

SLAV DRIVES BREAK LINES OF INVADERS EVERYWHERE

Russ Under General Brusiloff Furiously Attack Germans Defending Kovel, Second In Importance Only To City of Lemberg

TEUTONS DRIVEN BACK MORE THAN THIRTY MILES

Muscovites Are Converging With View To Striking Titanic Blow At Enemy and Forcing Him To Retire Altogether From Russia

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

PETROGRAD, July 9.—While continuing their attacks on all the other fronts, the Russians under General Brusiloff are now furiously attacking the Germans under Field Marshal von Lindebaum, defending Kovel, second in importance to Lemberg, and one of the keys to which it is hoped to unlock the door to the German positions south to the Pripiet marshes.

The official communication made public last night announced that the thrusts have been successful, and that the Slav forces have driven the Germans back more than thirty miles in one of the most tremendous offensives yet attempted at the Eastern front by the soldiers of the Czar.

The number of prisoners taken on this front continues to increase by leaps and bounds, and the official accounts of the fighting say that the total is not far from a quarter of a million men, more of them un wounded. Kovel is important center.

Kovel, which is on the main line from Lutsk, Kiev, and Lwow, commands the railroad lines running north behind the German and south behind the Austrian lines. These are the feeding lines for the entire German position south of the Pripiet river, and the Austrian positions north of Lemberg. To cut this line at Kovel would mean that the Teutonic forces will be compelled to fall back a line of positions greater than thirty miles in the north, exactly what has just happened with General von Bothmer's army in the Tarnopol region, when the Austrians, beaten in the Bukovina, were driven in rout to the westward, exposing the German flank and compelling the retirement of the German armies. Blavonic Axis Converging

The Slavs are converging upon Kovel from the south-east, the North-east and the East. Coming along the railroad from Lutsk they are said to have reached a point less than thirty-five miles from Kovel, after having smashed the opposition of the Teuton forces, and made advances within the last few days of more than thirty miles. They report having taken 2000 prisoners in this sector, together with large quantities of German stores, guns and other munitions of war. They are closely following the retreating Germans.

From the Northeast, in the Czartoryski region, they are also plunging ahead and inflicting enormous damage upon the foe. Here they have taken 1000 prisoners additional, with more stores and guns.

Fighting Unusually Desperate

The fighting in this sector has been particularly desperate. The Cosacks were used freely, being hurled in huge masses against the retreating enemy with orders to use the sabre only. The Teutons are reported to have suffered terribly in this and other cavalry charges. In the South, in Galia, where the Austrians are reported to be steadily falling back before the continued pressure of the Russians, the same tactics are being applied. Thousands of Cosacks are thrown against the lines of the Teutonic armies, and cutting through the ranks of the infantry like a plough through firm loam.

The German official reports deny that the Russians have made any advances in the region of Pinsk, just north of the Pripiet river, or in the neighborhood of the Dvinsk lines, where there have been a number of severe Slav attacks. Distinct Gains Further North

North of Berezanovichi, where the fighting has been of the hand-to-hand character, the Russian official statement says that the Muscovites have made distinct gains, but this is flatly contradicted by the Berlin reports, which declare that the Russian attacks have been repulsed without an exception. They add that the attacking side lost thousands. Russian assaults north-west of Buzecz are fruitless, says Berlin, while south of Lutsk the Germans have made substantial gains.

MORE WOMEN ACCEPTED AS COOKS FOR BRITONS

(By The Associated Press.) LONDON, July 8.—Five hundred more women have been accepted by the British War Office as army cooks and will soon be sent to the front to join 1,500 others who have been satisfying Tommy's appetite. These women wear khaki, live in camps, and barracks, mess, draw rations and are the nearest approach the army has yet seen to Thomasina Atkins.

Arrangements Discussed In Mexico For Parleys

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Plans for the negotiations between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico are being discussed here and in the City of Mexico, and although nothing definite has been made public by the American officials it is believed that delegates will be appointed and will meet in some small town in the interior of this country at an early date.

Despatches from the City of Mexico last night indicated that the de facto government has been talking over the plans and that it has reached the same conclusion, that the best method of settling the difficulties between the United States and Mexico is to get the delegates from each nation in some isolated town where they can confer without interruption.

An cabinet meeting of the Carranza leaders yesterday a number of suggestions were put forward. Among them

was one that would have provided for a private telegraph line between the Mexican capital and the state department. This, however, was vetoed, although it may be heard from again before definite arrangements are made. The proposal to appoint delegates and send them to the United States was the one that met with the most hearty commendation, and the Mexican press this morning is said to have approved that idea most heartily. A decision is expected in forty-eight hours.

A marked change has come over the Mexican papers in their handling of the American crisis. Their editorials and news columns are filled with enthusiastic commendation of the plans of the de facto government to settle the dispute with this country, and the unanimous opinion appears to be, according to despatches from the City of Mexico, that all danger of a break has been averted.

Allies To Make Blockade of Germany More Severe

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, July 9.—France and Great Britain have decided to abandon the principles of the Declaration of London, and to withdraw the orders carrying out those principles.

An order issued by the government yesterday announcing that it is the intention of the Allies to "exercise their belligerent rights in accordance with the law of nations," was followed shortly afterward with the official announcement that France also had "kiddened that declaration."

From the outbreak of the war, the British government has adhered to the main to the principles of the Declaration of London, in spite of protests from both Liberal and Opposition leaders. It has been asserted that the agreement to which England had never given her full assent, tended to minimize the strength of the British navy. The orders in council under which the British and French blockade of Germany, has been conducted, however, did recognize the principles of the declaration, in the questions of search, seizure and blockade.

In spite of the opposition of a strong section of the British and French press the Allies followed this plan until the publication of yesterday's order in this country and decree in Paris.

Under this declaration, certain class-

es of non-contraband goods are allowed to go into enemy countries. Germany has complained bitterly that the British blockade has been violating the spirit and letter of this declaration. On March 4 of this year a note from Germany to the United States was made public which declared that under the Declaration of London there was a "free list" established which the Allies were not observing—that is, their sea patrol was blockading these goods. The abandonment of the declaration probably means that Britain and France, which maintain the sea-blockade of Germany through their patrolling vessels, will refuse to be bound any longer by the non-contraband provisions of the agreement and intend to exercise an even more rigid control of shipping than heretofore under the Declaration of Paris, signed in 1856.

GENERAL VILLA REPORTED CURED OF WOUNDS IN LEGS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN ANTONIO, July 9.—General Funston's headquarters has received word that General Villa, the bandit leader, who was reported to have been killed, during a fight with the American troops under General Pershing, has now recovered from his wounds in both legs, and is operating with a number of strong bands south of Parral.

BULK OF RESERVISTS WILL REPORT AT ONCE

Department Expects Ninety Per Cent To Obey Call Promptly

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The war department announced last night that the calling out of the reservists would bring the prompt appearance of at least ninety per cent of the reservists now on furlough discharge.

In a case men fail to appear for duty military trials will follow, said the officials, but they added that they have no anticipation of the necessity of many of these.

The announcement added that the department officials expect that under the new law about 25,000 reservists will be added to the reserve forces of the United States annually, until the reserve totals 75,000 men.

BRITISH FOOTHOLD AT THIÉVAL LOST

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BERLIN, July 8.—Repeated attacks by the Anglo-French offensive forces on the Somme river have been repulsed, and the enemy has suffered severely in the last twenty-four hours. Fighting is intense around Thiéval and Hem, and south of the Somme.

The British foothold, won at Thiéval by hard fighting, has been lost, the British being ejected with "extraordinary heavy losses," the official announcement says.

The British have captured a German salient of trenches east of La Boisselle.

WILL NOT INTERFERE IN BEHALF OF CASEMENT

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The house committee on foreign affairs has decided not to recommend for passage the resolution asking the president to seek to stay the execution of Sir Roger Casement.

ROCKEFELLER CELEBRATES SEVENTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday here yesterday by playing a round of golf on his private links. "He appeared to be in good health and to be feeling 'at for anything,'" as he expressed it.

NEW EARL KITCHENER BROTHER OF WAR LORD

He Is En Route To London From African Front

(By The Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 8.—The new Lord Kitchener, elder brother and heir of the secretary of war, who was Col. H. E. C. Kitchener, is reported on his way home from Southwest Africa, where he has been serving in the campaign against the Germans.

Although sixty-nine years old, the new Earl, who was born October 5, 1846, placed himself at the disposal of the government at the outbreak of the war, and began active duty at once. He served in Burma in 1891, being mentioned in despatches, and in the Manipur expedition in the same year, being mentioned in despatches.

He married in 1877 the only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Franklin Lushington. A son, Commander H. E. C. Kitchener, R. N., served in China in 1900 and is serving in the present war. There is also a daughter.

CALIFORNIA PROGRESSIVES ENDORSE HIRAM JOHNSON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The California Bull Moose party yesterday endorsed Governor Johnson for the United States senate. In his address of acceptance Mr. Johnson declared that he intends to support Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the presidency, but he did not ask the party to follow him.

GERMAN STEAMER SUNK BY PTISH SUBMARINE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, July 9.—The British admiralty announced last night that the German steamer Dorita, Captain John Sen, and of 2378 registered tons, had been sunk off the Swedish coast by a British submarine. The crew were ordered into the boats before the torpedo was fired.

BRANCHO YAKUIS SLAUGHTER THREE HUNDRED MEXICANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NOGALES, Arizona, July 8.—Between 200 and 300 Carranzistas and camp followers have been massacred by Broncho Yakuis, according to news reaching here today. The massacre took place in Lower Sonora. Those who were not shot were burned at the stake.

LANSING ON VACATION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Secretary of State Lansing has left Washington on a vacation.

BABIES CONTINUE TO FALL VICTIMS OF DREAD PLAGUE

United States Throws Strength Into New York Fight Against Infantile Paralysis

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE MORE CASES REPORTED

Eighteen Deaths Yesterday and Disease Spreads To Other Sections of Country

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, July 9.—All the power of the United States government has been thrown into the fight against the dread scourge that is striking at the babies of this and other great cities of the United States, but in spite of this 105 additional cases of infantile paralysis were reported in the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night. Eighteen deaths were reported.

The state and the federal health authorities spent most of the day conferring on the situation and in mapping out a plan of campaign against the epidemic that has cost so many young lives, and threatens to cost many more. Assistant Surgeon-General Rucker of the United States Health and Marine Hospital Service, who was here for a conference, hurried back to Washington last night, to make arrangements for expediting the importation of monkeys for use in experiments, directed toward ascertaining how the disease spreads, and in the hope of being able to discover a serum that will check the progress of the affliction.

Public Warned Against Disease

Following the conference the board of health and the federal authorities issued a public warning against certain practices, with instructions for the behavior of the public in order to lessen the possibility of contagion. The warning contains the following: "Stop crowding against persons in the trolley cars, the elevated and subways. Keep as far away from other persons as possible while on the streets and public conveyances, for it is impossible to tell who is a carrier of the disease."

There is entirely too much hugging and kissing of babies, by strangers and friends. This is bad for the baby under the best of circumstances and in a crisis such as the present one, may prove fatal. Do not allow any one to kiss or fondle your child. It may kill him."

The disease apparently has begun to spread to other communities. All over the country come reports of cases of infantile paralysis. There was one death in Newark, New Jersey, and towns in Wisconsin reported cases, as did Chicago, Cleveland, Fall River, Connecticut, Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Los Angeles. St. Louis reported three cases of the dreaded disease.

Ellis Island To Receive Patients

The house of representatives took a hand in the fight, by passing a resolution setting aside Ellis Island, the immigration station, for receiving and treating cases of infantile paralysis, and the secretary of agriculture amended the quarantine regulations against the importation of Philippine monkeys, so that they may be brought into the country for experimentation in fighting the disease.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT CELEBRATED

Minister of Foreign Affairs Gives Grand Banquet To Commemorate Alliance

(Special Telegram to Nippon Jiji.)

TOKIO, July 9.—A grand banquet in celebration of the signing of the Japanese-Russian agreement, was held at the official residence of the minister of foreign affairs here last night. Members of the Japanese cabinet, leaders of the political parties and the Russian ambassador, M. Kulpenki, were the principal guests.

M. Kulpenki congratulated Japan and his own country upon the agreement, and the consolidation of the friendship between the two countries into tangible shape. He asserted that the agreement will certainly guarantee the peace of the Far East.

The people of Tokio have decided to hold a great mass meeting in honor of the signing of the agreement on July 17.

Representatives of both governments toward the treaty at a meeting in Petrograd recently. The treaty is a duplicate of the recent visit of Grand Duke Michaelovitch to Japan some months ago.

DEMOCRATS AGREE UPON NEW SHIPPING MEASURE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Democratic senators held a caucus yesterday on the shipping bill and reached an agreement. The amendments, it was declared, will in no way alter the principles involved in the measure, which, it was added, will be passed at this session of congress. The bill appropriates \$50,000,000 for the construction of American ships.

BRITISH SUBDUED DARFUR ISLAMIS

Defeat of Sultan Ali Dinar Brings Many Moslems Under King George

(By The Associated Press.)

KHARTUM, Sudan, July 8.—The brilliant little campaign in Darfur which ended with the defeat by the British troops of Sultan Ali Dinar on May 22 will bring under British dominion about 100,000 square miles of territory inhabited by a population estimated at between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000. Descendants of the Sultan Mohammed have ruled in the country for approximately 400 years. Until 1874 Darfur was entirely independent, but then it was conquered by the notorious slave-trader Zubeir Pasha, who carried on a system of terror for years as a native under the nominal suzerainty of Egypt for ten years until he was ousted by the Mahdi. At that time Idris Pasha, the Austrian-Egyptian, was the official representative of the Egyptian government.

When the Anglo-British forces later subdued the mahdi and brought the warring back into Egyptian possession Sultan Ali Dinar, who had been confined for several years in one of the mahdi's loathsome jails, was placed on the throne and he governed his people with all the savagery of an uncivilized eastern potentate, at the same time maintaining friendly relations with the Anglo-Egyptian authorities at Cairo.

The "Bull of Bulls," which is one of the titles of the Sultan of Darfur, apparently thought the time had come when the world war broke out to display his strength, and he gathered a considerable army of tribesmen on the frontier of his territory with the intention, it was understood, of advancing on Egypt, which he had heard was weakly defended and at his mercy.

The assemblage of warriors soon came to the notice of the Anglo-Egyptian staff, and a mobile column was immediately organized to meet any advance. The British officer in command eventually came to the conclusion, when he discovered how well-armed the native forces were, that it would be advisable to strike the first blow. The British column thereupon took the offensive with the result that the natives were put to flight after a severe engagement in which they lost thousands of killed and wounded. A fighting aeroplane took part in the engagement after the manner of the British, flying with his Sultan to the hills.

Considerable discussion is proceeding here as to the future government of Darfur, in which subject the French also are interested, as the territory adjoins their Sudanese possessions. The prevalent idea is that a British resident will be appointed and that a member of the former ruling family may be placed on the throne as nominal ruler.

Most of the inhabitants of Darfur are of mixed Arab and negro race, but there are numerous pure Arabs and pure negroes and a liberal infusion of tribesmen from other parts of Africa. Many of the people are quite peaceful and raise cattle and sheep and there is considerable commercial intercourse between them and the immediately adjacent countries. The general education of the inhabitants is on a very low level, and consists mainly in a knowledge of the Koran, which is confined to the males.

RUMANIA TO INTRODUCE NEW UNIFORM FOR ARMY

(By The Associated Press.)

BUCHAREST, July 8.—Following the example of every nation now at war, Rumania is to introduce new uniforms for its army—uniforms that from a color standpoint will be more practical than the present ones, and that will be far simpler and more sparing of material. The war minister, Bratianu, has made the recommendation to the king, and the latter has approved it. Rumania's present death of material is one of the reasons for the change, which will go into effect in April 1918.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA SENDS MANY TO WAR

(By The Associated Press.)

HANOI, French Indo-China, July 8.—It is estimated that about 80,000 natives of French Indo-China with many coolies from Southern China have gone to France since the outbreak of the war. The majority of these men have been taken into the munition factories and the others are serving as soldiers in the French armies. Before the war they were either active or reserve troops in the French native forces in Tonkin, Annam and Indo-China proper. Most of them are now attached to the expeditionary forces at Saloniki and at other points in the Near East and in the Mediterranean.

BIG BATTLE IS IMPENDING

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

EL PASO, July 8.—A big battle between the Carranzistas and Villa forces which captured and then abandoned the city of Jimenez is impending, according to telegraphic reports at Juarez. The Carranza army is close upon the Jimenez raiders, who first withdrew and are now turning at bay near Las Nuevas. General Arrieta, the Carranza commander of the expedition, has telegraphed to General Trevino that his 2000 men will attack the Villa forces at daylight tomorrow.

A number of Mexicans are reported today to have been killed by three Americans near Anapra, N. M. In the night the Mexicans crossed the border and raided ranches, stealing 46 horses. Tom Perrine, a rancher, with two companions took the trail of the outlaws and telephoned Juarez today that they had killed 14 Mexicans.

FEDERAL REFINERY IN SPLENDID SHAPE

President Spreckels In His Annual Report Notes Progress of Sugar Trade

(Whether European peace comes early or not, high prices are likely to prevail in the sugar market for some time to come.)

President Spreckels, addressing the annual meeting of stockholders of the Federal Sugar Refining Co.

He predicted that peace would serve only to bring into greater prominence the utter dependence of foreign countries upon the American market for their supplies of sugar. Unlike other commodities for which the war has created an abnormal demand, sugar is a necessity at all times and to all peoples, he observed.

"The destruction of mills, the ravaging of fields and the slaughter of workmen," he continued, "have put it completely out of the power of foreign sugar producing countries to supply any part of their own or the world's needs under the conditions, in my opinion, likely to endure for several years after the war ends."

"American refiners are now supplying practically all Europe, England, France, Switzerland, Greece and other countries, which formerly drew their supply, in part, at least, from Continental Europe, now depend on the American market and as a consequence the price of sugar has risen to a degree which insures a comfortable profit."

"The surplus of this company is such that if it were liquidated today the shareholders would find themselves in possession of over \$1,000,000 in cash and a plant free and clear of incumbrance. Beginning in 1902 with a capacity of 3000 barrels daily output, the plant has been enlarged to a capacity of over 10,000 barrels and the cost has been met wholly from earnings, free and clear of bonds or underlying mortgages."

PLANS ARE RECEIVED FOR BIG ISLAND ROAD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

Plans and specifications for road improvements on the Big Island were received by Acting Superintendent of Public Works W. C. Woodward from A. C. Wheeler, the department agent at Hilo, yesterday's mail. The plans deal with the work on the Paukahu Homestead road district.

This is a portion of the belt road that it is planned to build around the island of Hawaii, and the specifications call for a macadamized road with a hand-laid sub-base, twelve feet wide. The department will advertise for bids next week.

The Maui supervisors have agreed to pay half of the cost of the sprinkling being done on the Waiohioe bench lots road. This highway runs between rows of algaroba trees, and needs constant wetting down to keep it in good shape. The Territory will pay the other half of the cost of sprinkling.

Deal With Work On Portion of Belt Highway

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

From Anere to Moutabair, the struggle has been desperate, and the war office claims to have driven the line half a mile farther east.

South of the Somme the French have been making steady though minor gains. In the vicinity of Bellefontaine and Estrees, but their gains were not large, the attacks being hampered by the heavy rains of the day. Two hundred and sixty prisoners, however, were taken during the day's fighting.

The French also attacked successful positions at Hardecourt and Mamefont.

NEW RADIO LINE WILL SPAN PACIFIC OCEAN

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

With the completion of the naval radio stations at Pearl Harbor, and Bremerton, Washington, a perfect line of communication to the Orient will be completed. Radio communications from Washington to the Philippines, where a station is nearing completion, by relay from Pearl Harbor will be possible.

Intercommunication between Washington, Panama, Bremerton, and Pearl Harbor will be a daily affair, if the plans of the navy department, prove efficient.

Two of the three radio towers to be installed at Pearl Harbor, are practically completed. The contract for the building has been let to J. L. Young Engineering Company of San Francisco. It is expected that the last tower, which will be 650 feet over the sea level, will be completed about the last of September.

FRENCH WAR PRISONERS MARRY ABSENT BRIDES

(By The Associated Press.)

PARIS, July 8.—Four French prisoners of war in Germany, now in the camp at Stendal, were married on the first of June to their respective fiancées in France. The arrangements were completed through the Spanish embassy in Berlin. Exactly at the time at which the wedding ceremony, with the brides absent, was being performed in the prisoners' camp at Stendal by the chaplain of the Spanish embassy, another ceremony, with the bridegrooms absent, was performed in France.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVER is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICAL CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT GROWS MORE DESPERATE

Heavy Rains and Fierce Resistance By Germans Fail To Halt Slow But Steady Advance of French and English Troops

PRICE ALLIES PAY FOR THEIR GAINS IS HEAVY

Berlin Declares That Ground Is Heaped With British and Gallic Dead, Mowed Down By Teutonic Artillery and Machine Guns

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, July 9.—The official statement of the British war office issued late last night reports that the British infantry stormed the trenches of the Germans at Bois de Toron, on the Somme front, and threw out the defenders. Two German counters broke down under the British fire.

At Orville the fighting was determined on both sides, but the official accounts say that the British have succeeded in making important gains, in spite of the German artillery, machine gun fire and the torrential rains.

Berlin flatly contradicts this statement, and declares that the British attacks were thrown back with fearful loss. That the British suffered terribly is believed here, as the positions of the Germans at these points were known to have been exceptionally strong, and the reinforcements which have been rushed to the threatened sections have added greatly to the original strength.

At the salient which the British have driven into the German lines east of Contalmaison the fighting has been ferocious. The war office here, in making public the reports from the British headquarters, says that the English and colonial troops have driven the Germans still farther back toward the Peronne railroad line, but at a heavy cost.

Berlin does not admit the loss of ground, but lays stress upon the huge number of casualties. The ground was heaped with British dead, says the Berlin accounts of the fighting. The British, it is added, used massed formations, and appeared utterly reckless of their men, in their furious effort to win. In these forward charging masses the German machine guns and artillery played at will.

The aim of the British appears to have been to bring their lines level with the French to the south, and so as to obviate as much as possible the danger of being flanked from the South in the deep salient they have thrust outward.

Struggle Continues Desperate

From Anere to Moutabair, the struggle has been desperate, and the war office claims to have driven the line half a mile farther east.

South of the Somme the French have been making steady though minor gains. In the vicinity of Bellefontaine and Estrees, but their gains were not large, the attacks being hampered by the heavy rains of the day. Two hundred and sixty prisoners, however, were taken during the day's fighting.

The French also attacked successful positions at Hardecourt and Mamefont.

The Germans admit that the French have now reached Biaches, approximately one and three-quarters miles from the outskirts of Peronne, and Seycourt, about the same distance, but a little to the southeast of Estrees.

They declare, however, that the attacks upon the Teutonic positions, leading that place were beaten back with tremendous losses to the attackers.

On the Flobrette ridge, the French also are said to have lost heavily, but claim to have made some important gains in spite of fierce German resistance.

North of Verdun the fighting has been so much with great intensity according to despatches from both Berlin and Paris last night.

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS FLY HOME FROM TRENCHES

(By The Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 8.—Flying from the trenches in France to London and back again in the same day is becoming not uncommon experience for officers of the British Army. Recently an officer left the trenches early one morning, crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane, and was in London Turkish bath in a few minutes under four hours from the time he left the battlefield. Later another officer did the trip in even shorter time, leaving the trenches in the early morning, Turkish bathing three and a half hours later in London, luncheon at one of the leading hotels, and arriving back "somewhere in France" the same evening.