

lently, but their fire was not effective, and the British troops suffered little as they pushed forward.

In the Langemark region the main difficulty was being run away from the approaches to the town, and into this bog the infantry plunged deep at every step.

Thus the British came to Langemark. There were concrete gunpits about the position in front of the town, which was flooded from the Steenbeke River, but the infantry divided and bombed its way about either side of the town.

As they passed to the further side the Germans could be seen running away and the resistance was offered in the town itself. The fighting still continued beyond Langemark, according to the latest reports.

The French attack began at 4:45, simultaneously with the British advance, and the contact between the allied armies was excellent throughout. The French pushed forward rapidly and met them in about one hour. The extreme depth which they penetrated into the German territory was over 1,000 yards.

The terrain over which the French advanced was most difficult for on their right the Steenbeke River was in flood and on their left they were moving toward a inundated area, and the ground was becoming marshier all the time.

The German defenses in this inhospitable zone consisted chiefly of four machine gun nests. These, however, were accounted for largely in the preliminary bombardment. The French met with little resistance and the operation was a comparatively easy one.

The portion of the Steenbeke the French crossed lies between a point west of Wylendrift and a bend in the river about a mile south of the village of St. Janshoek. On the east side of the river they met strong resistance at Champheer Farm and at the Brehne farm, both strongly fortified, and machine gun nests. The French artillery was brought into play, and these strongholds were forced to surrender.

The French met with little or no resistance, as was virtually all the country south of that place. The French front now runs from Dreigrachtion along the left bank of the Steenbeke to a point of crossing below St. Janshoek, whence it runs southeast to a junction with the new British line.

The Germans had a considerable force of troops occupying the large area in anticipation of this attack, but the French heavy guns bombarded the woods so effectively that it was impossible to bring any machine gun or machine gun nests into play.

The German losses in the preliminary bombardment were severe and the French already had accounted for 300 prisoners when the correspondent of the Associated Press arrived at the scene at noon. The booty obtained by the French will be considerable, including a number of heavy guns which stuck in the mud and were abandoned by the retreating Germans. Heavy machine guns also fell into the hands of the French.

Canadian Held Gains. Meanwhile the Canadians were holding strongly to the gains made in their positions which they wrested from the Germans about Lens yesterday, after having beaten off ten furious counter attacks in which the enemy suffered heavy casualties.

The last German counter attack of the night occurred at half past 8 o'clock. This morning the British and French remained in the sector, giving the British a chance to consolidate their new lines.

The checking up of the British casualties this morning indicated that they had been moderate. The German counter attacks were most determined and in several places to hand fighting among the wrecked buildings in the suburbs of Lens. Following their usual methods the Germans tried their method of attacking with apparent thought of the cost of life, and the result was most disastrous.

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right bank in contact with our allies. South of Aillaes a vigorous attack made us master of a system of trenches on a front of one kilometer which was held by the enemy.

Our bombing airplanes last night and this morning threw many bombs on enemy establishments north and east of the Houthuis Forest and also on the railway station at Lichtenwald.

Germany Tells of Battle. German (Day)—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In Flanders a second great battle has burst forth. The artillery duel which yesterday again rose to most extreme violence on the east and between the Yser and the last day of the month was also made progress, taking a score of prisoners.

In the Champagne and on both banks of the Meuse the fighting continued. We made a surprise attack near Louvemont, taking seven prisoners.

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TERMS INADEQUATE, SAYS BRITISH PRESS

"Real Peace Must Bring Full-rest Restoration, Including Alsace-Lorraine."

NEW PRESSURE URGED

"Blockade Must Be Made Effective and Fleet Activity Increased."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 17.—Although the earlier comment in the London newspapers on the Pope's peace proposal was almost unanimous in the view that it represented nothing more than a separate effort by Germany to mobilize the peace demand while her place on the map still justified insistence on a German peace, a marked change is taking place.

The tone of the latest comment is more tolerant and the belief is growing that the Pope's proposal should be accepted in good faith. Such substantial papers as the Daily Telegraph and the Westminster Gazette seem to lean to the idea that the Pope's note really proposed the maximum terms of the Central Empires, which are likely to be decidedly reduced if the Allies' diplomacy is skillfully used and opportunity afforded to continue the tactical discussion.

Germany's internal economic and food conditions are known to be extremely bad and there is the greatest anxiety that it be put to another winter of war. Vienna is insisting on others' peace efforts, being dissatisfied with Germany's management of the peace campaign last autumn, which on account of its manner of execution, but to the proposal was doomed in advance to failure.

Berlin Suspects Vienna. There is reason to believe that Berlin fears, without substantial evidence, given of good faith and a definite purpose to encourage peace. Austria will attempt to manoeuvre herself into a position of being charged with Germany's unfairness and stubbornness and then denounce the alliance, possibly undertaking negotiations for a separate peace.

SENATORS SCOUT PEACE. "Time to Prepare to Win War." Says Swanson. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—With the exception of the small group of pro-peace pacifists of the La Follette-Gronna-Vardaman type, it is doubtful if there is a member of the United States Senate who believes the peace proposals from the Vatican are either timely or fortunate so far as the war aims and problems of this country are concerned.

While unable to consider the Vatican proposals as of any highly probable value in the direction of a permanent peace offering future protection to democracy and small nations, Senators do not impugn the motives of the Pope, though questioning perhaps his perspicacity in view of the evident Teutonic policy.

"World Belongs to Be Safe?" Referring to the Pope's suggestion of guarantees for the independence of Belgium it says: "Belgium had that guarantee, sworn to when German armies began to back their way through and to commit enormities which horrified mankind. It is who to rest her security upon another guarantee?"

What are the nations whose innocent consciences pronounce their case sacred likely to think of a proposal which puts the innocent and the guilty, the just and the unjust, upon the same footing and intimates that in reparation for the wrong done they ought to accept reciprocal condonation?

REPLY TO THE POPE. Washington Sees Speech as Answer to Peace Offer. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Premier Lloyd George's optimistic speech in the British House of Commons was interpreted here as a preliminary indication of the attitude the allied nations may be expected to adopt toward any peace proposals that are made.

German Allies at Berlin Conference

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Count Bernin von Chudenitz, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has returned to Vienna after a two days visit to Berlin, in the course of which he had several conferences with the Imperial Chancellor and the Foreign Office.

Count and Countess Czernin were the guests of Chancellor Michaelis at luncheon on Wednesday. The Turkish Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister also attended. Vice-Chancellor Helfferich gave a reception in honor of Count Czernin.

Count Moritz Esterhazy, who since last June has been Premier of Hungary, is reported to resign on account of ill health, according to a Vienna telegram to the "Vossische Zeitung."

WILSON SEEKING ENTEENTE'S VIEWS

Continued from First Page. President Wilson himself emphasized the peace message at December. Germany then declined to recognize that guarantee against repetition must be a fundamental point in the peace agreement, but the position that the present war must be ended prior to discussion of disarmament tending to make future war impossible.

The difference between Wilson's view and the view of President Wilson, which is the view of the Pope today, is that Germany makes peace a necessary preliminary to disarmament, while the other nations insist that disarmament must be a condition of any agreement to end the war.

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POPE'S PEACE PLAN

Proposals for Negotiations Fall on Carefully Prepared Ground.

PAPERS ARE HOPEFUL

Believe All Warring Nations Were Sounded Before Papal Action.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The Pope's peace proposal, according to a Berlin despatch, seems to have had a friendly reception in the leading circles in Germany, having fallen on carefully prepared ground.

Several of the newspapers report that the Pontiff had sounded out both belligerent groups in advance and intimate to their readers that the Entente members probably is in sympathy with his mediation. The Roman Catholic organ Germania insists that the step was of such sweeping importance that it is impossible it was taken without the full information regarding the terms of the warring factions.

Wants Public to Know. Vorwarts refers in connection with the Pope's peace offer to current rumors of a conference of financiers of the belligerent Powers recently held in Switzerland. It says the German public is entitled to full information regarding the conference and demands a statement from Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, who as a former Secretary of the Reichstag presumably had knowledge of it.

News Is Suppressed. Telegrams received here from Berlin show the attitude of the German press on the Pope's proposal, and it will be necessary to await the arrival of the news to order, determine whether their editorials or the censor are responsible for this attitude.

The note can hardly be different from a merely verbal peace demonstration from the enemy side. Only in respect of the return of the German colonies does it take into account our vital interests.

Change in Formulas. As the marching troops reached a point some distance beyond the reviewing party they returned into columns of fours and thus stretched out of sight of way along curving and descending roads.

POPE'S PEACE PLEA SOUGHT. Pontiff Said He Would Not Act Unless Asked. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—After his first efforts for peace had been rejected by the European belligerents Pope Benedict told Francesco de la Barra that he would offer to avoid hostilities if requested to do so by one of the warring Powers.

Sound Is Barred Zone. Naval Orders Restrict Navigators to Much Reduced Area. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 16.—Nearly all of Long Island Sound is a barred zone, according to orders issued yesterday by Rear Admiral N. R. Starbuck, commandant of the Third Naval district, in which he closed all waters east of Bridgeport to navigation.

FRENCH LOSE ONLY 4 SHIPS. U-Boats Take Small Toll Out of 2,038 in Week. PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.—The weekly report of shipping losses gives only one U-boat sinking, a line draught and three of smaller size as having been sunk in the week ended August 12 out of 1,010 arrivals and 1,028 clearances at the port of London.

NO TIME FOR PEACE, SAYS TAFT. Ex-President in Chicago on Route to Quebec. CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Former President Taft, who has been ill with intestinal trouble at Clay Center, Kan., passed through Chicago today en route to his headquarters at Point au Pic, Quebec, where he will rest.

GERMANS GAIN IN RUMANIA. Take 3,500 Men, 54 Officers and 10 Cannon. LONDON, Aug. 16.—More than 3,500 men, 54 officers, some of them French, 16 cannon and more than 50 machine guns were taken today in heavy fighting east of Fokianin, in Rumania.

Two Forced to Kiss U. S. Flag. KATSKOVA, Wis., Aug. 16.—Alleged insulting remarks made by the American flag resulted in John Collins and Louis Madigan being led to a conspicuous place in front of the public library by a crowd of patriots, who were forced to kiss the flag ten times today.

SAMMIES IN REVIEW

Major-General Sibert Tells of Pride at Work of Troops.

OFFICERS ARE AMAZED

Wish Brothers Boche Could See Show, Comment as Band Plays "Happy Heine."

By the Associated Press. AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16.—The review yesterday by Major-General Sibert of the troops of his command in training for the trenches afforded a military spectacle of international significance and historic import.

There have been other reviews of American troops in foreign lands—in the Philippines, Cuba, far away Guam and Panama—but there seemed to be an entirely new meaning to the sturdy tramp of the men of America in France today. One saw in them the symbol of their country's new adventure.

Light and Shadow. Here and there picturesque little French villages, white walled and red roofed, smuggled amid the trees of the rolling fields of France, all green and brown with glowing crops and ripening grains.

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SCHELLING NAMED CAPTAIN. Philadelphia Pianist Enters Army—Albert Spalding Drafted. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Ernest Schelling, known throughout the country as a pianist, has given up recitals to enter the army, it was announced today. Mr. Schelling has been named a Captain in the reserve corps.

ARMY SANITATION CHIEF SHOT. Major Billingsley Killed Accidentally Examining Pistol. BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Major Charles Billingsley, U. S. A., chief of the sanitation corps, was shot and killed by a bullet from a pistol shot while examining a revolver with a spring trigger. No one was in his line of fire.

WIRELESS PLOT IN ARGENTINA. Secret Station on Coast Is Discovered. BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 16.—A secret wireless station has been discovered on the coast of the territory of Chubut by the Argentine Navy Department.

Portugal to Use Paper Money. LISBON, Aug. 16.—The official Journal announces that all silver and copper money will be withdrawn from circulation. It will be replaced by paper currency.

Employment for Your Idle Money. MONEY held in reserve or awaiting investment, may nevertheless be profitably employed.

This idle money, deposited in a checking account with this Company, will draw interest. It will earn a higher rate of interest if placed on a time Certificate of Deposit.

Deposits may be made and checks will be honored at either our uptown or downtown office. If you desire to keep a certain amount of your resources liquid, and yet on an earning basis, the opportunity we offer will meet your need.

We shall be glad to have you confer or correspond with us. Guaranty Trust Company of New York. 140 Broadway.

PARIS OFFICE 170 AVENUE DE LA GAZETTE LONDON OFFICE 22 LONDON ST., E.C. Capital and Surplus - \$50,000,000 Resources more than - \$600,000,000

LABOR UPHOLDS PEACE PLAN. BELGIANS TO ARRIVE TUESDAY. Want Delegates Sent to Stockholm. Kerenky Not Against Steering. LONDON, Aug. 16.—Members of the executive committee of the Labor party have recommended that a resolution be adopted at the adjourned Labor party conference next Tuesday to the effect that the British Labor party should be represented at the Stockholm Socialist conference so that the conference remains in its formal character.

GERMANY LOSES 4,500,000. Big Casualty List Since War Began—July 30, 1916. LONDON, Aug. 15.—German casualties reported since the beginning of the war are listed, but not necessarily having occurred in July, aggregated 8,562, as follows: Prisoners or missing, 14,620. Severely wounded, 13,884. Slightly wounded, 39,558.

CARS RUN BY "MEMORY." No Safety Devices on Trolley Line That Killed Nineteen. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—When the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing over the North Branford trolley wreck of Monday, when nineteen persons were killed, was concluded today, an order was issued that the road was to be practically without any traffic guard, even depending upon the employees' memory to maintain running order.

FOOD COMMISSIONERS NAMED. Will Administer Control Bill in Respective States. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Appointment of twenty-eight men as Federal Food Commissioners in as many States was approved today by President Wilson. The names of the commissioners are: Alabama, Richard M. Hobbs; Montana, Philip Alfred Atkinson; Arizona, Timothy A. Riordan; Florida, George W. Watters; Oklahoma, Henry M. Hunt; Nevada, Henry M. Hunt; New Hampshire, Huntley N. Spaulding; New Mexico, Ralph C. Ely; North Carolina, Henry A. Sage; North Dakota, William C. Strickland; Oregon, W. B. Ayer; Pennsylvania, Howard Heinz; Rhode Island, Alfred M. Coats; South Carolina, James H. Harness; South Dakota, Theodore C. Diers; Sheridan.

EAST ST. LOUIS RIOT ARRESTS. Seventeen Men, Including Police and Politicians, Accused. EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 16.—Police officers and a prominent politician among the seventeen men arrested today on charges varying from rioting to assault on a woman, were taken into custody. The riot was in connection with the race riots in Chicago, in which more than 100 white persons and negroes were killed. Of 105 persons indicted by the Grand Jury this morning, 100 have been taken into custody. The indictments were returned against eighty-two white men and twenty-three negroes.

TWO MAGISTRATES NAMED. William Blau and John E. McGeehan Are Appointed. MAYOR MITCHELL yesterday appointed William Blau and John E. McGeehan as magistrates in the 14th and 15th wards at 40 Avenue C and has been practicing law in this city for twenty years. He was a Deputy Attorney General under Attorney General James B. Mayner and Tax Commissioner of Governor Higgins and Dix. He is a graduate of the Republican and City clubs of the University of the City of New York. He was born in this city and is a graduate of the Fordham University School of Law. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity in 1914.

STRIKE THREAT IN GERMANY. Extreme Socialists Face Walkout in Munition Factories. COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—A general strike agitation in war industries, evidently on the part of the extreme socialists, is reported from Berlin. A similar official notice says that circulars are being distributed in munition factories advocating a walkout. The notice appeals to the workers not to be misled and not to desert and betray their brothers fighting in the west and east.