

Americans, Fighting Shoulder to Shoulder With French, Hurl Back Foe at Marne

TWO VICTORIES ARE WON BY PERSHING MEN WITH ALLIES

(Continued from First Page.)
just west of the village of Neuilly-St. Front, and seven miles west and north of Chateau-Thierry.)

Boches Hurl Back.
"Further south, the Germans realized no gain on the Marne front. One German battalion, which reached the left bank near Jaulgonne, was hurled back by Franco-American counter attacks, with heavy losses. The bridge was destroyed and a hundred prisoners taken.

"The Germans were held without progress by the French between the Oise and the Aisne. "Between the Aisne and the Ourcq, the battle was going on with great violence yesterday evening and last night.

Germans Take Pernant
"Violent attacks were made in the region of Pernant, Saconin-et-Breuil, Missy-Aux-Bois and Troisnes.

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The Weekly Meeting of The Tuesday Ladies' Club



Goldberg is At His Best in His Cartoon for Next Sunday's Times.

Pernant was taken by the Germans at the cost of heavy losses to the assailants.

"Further south the French withdrew a little to the west of Saconin and Missy-Aux-Bois. Faveroles and Troisnes were held by the French.

"In heavy fighting south of the Ourcq, the Germans, with the help of heavy artillery concentrations, carried Mosloy, Neuilly-la-Porterie, Torcy and Bouresches. The French, by a counter attack, retook Mosloy and Neuilly-la-Porterie. In violent fighting these villages were taken and retaken."

HAIQ REPORTS ARTILLERY FIRE

LONDON, June 4.—There was considerable hostile artillery fire between Albert and the Serre river early this morning, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

GERMANS CLAIM 175,000 CAPTIVES

AMSTERDAM, June 4.—German newspaper correspondents claim that 175,000 allied prisoners, 2,000 cannon, and "innumerable" machine guns have been captured since the start of the present offensive, March 21.

BRITISH PIERCE AUSTRIANS' LINE

ROME, June 4.—The Austrian line has been pierced by British troops operating on the Italian front. "Artillery actions have been frequent in the Val Arca from Zenson to the sea," says the official announcement from general headquarters. "South of Asiago, a British party penetrated the enemy line, inflicting considerable losses and bringing back prisoners."
"At Capo Site an attack attempted by the enemy was driven back."
"One hostile airplane was brought down."

LONDON, June 4.—The Germans' efforts to advance southwest down the valleys of the Marne, Ourcq,

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and Oise, toward Paris, are still checked, according to last night's official reports. Elsewhere on the new Marne front they appear to have fared no better.
The German war office claimed "fresh progress," but all of the gains described were admitted by the French war office forty-eight hours or more ago. Berlin reported the arrival of "fresh French units, from far distant fronts."

"The Germans have been checked west of Soissons," the Paris communique said. "The recaptured Faveroles (fourteen miles southwest of Soissons)."

All Franco-British gains on the eastern flank were maintained, according to the communique.
On the Flanders front Field Marshal Haig reported the repulse of hostile raids near Bailleul by French troops.

TURKISH REVOLT IN ARMY GROWS

Turkish troops, at Aidin, which maintained recently when ordered to Palestine, have entrenched themselves between Sparta and Abalix and practically annihilated a regiment sent against them by Assad Pasha, cable reports to the Greek legation here today stated.
Assad Pasha has returned to Smyrna, the dispatch stated, his promise of amnesty to the rebellious troops having been ignored.
The revolt is spreading, and in the Vilayet of Konia a new regiment refused to go to the Palestinian front, the cable stated. The garrison, armed with heavy artillery, has joined the troops in the mountains between Sparta and Abalix.
Conciliatory efforts of the government and military are being disregarded by the mutinous troops, the dispatch concluded.

AIRPLANE BAGGED BY LIEUT. SEWELL

An enemy airplane was shot down June 3 by Lieutenant Sewell, and the German pilot and observer were taken prisoner, a supplement to the American communique stated today.
The announcement follows:
"The hostile airplane which was reported as brought down in the American communique of June 3 was shot down by Lieutenant Sewell. The pilot and observer were both taken prisoner."
"The American plane reported as missing in the communique of June 3 was operating in the Woevre."

4 ENEMY PLANES FALL IN BALKANS

PARIS, June 4.—Four more hostile airplanes have been brought down by the allied forces on the Balkan front, two of them in flames, the French war office announces in a communique devoted to Macedonian operations.
Three British airplanes attacked twelve enemy machines.
Attacks against the allied forces near Monastir were repulsed. Monastir is held by the Serbians.

ALLIED AIR RAIDERS KILL 146 AT COLOGNE

A recent allied air raid on Cologne resulted in 302 casualties, with 146 fatalities, and created utmost panic among the civilian population, State Department messages here said today.

EXPLOSION IN FRENCH AMMUNITION FACTORY
PARIS, June 4.—An explosion occurred in an ammunition factory at Beaussens, near Marsailles, on Monday. There were some victims, but the number is not known.

K. C. B.'s TOWN GOSSIP

HE WAS a nice young man.
AND I like him.
AND HE'D been wild.
AND HAD gone out West.
AND SETTLED down.
AND HAD a good job.
AND WAS going to be married.
TO A real girl.
AND WHEN he asked me
IF I'D call on his father.
WHEN I got back East.
I SAID I would.
AND I made him the promise.
I'D TELL his father.
NOW WELL he was doing.
AND ABOUT his girl.
AND HOW nice she was.
AND I'D fix it all up.
SO THAT everything
WOULD BE all right.
AND WHEN I got back
THE FIRST thing I did
WAS TO look up father.
AND I gave my card.
TO A thin young man.
AND SAT out in a hall.
IN A straight-back chair.
FOR NEARLY an hour.
AND WAS shown in.
AND FATHER was there.
AND BECAUSE it was hot.
I'D WIPED my hand.
AND HAD it all ready.
BUT HE didn't take it.
HE JUST sat there.
BEHIND A desk.
AND I stood up.
AND STARTED to tell him.
I KNEW his son.
AND RIGHT away.
I COULD feel him figuring.
THAT I'M come there.
JUST TO make a touch.
BUT I didn't stop.
I WENT right on.
WITH MY handkerchief.
AND MY hat and stick.
IN MY two hands.
AND MOPPING my brow.
AND TELLING that guy.
THAT HE had a son.
AWAY OUT in the West.
WHO WAS working hard.
AND GETTING along.
AND ALL he needed.

WAS A word from home.
THAT THINGS were right.
AND IF the father.
WOULD WRITE him a note.
I SAID I was sure.
IT WOULD help a lot.
AND ALL he did.
WAS TO sit in his chair.
AND EXPRESS his thanks.
FOR THE interest I showed.
IN HIS family affairs.
AND I left him then.
AND IF there's anyone else.
WHO WOULD like to be squared.
WITH HIS folks back home.
IF HE'LL write to me.
I'LL TURN his name in.
TO A lot and found place.
AND LET them try it.
FOR THAT'S their business.
AND THEY know the game.
I THANK YOU.
Pay your Income Tax early and sober the war-intoxicated Hun.

COMBINE TO DENY RAW MATERIAL TO GERMANY WILL WIN

By DAVID LAWRENCE.
(Continued from First Page.)

Understandings of the proposed league of nations to which Germany will or will not be admitted, according as the kind of peace which the entente wants is obtained and guarantees given that will make it safe to demobilize and accept the promises of the German government, that eventually signs the peace treaty.
Germany, of course, is confidently relying on her military prowess to dictate terms of peace in such fashion as to give her access to raw materials. No such assumption exists here. I have never heard a man in Washington whose votes counted in the senate of the Government believe that the war could end unless the entente dominated the situation. Not a small part of that domination, however, will be the control of raw materials.

Germany Compensated.
To offset the view that this control of the allies might jeopardize Germany's chances to recuperate or to compete equally with the rest of the world, the argument is frequently advanced that the possession of Russia and the virtual control of Roumania will more than compensate Germany for her economic disadvantages in the west. But I do not find any widespread acceptance of this view here.
On the contrary, those who have made a study of Russian resources do not believe the Germans can for many years develop the valuable

and get the materials to build the railways to take advantage of their gains. Eventually, Russia would be valuable, they admit, but as soon as the war is over, Germany will not be in the same position as the other nations who will immediately capture the markets of the world and get so firm a foothold that competition would be doubly difficult for her.

Shipping, of course, is going to be an essential factor. America will have an unexampled merchant marine and would be in a position to dictate discriminatory rates if that were necessary. No one here is advocating any such practice any more than anyone is advocating a standing army of a million or two million after the war. By both economic friction and standing armies have been caused and secret diplomacy has been the chief means of developing the commercial aspirations of European nations. Germany's grasping methods forced other countries to retaliate in self-protection.
Germany compelled other nations to pay excessive prices for everything over which she possessed a monopoly, as on potash and dyestuffs. Where she sold at a loss, the Government made up the difference by subsidies to selling corporations. The German government and the business interests had formed a solid partnership for selfish interest. Even America was invaded by these methods.

Might Reserve Frictions.
The situation could easily resolve itself into a repetition of past methods with members of the entente themselves conceivably reaching out individually to get their share of foreign trade. Instead of curbing the fundamental causes of war, there would then be as many sources of international ill-feeling as ever before. Whoever nation controls the shipping and the raw materials can use her power for good or for evil.
President Wilson's moral leadership has been followed by the entente in war aims. His denunciation of eco-

nomic wars was not at first understood abroad. Embargo statements argued that they were at one with him on the question of removing economic barriers, but they had intended the famous Paris economic conference as a club. The trouble with that conference, however, was that it never explained to the world exactly what its program would be, and consequently it gave considerable stimulus to the Pan-Germans.

The necessity, however, of using the economic power of the entente against Germany was recognized by President Wilson in a later speech. The whole question, however, is whether that power shall be used selfishly or unselfishly by one nation against another, by the strong against the weak, and by certain members of the entente against others after the war is concluded.
To prevent misunderstandings during the war, to concentrate the whole attention of the industrial forces of all nations on the winning of the war and to guarantee a fair and equitable distribution of raw materials to every nation after the war and to be in a position to admit or exclude the central powers according as they actually demobilize their armies, so that American and British forces can safely withdraw from France after the peace treaty is signed, an economic agreement possibly with neutral as well as belligerents as parties thereto would bring home to Germany the full meaning of her lawlessness and immorality and the real burdens to her future life that have been imposed by her military masters.

SUES FOR \$20,000.

George Lewis today filed suit against the Washington Railway and Electric Company for \$20,000 damages for alleged personal injuries. Lewis, who is represented by Attorney Daniel W. Baker, alleges that while driving an automobile truck wagon November 17, 1917, around Ninth and S streets northwest, a electric car, running at excessive speed, collided with the truck, throwing him down and pinning him under the wagon, injuring him severely and permanently.

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