

SEVEN MILLION MEN AVAILABLE FOR ARMY

UNITED STATES ASSURED LARGEST RESERVE ARMY EVER ASSEMBLED IN HISTORY.

Result of Extension of Draft Ages Between 18 and 45 Will Be to Secure to Nation Over Four Million Men Who May Be Sent to Front.

Washington.—An army of 7,000,000 fighting men will be one result of the extension of the draft ages between 18 and 45 in the opinion of war department officials. This is the minimum figure, and it means that every man of the seven millions will be of the type and physique of those now on the battle front in France.

Military men believe the class of 18 to 20 will yield 2,000,000 young men. From the class of 21 to 31 the country has already taken 3,000,000 youths of the best soldier material in history, almost all of whom are now in France. The class of 31 to 45 is set down for another 2,000,000 men.

Under the present plans, which provide that the boys of from 18 to 20 shall be trained here, the United States will have the largest reserve army the world has ever seen.

Limit is Lifted. In one respect the tremendous figures recall President Wilson's "interrogatory answer" with reference to the army when he said:

"Why limit it to 5,000,000? They mean the possibilities of our army are practically without limit. The 7,000,000 could be increased to eight, nine, ten, eleven, or even twelve million if need be.

One war department estimate fixes as 16,000,000 men the number who will register, providing the extensions are approved in the present form. Through comparison, based on the number of men registered in the various states at the time of the draft, an estimate has been obtained of the state quotas in the new draft.

WILL HUNS HOLD AISNE?

Believed Germans Will Retreat to Former Chemin-des-Dames Position.

Washington.—Will the Germans be able to establish a holding line on the heights along the north bank of the Aisne or will the Franco-American drive to the northeastward of Soissons force the enemy to fall back to their strong positions along the Chemin-des-Dames, the great highway bordering the south bank of the Ailette river?

This question sums up the potential possibility of the battle situation as reflected in late dispatches received here by military experts. Allied military students are not agreed on what may reasonably be expected from the hard-hitting divisions which in the past week have brought joy to the heart of every German enemy and have sent across the German empire the first great wave of dread and fear to sap at the morale of the conquest-maddened junkers.

HEAVENS, WHAT A FATE.

American Soldiers to Be Starved to Death in France, Says Hun.

London.—The German editor of the Gazette de Lorraine publishes a long article on the Americans. He admits that a million American troops are now in France; but this fact, he says, is due entirely to Hindenburg's prearranged plan of allowing American troop ships to cross the Atlantic unmolested by German submarines. Hindenburg, he states, is waiting until the Americans suffered their first military defeat on the French front, in order to form a formidable barrage of submarines in the Atlantic, thus cutting off their communications from America and starving out the American army in France.

Harvester Decree Effective.

Washington.—Under an agreement between the government and the International Harvester company, federal court decrees declaring the so-called harvester trust to be an unlawful combination and ordering its dissolution, are to be carried into effect at once.

Canada's Contribution.

Seattle.—With a population of approximately 8,000,000 persons, including foreign residents, estimated by Colonel Ernest J. Chambers, Canadian chief press censor, who is in Seattle, Canada has sent 480,000 troops overseas.

Pershing Honored by France.

Paris.—General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Draft Age from 18 to 45.

Washington.—The new man power bill prepared by Secretary Baker and the army general staff will fix the age limits of the draft at 18 to 45 years. This would provide an additional 16,000,000 draft registrants.

Demonstration Against Mayor.

Peoria, Ill.—A demonstration against Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, senatorial candidate, was staged Saturday by a number of citizens, previous to a Thompson meeting scheduled at a local theatre.

SOISSONS IN HANDS OF ALLIED FORCES

CROWN PRINCE ON RUN, BEING RELENTLESSLY PURSUED BY VICTORIOUS ARMY.

Americans Took Prominent Part in Dash Into Soissons, Advancing Breast to Breast with Pollus in Successful Counter Drive.

Paris.—Friday, August 2, may be noted in the Crown Prince's calendar as one of his most unlucky days, for it was on that date that the allied forces drove his gray-clad soldiers from Soissons. Not only is Soissons in the hands of the allies, but Villa-en-Tardenois as well.

The crown prince's right has caved in. It is swinging back, limply, aimlessly, like an arm cut off at the shoulder. His left is collapsing. Ville was its southern pillar; its upper hinge, west of Rheims, has been smashed out of joint. Full two miles of Germans have been thrown back there. Thillers and Gueux are no longer theirs.

The allied line Friday evening ran from Pommiers to Soissons, thence to Belleu, the valley of the Crise, Chacris and Arcy-St. Restitut, through the center of the forest of Rheims to Largery, Lhery and Tramecy. North of the last named three places French cavalry had advanced about another mile to the Bois le Molne and Treslon. Brouillet was still in the enemy's hands, in flames, and further east, near Rheims, Thillois had been taken.

Americans took a prominent part in the dash into Soissons—the greatest surprise of the whole battle, not only to the allies, but to the Germans themselves. It was the Yankees who, on July 18, advancing breast to breast with the pollus, chased the Germans to within a mile of the city, that helped storm it Friday.

Not only a great strategic and tactical victory has been won in this, the most successful day of the whole counter-drive, but a smashing moral blow has been struck. The loss of Soissons cannot be camouflaged as could the "strategic retreat" from the Marne. It is something tangible, a city that means to both sides a world of sentiment and possibilities. It was the first place to which the Kaiser hurried to send congratulatory messages broadcast in the Marne drive last May. It is one of the oldest cities in France, as dear to the whole people of France as few others. It was here that Clovis in the year 486 routed the Romans and sounded the knell to Roman mastery of the Gaul. The medieval cathedral of Notre Dame, built in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, is rivaled in beauty and historical value only by that of Rheims.

The German crown prince's offensive on the Marne has failed as signally as that of Von Kluck in 1914.

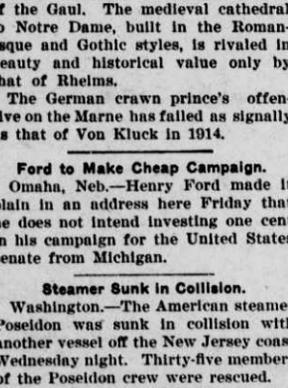
Ford to Make Cheap Campaign.

Omaha, Neb.—Henry Ford made it plain in an address here Friday that he does not intend investing one cent in his campaign for the United States senate from Michigan.

Steamer Sunk in Collision.

Washington.—The American steamer Poseldon was sunk in collision with another vessel off the New Jersey coast Wednesday night. Thirty-five members of the Poseldon crew were rescued.

LEIGH REILLY



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Terrorists Kill Many Germans.

London.—The terrorist campaign against the Germans of the Russian social revolutionists of the left includes an explosion at Kiev, which resulted in the deaths of 107 German soldiers, it has been learned.

War Tax Makes Coach Popular.

Spokane, Wash.—Increased patronage of the day coach and the tourist sleeper is noted by railroad men as a result of federal taxes on railroad fare, according to W. H. Ude, director of the local consolidated ticket office.



STATES CALLED ON FOR WAR WORKERS

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO MEET SHORTAGE OF LABORERS IN NATION.

Quotas of Unskilled Labor to be Furnished by Various States During Next Two Months Announced By Secretary Wilson.

Washington.—Allotments of quotas of unskilled labor to be furnished by the various states to war industries during the next two months under the system of government recruiting put into operation on August 1 under the United States employment service were announced by the department of labor. By assigning quotas of unskilled laborers to be furnished in each state, the employment service took the first step in meeting the shortage of common laborers estimated by reports received Thursday as approximately 500,000.

The announcement of the state quotas followed a conference here of representatives of a dozen war industries with officials of the department of labor. The estimated labor needs of each of the industries was submitted by the representatives and these estimates will be used in apportioning the first quotas.

Among the state quotas announced are the following:

- Arizona, 1350; California, 21,555; Colorado, 5175; Idaho 11,035; Illinois, 40,230; Iowa, 5805; Kansas, 5175; Minnesota, 9405; Missouri, 12,915; Montana, 3000; Nebraska, 4185; Nevada, 810; New Mexico, 585; New York, 86,490; Oklahoma, 3870; Oregon, 4410; Pennsylvania, 42,570; South Dakota, 1350; Texas, 7290; Utah, 2115; Washington, 11,340; Wisconsin, 8685; Wyoming, 900.

The quotas, it was said, are the net requirements of the various war industries and do not make allowance for extra needs or for labor turnover. Complete returns of the labor needs are expected by August 15, and when the estimates made at that time are tabulated, a supplemental list of quotas will be issued. State directors of the employment service were instructed to begin immediately the apportioning of the state quotas among the local districts.

In the industrial states the quotas announced Thursday average about 5 per cent of the estimated number of men not in military service or already engaged in war work, agriculture, mining or transportation. In western and southern agricultural states, the average percentage is somewhat higher, as allowance has been made for unskilled labor needs.

Greetings to Switzerland and Honduras. Washington.—President Wilson has sent to the president of Switzerland a message of greetings on the occasion of the Swiss national holiday, and to the president of Honduras a message expressing the gratification of the people of the United States that Honduras has joined the war against Germany.

Wilson May Come West. Washington.—President Wilson hopes to find time to visit California and other states of the Pacific coast this fall. Tentative plans now under discussion may make it possible for him to make the tour in connection with the next Liberty loan campaign.

Bold Robbery at Los Angeles. Los Angeles, Cal.—Three masked men held up three persons in the Westlake branch of the Home Savings bank, Thursday, in a busy suburban district, and escaped, with about \$2000, in an automobile through crowded streets.

Strikers Return to Work. Lynn, Mass.—Several thousand employees of the General Electric company who had been on strike here two weeks went back to work Monday. When strike pickets tried to persuade the men not to return, rioting resulted.

Three Killed in Race Riots. Philadelphia.—With the saloons in the affected area closed by police orders, comparative quiet prevails in South Philadelphia, where three persons have been killed and scores injured since Sunday.

GERMANS RETREAT ACROSS THE VESLE

HUNS RACING FOR NORTHERN BANK OF THE AISNE RIVER WITH ALLIES IN PURSUIT.

Week of Fighting Results in Great Gains for Allied Forces, Who Drive Enemy Back and Take Toll of Men and Munitions.

Paris.—The German retreat continues unabated, with the allies everywhere in hot pursuit.

Apparently the situation now has resolved itself into a race for the northern bank of the Aisne river by the Germans, who have been evicted from strategic positions along the Vesle river, in the center of the line and directly east of Rheims, which seemingly renders necessary that they put the Aisne between themselves and their pursuers to escape further large losses of men made prisoners.

Just how large this bag of captives is at present cannot be reckoned, but unofficial advices received here assert that when the figures are made public they will thrill the allied world. General Pershing in his communication says the Americans alone have taken 8400 prisoners and, in addition, 133 guns.

The past week has been a most successful one for the allied forces, great progress having been made in driving the Germans back toward Berlin, vast quantities of stores and a large number of guns having been captured, while the Huns have paid dearly in killed and wounded. While the losses by the allies has, of course, been heavier than during the regular trench warfare, the loss of life has not been near so great as one would imagine.

Since General Foch began his great counter-offensive, he has been assailing the enemy without cessation, so that the Huns have had very little rest. He had brought up British and Scotch troops to aid in these attacks. On the Rheims side the British had made substantial gains, but were driven back. On the western, or Soissons side of the salient, the Scotch and French were held up at Buzancy for several days. To the southward the first break was made in the enemy's line at Grand Rozoy and Cugny.

On Thursday the American operations began to tell. The enemy began a retreat at the center, near Sergy and Clerges and eastward thereof. The French had taken Romigny, still farther to the eastward, but had lost it. They recaptured it and closely invested Ville-en-Tardenois.

Friday evening Soissons was captured. The capture of Soissons earlier probably would have resulted in complete disaster to the enemy, but General Foch did not make a direct assault until he had brought up an adequate force of men, guns, tanks and ammunition. Then he launched an attack on a wide front from a point northeast of Soissons to Grand Rozoy, Beugnez and Cramaille. And at the same time there were attacks all along the line as far as Rheims.

The result was that the German line broke like a dam suddenly struck by a great flood. The French entered Soissons, taking hundreds of prisoners, and to the southward the French and British crossed the Crise river in a turning movement.

The hitherto impregnable position at Buzancy gave way and the entire German line was in flight. Then it was that the crown prince and Ludendorff realized that it would be impossible to hold the lines of the Ardre or Vesle rivers, and a general retreat was ordered, presumably to the line of the Aisne. Even the Aisne line is threatened by the advance of the allies beyond Soissons, for the river runs through that town. Being north of the river on the line of Fontenoy-Pommers, the French may delve into the German right flank still deeper. In that event the Aisne line may become untenable and the Germans may decide that discretion dictates a further retreat, probably to the old line along the Chemin-des-Dames.

HUN CHIEF TRIES TO EXPLAIN.

Says the Allies Evaded Him and He Broke Off Operations. Amsterdam.—"The enemy evaded us on July 15, and we, thereupon, as early as the evening of the sixteenth, broke off operations. It is always our endeavor to stop an undertaking as soon as the stake is not worth the cost. I consider it one of my principal duties to spare the blood and strength of our soldiers."

General Ludendorff, first quartermaster general of the German army, made this statement to an assemblage of German newspaper correspondents, who were received by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and himself, according to dispatches received here.

Place for Men is at Front. Islesboro, Maine.—Colonel Roosevelt, during a partiotic address delivered to 2000 persons from the porch of the Islesboro Inn, declared the place of every man of fighting age who is physically fit is at the front.

U-Boats Sink Three Schooners. Halifax, N. S.—Three American fishing schooners were sunk by German submarines off Seal Island, Yarmouth county, on the Nova Scotian coast Saturday. The crews landed on the Nova Scotian coast Sunday.

AMERICA WILL AID JAPAN IN SIBERIA

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSALS PROVE SATISFACTORY TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Plans Looking to Aid of Czecho-Slovaks Now Operating in Siberia, Will Be Carried out as Rapidly as Possible by the Allies.

Washington.—Joint action between Japan, the entente powers and America in Siberia is assured.

Japan has found acceptable the American proposal, which primarily looks to the aid of the Czecho-Slovaks, now operating in Siberia, and after exchanges between Tokio and Washington, which have cleared up all doubtful points and removed any possibility of future misunderstanding, a complete agreement has been reached. The plan of operation will be put into execution at once.

Last week intimations were given in official quarters that the president was soon to issue a statement explaining the plans of the United States for participation in the expedition to give military aid to Russia. When, however, the Japanese government found it necessary to call upon the state department for explanation of some features of the American proposal, the statement was withheld. Presumably, now that a satisfactory understanding has been reached, the statement will be issued.

Meanwhile, it is the desire of officials that there shall be no speculation as to the character of the intervention, in the press.

Consequently, all that it is possible now to say is that in the beginning, at least, the international agreement must find its expression in combined military activity, and cable advices have recorded the gathering of small bodies of entente troops at points in China convenient for dispatch into western Siberia.

Paokuei-Ching, the provincial governor at Sei Lung King, has been selected to command the considerable body of Chinese troops which has been gathered in Manchuria, and it is understood that his force will act under the direction of the Japanese commander-in-chief.

BRITAIN'S PART AGAINST KAISER.

In Four Years England Has Raised 7,500,000 Soldiers.

New York.—Great Britain's contribution to the success of the allies was made public here on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the United Kingdom's entrance into war, by the British bureau of information of the British war mission.

Staggering figures that tell an eloquent story of sacrifice, heroic determination and accomplishment are revealed by the bureau, which points out that Great Britain and her colonies have raised 7,500,000 soldiers, of whom 500,000 have been slain and 2,000,000 are wounded or missing. England herself, it is said, has furnished 60 per cent of the fighters and suffered 76 per cent of the casualties.

It has been estimated, the bureau says, that Britain has fought on seventeen fronts during the last four years, including Belgium, France, Italy, Serbia, Greece, Russia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, China, and North, East and West Africa.

Casualties Show Increase.

Washington.—Army and marine corps casualties reported from overseas during the week ending August 4 increased 1430, compared with 1650 the week before. Total casualties reported as 15,196 including the August 4 army list of 283—the largest number yet reported in a single day—and marine corps list of two.

Government Takes Copper Wire.

St. Louis.—Installation of telephones in residences which would require the stringing of an aerial wire was discontinued here Sunday under an order from Postmaster General Burleson, commanding the available supply of No. 17 copper-clad wire.

Will Use Danish Steamers.

A Pacific Port.—Five big Danish steamers which have been lying in the harbor here for several months were chartered by the government Saturday to bring a shipment of sugar from the Hawaiian islands, it was announced here.

Wilson May Come West.

Washington.—Possibilities of President Wilson visiting the Pacific coast during the fourth Liberty loan drive, which begins September 28 and ends October 10, have strengthened into probabilities, but plans are still indefinite.

Subs Sink Portuguese Bark.

Washington.—The Portuguese bark Porto was sunk by a German submarine 550 miles off the Atlantic coast July 27. The navy department announced that the crew of 18 men had been landed at an American port.

Rioting in Ukraine.

London.—Serious riots are reported from the country districts in the Ukraine, according to a Kiev dispatch to the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen reports.

GOVERNMENT NOW CONTROLS WIRES

POSTMASTER GENERAL TAKES CHARGE OF THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Companies Will Continue Operation in Ordinary Course Through Regular Channels and Employees Will Continue at Posts as in Past.

Washington.—Control of telephone and telegraph lines was taken over at midnight July 31 by the postoffice department and their operations placed under the general supervision of a special committee created for the purpose by Postmaster General Burleson. Mr. Burleson announced that until further notice the companies will continue operation in the ordinary course through the regular channels and that all officers and employees will continue in the performance of their present duties on the same terms of employment. The plan is, however, to coordinate the facilities of the various companies to the best interest of the public and stockholders.

Investigations into wire conditions being conducted by the special committee, composed of First Assistant Postmaster General Koons, David J. Lewis, former member of the tariff commission, and William H. Lamar, solicitor of the postoffice department, will be continued so that all possible information can be secured before any changes are undertaken.

Would Advance 100 Per Cent.

Washington.—A bill amending the war finance corporation law to permit advances to the full amount of security to livestock growers and farmers, instead of only 75 per cent, as at present, was introduced by Senator Jones of New Mexico.

Sick and Wounded Brought Home.

Washington.—Two hundred and thirty-nine sick and wounded soldiers from the American expeditionary forces were brought to the United States during the week ending July 26 and sent to army hospitals.

SURGEON WREY G. FARWELL



Surgeon Wrey G. Farwell of Washington has been cited for valor in dispatches from France for the manner in which he rendered first aid to Col. A. W. Catlin, when that officer was severely wounded on the battle line.

Three Weeks for Loan Campaign. Washington.—The campaign for the fourth Liberty loan will open Saturday, September 28, and continue three weeks, ending October 19, it was announced on July 31 by Secretary McAdoo.

George Graham Rice Indicted. New York.—Five indictments charging grand larceny were returned Wednesday against George Rice, the broker, whose offices were raided by federal agents here. Rice was held in \$7500 bail for a preliminary hearing.