



Hearst Taint Puts Menken Out as Security League Head

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Points Out Hearst Menace

Outlining his attitude toward Mr. Hearst Mr. Menken said: "I am totally opposed to pacifism and pro-Germanism and all that Mr. Hearst has striven toward weakening and causing dissension in the progress of the war, either in our own country or among our allies."

U.S. to Police Cities of Panama and Colon

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2,000,000 Enlist in The W. S. S. Army

The W. S. S. pledge drive which opened on June 21 closed at midnight last night with its objective attained.

More than two million regular war savers were enlisted in New York City.

Final results will not be known for several days, due to the continued influx of pledges.

The goal was passed only by securing over 400,000 signatures yesterday, the result of whirlwind campaigning.

Union Quits Body Which Backs Hearst

Sentiment in the labor world against the Hearst papers crystallized last night at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, at Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, when Union No. 608, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, withdrew its delegate from the central body because the federation had adopted resolutions endorsing the Hearst publications.

Carpenters Withdraw From Federation Because of Indorsement

Union No. 608 announced its withdrawal in the following letter to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union:

"At a special meeting of the above local union, held on June 26, I was instructed by the local union of its decision to withdraw its delegate from your body, as the union is not in sympathy with the resolution adopted by your body on May 31 endorsing the Hearst newspapers. Fraternally yours,

"EDWARD KILGREN, 'Recording Secretary.'

Delegate Withdraws

Alexander Law is the delegate from Union No. 608 to the Federation. There was much business before the meeting last night and it was not until late that he succeeded in having the letter read. After it had been laid before the meeting he immediately withdrew.

Mr. Law refused to comment on the action taken by Union No. 608 against the Hearst papers. It was stated by one of the delegates to the federated body that members of No. 608 felt that there should have been a strong fight made against the Hearst resolution when it was introduced and adopted by the central body on May 31.

After Mr. Bohm had read the letter of withdrawal from Union No. 608, a committee of three delegates was appointed to investigate the reasons for the withdrawal of Delegate Law. These include Robert T. Brindell, E. I. Hannah and James Bagley.

Mr. Bagley, who is president of Franklin Union No. 23, voiced the sentiments of the other delegates when he spoke against the resolutions endorsing the Hearst papers. "I, for one," he said, "am no more in favor of the Hearst papers than any other."

It was Mr. Bagley's belief that no individual paper should be singled out for the indorsement of the labor world.

Resolutions opposing the emergency prohibition amendment were approved and will be forwarded to Washington. The Federation voted to send a delegation, headed by Bourke Cockran, to Washington on July 29 to plead with President Wilson in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death for alleged participation in the preparedness day parade bomb outrages in San Francisco.

President Wilson will be urged to demand the release of Mooney and Warren K. Billings, also under sentence of death, in the same case, as a war measure. It is the contention of the delegates that the execution of Mooney at this time would be fraught with danger. They said it would unsettle the labor world. They will ask that he be put in the custody of the President for the duration of the war, final settlement of the case to be made when peace is declared.

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Bolshevik Rule Seems to Be Near End

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—Professor Paul Miliukoff, leader of the Russian Constitutional Democrats, and Alexander J. Guchkoff, Octobrist leader, have arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, and placed themselves at the head of a counter-revolutionary movement, according to the "Vossische Zeitung," which is quoted in a telegram from Berlin to the Dutch press.

Lenine and Trotzky Are Reported in Flight From Moscow

Moscow is reported to have been captured by Generals Kaedine and Korniloff, supported by German troops, although the fact that both generals previously have been reported dead throws doubt on this dispatch.

Germany Now Hears That Ex-Czar Is Safe

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Wilson Intends Only Industrial Aid for Stricken Republic

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July 4 Made A Holiday For France

PARIS, June 28.—Cheers and shouts of enthusiasm greeted the announcement made in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that the Fourth of July would be regarded as a legal French holiday. All party lines were obliterated, and the plaudits were unanimous from all parts of the amphitheatre. It was one of the most impressive demonstrations that had been seen in the French Chamber of Deputies since the beginning of the war.

Forewarned that the motion would occupy the first place in the order of the day, the Deputies had gathered in larger number than at any time since the beginning of hostilities, with the possible exception of the assemblage on June 4, when Premier Clemenceau made his famous speech regarding the German offensive on the Chemin des Dames.

Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice and Pension, and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the General Commission for Franco-American war matters, were present when the session opened. Maurice Damour, Secretary of Appropriations of the Chamber of Deputies, presented the resolution asking that the French people unite in celebrating the American holiday.

Tells Deputies of France's Duty After referring to the message sent by notable Americans to France in November, 1916, Deputy Damour continued: "It is the duty of France to tell her American friends, 'You celebrate your Independence Day on July the Fourth. Henceforth we shall likewise celebrate that date as a token of our fraternal and indissoluble friendship.'"

Amid great cheering, the Chamber

Continued on page three

Bolshevik Rule In Moscow Now Is Reported Upset

LONDON, June 28.—According to unconfirmed reports to-day the Bolshevik government in Moscow has been overthrown, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

Moscow, the report adds, has been captured by General Korniloff, supported by German troops.

Advices from the same sources as

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Miliukoff Heads New Counter Revolt

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British and French Each Gain A Mile in Surprise Attacks

New German Drive in West Is Expected Hourly by the British

Blow at Ypres Thought Likely

Hindenburg, With His Inner Lines, Has Four Courses Open

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association)

LONDON, June 28.—The new German attack, perhaps only a feint, is expected shortly. There are signs that Ludendorff intends to strike somewhere around Ypres, but his reserves are so disposed that he can throw them against any point between there and Rheims, and even to the eastward of the battered, half-encircled city.

It is believed the next attack is a matter of hours rather than of days, its time and course depending upon the weather, which has been unusually changeable the last fortnight.

Ludendorff has these alternatives: First, to attack Ypres, with the Channel ports as objectives; second, to drive toward Amiens with the hope of dividing forces and pinning down the bulk of the British in a narrow area; third, a resumption of the campaign for Paris, with simultaneous attacks down the Oise and Marne; fourth, to push east of Rheims with the object of splitting the French army and lengthening its defensive line.

Divisions Are Reorganized Divisions which fought at the Somme and Lys were withdrawn far from the battle area. They have been rested, reorganized and trained and are now ready to strike another heavy blow.

Ludendorff still retains the initiative. He has superior communication lines, and his reserves are so disposed that he can throw them against any point between there and Rheims, and even to the eastward of the battered, half-encircled city.

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Kuehlmann Spoke to Pacifists; Junkers in Saddle, Says Cecil

LONDON, June 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, to-day characterized the recent speech of Dr. von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, as being vague in phraseology and intended to appeal to the pacifist element in the countries at war with Germany.

He intimated that his analysis of Dr. von Kuehlmann's remarks also was that of the British government. He recognized the speech as being directed largely in all the countries, especially England, to encourage those who may be inclined to be war weary to believe that tolerable terms might be secured, and that if these terms were not accepted the war would go on indefinitely.

Lord Robert pointed out that Dr. von Kuehlmann, understanding somewhat the British mind, had been careful not to threaten, but had mentioned the German gains in the East.

The British Minister indicated that he regarded the Foreign Secretary's attitude as merely another chapter in German hypocrisy and that his references to the freedom of the seas and to colonial possessions and other terms named were too vague and indefinite to discuss.

In conclusion he expressed the belief that, even with the recurrence of setbacks to the German arms, there yet is to be seen the domination of the pan-German spirit.

Kuehlmann Hungarians Said to Have Rebel, 2,000 Quit His Post Ordered Shot

PARIS, June 28.—There have been rebellious outbreaks among the garrisons of the cities of Gyor and Pecs, Hungary, as a result of which 2,000 of the military involved in the mutiny have been condemned to death, according to reports received by the "Matin" to-day.

Both Austria and Hungary are affected by the revolutionary movement, which is said to be in progress on a large scale in Austria, the newspaper's advisers declare. The spirit of revolt is said to be strongly pervasive in the army.

Violent demonstrations are reported to have occurred in numerous cities.

Pecs is the Hungarian name for the city of Funkskirchen, 105 miles southwest of Budapest. The city has a population of about 45,000.

Gyor, more commonly known as Raab, is a city of some 28,000 population, sixty-seven miles northwest of Budapest.

Australian troops near Merris, in the same region of the British advance before Nieppe Forest, attacked simultaneously and captured certain German outposts.

Forty-three prisoners were taken. The artillery battle increased on the front before Amiens. Berlin reported violent Allied gunfire in the Lys Valley (in the region of the British infantry attack) and south of the Aisne (where the French advanced).

Reichstag Is Told How American Aid Is Flowing to France

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The notable speech delivered in the German Reichstag this week by Deputy Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist, in which he vigorously attacked the government's foreign policy and alluded to the growing importance of the American military effort, is given considerable space by the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." Its version of the speech is as follows:

"Dr. Helfferich and Admiral von Capelle," said Deputy Haase, "told us in 1917 that the United States would be unable to take any further part in the war and that its military importance was nil. To-day there are 700,000 Americans on French soil, and nothing has been heard of any U-boat booty in the shape of an American transport. The speeches of Count von Westarp and Herr Stresemann regarding American powerlessness must therefore be taken with the greatest mistrust."

Herr Haase, continues the semi-official version of the speech, went on with a bitter attack on the German military rulers for their method of conducting the war, which was alienating the friendship of the whole world. He declared their methods were making a decent peace impossible and that the German people must take matters into their own hands.

"The Armenians," the speaker declared, "are sending us affecting calls for help against the brutal violence of the Turks, who are aiming their complete extermination. These calls go unheard, although the victims of the Turks are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and we have the audacity to permit the handing over to the Turks again of the districts of Batum, Kara and Ardahan."

"In Livonia and Estonia the German police force is treating the people with an arbitrariness of the worst sort, as if the district were a conquered country. Conditions in the Riga district cry to heaven. Ten-year-old boys have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for distributing proclamations. In the prisons people are tortured in a way resembling that of the worst days of Czarism."

"The German military power everywhere in Russia has been active as the strangler of democracy and the oppressor of freedom. In Finland, the age: terrorism reigns among the working classes."

"Things go on according to the will of our military autocracy. Germany may be ruined, unless the people take the cause of peace into their own hands."

Continued on page four

English Strike Near Hazebrouck, Taking Three Towns and 300 Prisoners

Petain Advances Near Soissons

Drives Forward on a Four-Mile Front, Capturing 1,060 Germans

The Allied armies yesterday attacked suddenly in two widely separated sectors on the West front, driving the enemy back about a mile in each assault on a total front of eight and a half miles.

In Flanders the British east of Nieppe Forest launched a blow at dawn on a front of three and a half miles. Attacking at the point where the Germans in their drive on Ypres tried to reach Hazebrouck, the British forced the foe back and gained new defensive positions. They captured three towns—L'Epinette, Verte Rue and La Beque—reached the line of the Plate Beque River. Three hundred Germans were taken prisoner.

Unable to organize quickly in the face of the powerful surprise attack, the Germans were forced to fall back rapidly. They inflicted only a few casualties on the attacking forces.

Following up their other successes west of Soissons, on the west wing of the Crown Prince's salient in the Champagne, the French drove forward on a five-mile front before Ambleny and Montgobert. Pushing their lines forward to the heights west of Cutry and to the hill south of St. Pierre Aigle, they held their gains and took 1,060 prisoners.

At two other points on the battle-front the Allied troops made minor gains. In an attack northwest of Montdidier the French advanced their lines in Senect Wood and took 100 prisoners.

Australian troops near Merris, in the same region of the British advance before Nieppe Forest, attacked simultaneously and captured certain German outposts.

Forty-three prisoners were taken. The artillery battle increased on the front before Amiens. Berlin reported violent Allied gunfire in the Lys Valley (in the region of the British infantry attack) and south of the Aisne (where the French advanced).

British Gain Mile On Three-Mile Front In Surprise Attack

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 28.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops east of the Forest of Nieppe got a nasty and unexpected knock to-day, when the British suddenly drove forward in a surprise attack along a front of more than three miles and hurled the startled gray-coated soldiers back to an average depth of 1,600 yards.

The operation was an unqualified success from its inception, and the attacking infantry reached all their objectives in remarkably short time.

Two Divisions Hard Hit By this thrust the British not only have greatly improved their position in this important and much contested sector, which lies just north of Merrville, but they inflicted heavy punishment on two hostile divisions that were holding the line here—the 32d Division of Saxons and the 44th Reserve Division of Prussians.

Large numbers of the enemy were killed in the hurricane onslaught, and some 250 of the more fortunate had been collected in the prisoners' cages before noon.

The front of the attack was 6,000 yards in length and by approximately between Vieux Berquin, on the north, and Pont Tourn