

U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION

Coatesville Private One of Twenty-nine Severely Wounded

50 ON CASUALTY LIST

By the Associated Press

The army casualty list today contained fifty names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 11; died of accident and other causes, 17; wounded severely, 23.

KILLED IN ACTION

- COUCH, WALTER L., Rimdale, Kan. Privates ANIKIEWICH, GURT, Hamtramck, Mich. EAST, BENNIE W., Magnolia, Miss. HATE, ALBERT, Franklin, La. WILLIAMS, LEON H., Whitest, Mont. WRIGHT, HARVEY G., Augusta, Ga.

DIED FROM WOUNDS

- CASTIGLIONE, GUIDO S., Paul, Brazil. WOOD, RAY A., Highlands, N. J. IENCO, CARMINE, Central Station, Va.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

- CROWE, JOHN, Danbury, N. C. FLETCHER, EDWARD, H., Rockledge, Fla. WHITE, WILLIAM W., Houston, Tex. ANDERSON, FRANK W., Rockledge, Fla. BRANTLEY, CHARLES E., Rockledge, Fla. DUNCAN, JOSEPH, O. O'Connell, Mass. FITZGIBBON, JAMES E., New London, N. H. LOWELL, JAMES L., Philadelphia, Pa. STEVENS, JOSEPH R., Gerry, N. Y.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES

- BROTH, JAMES H., Hamilton, N. J. PARKER, HARRY J., Salisbury, Md. CROWE, JOHN, Danbury, N. C. FLETCHER, EDWARD, H., Rockledge, Fla. WHITE, WILLIAM W., Houston, Tex.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

- ANDERSON, FRANK W., Rockledge, Fla. BRANTLEY, CHARLES E., Rockledge, Fla. DUNCAN, JOSEPH, O'Connell, Mass. FITZGIBBON, JAMES E., New London, N. H. LOWELL, JAMES L., Philadelphia, Pa. STEVENS, JOSEPH R., Gerry, N. Y.

FRISONERS—PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING

- CHITTY, FRED W., New Haven, Conn. HIGGINS, FRANK J., New Haven, Conn. BARNETT, CLARENCE M., Venter, N. D.

By the United Press

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—R. B. Smith, Patterson, N. J., was one of twenty-nine Canadian soldiers killed in action today.

HILL 204 CAPTORS TREED FOE

Yankees Climbed Into Branches and Dislodged Skulkers

By the United Press

With the Americans on the Marne, July 8.—American troops aided the French in clearing Hill 204 which dominates Chateau-Thierry from the west. The Americans were swimming and playing baseball when the French commander was notified to take a few of them on the attack. Several entire companies volunteered and some were selected from each.

CONSIDER BALLIN, BIG SHIP MAN, FOR KUEHLMANN'S JOB

Kaiser, Hertling and Ludendorff Discuss Making Business Man Foreign Secretary

Amsterdam, July 8.—By T. N. S.—The Kaiser, Chancellor von Hertling and General von Ludendorff have held a conference at German headquarters, where the advisability of appointing Albert Ballin to the post of foreign secretary, in succession to Doctor von Kuehlmann was discussed, according to information received here today.

INCREASE U. S. FIGHTING FORCE

500,000 Will Be Ready for Battle

Duty August 1

By the United Press

Washington, July 8.—In a month or less General Pershing will have more than half a million men under his direct command in the front. Pershing's plan for the fighting line, according to the information received by members of the Military Affairs Committee today.

Drops Case Against Hotel

Lack of Evidence to Show that

Regent Hotel, 621 Arch street, was a dining room for the German spy, according to Judge Gorman, sitting today in the Municipal Court to drop the case against the proprietor, Meyer Schapiro.

Anzacs Gain Ground on Picardy Front

Continued from Page One

From the best information obtainable, it appears that the Germans during the coming offensive will have between thirty and forty divisions (200,000 to 400,000 men) capable of participating in the attack.

The American forces tonight are resting on their arms, awaiting the coming offensive, and if it happens that the enemy starts against the positions held by the Americans, which seems rather likely the American troops will give a good account of themselves.

While awaiting for the coming storm, the Americans are discussing the exploit of a handful of comrades from the American Expeditionary Force with the French in operations at Hill 204 yesterday. They were invited to watch the attack and, if they cared to join in it, Major Ritter volunteered them unconditionally.

The American aviators in the Chateau Thierry sector engaged in several fights today and two enemy planes were shot down.

CLAIM U. S.-FRENCH ATTACKS REPELLED

Berlin, July 8.—Attacks in strong force by Americans and French west of Chateau-Thierry are reported in the official communication from headquarters Sunday. Ritter volunteered fighting continued during the day and night. The German command declares the attacks broke down with heavy losses.

ARTILLERY INCREASES ON U. S. LORRAINE LINE

With the American Army in France, July 8.—(By T. N. S.) There has been a noticeable increase in the artillery activity on the American sector of the Lorraine front. A German attack was repelled by the American artillery.

Two New York recruits, Henry Johnson and Robert Robinson, who distinguished themselves in the Argonne forest when both were cited for decorations, have just received their French war crosses.

The men were holding an outpost when they were ordered to fire their rifles and hand grenades. Robinson drove the boys off and Johnson carried his companion back to a dugout. His back, and then returned to the post, which he held against another German attack, although wounded.

PERSHING REVIEW U. S. WAR ACTIVITIES

By the Associated Press

General Pershing's communique for Sunday morning reported a successful offensive in the Vosges, in which losses in killed, wounded and prisoners were inflicted upon the enemy. The text was as follows: "Headquarters, American Expeditionary Force, July 7, 1918.

"Section A—in the Vosges we made a successful attack, killing and capturing a number of the enemy and taking several prisoners. The day passed quietly at other points of our front.

"Section B—in the Chateau-Thierry region between July 4 and 5 the rifle and machine gun duel on the right of our line continued. Most of the German fire came as before, from Hill No. 204 and the Bois de la Courbe. Machine guns were in operation against our front.

"Section C—in the Argonne forest, the enemy's artillery fire was distinctly lighter and our smaller number of guns fell on the right of our advanced positions than during the preceding days through this part of our line remained the principal objective.

"It was also notable that most of the shells were of small and medium caliber and that the proportion of gas shells had diminished. On the other hand, the German artillery was firing a greater number and larger formations, a number of groups of from five to eight air-bursting shells.

"In the enemy's rear the abnormal movement which followed our attack on the 4th and 5th was decreased. The enemy is busy repairing and creating machine-gun emplacements and is concentrating his efforts on the destruction of a large ammunition dump.

"There was evidence pointing to the destruction of a large ammunition dump in the Argonne forest, which was destroyed by our attack on the 4th and 5th.

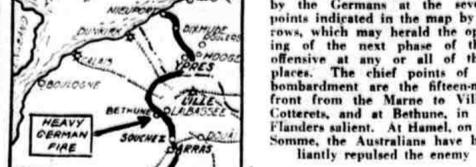
"In the Marne sector held by our troops, July 3 and 4 were quiet. The enemy's artillery fire was much less than our and was of a harassing and destructive nature. Much of the enemy machine gun and rifle fire was in reply to our fire. There was a further decrease in the enemy's aerial activity.

"The attack on the 4th and 5th in the Argonne forest was a success. The flames and signals behind the German line have slightly increased. From explosions and fire observed in his rear areas at points on which we were firing at the time it is believed that we struck at least two ammunition dumps and ignited a fire which burned for several hours.

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"The German artillery showed only a slight increase in activity. There were no attempts by the enemy to place interdiction fire on our roads toward Villers-Tourmeille and Brayes. There were also attempts at adjustment of the northern part of our advanced positions. There was no really heavy fire at any point. Very few German balloons were in operation. In the German areas a fire occurred at Meault St. Georges and a heavy explosion of shells at Verberies and Estefay during the night.

WHERE GERMANS MAY STRIKE NEXT



Heavy artillery fire has been opened by the Germans at the several points indicated in the map by arrows, which may herald the opening of the next phase of their offensive at any or all of these places. The chief points of the bombardment are the fifteen-mile front from the Marne to Villers Cotterets, and at Bethune, in the Flanders region, and at the Somme, the Australians have brilliantly repulsed the enemy.

ARTILLERYING IS ACTIVE UPON ALL WAR FRONTS

By the Associated Press

The Australians again have made a successful forward plunge in the Somme sector northeast of Amiens where, with some American help, they carried out their brilliant operation of last week.

The aggregate of the ground gained recently in this area has been considerable and the new progress made has apparently effected a considerable movement in the British position along a front of well toward two miles on each side of the Somme.

While the British are thus fortifying themselves against the expected renewal of the German offensive in one of the sectors, where it is considered quite likely to be launched, the French are finding themselves somewhat actively engaged in an artillery duel on the westerly side of the Marne salient.

With the help of the Americans, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, the Allied line as a whole on this front has been improved in anticipation of another enemy offensive.

The French are replying specially to the German bombardment, which is marked in the sector defending the Villers-Cotterets forest. This extensive wooded area offers one of the most important obstacles to a renewed German advance, should it be attempted in this region.

Other artillery actions are reported southward along the front to the Marne, in Flanders, in Lorraine and in Italy.

There is tension all along the west front in expectation of the Germans breaking loose at any moment with their new drive.

GERMANY'S LOSS IN STRIKING FORCE IS CLEARLY SHOWN AT HAMEL

Continued from Page One

and may hinder his plans for immediate operations. As for the three divisions from which the Australians and their American comrades captured 1500 prisoners, nothing more can be heard from them for some time to come, until they have refitted with new drafts. Their losses were very heavy. They were at the mercy of the British tanks and the infantry which broke down their defenses wherever they fought rather than make signs of surrender.

The tanks were astonishing in their methods of maneuver and aroused the admiration of the Australians, many of whom perhaps had been a little prejudiced against these land ships after their first introduction. They advanced in the half light of dawn without delay, and moved with skill and judgment to any point where the infantry needed their help.

The ordinary tank of German and American design is a machine gun which the tanks crawled around them with a sweep of fire from their flanks, but there were some machine-gun tanks which were equipped with a turret and a machine gun on top, and a fourth still firing, turned down their barrels to sweep the ground into the earth with their guns. At another point a tank destroyed the teams of five heavy machine guns and took the weapons inside as valuable trophies.

In one case they trampled down six machine guns in action, and elsewhere one tank ran over three machine guns, and, seeing a fourth still firing, turned down its barrels to sweep the ground into the earth with their guns. At another point a tank destroyed the teams of five heavy machine guns and took the weapons inside as valuable trophies.

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ITALIANS GAIN ON TWO FRONTS

Win Ground in Col Caprile and Monte Grappa Sectors

OPERATION IN ALBANIA

German Chiefs Directing Offensive—Teutons Concentrating Troops

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 8.—Italian troops yesterday advanced their front line in the region of Col Caprile, the Italian War Office announced today. In the Monte Grappa region the Italians gained further ground northward of Massik on Saturday. Eight enemy airplanes were destroyed yesterday in air battles.

The text reads: "In the Lagarina Valley and the Vallarsa there was more frequent harassing artillery firing yesterday. To the north of Monte Di Val Bolla our patrols, after a brisk struggle, drove back enemy reconnoitering elements.

"On Monte Grappa on Saturday we gained ground north of Maik, taking fifty-one prisoners and capturing two machine guns and a flame projector.

"Yesterday in the region of Col Caprile we extended our advanced occupation line.

"Eight hostile machines were brought down in air fighting. The Italian and French troops in Albania on July 8 began an operation between the coast and the Tomorica Valley, the Italian War Office announced today. The operation still is in full and satisfactory development, the statement adds. More than a thousand prisoners so far have been taken by the Entente allied forces.

By the United Press

With the Italian Armies in the Field, July 8.—The latest Italian victory pushed the Austrians back four miles farther from Venice as the result of one of the most stubbornly fought actions in the war in the wet triangle of dikes and mud-filled canals of the lower Piave.

The Austrians had strongly fortified every house, mill and infrequent dry spot in this region. Italian artillery steadily aided in the victory by preventing the enemy bringing up food from the mainland.

Paris, July 8.—General Ludendorff visited Austrian headquarters in the Trentino to hasten preparation for a resumption of offensive on the Italian front, according to advices from Swiss sources today. Reinforcements are said to be concentrated for the Imbrosio and Trentino region. The Swiss frontier has been closed.

RIGHT BANK OF NEW PIAVE CLEAR OF FOE

Washington, July 8.—(By T. N. S.)

In the lower Piave, after successive systematic attacks carried out in the face of the most stubborn resistance on the part of the Austrians, Italian troops have cleared completely the right bank of the new Piave, said an official dispatch from the Italian command today.

The whole delta of the river, extending fifty miles, which had been in the possession of the enemy since last November, has been reconquered by the Italian troops, the dispatch added. Several hundred prisoners were brought in during the action.

Fort Monte Grappa Italian infantry drove a surprise attack on the well-fortified summit, driving off the enemy, and beating back counter-attacks. On the night of July 7, French troops, by a surprise attack, captured seventy prisoners and two machine guns, after a short fighting. Two hostile planes were shot down during the engagement.

No Separate Trial for "Ike" Deutsch

Continued from Page One

The court's argument that there was no doubt that there was some advantage in a separate trial.

"It is our desire," he said, "to give a fair trial and take care of all the essentials, but to give no luxuries." He pointed out that the Fifth Ward cases would take some time, and that in a farming community time is precious just now.

"Deutsch knows he has had nothing to do with any of these men to show a conspiracy," said Gray. According to the testimony brought out by the Commonwealth at the hearing the Mayor was in the city at the time in dealing as helped Deutsch, Gray declared.

"Deutsch," he added, "was only an incident."

Judge Butler pointed out that the difference in the case of Mayor Smith, who had been granted a separate trial, and Deutsch, actually was on the ground, meaning the Fifth Ward, where as the Mayor's office in City Hall placed him at the Fifth Ward affair.

In the argument for the bill of particulars, Judge Butler pointed out that Gray's request would compel the Commonwealth to disclose its evidence. Gray maintained the bill would compel them to show only that they intended to prove, not the evidence. The Judge suggested that the testimony at the hearing would suffice for that. He said testimony at the hearing apparently showed some scheme of wrongdoing.

Petitions Too Late

Judge Butler also called Gray's attention to the fact that the petitions should have been presented earlier, and said Gray had promised to get them in June. Gray answered he had been delayed by illness.

"I don't look for any continuance of the case," said Gray, "I propose to try them."

He said the District Attorney could file a bill of particulars within twenty-four hours, which would allow the defendants at the trial, which starts next Monday, would be tried on only two bills of indictment. One bill charges conspiracy to violate the Sherman Law. The other charges conspiracy to intimidate voters and an agreement for the commission of crime.

The bill charging actual commission of the murder will not be tried at this time. It will be held pending the disposition of the other bills. Assistant District Attorney Gordon announced that 190 witnesses, ninety more than were heard at the hearings, would be called as a razor, but he certainly does give the defendants, besides Deutsch, are Police Lieutenant Bennett and Patrolmen Urban, Feldman, Wirtzschager, Murphy and Hayden.

Gray objected at the opening of the hearing because the district attorney filed a return to his petition ten days ago without notifying him. The answers were filed in 1918.

LA VITTORIA ITALIANA AL DELTA DEL PIAVE

Gli Italiani Occupano Tutta la Zona e si Fortificano

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By order of the President: A. BURLISON, Postmaster General.

Dal Quartier Generale Italiano, 8 luglio. L'ultima vittoria italiana ha spinto indietro gli Austriaci per oltre quattro miglia più in là da Venezia, come risultato di perenni azioni combattive nel triangolo del paludoso terreno verso la foce e tra i canali nel basso corso del Piave.

Gli austriaci avevano fortificato strenuamente ogni casa nei punti asciutti di detta regione. L'artiglieria italiana materialmente aiutò nel raggiungimento della vittoria, prevenendo ogni suo fuoco che il nemico potesse portare provvisoriamente dalle linee principali. Migliaia di soldati combattenti immerati nell'acqua, ed in parecchi punti raggiunsero i reticolati che proteggevano gli appostamenti austriaci, e superatili, si gettarono sui cannonieri austriaci impugnando la baionetta e sterminandoli in una lotta a corpo a corpo.

Più di 1300 mitragliatrici e sei mortai da trincea sono stati catturati in detto modo.

Roma, 8 luglio. Dalle notizie giunte dalla fronte di battaglia, confermate dai rapporti del Quartier Generale Italiano, si rileva che le valorose truppe italiane, operanti nel settore meridionale della linea del Piave, hanno respinto gli austriaci al di là del Piave Nuovo e si sono stabiliti nella estesa regione tra i corsi del vecchio e nuovo fiume. Gli austriaci sono stati costretti ad evacuare ad un punto subito perdite gravissime durante i vivaci combattimenti che si svolsero nel difficile terreno paludoso.

Un telegramma da Londra annunzia che a Vienna è stato pubblicato un bollettino che ammette la ritirata delle truppe teutoniche sulla riva orientale del fiume, assicurando l'evacuazione del delta del Piave fu effettuata durante la notte di venerdì e sabato, allo scopo di riparare perdite non necessarie.

Exhausted by September, Says Kahn, Discussing Age Change

By the United Press

Washington, July 8.—With recess plans temporarily abandoned, talk of changing draft ages again bobbed up in Congress today.

Representative Kahn, ranking Republican of the House Military Affairs Committee, who has been a member of the War Department since he was a member of the House, said today that he would like to get a definite idea of what legislation they want introduced and acted upon. Draft ages must be broadened before the next session to avoid calling men of deferred classes, Kahn said today.

In telegrams from London, it was said that the draft calls are kept up at the present rate, and will be exhausted by September," Kahn said.

"Drafts will be increased, if anything, during the next two months than they have been in the last month."

Class One Nearly Drawn

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Women's Summer Dresses

Cotton Voile, in white, with color combinations 6.75 Embroidered Organdie Dresses 13.75

Figured Dimity and Voile Dresses 10.75 Fancy Stripe Tissue and Imported Dimity 16.75

White Embroidered Net Dresses at 18.00

Sport Dresses of Crepe de Chine and Satin, Imported Cotton Voile and Crepes in Pastel Shades, 19.50

Navy Blue and Black Georgette Crepes, 29.50

Foulard and Flowered Georgette Dresses, 38.00

Women's Summer Suits

137 Women's Sport and Semi-Dress Suits, the season's choice colorings in Silk Jersey, Tricolette, Crepe de Chine, White Wool Jersey and Gabardine in a variety of attractive models, Formerly up to 55.00, 22.50

All Cloth Suits Reduced to a Fraction of Former Prices

Women's Outing and Sport Skirts

875—Tub Skirts of Gabardine, Linen Crash, Plain and Striped Materials in a Large Variety of Styles, Various Pocket and Belt Arrangements. \$3.50 \$3.90 and \$5.00

Special for Tuesday

35 Handsome Silk Sport Skirts, exclusive models developed in Baronette, Wash Silks, Faille Silk in striped materials. Many were up to 22.50. Special 13.50

Extraordinary Sale of Millinery

An exceptional opportunity to secure two or three hats for the price of one. We have taken 150 hats that formerly sold for 10.00 to 20.00. 3.50 and 5.00 To Close Out.

COURT-MARTIAL OPENS IRISH TREASON TRIAL

Corporal Dowling, Who Landed From German Submarine, Faces Jury

By the Associated Press

London, July 8.—The trial by court-martial opened here today of Corporal Joseph Dowling, who landed on the Irish coast in a German collapsible boat two months ago and since has been a prisoner in the Tower of London.

Corporal Dowling, in civilian clothes, was brought to the court in a British ambulance, handcuffed to a noncommissioned officer, armed with a revolver. Lord Chylesmore presided. Corporal Dowling, who is of medium height and wide-awake appearance, pleaded not guilty to the formal charges, which are under three heads. First, that while he was a prisoner of war in Germany he joined a hostile force; second, that he endeavored to induce others to join; third, that he participated in an attempt to land a hostile force in Ireland.

Planned "Irish Brigade"

Sir Archibald Bodkin, the prosecutor, described at great length the German plot launched at the end of 1914 for the formation of an "Irish brigade" from among the Irish taken prisoner on the British front. The scheme, Sir Archibald said, was repudiated by most of the prisoners, but Dowling and a few others joined the brigade and acted as recruiting agents.

The prosecutor described the means used by the Germans to induce Irishmen to join, and in particular the German promises to them, reading: "At the end of the war the German Government undertakes to send every member of the Irish brigade to the United States."

Sir Archibald Bodkin read a long document, issued by the Germans at Limburg Camp, which said: "The Irish in America are collecting money for this brigade. Join the new unit and win your independence. The Irish brigade is to fight solely for the cause of Ireland, with the moral and material assistance of the German Government."

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