

ALLIES STRIKE AND OPEN WAY FOR SUCCESS IN NEAR FUTURE

Assaults Are Made In Widely Separated Sections of West-Front and Gains For Day Appear To Be Important

RENEWAL IN NORTH IS MARK OF NEWER PHASE

Britons Make Longest Gains of Day But Americans and French Drive Headlong Through Storms of Gas and Explosives

NEW YORK, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Yesterday was a day of success for the Allies on three widely separated sections of the western front, some of the gains, while by no means important in themselves, promising to open the way for greater successes in the immediate future.

On the Soissons-Rheims front the Franco-Americans forced the passage of the Vesle and now hold strong positions on the north bank, despite heavy opposition from the Germans and repeated strong counters. North of Montdidier the French moved forward to new positions, defeating the Germans in local actions, while still further north, in the Lys salient, the British made an important advance. North of Rheims the French penetrated the German positions for a gain of four hundred yards and held the ground, repulsing a series of counter attacks.

BRITONS CUT DEEP The most important blow delivered during the day was that by the British in Flanders, who struck along a five-mile front north of Bethune, between the Lawe and the Clarence Rivers, thrusting the Germans back for a gain averaging a thousand yards deep along the entire front. This gain still further flattens the point of the nasty salient driven by Prince Ruprecht in his April drive for the Channel Ports.

SAMMIES CROSS The passage of the Vesle was made easy of Braisne and between that town and Fismes, the Americans advancing through an inferno of shrapnel, machine gun fire and clouds of poison gas, the operation being begun on Tuesday night and continuing through yesterday morning, over a rain drenched battlefield. Under similar conditions, the French advanced on the left of the Americans, the combined force driving the enemy back in a desperate battle and straightening the Allied line north of the river from Bazoches to Fismes.

Repeatedly the German countered and the fighting at times was hand-to-hand in the mud with the French and Americans meeting each German onslaught and throwing it back, then continuing their advance over the bloody field.

Last night the German infantry abandoned the struggle and the German artillery had taken up the battle, subjecting the Allies to a heavy bombardment, with the French and American organizing their gains despite of it.

North of Rheims the French attacked the Germans along the St. Thierry road, pushing back the German front for a distance of four hundred yards. Between Braisne and Soissons, west of the general battle fought north of the Vesle yesterday, the French were attacked but held their positions and threw the Germans back with severe losses.

It is expected that the renewal of the Allied offensive north of the Vesle marks a new phase of the year's campaign. Intense bitterness marks the fighting along this front and few prisoners are being taken. In the French advance yesterday they report only a wounded man captured, although the fighting was extensive and some of it at close quarters.

In Flanders the British struck at the southern flank of the Lys salient driving the Germans back in the direction of Armentieres, taking German prisoners. The advance was along a five mile front, the most ambitious attack attempted here by General Haig since the defeat of the drive of the Bavarian

America Will Have Five Million Men In Splendid Offensive Next Spring

WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—General Foch is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of the Allies at the foe and in this great army there are to be at least five million American fighters. This was the opinion of the chief of staff for the United States, told the members of the joint committee on military affairs yesterday in explaining the necessity for the extension of the draft law and urging the congressional approval of the war department administration plan.

General March spoke at length to the committee on the subject of increasing the man power of the United States and said the plan was to raise an army of approximately 5,000,000 men as soon as possible, equip and train them and have them at the fighting front.

With this reserve of 5,000,000 men, General March said, the supreme commander, General Foch, was planning to hurl the entire united military forces of the Allies and combatants at the enemy in order to bring about a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time.

The spring will see a terrific conflict in progress, one that will pale the one now in progress and full swing along the Aisne and the Vesle, with General Foch's armies striking with their full force and power.

General Mangin Praises Fine Work of Americans

FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, August 8.—(Associated Press)—General Mangin, who was in command of the forces operating on the north end of the Franco-American line at Soissons, who was largely responsible for the success of the drive there and the forcing of the retreat of the Crown Prince over his Vesle, has issued an order of the day thanking the American troops under his command for their brilliant participation in the great battle. General Mangin says that ninety-one cannons, seventy-two hundred prisoners, immense booty and ten kilometers of the reconquered territory are among the American trophies of victory.

Army General Berthelot, who has been in direct command of the French forces which cleared the Germans from the south bank of the Vesle, reports that a one week captured the searchers have found three hundred thousand heavy caliber shells and an immense quantity of other material, as well as several battalions of field guns, 373 machine guns and hundreds of trench mortars. In capturing the word the French also took more than two thousand German prisoners.

ZURICH, August 8.—(Associated Press)—That all the visible signs of success for the summer are on the line of the Entente is the frank admission of the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, copies of which have been received here. This paper, which is a Socialist organ, in summarizing the situation on the Italian and French fronts, says:

All explanations cannot alter the patent fact that this double offensive of the Germans in France and the Austrians in Italy was to gain territory and consequently the only visible sign of success is on the side of the Allies.

TAKE PRISONERS FRENCH LOSSES CLAIMS BERLIN

BERLIN, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Reporting on the fighting on Tuesday, an official communication of the war office says:

North of the Somme the Germans yesterday captured nearly two hundred British, while British counters south of the Bray-Gorbier road broke down before the German lines. There have been violent artillery duels, followed by strong enemy attacks southeast of Soissons, the attacks being repulsed.

MORE THAN THOUSAND CASUALTIES REPORTED

heavy Fighting of Last Month Now Clearly Reflected WASHINGTON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—More than one thousand casualties are included in the official reports of the losses of the American Army and Marine Corps forces, issued yesterday and last evening. Two lists are issued during the evening increasing the figures an army losses issued earlier in the day.

Segregated in divisions and as to loss of the totals were as follows: Army: Killed in action, ninety-nine; wounded, eight; died of other causes, twenty-five; missing, 115; rounded, 477.

Marine Corps: Killed in action, fifty-nine; died of wounds, two; wounded, 38. Killed in action, Lieut. Willard Haeg, Wilson Keller, Harold Kinne, Frank McConnell, Frank Marsden, Francis Payne, Lieut. Carleton Burr of the Marines.

Further south, along the Bray-Gorbier road in the Somme sector, the British attacked and regained the trenches lost on Tuesday south of Morlaux. A few prisoners were taken. Later German counterattacks were repulsed. In the Woivre sector two raids against the American lines were attempted both being repulsed.

GREAT SACRIFICES NECESSARY TO WIN

Secretary McAdoo Favors Eighty Percent Flat War Profits Tax To Lift Burden

CHICAGO, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Secretary McAdoo favors the plan of a flat tax rate of eighty percent on all war profits. He favors the plan of a determination of pre-war profits as under the present law with a nine percent allowance of dividends in any event.

Speaking here last evening the secretary of treasury clearly set forth the needs of a larger revenue to support the bending policy and declared that luxuries and war profits must bear the greater part of the burden. This would be kept as light as possible on necessities, but the people would nevertheless feel the increased burden, essential for the winning of the war. They must be ready to make sacrifices and then still greater sacrifices if to sterilize the country and the world to the Hun.

Spokane here last evening the secretary of treasury clearly set forth the needs of a larger revenue to support the bending policy and declared that luxuries and war profits must bear the greater part of the burden. This would be kept as light as possible on necessities, but the people would nevertheless feel the increased burden, essential for the winning of the war. They must be ready to make sacrifices and then still greater sacrifices if to sterilize the country and the world to the Hun.

BARE NECESSITIES MAY YET CONTENT

CLEVELAND, July 27.—(Associated Press)—An \$1,000,000,000 army bill for 1919-20 was forecast by Representative Kahn of California in an address here today before the League of Republican Clubs.

"This means additional Liberty Bonds," Representative Kahn said. "It means additional taxation; it means that if it means anything, that the American people must be prepared to give their all, if need be. Perhaps the time will come when every individual in the United States will have to content himself with the bare necessities of life and surrender everything he possesses or earns beyond those necessities to aid his government."

"We have not begun to make sacrifices in these United States; we do not know the pinch of hunger. I hope and pray we may never know it—but we will be the better prepared for possible eventualities if we begin now the practice of self-denial."

REFUGEES, STUDENTS, POOR, LOOKED AFTER

PARIS, July 28.—(Associated Press)—The department of Civil Affairs of the American Red Cross has just issued its report for the past month. It shows that it employed a staff of 1073 persons, maintained fifteen civilian hospitals with a total capacity of 1586 beds, and reached in some manner or another more than 240,490 civilians affected by the last offensive.

Thirty thousand Paris school children have been given supplemental food such as special lunches, breakfasts, etc. A hospital and four dispensaries were opened during the month. Medical aid was given to 26,160 persons; 11,873 refugees were housed and 3140 given employment. During first week of the May offensive 35,000 refugees were fed in canteens established in the Paris stations.

Money donations to outside organizations totaled \$300,000; of which \$110,000 was appropriated for tuberculosis patients; \$25,000 for the care of children; \$90,000 for refugees, and the remainder for nurses. The following has been distributed through the agencies of the department: 177,482 garments, 22,438 pairs of shoes, 18,280 articles of furniture and household articles, 55,164 articles of bedding and household linen, 58,488 yards of cloth, 167,791 pounds of food, 4525 hospital articles and 1000 unclassified.

JAPANESE FREIGHTER IS SUBMARINE VICTIM

A CANADIAN PORT, August 7.—(Associated Press)—An American schooner has landed sixty-five members of the crew of a Japanese freighter, the Tokuyama Maru, sunk by a submarine off the Nova Scotia coast.

Eighty-five are known to have been rescued from the sinking ship. The freighter was torpedoed without warning and sank quickly.

BURLESON IS BUSY COORDINATING LINES

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Associated Press)—Postmaster General Burleson, who is in control of the government telephone and telegraph systems under the proclamation by which they were taken over, announced today that he would probably soon coordinate and consolidate competing systems wherever possible.

Supplied by All Chopt to Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no medicine is complete without it. For sale by Ross, Smith & Co., Adv.

HONOLULUANS SHOW WAY TO SWIMMERS

Duke Makes New Record and Kruger and Lane Win Their Events With Ease

NEW YORK, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Hawaiian swimmers, cleared of all charges of professionalism by the Amateur Athletic Union swept all before them at the most recent Duke Kahanamoku being in especially fine form and establishing a new world record at 125 yards. The Hawaiian swimmers were given a comfortable ovation and their victories were enthusiastically applauded, all being in spite of the defeat of local contestants.

In the 125 yard swim Kahanamoku was the first away from the field and finishing far ahead of the rest. He made the 125 yards in 1:25.44, a new world record. Leo Geible of New York was his closest competitor.

Herold Kruger, swimming back stroke, easily defeated King and Tronstad of Brooklyn in a mixed match for 100 yards, time one minute, eight and three-fifths seconds.

Lane easily defeated Ted Reilly of New York at fifty yards, time twenty-four and four-fifths seconds.

Build More Ships In One Month Than In Any Year

WASHINGTON, August 6.—(Official)—In the month of July the United States launched more ships than in any year of its previous history, thus establishing yet another new record in ship production.

Announcement is made by the shipping board that last month 123 vessels were launched with an aggregate of 631,944 dead weight tons. In the same month forty-one others were delivered these having a tonnage of 235,025.

In addition to these the Japanese yards delivered two steel vessels of 15,855 tons.

Thirty-six of the American built vessels that were completed were of steel with a deadweight tonnage of 217,025. The other five were wooden ships with a deadweight of 18,000 tons.

Since the first of the year the shipyard tonnage has been 1,719,536 tons, showing an almost constant increase and being by months as follows: January 28,507; February 135,925; March 172,671; April 209,256; May 259,284; June 268,329 and July 283,944.

Lord Northcliffe and Sir Joseph Maclay, British minister of shipping, have dined to Chairman Hurley of the shipping board congratulating on the record made in shipbuilding and the completion of government yards. In his message Sir Joseph Maclay said:

"We rejoice in the absolute assurance that the military movements of the United States, vast as it is, will not be hampered by a lack of tonnage."

SUGAR AND PINES TO MOVE AWAY FAST

Hawaiian sugar will have been cleaned up, so far as shipments of sugar on hand goes, by the first of November, it is expected. The pineapple pack may move with similar speed. Advises received in the past few days indicate that large quantities are to be moved to the Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast shipments to be considerably increased.

Not only will sugar and pineapple shipment be moved but all the rest of the crop so far as ground by the time information to this effect has reached shippers here and confirmatory of their advice is a message received by Governor McCarthy yesterday from Assistant Secretary of Interior E. C. B. who in reply to the Governor's message urged efforts to move the 1918 crop of a pack. The message to the Governor said:

"I will make every effort possible to provide space for the movement of the pineapple crop. Have taken up the matter with the war trader board and the shipping board. An advised they have just arranged to move from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar. I am in hopes they can also take care of part if not all of the pineapples."

Advised received by shippers indicate that 50,000 to 60,000 tons of refined sugar to be shipped to the eastern coast for the Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast which the shippers have. Their advice are that these shipments will be made within two months and the information they have bears the stamp of authenticity.

Other advices tell of still more vessels to carry the rest of the Pacific Coast sugar. In this way the entire 220,000 tons of the crop that remains still to be shipped could easily be moved by the first of November.

FAILURE OF DIVER CAMPAIGN CAUSED OFFENSIVE ON LAND

Lloyd George Asserts Germans Can Never Win Until They Can Win Victory On Seas

LONDON, August 8.—(Associated Press)—Addressing the house of commons yesterday Premier Lloyd George reviewed the war situation, referring particularly to what has been accomplished in the recent drive, to the destruction of German submarines and the part that America is playing and will play.

"The danger is not yet over," said the premier. "But the German general staff officer who might predict a military victory would have to be a very arrogant man."

Concerning peace he said that the persons who made the war are still in evidence and that there would be no peace so long as they were prominent in the enemy's councils.

The land offensive which the Allies had just checked and turned to a defensive, he said, was occasioned by the failure of the submarine offensive.

"Until the Allies are defeated on the sea," he continued, "Germany can never triumph. When the war began the British navy, then the largest in the world, represented a tonnage of two and a half millions. Now, including the auxiliary fleet, it is eight million. Every trade route is patrolled by its fleets. During June alone the British fleet steamed 8,000,000 miles at sea. A least a million and a half are in the service of the navy and the merchant marine. More than one hundred and fifty submarines have been destroyed in the last year and a half."

As if in confirmation of the assertions of Lloyd George came rumors that were told in despatches from Amsterdam of revolts of German sailors against the continuance of submarine warfare. These messages said the revolts occurred at Wilhelmshaven and that it was rumored that "propagandists" incited the men, who were about to embark to attack their officers, to surrender the ships to the first opportunity or to attempt to sink the submarines and be interned in neutral harbors. More than 150, they said had disappeared.

As if in confirmation of the assertions of Lloyd George came rumors that were told in despatches from Amsterdam of revolts of German sailors against the continuance of submarine warfare. These messages said the revolts occurred at Wilhelmshaven and that it was rumored that "propagandists" incited the men, who were about to embark to attack their officers, to surrender the ships to the first opportunity or to attempt to sink the submarines and be interned in neutral harbors. More than 150, they said had disappeared.

LOSSES GREATEST IN LAST THREE MONTHS

LONDON, July 27.—(Associated Press)—Within the past three months the number of German submarines destroyed has been greater than during any similar period since the beginning of the war. Depth charges have played an important part in putting an end to the activities of U-boats.

Details of the sinking of three German submarines, two of them by British submarines, recently become known in London. A British patrolboat on a moonlight night sighted an enemy submarine on the surface about half a mile away. She was apparently recharging her storage batteries.

"Full speed ahead," was the command of the patrol boat captain, but by the time the boat reached the spot the submarine had disappeared. The British craft immediately dropped six depth charges. Quantities of oil came to the surface soon afterwards, and their cries for help, in German, were heard. The patrolboat searched for survivors of the submarine, but was able to rescue only one of the enemy.

White on patrol duty "somewhere" off the east coast a British submarine sighted the periscope of an enemy U-boat and started for it under full speed. Before the German could submerge the Britisher had rammed it. The British submarine cut through the plates of the enemy boat and stuck there. Both boats endeavored to extricate themselves. The German came to the surface, carrying the British submarine along. Finally the U-boat got away. She made desperate efforts to keep aloft, but finally sank. The British submarine was not damaged.

On another day British and German submarines were seen in the North Sea. The British submarine was seen to be in a position to attack the other. The Britisher fired a torpedo, but missed. A few minutes later a second torpedo went home, striking the German close to the stern. With smoke pouring out of the hole made by the torpedo, the stern of the U-boat came to the surface. Then the enemy vessel disappeared. A few minutes later the U-boat took a perpendicular dive, leaving a trail of oil and a swirl in the sea, indicating the rush of water into space. There were no survivors.

EDDIE STRANGE GASSED

Lying in a hospital at Boulogne, France, is Eddie Strange, brother of Captain Harry Strange, British army, who was gassed by mustard gas about the first week in June. A very large gas and H.E. shell exploded near him. It was a surprise. He did not immediately feel the effects of the gassing until eight hours afterward when his eyes began to smart and he became unable to see. He was taken to hospital and taken to the Boulogne hospital. He was totally blind for three days. Young Strange writes to his mother here that he has been in some heavy fighting, saying his battery is always in the thick of it.

JAPANESE MAY HAVE COMMAND OF EXPEDITION INTO SIBERIA

Fokio Cablegram Says This Is Agreed Upon While Washington Despatch Says Supreme Command Not Yet Determined

GENERAL GRAVES TO COMMAND AMERICANS Two Regiments of Regulars From Philippines Will Form Nucleus of United States Forces and Others Will Follow

JAPAN may have the supreme command of the Japanese American expeditionary force to Siberia as was indicated in Tokio cablegrams to the Japanese press here yesterday, although Associated Press despatches said that the joint command had not yet been determined. General Graves will command the Americans of the expedition.

Cablegrams from Tokio and Associated Press despatches from Washington and Shanghai told of the progress being made in the preparations for the expedition and of the situation in Siberia. The latter messages said that General Graves, now in command at Camp Fremont had been designated by General March, chief of staff, to command the American forces. Two regiments of regulars, now in the Philippines will form the nucleus of the American force and other troops will follow him. The joint command, which has been said would be given to General Wood, had not been determined. The despatch added:

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS The Shanghai message of the Associated Press told of the landing at Vladivostok of British forces. These went as reinforcements to the British already at that port and were sent before the details of the plan for Japanese American assistance in the Czechoslovak forces had been determined upon and when reports said that the Bolsheviks and German-Austrian prisoners they had armed were threatening Vladivostok.

Cables to the Japanese papers gave further details of Japanese plans and of the growing situation which the Allied forces will have to meet. Messages to the Hawaii Hochi said that after negotiations between Japan and the Allies and more especially between Japan and the United States it had been determined to give the supreme command to Japan. Count G. Aoyama, the minister to China had called upon the premier of the Chinese Republic and explained the intentions of Japan in sending the expedition.

To the Shingo came a cable confirming the report of the sending of Japanese warships to the Siberian coast for the purpose of a naval demonstration.

BOLSEHEVICKI THREATEN Cables received by the Nippon Jiji say that the Bolshevik army, assisted by a strong force of the released German and Austrian prisoners in Eastern Siberia, is reported unofficially to have captured the important city of Nicholai, twenty miles north of Vladivostok. This city is situated at the junction of the eastern Chinese railway, the main line of the trans-Siberian route, and the Trans-Manchurian railway.

Confidential activities of the Red Chinese are reported at Khabarovka, an important city in Amur Province. Released Teuton prisoners are said to be aiding the Bolsheviks.

GOVERNMENT MOVES General Horwarth's government recently established at Vladivostok has been recognized by the Chinese government. It is generally believed here that a concert of the two governments may be effected shortly.

This government has consented to suspend their operations on the Eastern Chinese railway and to have no claim on the rus until further notice. The Allies have sent in the request to the Czechoslovak government on military grounds.

SECRETARY TO ISHII

TOKIO, Japan, August 7.—(Associated Press)—Yusaku Maezumi, consul general at Peking, China, has been appointed to the post of secretary to the Japanese embassy at Washington.

TURKEY IS NOT READY TO ANSWER YES

WASHINGTON, August 7.—(Official)—Turkey has informed the United States government that conditions in that country make it impossible to clear up the Tahir incident. Furniture which had been removed from the American consulate at Tahir by Turkish soldiers had been returned, but the Turkish foreign minister said that information concerning the raiding of the American hospital was insufficiently complete to form the basis of a report.