

HUNS HAVE MILLION IN GIANTIC COMBAT, BUT GAIN IS SLIGHT

Only Dents Have Been Made So Far In Allies' Line Even by This Formidable Force While Progress Has Been Noted by Entente Forces That Are of Important Nature—Reports Say That An Advance Also Has Been Made by Allies at Aubilly, in Ardre Valley.

(By the Associated Press)

The Germans have thrown nearly a million men into the gigantic battle between Soissons and Rheims, and have been viciously counter attacking all around the circular line stretching from Soissons to the neighborhood of Rheims.

Even this formidable force, however, appears to have made not more than a dent or two in the Allied front in its latest effort, while at various points progress for the Allies, slight but important, is reported.

Regarding the strength of the German forces, unofficial advices say there are seventy-one Teutonic divisions engaged in this struggle. The strength of a German division is about 13,500 on a normal footing, so that, if all the units resisting the Allies north of the Marne have been kept up to standard, there are 958,500 men there trying to hold the line until the situation is relieved. Of these divisions there are 10 drawn from Crown Prince Rupprecht's army in the north.

The German crown prince had in the neighborhood of 500,000 men between Rheims and Chateau Thierry when the attack across the Marne began on July 15. The increase in the number of divisions engaged in the battle would appear to indicate that he had since that time drawn heavily on other army groups. It also would seem that this action on his part reflected the importance of the battle in the eyes of the German high command.

Through the German counter blow the Americans were driven back from Cierges, southeast of Fere en Tardenois, while to the northwest of Fere the Americans also have been forced out of Beugneux, into which they had penetrated after passing through Grand Rozoy.

Buzancy, situated on the west side of the Crise river, about five miles south of Soissons, also has been the scene of heavy fighting, and the battle appears to have been general along the line south of that point, notably in Plessier wood, near where the front turns abruptly to the east.

On the other end of the battle line there have been sharp engagements, but reports credit the Allies with making an advance at Aubilly, in the Ardre valley, west of Rheims. They also have forged ahead farther down toward the bottom of the pocket, at Villers Agron Aiguizy.

While these counter blows against the Allied lines are general and of great violence, it is not believed in London that the enemy intends to make a real stand south of the Vesle river. Paris, on the other hand, seems to believe the Germans may have fixed on the present location of their armies as the field on which they will turn at bay.

There have been patrol operations along the British front but nothing significant has occurred there.

Little has been reported to amplify the Copenhagen dispatch to the effect that Germany and Turkey had broken off relations. Amsterdam advices, however, indicate that Turkey intends to pursue an aggressive policy in the Caucasus region, the field supposedly set aside for German exploitation. This may carry a measure of confirmation of the rumor that the quadruple alliance has broken over the division of spoils subsequent to the peace treaties with Russia and Rumania.

BAKER CONSIDERS BIG ARMY PLAN

Secretary to Have Recommendations Ready When Congress Meets.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Baker will soon be ready with his plans for increasing the army. He said yesterday there would be no necessity for having Congress give up its recess to consider his recommendations, but he hopes for early action after the regular routine of the House and Senate is resumed in August.

Mr. Baker will ask for more money and more men. He will outline a provision that will amend the draft act, but has not indicated what limits he will urge.

Senator Sterling, Republican, of South Dakota, introduced a resolution yesterday calling on Secretary Baker to inform Congress why men who had volunteered for army service, but were turned down for different causes, had later been drafted. The resolution also asked if it would be possible to transfer such men in volunteer units.

Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, declared there had been much variation under the Draft Law, men having been jerked into the service after they had been turned down and had started upon business enterprises or married.

Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota, said the complaints against the operation of the selective draft from the administration of the law rather than from the regulations. "One of the problems now confronting the Provost Marshal General and the War Department is as to the adoption of a new Draft Law changing the age limit," said Senator Johnson of California. "In the preparation of that particular law unquestionably the matter of whether voluntary enlistments of any sort shall be permitted will be one of the sub-

"When the draft law was before us one of the arguments made in its behalf was that it was equal and impartial in its operation; that volunteering on the contrary, was unequal and partial and that volunteering took the best without indeed making any com-; but immediately after the draft law was adopted, some authority

sent its posters all over the land, to which I called attention not long ago, in which, individually it compared substantially undervaluing and the execution of the draft act. These posters were couched in language such as this: 'Don't be a sent, be a went,' calling upon them to volunteer, after the arguments that were made concerning the magnitude and the equal operation and impartiality of the draft."

DRAFT DODGER GETS 20 YEARS AT HARD LABOR

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., July 30.—Uncle Sam has abandoned homeopathy in treating slackers. William C. James, convicted by a Camp Dix court martial yesterday as a draft evader, will serve 20 years at hard labor in Fort Jay with all pay and allowances lost, and dishonorable discharge from the army awaiting him at the end of his term.

James, who is 23, and comes of a wealthy family, failed to report to his local board in St. Louis, March 4. Seven days later he was arrested in Englewood, N. J., where he had been preaching what sounded to the local authorities like treason. When it was learned he was a draft evader James was turned over to Major-General Scott, commanding officer here.

At first classified as a conscientious objector, the youth later told officers he had no religion. In trouble enough as it was James complicated his situation by telling soldiers in Camp Dix that he did not believe in this war; that he would fight for the Bolsheviks if necessary, but not for the United States, and that if he thought he would be the gainer he would cheerfully take part in a revolution here.

The court martial sentenced James to serve 30 years in Fort Jay, but this was reduced by General Scott.

EXPLOSION KILLS 30 JAPS.

London, July 30.—Thirty persons were killed and 60 others were injured by an explosion of munitions at Shimoneski, Japan, on Saturday, says a Central News dispatch from Tokyo.

WHITEHOUSE TRUSTEE. Hartford, July 30.—Dr. W. H. Murless of Guilford, has been appointed by Gov. H. C. Lomb as trustee of the Henry Whitehouse house in Guilford. In the place of Edward C. Seward, deceased.

TURKEY ASKS LONE HAND IN CAUCASUS AFFAIRS

FIRST LAUNCHING AT HOG ISLAND ON MONDAY NEXT

7,500-Ton Steel Cargo Carrier Named Quistconck By Mrs. Wilson.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Invitations for the first launching at the Hog Island ship yard next Monday are being sent out by the American International Ship Building Co.

The vessel, a 7,500 ton steel cargo carrier, popularly known at the yard as the "Red Jacket," has been named Quistconck by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president, who has also given a name to each of the other vessels to be built at the yard. Quistconck is of Indian origin and is the name Hog Island was known by 237 years ago when part of the surrounding country was inhabited by red men. It means "place for hogs," the land having been used as a pasture for live stock owned by Swedes who settled near there, and probably before them by Indians.

The Quistconck is the first of 180 ships to be built at Hog Island. The present program calls for the launching of 50 ships in the next five months and a total of 180 by August next year.

TARDIEU LAUDS AMERICANS AS GREAT FIGHTERS

Paris, July 30.—American soldiers in the fighting on the Marne salient showed themselves equal to the best French troops, declared Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, at a dinner in his honor last night at the American University union. Prof. George Nettleton of Yale presided and representatives of many American universities and colleges were present.

The dark days are over, but there are hard months ahead, Capt. Tardieu said.

"The first great battle in which your own troops have participated extensively has been a great victory," he said. "The part taken by your soldiers is well known in France. Every one at the front, including the enemy, knows well what the American army is worth and what new power will be let loose in the course of the next few weeks under the folds of the Star Spangled Banner.

"The war is not over yet. Hard months are ahead of us, but we already have taken the initiative."

FIND EARL DEAD FROM GUNSHOT

London, July 30.—Thomas Francis Anson, the third earl of Litchfield, director of the national provincial bank of England and of the Bank of Australasia, was found dead today in the grounds of his estate at Shugborough Park, Staff, with a gunshot wound in the head. Lord Litchfield was born in 1858.

YANKS CROSSED OURCQ IN FACE OF TERRIFIC FIRE

Waded River Cheering, Hunted Out Machine Gun Nests, and Silenced Guns Despite Huns' Tricks With White Flag.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Monday, July 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The crossing of the Ourcq river was effected by the Americans on Sunday in brilliant style in the face of great difficulties, the Germans having destroyed the bridges and placed their artillery and machine guns in advantageous positions to resist the attempts at a passage.

AUSTRIA READY FOR HONORABLE PEACE, HE SAYS

Austrian Premier Asserts, That War Is Defensive One.

Amsterdam, July 30.—We are ready to conclude an honorable peace as soon as our opponents renounce their hostile plans aiming at our destruction or repression, said Baron von Hussarek, Austrian premier, in presenting his cabinet to the upper house of the Austrian parliament, according to Vienna advices. He added that, so far as far as the Central powers are concerned, the war is a defensive one.

"So long as our opponents take the standpoint of one-sided dictation," he continued, "there is nothing for us but to continue the war and carry it on so vigorously that it will be shortened."

YALE SIGNAL CORPS UNIT.

Washington, July 30.—Organization of a signal corps unit of the reserve officer corps at Yale university was announced today by the war department.

Proposes to Handle Situation There According to Own Ideas.

BOLSHEVIKI CONTROL NOT FELT THERE

Report Indicates Knowledge That Germans Will Rule Tiflis and Baku.

Amsterdam, July 30.—Turkey is going to handle the situation in the Caucasus according to her own ideas. This is indicated in a telegram from Constantinople dated July 28, which quotes an article in the newspaper Nasfiri Ekfiar presenting the Turkish viewpoint.

"We have nothing to say against the principles laid down in the Brest-Litovsk treaty," says the article, "but when the Caucasus, newly reorganized, turned toward us and, master of its own destinies, refused to be bound by the treaty, what was more natural for us than to take into consideration the necessities of this new situation created on our important eastern frontier? Could we close our ears to the appeal of the government of a people largely of the same race and same creed as ourselves?"

"We are aware of the action, and its present progress, to place under German control Tiflis and Baku. That is a logical consequence of the application of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. How could this treaty be taken into consideration in the affairs of the Caucasus, seeing that the Bolsheviki government has not even been able to return to us, in accordance with the treaty, our eastern frontier and that in the Caucasus influences entirely independent of the Bolsheviki have arisen."

This reported attitude on the part of Turkey may account in part for the report received through Copenhagen that Turkey and Germany had severed relations.

FOIL EFFORT TO ROB POWDER HOUSE

Keene, N. H., July 30.—Watchmen at the Westmoreland plant of the American Steel & Wire Co. of Worcester fired today on prowlers who attempted to rob the powder house at the company's favorite mines, from which 50 pounds of dynamite was stolen Sunday. The guards exchanged shots yesterday with the robbers and William Moulthrop, an employe, was slightly injured.

Because of the repeated efforts to obtain explosives from the storehouse the case was reported to federal authorities in Concord, who went to the mines today to make an investigation. Search was made for the thieves and the dynamite, but no clue was found.

WANTS WATER FREIGHT RAISE.

Washington, July 30.—An increase of 25 per cent. in freight rates between New York city and New Haven and an advance to five cents a hundred weight in drayage charges were asked today by the Interstate Commerce commission by the Starin New Haven steamboat line.

SLAV PEASANTS' HATRED OF HUN TROOPS INTENSE

Confiscation of Foodstuffs by the Invaders Leads to Two Uprisings.

REBELS EXECUTED, HOUSES RAZED

It Was Expected by Residents America and Japan Would Aid.

Petrograd, June 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Refugees from the Russian provinces occupied by Teuton troops bring reports of constantly growing hatred among the peasant for the Germans.

In the vicinity of Pskov, Esthonia, confiscation of foodstuffs by the invaders led to two uprisings by the peasants. In the latest of these uprisings the peasants had been informed by someone that American and Japanese troops were to help them. This hope for aid, however, naturally did not materialize and the uprising met disastrous results. A number of the peasants were executed and all the manor houses in four whole townships were razed by the Germans as an object lesson, according to word reaching Petrograd.

New York, July 30.—Much political importance is attached to reports from Hoshvick sources that there is a decided revulsion of feeling against the Germans among the Russian peasantry by Hans Vorst, writing in the Tageblatt of Berlin on June 15, a copy of which has been received here. He says the same peasants who only a few months ago could not be kept in the trenches now are reported to be in a state of exasperation.

Stories have been spread among them that in the areas of the Ukraine and White Russia occupied by the Germans the large landed estates have been restored to their former owners. They fear, the writer adds, that the Germans might also come to them and that they will lose the land which they have been holding for six months. These fears are said to have aroused in them an inclination to take up arms.

WILSON MAY URGE CHILD LABOR LAW

Gompers, After Seeing President Says It May be Passed Soon.

Washington, July 30.—President Wilson will urge the enactment by Congress of a child labor law before the present session ends, it is expected.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was in conference with the President for more than an hour yesterday afternoon and presented arguments in favor of the passage of such a law. The President expressed interest in the subject and Mr. Gompers, on leaving the White House, expressed the belief that a measure which will not prove hostile to the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Child Labor Law unconstitutional will be framed and presented to both Houses of Congress.

"Young America is being killed in the trenches in France," said Mr. Gompers, "and it is absolutely essential for the preservation of the manhood and womanhood of this country that better labor conditions should be enjoyed by both sexes. In my opinion, a Child Labor Law can be framed which will meet the objections of the Supreme Court and which can be passed before the present session of Congress ends."

Mr. Gompers also discussed with the President the case of Thomas Mooney, the labor leader, sentenced to death. A monster petition from organized labor, including delegates from New York City, was presented to the President today, requesting him to use his war power to have Mooney's case removed from the jurisdiction of the California State Courts and to grant him a new trial in a Federal court.

TWO DROWNED AT GREENWICH

Greenwich, July 30.—Frank Bria, 18 years old, while bathing at Mianus bridge last night was drowned. Off the Riverside Yacht club last night Alfred Bright, 16, of New York city, summering at the home of Mrs. H. S. Westerberg here, was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. Seymour Montgomery, son of Ensign John S. Montgomery, his companion, tried to save Bright, who could not swim, and barely was saved himself in an exhausted condition.

PRICE OF SUGAR TO BE ADVANCED

New York, July 30.—An increase to the consumer of one cent a pound in the price of sugar is indicated in a statement issued here today by George M. Rolph, chairman of the international sugar committee, after a conference with representatives of the Cuban government. Sugar authorities of the Cuban and United States governments will meet in Washington next week to decide on the 1918 prices.

Paris tramways will increase the wages of employes five francs a day.

U. S. TROOPS FORCED BY TERRIFIC ATTACK TO GIVE UP POSITIONS

Germans Reported to Have Made Yankees' Sector Center of Especially Heavy Assault, Necessitating Pershing's Men Withdrawing From Cierges, 5 1/2 Miles Southeast of Fere en Tardenois, and Beugneux, Near Grand Rozoy, Northwest of That Base, Lately Taken By Allies From the Enemy.

London, July 30.—The Germans have been counter attacking very heavily along virtually the entire battle front, according to news that reached London shortly after noon today. Their attack was an especially heavy one in the American sector, resulted in driving the Americans out of the village of Cierges, about 5 1-2 miles southeast of Fere en Tardenois.

Another German thrust drove the Americans back from Beugneux near Grand Rozoy, northwest of Fere en Tardenois.

London, July 30.—(By the Associated Press)—Very heavy fighting has been in progress along the whole battle front from Ville en Tardenois to Buzancy, according to advices received up to noon today. It has resulted, so far, however, in very little progress for the Allies.

The advance has been effected by the Allies in the Ardre valley, along the easterly side of the front, toward the village of Aubilly. A certain amount of ground likewise has been gained near the center in the neighborhood of Villers Agron Aiguizy.

The main advance on the westerly side of the front seems to have been at Grand Rozoy, about five miles north of Fere en Tardenois. The French here are progressing north onto the crest of the plateau between the Vesle and the Ourcq.

There has been heavy fighting near Buzancy, five miles south of Soissons, and in Plessier wood, about five miles farther south. In this latter locality, 45 prisoners were taken belonging to three divisions of the enemy now engaged in the Marne salient. There are 71 such divisions, of which 10 belong to the northern army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The enemy's withdrawal is reported still orderly, and military opinion in London discounts the possibility of any rounding up of Germans in the salient.

London, July 30.—German positions in the Merris region, on the Flanders front, were entered last night by Australian troops, who took 40 prisoners, the war office announced today. The enemy artillery was active in the region north of Albert, throwing in gas shells. It also displayed activity between La Basse canal and Ypres.

Paris, July 30.—The fierceness of the fighting on Monday, it is believed here, is a sign that the German retreat has reached its limit and that the enemy will make a stand with his right wing on the plateau south of the Crise and with his left on the hill south of the Ardre. For the defense of this line, it is held, the Germans will devote all of Gen. Von Boehm's army and the reserve divisions taken from Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

Washington, July 30.—Severe fighting resulting from heavy counter attacks by fresh enemy troops beyond the line of the Ourcq was reported in Gen. Pershing's communique for yesterday, received today at the war department.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 30, 1 p. m.—(By the Associated Press)—Under a fire from the enemy only slightly less than that of yesterday the Americans on the front north of the Ourcq held on to their positions this forenoon and even advanced a little toward the road from Seringes to Sergy.

Repeated efforts by the enemy to dislodge the Americans were futile.

On the Americans' left the French are moving forward. To the right the lines are holding steadily.

ARRAIGNS HUN CHIEFS AS GUILTY CRIMINALS

Former Capt. Von Beerfelde Who Was Connected With Prince Lichnowsky Affair Sends Memorandum to Reichstag Members.

Amsterdam, July 30.—A memorandum demanding ruthless action against the men at the helm of the German government in 1914 as guilty criminals has been issued by former Capt. Von Beerfelde, says a Berlin telegram quoting the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

2 HURT ON WAY TO FUNERAL HERE

Naugatuck, July 30.—On their way to a funeral in Bridgeport 11 men were thrown out of an automobile after a collision with a pole in Union City, above here, today. Arthur Fecco of Harwinton avenue, Torrington, was sent to St. Mary's hospital, Waterbury, with a fractured skull, and possible other injuries. Vincenzo Andron of East Main street, Torrington, was hurt also but none of the others appears to have any injuries other than a bruise. Charles Archimbeault of Water street, Torrington, was the driver. The machine skidded in crossing trolley tracks.

The funeral in Bridgeport was that of a cousin of Andron, who had been killed by a fall.

TURK ENVOY TO BERLIN DIES

Amsterdam, July 30.—Hakky Paala, Turkish ambassador to Germany, died last night in Berlin after a short sickness, a Berlin dispatch announces.

"The memorandum is entitled 'A Necessary Correction of the German White Book' and was sent to the members of the Reichstag last week by the captain, who was prominent in connection with the Prince Lichnowsky affair, brought about by the prince, who was German ambassador to London in 1914, declaring that Germany was responsible for the war.

Capt. Von Beerfelde's memorandum says that the German leaders at the beginning of the war were guilty of appalling deceptions and acted in the service of traitors.

He demands the immediate arrest of former Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and declares that if the Reichstag does not fulfill his demands the course of this and all succeeding generations will fall on it for cowardly neglect of duty.

In case of the Reichstag's refusal, the captain declares, he will immediately request passes for himself and family to Switzerland, because he will no longer share Germany's shame and dishonor.

The War Trade Board announced the addition of 217 names to the enemy trading list.