

BRITISH LOSSES AT SOMME FAR EXCEED FRENCH

In Three Weeks Battle, England's Casualties Are 100,000.

Paris, Aug. 8. (Correspondence)—The British lost 100,000 killed and wounded in the first three weeks of the Somme offensive, while the French lost only 10,000, according to excellent authorities. A British officer on the staff of an infantry division and a member of the French Chamber of Deputies gave these figures a short time ago.

The conscription, both here and in London, permits little news of this sort to be sent by cable, allowing little more than the official War Office statements and special descriptions of scenes back of the front or of fighting gained at second hand, and then in little detail in the news of a change in the office of Morgan, Harjes & Co. was not permitted to go to the United States over the wires.

The comparative amateurishness of the British troops in the reason assigned by French officers and soldiers for their far larger casualties. Though the war is now in its third year the British have not learned to fight under modern conditions they seem to try to get killed on battlefields like those of the Somme front, of a kind hitherto almost unknown.

Chief Object to Get Killed. Particularly in this "sporting" attitude noticeable in British officers, most of them fine young fellows of public school or university training, quite fearless, but quite new at practical fighting. The officers seem to think it their chief object to get killed, the French say. Each British officer when a general assault is ordered tries to outdo those to right or left of him.

Once into the enemy's trenches every officer tries to push his section or company or regiment on right or left of him. In doing this they lose sight of the plan laid down, which provides for each unit to go just so far and no farther. As long as that plan is followed the troops are reasonably safe, safe as any troops in battle can be, for the artillery fire to protect them has been figured to a nicety. If they disregard it, however, their fate is often sealed.

Many times whole British brigades have charged ahead as gallantly as any troops in the world, fighting their way through German trenches, passing every obstacle, overcoming everything in their path, but never coming back. They had forgotten that the enemy now not merely on the ground and in the air, but under the ground.

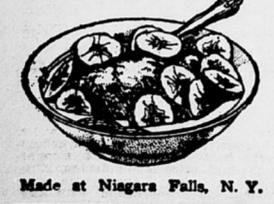
For as soon as the British waves had passed over German trenches there issued out determined bands of Germans who had hidden in their underground dugouts and caverns with machine guns, which they were crouching behind very bit of cover, turned their machine guns upon the backs of the British who had passed. The number they killed went into the hundreds in each attack.

Causes Much Confusion. Besides the losses they caused such parties of Germans made confusion in the British attack. Sometimes whole British companies exposed to the fire in their rear would turn about to exterminate the Germans. They did it, but threw the advance into confusion. Added to this the French believe the British had at first and may have now stronger German forces in front of them than have the French.

The French suffer far less from these rear attacks than the British because they prepare for them, expect them and force the fighting against the bands of Germans before they have time to get about their deadly work. When the French advance each wave is followed by a second and smaller detachment who act as trench cleaners. These men are selected for their daring and agility.

Armed with bombs, hand grenades, rifles and often with long knives or sword bayonets, they go through all the trenches over which their attack has passed to see that none of these German machine gun parties are left behind. If the Germans do not come out at once they go down into the underground chambers after them or else throw down hand grenades, which, exploding in the chambers, kill all the Germans. The hand to hand fights in these pits are some of the

"The Man Who Keeps Cool" may not be a good politician, but he has solved the problem of comfort and contentment. He starts the day right by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit with milk or cream. He eats it for luncheon with berries, sliced bananas or other fruits. He makes Shredded Wheat his meat in the hot days. It is ready-cooked, ready-to-eat.



Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The Merchant's Hotel

St. Paul's Famous and Popular Priced Hotel.

Is Open and Serving Its Guests

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We will be pleased to serve you this summer and many summers to come.

You will now meet most all of your North Dakota friends at the Merchant's Hotel. They have been stopping since the new management has taken charge. Our guests say the hotel is now like the Merchant used to be, the best place to stop.

WALTER A. POCOCK, Prop.

One Block From Union Depot.

"IN THE TRENCHES" AT THE COLONIA DUBLAN CAMP, MEXICO



Companies G and H of the 24th Infantry, in trenches at Colonia Dublan, Mexico

Camp life does not pall on the American troops in camp at Colonia Dublan, Mexico. Their minds and bodies are kept engaged with drills and military maneuvers. Trench work covers a large share of the day's program of tactics. The men take turns in the pits and practice handling their guns, repulsing attacks and accustoming themselves to working in close quarters.

most desperate fighting man to man that has occurred in the war. The English have not yet adopted all these precautions, though as their waves pass over a trench the grenadiers sometimes throw bombs into the dugouts. They probably will adopt the trench cleaner system of the French before long and their losses will be smaller.

There is a general belief on the Somme front in both French and British armies, according to officers and soldiers who return, and in particular of the same staff officer who gave the numbers of British and French killed and wounded, that the Somme offensive was not the "big push" at all.

The Somme offensive, he and others think, was undertaken purely to relieve the tremendous German pressure on Verdun, which is certainly has done. The "big push" probably will be made this summer, this officer thought, though perhaps not until next fall. He believes, like most English, that the war will be very long, and that next fall is the earliest possible time by which it can end.

Counterfeit Bills Now Are Circulated Throughout Mexico

Mexico City, Aug. 24.—The treasury department has issued a warning against counterfeit American ten and twenty dollar bills, which are reported being circulated throughout the republic. The bills are a poor counterfeit of the notes of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

The war department reported that the government forces have defeated bands of German engagements in Zacatecas, Chihuahua, Durango, San Luis Potosi and Toluca. The government has ordered two pieces of property belonging to Felix Diaz confiscated.

ITALY'S EYE ON SWITZERLAND. Fears Little Nation May Side With Germany Some Day.

Rome, Aug. 23.—Since the publication of the royal decree extending the retaliatory and hostile measures adopted against Austria at the beginning of the war "to all enemy states and to allies of enemy states," including, of course, Germany, there has been no end of rumors regarding the Italian general staff has enormously increased the defensive works on the Swiss frontier.

The remote possibility of Switzerland being forced into a war against Italy is regarded as one of the reasons why Gen. Cadorna has always refused to send an expeditionary corps to aid the French.

\$190,500 FOR SALVAGED SHIP. Little German Steamer Lome Brings That at Auction.

London, Aug. 8. (by mail)—The members of the Baltic Exchange are becoming used to the high prices which are being paid for prize ships, but even they must have been surprised at the record price paid for a little German steamer which had been at the bottom of the sea for three months. The little Lome, which was built in 1888 in Hamburg, and whose tonnage is 2,583 gross, was sold to a British firm for \$190,500.

The auctioneer announced that for the first time since the war started Italian subjects would be allowed to bid on equal grounds with French and Belgian subjects. An international group of shipowners were the highest bidders.

Early in the war the Lome was sunk off the coast of the Cameroons to save her from capture, but a commander of a British naval ship got permission to raise her and towed her to London. She is lying in the Surrey commercial dock now, looking very fit and trim.

Boiler Makers Are Granted Increase On Pacific Coast

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 24.—Two hundred boiler makers and helpers employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad from Moorbridge, S. D., to the coast, learned today they had been granted a wage increase of 2 1/2 cents per hour as a result of a conference between railroad officials and union representatives which was concluded last night. The average wage of boiler makers will be 49 cents per hour and that of helpers 35 cents an hour in the future. A nine hour work day will be continued as heretofore.

LUCKY, INDEED. Chicago News: Mrs. Smiley—Here we've been married ten years and Smiley still says I'm an angel!

"Her friend" "But does he really mean it, my dear?" Mrs. S.—"Perhaps not; but don't you think I'm lucky to have a husband who pretends to mean it?"

The Wausau Record-Herald thinks Mr. J. Bryan is planning to "grow old age" with something. Yet seems only yesterday when people used to refer to Mr. Bryan as "the boy orator of the Flat-top."

AVIATORS HAVE TIME TO WATCH SHELLS BELOW

War Has Developed Aeroplanes—Have Time to Read or Smoke.

London, Aug. 8. (by mail)—The latest part about flying in war is the thinking that a flying man has to do. Here's the idea in an English flying man's own words:

"There isn't enough to keep a man's mind busy in the air since the war has developed the aeroplane. In the old days of the aeroplane there were so many things a flying man had to watch that he didn't have time to worry about what might happen to him. But in these days sitting in your machine is about like sitting on a log and waiting for something to happen."

"You don't have to use your hands as you used to. There is only one lever, and you don't have to watch that very closely. You can fly for hours without having your hand on it. You can write or read or smoke or unless you touch the lever to change its position you will fly along at the same level indefinitely owing to the self stabilization of the machine."

Look Down; Watch Shells. "So, with your attention only mildly occupied, you get looking down over the edge to see what's happening. You get to watching the wires of the enemy's machine, or perhaps a bullet cut one of them. You look at the trail all irons and consider how frail they really are. Shrapnel is breaking below you and around you, perhaps. That's a daily occurrence. There's no use of trying to dodge it, for by doing so you may only run into it."

"So there you sit imagining all sorts of horrible possibilities. You've been told to go to a certain place and then return. Your route is all laid out for you and your duties are so simple and easy that while you're performing them you have a thousand times too much spare time for thought and worry as for myself. It'd rather have the aeroplane a less simple affair, just to have my attention occupied. An imagination is a curse to a flier."

And then there's the problem of the whirling compass. An airman flies into a cloud; suddenly the finger of his compass begins to whirl around like a clock-gone mad. Scientists say it doesn't whirl, but so many English airmen had the experience that even the scientific men are wondering whether the phenomenon isn't worth studying.

"Here's a flying man's side of it: "My compass finger has whirled like a top when I have gone into a cloud. It's enough to turn you demented. It's bad enough, goodness knows, to be lost in a cloud, but to have your compass go back on you at the same time is too much. Our scientific instructors tell us that the compass doesn't change but that we lose our heads when we get into the mist and change our courses without realizing it, so that the compass indicator changes naturally."

"In some clouds your compass doesn't change. It remains as steady as it was in the sunshine. Why should a flier jiggle his course unknowingly in one cloud and not in another? My opinion is that there are certain kinds of clouds that are charged with electricity. In such clouds your compass goes crazy. In other words, where electricity is not present your compass behaves itself."

How High the Clouds. How far are the clouds above the earth? As high above as we wish to climb. But the chief question with a flying man is how low the clouds are. A crack English flier told the correspondent something about low clouds. "You may be walking along the street on a heavy day and, looking up, may think that the clouds are miles high. As a matter of fact they may be only 200 or 300 feet above you. That's the kind of a day that the airman dreads. I've been lost in a cloud in

BELLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

France and come down out of it only to find myself flying around among the church steeples of a French town with good chances of killing myself. "In a cloud you can never tell whether you're over the enemy's lines. You may come right down onto his trenches before you know it. Clouds, the low kinds, are the most deadly things we have to fear."

The Old U. S. Machines. This same flying man drew a photograph from his locker and showed a likeness of himself sitting in an aeroplane such as fliers used in the United States in, say, 1912. With this aeroplane the flier at Los Angeles had flown over a moving freight train and a movie hero had dropped from the aeroplane to the top of a boxcar.

"You couldn't get me into such a machine as that now," he said. "I've gone through all sorts of experiences on the English front, but as I look back at it now, I was always in more danger flying in that old machine of mine in the United States than I have ever been flying over the front. I don't see how we ever dared fly in the contraptions we had then."

And he had been a star flier with the Missouri troops first showed flying to the American people. He's a British flying captain now, so his name cannot be used.

Naval Base Being Considered in the Gulf of Fonseca

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 24.—That the navy department is now considering the establishment of a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca, under the terms of the treaty ratified by the United States and Nicaragua last year, was announced by Admiral Caperton, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, who is here today aboard the flagship San Diego from Mazatlan, Mexico.

The naval base, it was said, would be located on one of two islands within easy steaming distance of Corinto, the principal sea port of Nicaragua. The San Diego, with Admiral Caperton aboard, will proceed to the Gulf of Fonseca to make a survey of the islands about Sept. 7.

Located about half way between San Diego and Balboa, the proposed naval base off the Nicaraguan coast would be of great strategic value to the Pacific fleet, according to naval officers.

During the San Diego's late cruise in Southern waters, Admiral Caperton visited the principal ports in the Mexican west coast. He reported quiet conditions prevailing in every city.

Admiral Caperton said that the ships now on southern patrol will be withdrawn in rotation tomorrow.

Volcanic Eruption Reported in Lower California District

Calixto, Cal., Aug. 24.—An even minute eruption Monday night of an unnamed volcanic peak about 25 miles south of here in Lower California was reported by C. R. Rockwood, chief engineer of the imperial irrigation district, who is here today from an inspection trip in the volcanic lake region. The volcano belched a stream of mud and steam 500 feet in the air, Rockwood says, and the mud spread over a large area. The volcano is located near Black Butte, he said.

Sick Rate Is Low Among Soldiers on The Mexican Border

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 24.—Dr. Thomas Darlington of New York, representing the National Civic federation, has furnished General Funston with an interesting report on health conditions in the military camps on

Miners to Demand Increase in Pay And Shorter Day

Great Falls, Mont., Aug. 24.—The fifth biennial session of the Twenty-seventh district of Montana, United Mine Workers of America, began the second day of its session here today.

It is reported that the conference would demand the New York scale, providing for a wage increase of 5 per cent and an eight-hour day, which would permit miners to enter and leave the mines on company time. The present scale is \$3.80 a day.

During the San Diego's late cruise in Southern waters, Admiral Caperton visited the principal ports in the Mexican west coast. He reported quiet conditions prevailing in every city.



Fluffy Hair with JAP ROSE SOAP

The wonderful "Sunday Morning Bath" SOAP Removes all excess hair oil, invigorates the scalp and leaves the hair clean, soft and pretty.

Delightfully perfumed with the fragrance of rose, it is recommended for bath and general toilet use. Use but little—it's all lather.

For Free Sample Write James S. Kirk & Co., Dept. 354, Chicago, U. S. A.

STATE NORMAL BOARD MEETING

Benidill, Minn., Aug. 24.—Benidill was host to the state normal school board, presidents of the state normal schools and the state superintendent of education yesterday.

They arrived in the city for the regular quarterly meeting of the board. A meeting was held at the library building, at which plans for the work of all normal schools for the next semester were discussed.

GOLF PLAYER KILLED. Philadelphia, Aug. 24.—Lieutenant Lovet Hardwick Barlow, son of Mrs. R. H. Barlow, the widely known golf player, was killed on August 14 while fighting with the British army in France, according to advices received here last night. He left here more than a year ago.

DIFFERENCE IN RELIGIONS. The woody-headed Uncle Rasmus was accused of disturbing the peace.

But the chief question with a flying man is how low the clouds are. A crack English flier told the correspondent something about low clouds. "You may be walking along the street on a heavy day and, looking up, may think that the clouds are miles high. As a matter of fact they may be only 200 or 300 feet above you. That's the kind of a day that the airman dreads. I've been lost in a cloud in

Five Children in Seven Months Is One Woman's Record

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 24.—A remarkable record for child birth has been established by Mrs. Julius C. Jankowski of this city. The woman is 27 years old and is the mother of thirteen children, eight of whom are dead.

She has given birth to five children within the last seven months. About seven months ago triplets were born at the Colonaki domicile, the work today dropped in twins. The triplets lived for several hours and the twins lived only a few hours.

The case is considered remarkable by members of the medical profession, and it is being discussed with much interest. The mother is in the best of health and is able to take care of her household.

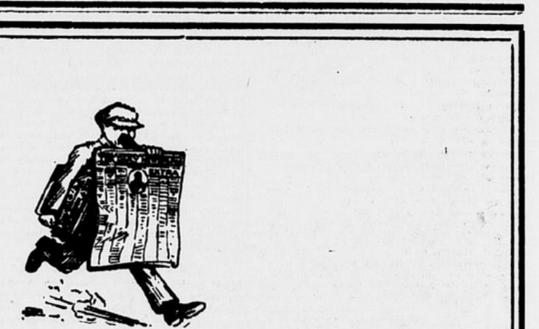
AWNING Time is upon us

Our assortment of materials is unsurpassed anywhere. Work the best. Prices lowest. See our new model window awning. Complete list of window shades.

WRITE OR PHONE US

Grand Forks Tent and Awning Co.

123 DeMere Ave., Grand Forks, N. D. Either Phone 1804D



Calling Customers for You!

THE newsboy is the bell ringer of modern commercial life. He keeps the public supplied with its great shopping guide—the daily newspaper.

Every line of advertising in this newspaper is selling goods to some one and for some one. It is helping people who have wants to fill—helping buyer and seller.

Up-to-date storekeepers find it profitable to watch newspaper advertising with microscopic eyes.

When they see goods they carry in stock advertised by the manufacturer, they bring them forward—they put them in their window. The storekeepers know people will want to see them.

They co-operate with the newspaper advertising, and they find this co-operation sells goods for them.

They know the customers attracted to their store by newspaper advertised goods may be made permanent friends. They know their co-operation marks them as up-to-date merchants.