

FIVE MONTHS SEE GREAT REVERSAL

Two-Thirds of Campaign of 1918 Over—Five Advantages Won by Allies.

TIDE TURNING SURELY

Americans Proved Foundation of Foch's Strategy in Defensive and Offensive.

(By Frank H. Simonds.) New York, Aug. 21.—(Copyright, N. Y. Tribune.)—Five months ago today, on March 21, the Germans launched their great offensive in Picardy; we have then, even under the most favorable weather conditions, lived through two-thirds of the campaign of 1918.

It is possible now to review with a certain measure of exactness the facts and figures of the past operations and to measure the slow but sure turns of the tide which brought us at the present moment to a situation where all the valuable ground lost in the first four months of the campaign has been retaken in the fifth and the invaluable advantage of the initiative has passed to the allied commander-in-chief.

Thanks to the Russian collapse the Germans possessed on the west front at the outset of the present campaign a superiority over the French and British of some forty divisions, having available 220 against 180.

They had, in addition, devised a new method of attack and were thus able to score one of the great victories of the war in their March offensive. Again in April in Flanders, and in May in the Me-de-France along the Aisne they won victories hitherto unprecedented in the war of positions. In all these battles there was the monotonous record of successes achieved by the massing of superior numbers at the decisive point.

At the second battle of the Somme in March the Germans used 110 divisions against eighty-one of the allies, and in the first thrust forty against fifteen. At the Lys in the Flanders fighting of April, forty German divisions were used against thirty-eight, but the allies only brought up an approximately equal number after a long delay and an initial disaster. At the Aisne in May twenty German divisions overwhelmed seven French and British.

Contrast in Results. At the start of the campaign the Germans had 200 divisions of their 220 available for active work. Of these 110 were used at the Somme and forty at the Lys. A dozen more were reported among the forces at the Aisne, and three in the battle of Compiègne in June, when the Germans were promptly checked.

He had last week not more than fifteen fresh divisions in reserve, and he has unquestionably drawn on these already to stabilize the Somme front. In a word, looking at the mathematical side of the problem, the German, who has 2,500,000 fresh divisions, organized into 200 divisions on March 21, has now not more than fifteen divisions of unused troops, numbering not more than 175,000.

Of the 184 divisions which have been used, most, if not all, have now been used at least twice. Of the 2,500,000 troops, approximately a million have been at least temporarily removed from casualties, and half of this number permanently by death or disability or capture. To replace this wastage, the German has been obliged to draw upon depots and call up the young and the old, inferior manifestly to the units of last March.

Now, by contrast, what is the allied story? France and Britain had 150 divisions against 220 last March, and they had also the Belgian and the Portuguese divisions. To this might be added the single American division available in March.

Today, after five months, the recall of French and British divisions from Palestine, Salonica, and Italy, the transportation of metropolitan garrisons from Britain to France has given the French and British alone at least 150 divisions, while the five Belgian divisions remain.

As for the Americans, we had the five of fifteen German divisions, 170,000 men, actually engaged in the second battle of the Marne, and at that moment the equivalent of ten more on the line. Since that time we have begun to constitute a new army and several more divisions have taken their place at the front.

In sum, where 180 French, British, Belgian, Portuguese and American divisions faced 220 German divisions on March 21, at least 220 British, French, American and Belgian divisions are now in line, and at least twenty-five additional American divisions are approaching a state of training where they can be employed.

Thus the German has lost in five months all the advantage he originally possessed in superior numbers. After this comes the third Somme, with an allied offensive launched in advance of any German attack, showing the clear possession of the initiative, and in this offensive at least 35,000 prisoners and 800 guns have already been taken, making a total of 70,000 prisoners and 1,500 guns in a

single month. More than a thousand square miles of French territory, half the area conquered by the German in the earlier battles, has also been retaken in this month.

Measured by Statistics. The meaning of these events is measured by the statistics of military strength in the two armies. Nearly forty divisions the stronger in March, the German won his greatest victory, and he was able to continue his victorious career until he lost the advantage of numbers, but having lost it, his defeats were prompt. And he has no chance of regaining, not the advantage of numbers, but the relative comfort of an equal force in this war.

Moreover it is the source of profound satisfaction to all Americans that between March and mid-July we were able to furnish our allies the numbers necessary to restore the equilibrium for the foundation of Foch's strategy both in defense and on the offensive has been the American contingent.

While he was outnumbered, he waited, endured, avoided supreme disaster; when he had equal numbers he attacked and won two great victories. Hereafter he will have superior numbers, rising to an excess of not less than 100 divisions, measured by the size of German divisions, in the campaign of next year.

This is what the newly planned American army will mean in Europe when the campaign of 1919 begins, and Foch will have an excess of 100 divisions as compared with the forty on which Ludendorff built his great conception of the present year, which includes the taking of Paris and the elimination of France.

BERLIN SAYS ALLIES SUFFERED COLLAPSE

Claims Concentrated Fire Prevented Development of Attacks by French Forces.

Berlin, via London, Tuesday, Aug. 20.—The official communication issued by general headquarters today says: "Southwest of Valenciennes the artillery fire continued at great strength. Monday evening the enemy renewed his attacks on the battlefield of Sunday. South of Metzerey they were unable to develop owing to our concentrated fire. North of Metzerey they were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

"On both sides of Lys a few days ago, without fighting we withdrew our posts, which had been thrown forward as far as west of Merville, to a line east thereof. Merville was occupied last night by enemy detachments. "Near Lens and on the Scarpe British thrusts were repulsed. North of Arras our shock troops attacked the front line of British posts, captured the defenders and ward off several enemy counter attacks. Southwest of Chaulnes we beat back an enemy attack launched on the evening after a short outburst of firing. Northwest of Roye and French renewed their attack with tanks. They were repulsed.

"Between Beuvraignes and Oise there was bitter fighting throughout the day. Here on a broad front the French advanced repeatedly in strong attacks until the evening after a day had been freshly brought up. South of Crapeau, Menal their attacks collapsed before our lines; on both sides of Fresnières they broke down under our counter attack.

"In violent hand-to-hand fighting the enemy was repulsed between Laasigny and Thiescourt and parts of our front lines, into which he had penetrated, were again regained. In the same way we held our adjacent lines to the Oise against stubborn attacks of the enemy, kept up until evening. The enemy was thrown back into his positions, and the evening after the Oise and the Aisne the artillery duels again increased in the afternoon to great strength.

"Towards evening the enemy continued his attacks between Carlepont and Nouvron. On both wings of the attack he was repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. In the center of our front our artillery fire held down the enemy's infantry before our positions.

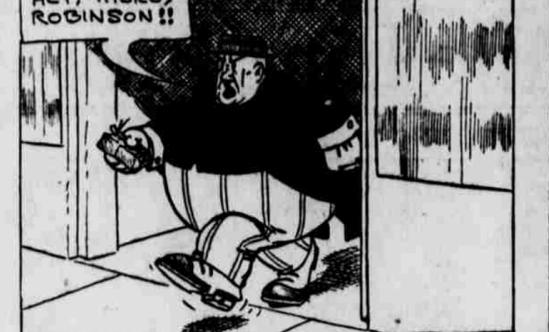
"Between the Meuse and the Moselle our reconnoitering detachments penetrated several times into the enemy's trenches. "Expected for Some Days. The text of the night statement says: "A new breaking-through attempt on the part of the French, which had been expected for some days and which was preceded on Aug. 18 and 19 by strong attacks, commenced today between the Oise and the Aisne. The first enemy assault broke down in our battle positions after a bitter struggle."

PANAMA PARTY READY TO SUBMIT ITS SIDE OF CASE. Washington, Aug. 21.—The United States commission set to Panama to investigate alleged election frauds reported to the state department yesterday that the government party has submitted its claim of fraud and the victorious opposition is ready to submit its side of the case. Former Gov. Harding, of Ohio, is chairman of the commission.

TO ESTABLISH LAUNDRIES IN ALL LEADING ARMY CAMPS. Washington, Aug. 21.—Laundries will be established in all the principal army camps and cantonments, and the war department has set aside \$5,574,990 for the construction. The average cost will be about \$150,000.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo



I JUST NOW HEARD YOU TELL THE CLERK TO HAVE THIS PACKAGE DELIVERED AT YOUR HOUSE. IF OUR BOYS OVER THERE HAVE TO CARRY A 60-POUND EQUIPMENT ON THE MARCH, YOU OUGHT TO BE ABLE THESE TIMES TO CARRY HOME A HALF-POUND PARCEL WITHOUT INJURING YOUR LAZY SELF!!!



500,000 GERMANS IN UKRAINE FAIL TO CONQUER PEASANTS

Arno Doech-Fleuret, First Correspondent in Months to Send a Full Dispatch From Petrograd, Graphically Describes How Bolsheviks and Germans are Being Fought by Masses.

(By Arno Doech-Fleuret.) Petrograd (Via Stockholm).—(Copyright, N. Y. World.)—The decision of the left social revolutionists not to join the soviet government but to fight for power with the bolsheviks within the soviet leaves the bolsheviks in the same political predicament in which they were before they began terrorizing the socialists by shooting their leaders.

Throughout Russia there is a reign of terror, with the bolsheviks trying to maintain their power by spreading fear. At the bottom of the trouble is the disaffection of peasants, who are refusing to yield grain at the low fixed price except in exchange for manufactured articles at an equally low price, which the bolsheviks are unable to provide. Expeditions sent into villages to force the peasants to yield grain result in constant killings, the soldiers not daring to go off the railroad except in force. Last week the peasants killed 150 soldiers, annihilating an expedition against them. The bolsheviks are having the same difficulty in great Russia that the Germans are having in Ukraine.

Masses Are Deserving the Bolsheviks. I was struck on returning to Russia, after an absence of three months, to see how the masses have fallen away from the bolsheviks, but the masses have no other organization capable of seizing power.

The social revolutionists, following the assassination of Mirbach, showed little fighting power. When they attempted to overthrow the bolsheviks, a few regiments led by bolshevik chiefs prove sufficient to block them completely.

The bolsheviks are having great difficulty in constant scattered uprisings, in which actual counter revolutionists unite with the dissatisfied elements of the soviets, thus upsetting the local bolsheviks. This has been happening throughout Russia, particularly where the presence of Czech-Slovak gives courage to the rebels. Now the movement is spreading beyond influence of the Czech-Slovak region of occupation. Jugoslavs are now mutinying and thus aggravating the new reign of terror.

Policy of Terror is Without Effect. Terror has been unable to change the economic failure of the nationalization of industry. There is resultant trade paralysis, for goods promised from Germany have not been forthcoming. The peasants, who expected peace to bring cheap goods, realize that Germany has now and only wants Russian raw material. So the peasants are making it impossible to replenish food depots, and the situation grows daily tenser. It is not relievable from Siberia, because the Slovaks have cut the line.

Industrial circles in Ukraine are becoming restless under Germany's heavy hand, according to a credible Russian senator just returned from Kiev and Odessa. He says the Germans are favoring their own firms and are forcing disadvantageous sales for their benefit. My informant maintains, however, that German orientation is growing in Ukraine as in Russia, and is due to German propaganda, to the effect that the allies will make peace at the expense of Russia. This belief has become so strong that it will require a severe German reverse in France to change it. My informant explains that the most recent German orientation in Russia has been that of the cadet party. According to information he received in Kiev, he says, the cadet leaders consider it advisable to enter into relations with the Germans, now that they know their wants toward Russia, in the event that later Russia may be compelled to arrive at an understanding with the Germans. In any case, the cadets consider it necessary to have relations with the Germans in Ukraine in order later to arrange for the reunion of Ukraine with Russia.

Two German Views Upon Ukraine. The senator says there are two German views regarding Ukraine: First, a separatist plan, led by Ambassador Baron Mumm. This party is cultivating an Austro-Ukrainian alliance with a liberal Ukrainian government, including the conservative socialists. The second party, which is in force, wants Russia reunited under a monarchy so closely bound to German military dictation that it will be harmless. Both parties are struggling for supremacy in Berlin. The cadet party is awaiting the issue before pushing negotiations.

The Russian, Ukrainian and Finland fronts are absorbing German soldiers like sponges. Altogether, 750,000 Germans are on this side. Germany has been forced by the feebleness of the Kro-

padsky government in Ukraine to declare open military occupation, requiring 500,000 German soldiers. On that account the left social revolutionists in the plan formed to occupy Great Russia, though it is expected that Germany will be forced to make a theatrical coup there to counterbalance the German failure in France. They have no reason to fear from Russian resistance than last February, but occupation would require another 1,000,000 men.

Peasants Would Kill Night Patrols. In the Russian territory occupied there are no night patrols, as the peasants would kill them. There is constant safe passage along the whole frontier of Narva-Orsha. The Germans have no authority over the railroads. Attempts to organize labor battalions and send them to Germany aroused such hostility that the Germans desisted. They are keeping Russian prisoners and are exchanging a few head for head, against German prisoners in Russia.

CONGRESS TO BOOST TAX ON INHERITANCES

Fortune of Ten Millions Will Pay United States and State 57 Per Cent.

(By Gilson Gardner, N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.) Washington.—In order to increase war revenue without imposing additional burdens on the little-considered consumer, Representative Henry T. Rainey, of the ways and means committee, has offered an amendment for a substantial increase in inheritance taxes.

Under the present law, the government imposes a small tax on inheritances and Rainey would make this tax large enough to yield a real war revenue. The federal law of Sept. 8, 1916, established a scale of rates from 1 to 10 per cent; on March 1917, the rates were raised to 1-2 to 15 per cent, and again on Oct. 3, 1917, a special war tax raised them to a scale ranging from 2 to 25 per cent, the 25 per cent applying to fortunes over \$10,000,000.

The federal tax on inheritances does not begin until the amount of the inheritance is \$10,000, and then the tax runs very lightly against direct heirs and operates heavily only against collateral heirs.

There are now twenty-one states in which the state tax on inheritances run as high as 10 per cent, or more on collateral inheritances of the most remote degree and on the largest amount. There are fifteen states where the rates reach a maximum of 15 per cent, or more and four states where the maximum rates are 25 per cent, or over, namely: Arkansas, 25 per cent; California, 20 per cent; Missouri, 20 per cent, and Nevada, 25 per cent.

Thus a fortune of \$10,000,000 or more left by inheritance in Arkansas to a collateral heir of the most remote degree or a stranger in blood will pay a tax of 25 per cent to the state and 25 per cent to the nation; in Missouri and California 25 per cent to the state and 25 per cent to the nation; in Nevada, 25 per cent to the state and 25 per cent to the nation.

The idea of taxing inheritances is growing in popularity. If blood relations and dependents have been provided for, there is no reason why a large part of the remainder of a dead man's fortune should not go to the state, particularly in war time when all money is needed for war purposes.

HAMILTON COUNTY GETS \$22,609.48 FOR SCHOOLS

Comptroller Thomason Sends Out Checks to Various Counties of State.

Nashville, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Comptroller Thomason is today sending checks to the various counties in the state aggregating \$22,614 as the semi-annual school appropriation. The apportionment for the larger counties of the state follows: Knox, 36,215 pupils, \$28,768.58; Hamilton, 28,462 pupils, \$22,609.48; Shelby, 61,179 pupils, \$48,999.04; Sullivan, 11,114 pupils, \$8,235.88; Davidson, 46,868 pupils, \$37,230.23.

CONFIDENT TENNESSEE HAS GONE OVER QUOTA

So Believes Mrs. George W. Denny, Chairman State Woman's Committee On Nurses.

Knoxville, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—"I am confident that Tennessee has gone over its quota," says Mrs. George W. Denny, chairman of the state woman's committee on the nurses' campaign. Memphis, she states, has about 247 nurses now registered, Nashville about 150, Chattanooga about 100, and Knoxville about 100. Harriman and Stockwood have done well, Roane being one of the counties that has gone over its quota. Bristol registered twenty-five and Johnson City has done splendidly, sending an exceptionally fine list of college and high school graduates. "Hambden county," she said, "is the only one from which I have received no report at all. I am disappointed with Morristown."

Part of Murmansk Line Cut. A portion of the Murmansk line occupied by the allies has been cut off by orders of the government from the rest of Russia and declared a counter revolutionary move, though the presence of allies in the past month, since German orientation became unescapable, indicates increasing German exigencies, though antipathy sentiment has been cultivated in the bolshevik movement and pursued vigorously for over a year. The friendly intervention in Murmansk on invitation is interpreted always as hostile, Zinoviev, president of the Petrograd Commune, calling it "the only danger," while hostile occupation of this by the Germans and Turks passes almost unnoticed.

MRS. T. W. PRATT, OF RED CROSS, RETURNS FROM NEW ORLEANS. Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Mrs. T. W. Pratt, vice-chairman of the Huntsville Red Cross, returned from New Orleans today where she attended the conference of the Gulf division. She will re-ly the chapter together in a few days and lay out the plans for the work during the winter months. Mrs. Pratt is highly gratified at the wonderful amount of work done by the Gulf division and is especially proud of the part done by the Huntsville chapter.

MANY WHISKY CASES TO BE BEFORE FEDERAL COURT. Knoxville, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Besides federal cases being made against men and women here by the military police, numerous state cases are to be made out within a short time as some of the offenses do not constitute federal offenses, while they may be handled by the state laws. Many have been arrested on charge of selling whisky.

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