

## AUSTRIANS SLOWLY YIELDING GROUND

FRENCH AND ITALIANS CONTINUE TO POUND THE BADLY BATTERED ENEMY.

Indications That Offensive May Be Begun in Macedonia.—Reported That Bulgarians are War Weary and About Ready to Quit.

Washington.—For the moment the eyes of the allied world are turned away from France, where the Germans are believed to be preparing for a resumption of their offensive. The most active area in the various theaters is Albania, where the French and Italians are continuing their successes against the Austrians.

While it is not expected that far-reaching results will be brought about by the offensive in this section of the world, the movement has possibilities. The rapid progress made by the French and Italians, the probability that the Austro-Bulgar line to the east past Lake Ochrida may be outflanked, and the possibility that an offensive may be launched along the Salonika front, tend to give the events in Albania some importance, at a time when the main battle area is quiet.

There have been indications of an offensive might be begun in Macedonia. It is reported that the Bulgarians are war weary, and a powerful blow might bring about notable military and political results. The Teutonic allies in Macedonia have been savagely attacking the entente lines, but have been driven back.

French troops continue their offensive tactics east of the Retz forest, along the line from the Marne to the Aisne. The fighting has gradually extended southward along the front southwest of Soissons, with the French repeating their operations of pushing the enemy back from strong positions from which he might easily reach vital ground along the French line of defense.

Along the British front, there have been here and there into bombardment and there into bombardments of great intensity. This has been the case east of Amiens, where the Germans have drenched Australian positions with shells and then attacked, in an attempt to regain territory lost when the Australians and Americans attacked on July 4. The enemy has been repulsed with losses. Near Merris the British have improved their positions in a minor action.

There have been no events of an unusual character along the American-held sectors of the line, except at Chateau Thierry, where Americans aviators have been active. One squadron has penetrated far behind the German lines, and it is believed it brought back valuable information as to the conditions there.

### MINES HOLDING SUBMARINES.

First Lord of British Admiralty Tells of War Upon the U-Boats.

London.—Speaking in London Thursday Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, said that mines gradually were hemming in the submarines, which now had less freedom, and he was glad to say there were fewer of them.

In referring to the great mine fields, which were notably restricting the submarines, Sir Edward said they stretched from Norway to the north coast of Scotland. There was a barrage across the straits of Dover, he added, and mines in Helgoland light. Some of the fastest and best craft of the navy, which certainly would be ranked as the corps de elite, had gone into the light at night to lay them.

Occasionally an enemy submarine tries to break through the Dover barrage.

### TRAIN ROBBERY IN KANSAS.

Three Persons Shot and Express Cars Looted by Thirteen Bandits.

Paola, Kans.—Three persons were shot and the mail and express cars were looted by thirteen bandits who held up a fast Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train early Wednesday at Kech, a siding three miles east of this city. They compelled the engine crew to detach the mail and express cars and ran them away, and then fled north in motor cars.

### Idaho Educator Called.

Nampa, Idaho.—Robert Milliken, first professor of agriculture in the University of Idaho, for twenty-five years a resident of this city, and a pioneer of the state, is dead here at the age of 80 years.

### Pittsburg to Save Coal.

Washington.—The saving of 81,000 tons of coal in the Pittsburg manufacturing district through government inspection of industrial steam plants is reported by the fuel administration.

### Insurance Men Non-Essential.

Heron, S. D.—All able-bodied men engaged in selling insurance are placed in the class of non-essential industries by the South Dakota council of defense in a supplemental order to its 'work or fight' regulations.

### Six Troopers Injured in Wreck.

Shreveport, La.—Four coaches of a troop train carrying soldiers from Camp Bowie, Texas, on the Vicksburg-Shreveport & Pacific railroad, were overturned into a ditch, six soldiers being injured.

## PROPOSED RAISE IN WHEAT IS VETOED

PRESIDENT PUTS BAN ON AN AMENDMENT INCREASING PRICE TO \$2.40 BUSHEL.

Does Not Believe That Farmers of America Require Stimulation of Price in Order to do Utmost to Serve the Nation.

Washington.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the president informed congress on Friday that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The president said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country." He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

Congress was informed the president did not believe that such inelastic price provisions as contained in the bill could be administered in a way that would be advantageous to the producer and consumer, because they establish arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions. The administrative methods in fixing prices, he said, has been entirely satisfactory and should be continued.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the president said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year on the consumers. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the allied governments and affecting practically the entire world.

### RID SEAS OF SUBMARINES.

Ford Believes His Chasers Will Do the Business.

Detroit, Mich.—"The eagles, submarine chasers, in my estimation, will rid the seas of the U-boats if they are put out in sufficient numbers," said Henry Ford on Friday. "And as far as numbers are concerned we are going to see to that end of the argument."

"These 'killers' are so equipped that they can do the business—and do it right."

"We are going to spare nothing in getting out a flock of eagles which will, in my belief, drive the submarine from the waters of the world."

### Coast League Ball Ends.

Los Angeles.—Directors and officials of the Pacific Coast Baseball league voted Friday to close the present season with the games scheduled for Sunday, July 14, in various cities of the circuit. Exemption boards in two cities have ruled that ball players must work or fight. This would deplete the ranks of the professional ball players, hence the decision to suspend operations until the war is over.

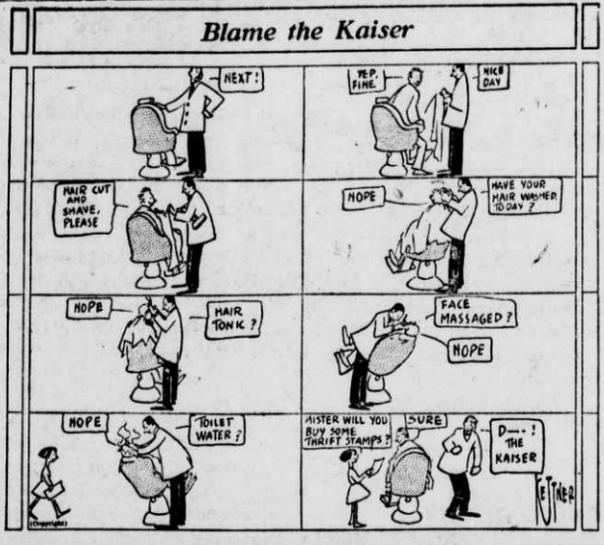
### BRIG. GEN. R. E. NOBLE



Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, chief of the personnel division of the army medical department, has passed on the qualifications of and assigned to duty all the 16,000 physicians who have joined the ranks of the government as medical officers. He is also director of the hospitals on this side of the Atlantic.

Government to Underwrite Notes. Washington.—An agreement practically has been reached between the Bethlehem Steel company and the war finance corporation, under which a \$50,000,000 issue of short-time notes by the company will be underwritten in part by the government.

Will Help the Moffat Road. Brighton, Colo.—The U. S. government is to lend the Denver & Salt Lake (Moffat) railroad, \$1,300,000, of which \$1,000,000 will be used for improvements.



## PLAN TO HOLD DOWN THE PRICE OF SUGAR

PRESIDENT NAMES BOARD AND WILL FURNISH CAPITAL OUT OF SPECIAL WAR FUND.

Will Have Authority to Purchase the Production of Beet Sugar Factories That Cannot Be Sold to Public at Reasonable Prices.

Washington.—To equalize the price of sugar to the consumer in the face of prospects for an increase due to a threatened shortage, and to secure better distribution, President Wilson on July 11 created the sugar equalization board on recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover.

The board will incorporate at \$5,000,000, the capital to be furnished by the president from his special war fund, and will have authority to acquire, even at a loss to the government, the production of beet sugar factories that can not under the present price of beets be sold to the public at a reasonable price, and other high cost sugar. This will be resold in the common lot at the established price, thus saving considerable to the consumer.

Offices of the board will be in Washington. Mr. Hoover has been appointed chairman and George Rolph, sugar director in the food administration, president.

The United States now virtually controls all sugar produced in the country, as well as that imported, through the international sugar commission, which organization allocates to the domestic industry.

The directors of the board are F. W. Taussig of the tariff commission, Clarence Woolley of the war trade board; Sugar Administrator George Zabriskie, Theodore Whitmarsh and William T. Glasgow, all of the food administration.

### SAYS GERMANS DESIRE PEACE.

Chancellor von Hertling Says So, But It's of the German Brand.

London.—Debate on the general political situation was opened in the reichstag on Thursday by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling, who discussed the retirement of Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, the German foreign secretary, the foreign policy of the government, and economic problems arising from developments in the east. According to a German official wireless message, the imperial chancellor said:

"I maintain the standpoint of the imperial reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict. The pacific spirit which inspired this reply has also inspired me. At the time I added that this spirit must not give our enemies free conduct for an interminable continuation of the war.

"What have we lived to see, however? While for years there can have been no doubt whatever of our willingness to hold out our hands toward an honorable peace, we have heard until these last few days inciting speeches delivered by enemy statesmen. President Wilson wants war until we are destroyed, and what Mr. Balfour, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, has said, must really drive the flush of anger to the cheeks of every German."

### Will Join in Aid for Russia.

Washington.—President Wilson has sanctioned a detailed plan for allied aid to Russia and is ready to order United States soldiers to join allied forces to be sent to Siberia. That an economic mission from the United States will sail for Siberia within a very short time and that the mission will be supported by United States troops was definitely established Friday.

### Three Found Dead on Farm.

Waukesha, Wis.—The bodies of William E. Hille, his sister, Edna, and Ernest Fenze were found dead at the Hille farm near here. Evidence of poisoning was found in Miss Hille's body. Several horses had been shot.

### Butchery of the Finns.

Amsterdam.—Since the Germans entered Finland, 73,000 workmen there have been arrested and many of them have been executed, declared Hugo Haase, minority Socialist leader in a speech in the reichstag.

## KAISER ANGRY OVER KILLING OF ENVOY

ORDERS VON KUELMMANN TO BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOLSHEVIKI.

March on Moscow—Freely Predicted as Result of Assassination of German Ambassador to Russia by Opponents of Bolsheviki.

London.—As soon as Emperor William heard of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Russia, he ordered Secretary von Kuelmann to break off negotiations with the delegates in Berlin.

A strong guard has been placed before the house of the Bolsheviki ambassador in Berlin as it is feared the populace of the capital will inaugurate anti-Russian demonstrations.

All the German newspapers declared the murder of Count von Mirbach must inevitably have a great influence on Russo-German relations.

It is being freely predicted that troops may be sent against Moscow by the kaiser in revenge for the murder of his representative.

Fragments of news from various sources indicate that the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, was accompanied by a formidable uprising against the Bolsheviki in Moscow.

A Russian wireless dispatch claims that the uprising has now been completely suppressed, and the tone of the message indicate that the suppression was accompanied with sanguinary violence, the orders being that all who showed resistance to the Bolsheviki should be "shot on the spot."

### Austria Nearing Collapse.

Rome.—"Austria is about to crumble away," is the opinion of political and military observers here after the publication of the latest reports from Albania and the Balkans where the entente allies have succeeded in perfecting a single front.

### White Guards Get Busy.

Vologda, Russia.—White guards have occupied Yaroslav, a town 173 miles northeast of Moscow, and have cut communications between Moscow and Vologda. Russian Bolsheviki forces have been sent in the direction of Yaroslav.

### MISS ANNE GOODRICH



Miss Anne Goodrich, inspector of nurses in army hospitals, attached to the surgeon general's office.

### Must Pay for Race Riots.

Washington.—Payment of \$40,000 by the United States to Greece for injuries suffered by Greek citizens at Omaha February 21, 1900, during race riots, is authorized by a bill passed by the senate and sent to the house.

### Iron Workers Ask Increase.

San Francisco.—Wage increases to meet recent advances in the cost of living are to be demanded for 36,000 iron workers and shipbuilders in the San Francisco bay region, according to an announcement issued Monday.

## Late Summer Silk Suits



Those who design suits showed us just how adroit they could be when they managed their early spring offerings of wool. They had to be made of the shortest allowance of goods, but the designers made a virtue of necessity and the conservation of wool worked to the advantage of styles. Later they turned to several new and heavy weaves in silk as a substitute for wool and for midsummer they were able to forget all about saving materials and design suits of taffeta and satin according to their own fancy. These make the last of their offerings; for now they must begin their work for fall.

No one could ask for more than they have done this season in giving us variety in styles. In the pretty suit at the left of the picture there returns once more the banished plaited skirt, with four double box plaits, to commend it to the possessor of a slender figure. The short coat boasts side plaits below the waistline, the designer apparently determining to make the most of the privilege of using plaits again. The coat opens over a narrow white vest, the straight pieces at each side of the front having the effect of scarf ends finished with pendent, silk-covered balls.

The suit at the right is of black taffeta with a plain, moderately full skirt. Coats pointed at the bottom have proved so graceful that this feature of spring styles is retained in the model. The collar, cut in points that are embroidered, is new. The skirt at the high waistline is extended in points at each side of the back, and these are embroidered also. The sleeves are gathered into flaring cuffs ornamented with a row of rather large silk-covered buttons.

Children's Clothes. There are many serviceable frocks of linen of heavy weave. For some reason, some of the smart children's outfitters have put out an unusual number of linen frocks in yellow and lavender; perhaps because these colors are off the beaten track of children's equipment. We must all have grown a little weary of the incessant pink and blue conventionalities selected for little girls a few years and more ago, observes a Paris fashion correspondent. It does seem a little odd to put lavender on a two-year-old, doesn't it? And yet one of the most charming frocks recently shown by a children's dressmaker of note was of white voile, with collars and cuffs of violet organdie finished with loose, coarse buttonholing.

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## Inexpensive Hats for Little Girls



Three little inexpensive hats for the small girl, in the picture above, demonstrate that headwear need not be fine in order to be tasteful. These shapes are well blocked and very simply trimmed with velvet or silk ribbon in narrow widths and good quality. The braids are of the cheaper kind, but they are substantial enough for the short-lived millinery of the little miss who is apt to put their staying qualities to the test.

At the left of the group the most popular of shapes for little girls is shown, made of a heavy tuscan braid rather closely woven. It is the natural straw color. Narrow blue satin ribbon is banded about it and finished with a knot at the front, and the hat is lined with blue silk.

Very much the same shape is shown at the right, of white milan hemp. Narrow satin ribbon, gathered along one edge, is used to make a band and medallions on the crown. There are three small medallions, one at each side and one at the back, and a larger one at the front. A little blossom is posed, with a bow of the ribbon, at the base of each medallion. In this particular hat the ribbon is light blue satin and the blossom a pink wild rose.

The odd hat of fancy braid (in the natural straw color) at the center of the picture is a Chinese inspiration. The curious peak in the crown distinguishes it from other shapes and is reminiscent of coolie hats and turbans with distinguishing buttons at the top. Narrow brown velvet ribbon makes a band with ends crossing at the front, where clusters of little buds are

tacked over the ribbon. It wouldn't be possible to place trimming more simply, and that is what gives childishness their character.

Julius Bottomley

### Washable Walls.

Why should children prefer to write on immaculate walls rather than on writing paper? Because, first, their mothers caution them not to do it, and second, because the walls are white and the writing looks better on them than it does on paper. But the time has come when the mother need fear for the white nursery walls no longer. They can indeed, be changed from a source of irritation to educational purposes by means of a finish which makes them washable. In other words, all pencil, crayon, and pen marks may be washed away. Consequently, the wall surface is as good a place for drawing pictures or making examples as a blackboard. Although the finish is intended primarily for the walls of the nursery, it may be used in the kitchen, living room or other part of the house where children are wont to try out artistic ability on the walls. The finish may be in any one of a number of different shades.

### For Bargain Blouses.

Lawn and voiles in checks, stripes and flowery designs have been thrown on the remnant counters and are selling for almost nothing. From 25 cents to \$1 enough material for a blouse may be picked up.