-
close curious divergencies in opinion as
to who bore the brunt of the attack on
the Allied side. The Cologne Gazette's
writer declares the white Frenchmen did
all the fighting, while the Frankfort
Gazette states that, on the contrary, the
white Frenchmen were "spared for polit-
ical reasons," and that on the Americans
fell the full weight of the fighting. The
Berlin Lokal Anzeiger asserts that the
Italians were the ones who "bled," while
others declare that the Belgians and the
Moroccans took the main part in the
fighting.

The Nachrichten, of Berlin, devotes
some space to explaining why the Ger-
mans evacuated Soissons. The evacu-
ation, it says, was due to the fact that
after the new defensive line was reached
both the city and the wounded around
a projecting bridgehead which was ex-
posed to enfilading attacks and concen-
trated artillery fire. Its retention, the
writer declares, would have meant the
tying up of strong forces under un-
favorable conditions.
And the chorus of praise for the
"brilliantly executed strategic rearward
movement," the Cologne Gazette con-
tinuously expresses the opinion that it
is too early to say which side wins on the
balance.
"History offers no precedent," says
General von Ardenne in the Dusseldorf
Nachrichten, for the fact that the vic-
tor after the battle of Soissons re-
tires from the field unharmed by the
enemy to take up positions farther in
the rear." He proceeds to explain how,
yesterday's blow was the most signifi-
cant as indicating that the Allied command
was confident that the initiative was
now in his hands.

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