

ALLIED PLUCK AND SPIRIT IS WINNING

HUNS ARE ON THE RUN, BEING UNABLE TO STAND UP TO THE AMERICANS AND FRENCH.

Battering Tactics of Allied Forces Too Much for Crown Prince's Followers, Who Are Desperately Fighting to Prevent Annihilation.

With the Army in France.—Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in retreat from the Marne, have reached and crossed the Oureq river and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Meantime on the center of the allied right wing southwest of Rheims violent attacks by the French have forced the enemy to give further ground and enabled the French to capture several towns of strategic value and to draw their front appreciably nearer the high road which runs northeastward from Dormans to Rheims.

The Huns are on the run, but of the extreme wings of the gradually decreasing pocket—near Soissons and Rheims—the enemy, heavily reinforced, is holding tenaciously, realizing that success there would result in a general crumbling of his plans of defense against the locking up of his entire armies inside the big bag. In addition to the large number of troops for reinforcement that have been thrown on these two sectors, the German long range guns from the region north of Soissons and north and northeast of Rheims are keeping both wings of the salient under a heavy enfilading fire.

Under the battering tactics of the Americans and Frenchmen the German line on the south has now been driven back more than twelve miles from the point, south of Chateau Thierry, where the allied troops locked the door to Paris against the enemy July 18 and themselves became the aggressors in what has turned out one of the greatest battles of the war.

Our men have been making a number of small raids into German trenches, discovering the enemy's strength and dispositions and doing as much damage as possible in a short time. The English, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand troops have all been taking a share in these grim adventures and nearly every raiding party brought back a few prisoners.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of Soissons-Rheims salient has been pushed forward in some places as much as five miles. The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the Franco-American troops. The Americans have played a brilliant part in the advance, which included the occupation of Seroy, on the north bank of the river, and a number of small villages.

CASUALTY LIST INCREASING.

Over Thousand Names Added During Past Week of Fighting.

Washington.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 1050 during the week, compared with 983 the previous week and aggregate 13,766, with the inclusion of Sunday's army list of 225 and the marine corps list of two. The week's increase also was the largest yet recorded.

In the 13,766 casualties, total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes numbered 5408—army men 4783, marines 710. The wounded aggregate 7532—army men 6340; marines 1192. Those missing, including prisoners, total 741—army men 637, marines 84.

GERMANS SLAIN IN HEAPS.

Losses During First Two Days of Campaign Greater Than Reported.

Paris.—The losses of the Germans during the first two days of fighting, after the launching of the enemy offensive in the Champagne, appear now to have been even heavier than was first reported. When the Germans east of Soissons fell into the trap which Gouraud laid for them they were mowed down literally in heaps. From where Gouraud's guns were placed it was possible, owing to the line of terrain, to observe directly the effect of the French fire, and entire ranks of the enemy were seen to crumple up like paper.

Dempsey Wins from Fulton. Harrison, N. J.—Jack Dempsey of Utah knocked out Fred Fulton of Minnesota, just 30 seconds after a scheduled ten-round fight began here July 27. Both men had been claiming a chance at Jess Willard, the world heavyweight champion. Dempsey will now get a chance to win the title.

Women Chained to Guns. Paris.—Reports which as yet have not been confirmed officially continue to pour into the American lines to the effect that Germans are now chaining women to machine guns in an effort to stem the allied tide of advance.

Policeman Killed in Race Riot. Philadelphia.—One policeman was killed, another badly wounded, and sixty other persons were injured in street fights between whites and negroes in the southern section of the city on Sunday.

KAISER PUTS OUT ANOTHER FEELER

SUGGESTS A PEACE CONFERENCE BUT WANTS THE EARTH AS HIS PORTION.

Peace is Possible on Wilson's Terms, Declares Premier Lloyd George in Statement on the War Aims of the Allies.

Amsterdam.—Germany has made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish government, says the Socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin.

First—Germany wants no annexations or indemnities in the west.

Second—The peace treaties with Russia and Rumania may not be questioned.

Third—The principle of self-determination of peoples has not been discussed, but may be settled at the peace conference; where the fate of Belgium also is to be settled.

Fourth—The Balkan question is to be settled around the conference table.

Fifth—The freedom of the seas, the dismantling of Gibraltar and the Suez canal and the fight for Germany to use coaling stations.

Sixth—The colonial question is to be settled on the basis of the status quo.

New York.—The statement that British labor is behind Premier Lloyd George in his recent declaration that Germany "can have peace tomorrow"—if she will accept President Wilson's formula for the future government of the world, is contained in a message to the American people from George N. Barnes, labor representative in the British war cabinet.

"The principal journals, both of London and of the provincial press, have stated that they welcome the emphatic words in which the premier declared that the kaiser might have peace tomorrow if he would not accept President Wilson's formula for the future government of the world.

"It is generally felt that if the allied statesmen could make as clear to the German people as President Wilson has made it throughout the war, and as Mr. Churchill did in such striking language on Independence day, that Germany's existence as an organized state would be as safe in the hands of a league of nations as the existence of Great Britain and the United States, the war might be shortened by months, if not by years."

The Prussian terms are along the lines generally anticipated. Concessions in the west, no concessions in the east, would appear to be the gist of the terms as outlined by the Socialist newspaper. If Germany can retire from the war with Poland and bordering Russian provinces in her possession, with Finland, and Rumania under her complete dominion, she can claim a great victory and can assure the people that in the next war they will gain control of the world.

The proposal to surrender Belgium is contained in the statement that Germany will seek no annexations and indemnities in the west. This probably includes the occupied portions of Italy within its purview. The proposal, however, is vague and will not take a more generous form until Germany's armies are on their way back to the Rhine.

The demand that Gibraltar and the Suez, British possessions, shall be disarmed and neutralized is one that Great Britain will not consent to. If Suez were disarmed it would be at the mercy of Germany in the next war.

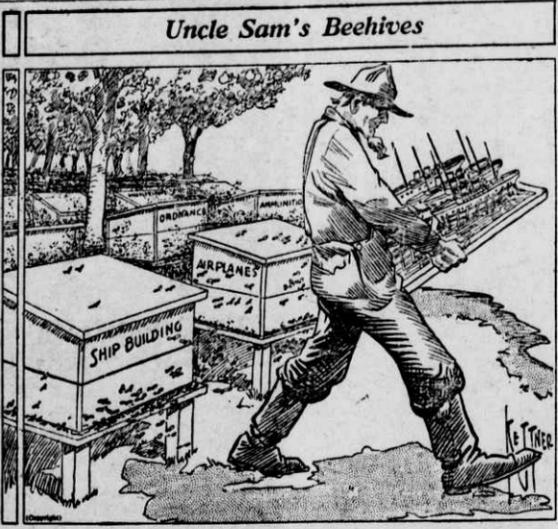
GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS



Uncle of the former emperor proclaimed czar in the new rising in Russia, according to reports. The grand duke was in command of the Russian armies at the outbreak of the war.

All Saved from Torpedoed Schooner. Portland, Me.—All those on the Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, sunk by a German submarine off the Maine coast Monday, have been accounted for. There were twenty-three persons on the vessel.

Romanoff Heir Dead. Amsterdam.—Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after his father, the former emperor, was executed, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.



WILSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF WIRES

AUGUST 1 SET AS DATE FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Administration of Wire System Placed With Postmaster General Burtleson; Present Managements and Employees Will Continue.

Washington.—Acting under authority recently conferred by congress, President Wilson July 23 issued a proclamation taking all telephone and telegraph lines under government operation and control at midnight, Wednesday, July 31.

Although congress empowered him to do so, the president did not include wireless systems, because the navy already is in control of them; and he also did not include ocean cables, presumably because contracts the cable companies have with foreign governments on whose shores they land contain clauses respecting government operation which raised involved questions. The navy already is in practical control of the cables through its censorship.

The president's proclamation placed administration of the wire systems with Postmaster General Burtleson, and provided that until otherwise decided the present managements and employees will continue. Present financial arrangements also will continue with the approval of the postmaster general.

Minimum of Interference. In a statement accompanying the president's proclamation, Postmaster General Burtleson announced to the country that his policy would be one of the least possible interference with the wire communication systems consistent with the interests and needs of the government.

Press wire service, Mr. Burtleson said, would be interfered with only to improve its facilities, and farmers' telephones would be interfered with only to facilitate their connection with the larger lines. No general policy has been decided upon, the postmaster general announced, and public notice will be given of any plans to change present arrangements.

Committee is Named. Postmaster General Burtleson will personally take charge of the administration of the wire communications, and will be assisted by a committee of three, composed of John L. Koons, first assistant postmaster general, in subjects of organization and administration; David J. Lewis, former congressman from Maryland, now a member of the tariff commission, on subjects of operation; and William H. Lamar, solicitor for the postoffice department, on matters of finance.

Poisoned Candy Kills Two. Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Goldie and Donna Allen, three and half years, and 15 months old, respectively, died at Lewisville, as the result of eating poisoned candy. The children died within a few hours of each other. The stomach of the older girl has been examined by a chemist, who announced that poisoned candy was found. It is not known where the children obtained the candy.

Ukraine Playing up to Rumania. Amsterdam.—The Ukraine foreign minister has asked resumption of diplomatic relations with Rumanian government, according to a Jassy dispatch by way of Bucharest and Berlin.

Eleven Thousand Trainmen at War. Cleveland, O.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, has announced that up to July 11, 533 members of the organization were serving in the army and navy.

Thrift Stamp Sales \$447,820,970. Washington.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps have increased rapidly during the month of July, with the result that the total value of these securities placed to date has reached \$447,820,970.

Boche Factory Blown Up. Amsterdam.—An ammunition factory at Plauen was partly destroyed on July 19 by fire due to an explosion, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung. A great many lives were lost.

SEVENTY DIVISIONS OF HUNS ENGAGED

BIGGEST BATTLE OF WORLD WAR NOW IN PROGRESS IN WAR-STRIKEN FRANCE

Twenty-five Thousand Prisoners Taken by the Allies, while Germans Lose Hundreds of Cannon and Thousands of Machine Guns

Paris.—Up to the present seventy German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle, therefore, may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured.

Of the prisoners, 14 per cent belong to the 1919 class, showing that nearly all these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to incorporate in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of those of this class are not 18 years old.

General Foch has taken a leaf out of the book of German military strategy and ordained the use by the allied armies of the pincer system of offensive in the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Both jaws of the pincer are moving smoothly, with the pivot along the Marne working in unison, and the process of attempting to capture many of the nearly half a million Germans in the big pocket is well on the way to what at present seems like possible success.

Prince Cheered by Americans. London.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George, was given a rousing reception by American soldiers and sailors at the National Sporting club Wednesday evening, the prince having attended the boxing bouts.

German Banks Restricted. Rio Janeiro.—By an order of the Brazilian government, the operations of German banks throughout the country have been restricted solely to liquidation of their business.

LIEUT. JOHN T. BISSEL



Second Lieutenant John T. Bissel of Pittsburgh has been recommended for the French Legion of Honor for distinguished gallantry displayed at Chateau Thierry. He recently was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre for gallantry.

Strikers Must Resume Work. New York.—Instructions to striking employees of the International Paper company to return to work, pending adjustment of differences, were telegraphed Thursday by the war labor board to President Carey.

Czecho-Slovaks Capture Town. Amsterdam.—Czecho-Slovak troops have captured the important town of Simbirsk, about 600 miles east of Moscow, according to an official telegram from Moscow. The Russian soviet troops put up a desperate resistance.

HUNS HURLED BACK BY ALLIED TROOPS

GERMAN FORCES COMPELLED TO RETREAT BEFORE FRENCH AND AMERICAN ATTACKS.

Past Week Has Been Disastrous for Huns, Thousands Being Killed or Captured and Nearly 500 Cannon Taken by Victorious Allies.

Paris.—The past week has seen one success after another come to the allied forces, and bitter defeat for the Germans.

The entire German Marne front has caved in and the Huns are on the run. The drive of the allies has been a complete success.

Undoubted signs are apparent that the Germans are withdrawing from the entire region between the Marne and the Oureq, where the enemy has found it virtually impossible to maintain himself because of the allies' steady advance and bombardment.

The advances scored by the allies in the past week have been chiefly along the front on which Foch launched his counter-offensive. Arriving at Soissons the French stopped. The enemy rushed troops into the town, but Foch did not strike at that point. He permitted the enemy to do the fighting in the Soissons region and delivered his punch further south along the line. The advantage gained thereby was that the enemy concentration at Soissons was valueless unless the enemy attacked. Realizing the situation, the German high command ordered counter-blows along the line. They drove the allies back a little from Soissons and southward in the region of Hartennes.

When these counter-blows had spent their force the French and Americans again moved forward. By this time the Americans had taken the southern pivot at Chateau Thierry and were moving rapidly north toward Epléds, Brecy and Coigny. Further east the French and Americans had crossed the Marne near Jaulgonne.

Between Soissons and Chateau Thierry the enemy was fighting desperately to hold another pivot, Oulchy le Chateau, west of the base at Fere en Tardenois. And to the north he fastened a wedge into the Franco-American armies at Villemontoire. These two towns were held by the enemy until Wednesday or Thursday, but both are now in possession of the allies.

Our American forces moving from the south had been held up by furious counter-attacks at Epléds. Thrice ejected from the town, they captured it by a clever maneuver and pressed on. In the next two days the French and Americans had drawn a line beyond Villemontoire, Oulchy le Chateau, Coigny, which is several miles north of Epléds, and down to the river near Jaulgonne. East of that the enemy continued to grip the river.

One of the most brilliant moves made by the generalissimo was the flinging of the British army into the fight just southward of Rheims. The enemy high command could not have expected such a maneuver.

When the full story of the battle is told, we shall probably hear that the allied airplanes and the heavy artillery shooting to great distances were largely instrumental in forcing the enemy to retire in the later stages of the battle. They must have created many a panic and caused disorganization of an appalling sort along the railways and highways as well as at the bases.

During the week the French made a local attack southeast of Amiens, in the Picardy sector. They penetrated to a depth of about two miles on a four-mile front, recapturing high ground of great value. They took 1800 prisoners, four cannon and much military material.

In the past fifteen days the allies have captured about 30,000 prisoners, nearly 500 cannon, hundreds of machine guns, German food supplies, munitions of all kinds and depots containing all sorts of military material.

In Albania the French and Italians have secured more ground and have taken hundreds of prisoners. American fighting troops have arrived in Italy.

Mooney Rerieved Until December 13. Los Angeles.—Governor William D. Stephens announced Sunday he had decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution, until December 13, 1918. The governor announced that he took this action that all persons might be assured the fullest consideration will be given the case by the executive and judicial branches of California.

Strike of Seamen Firemen Called Off. Washington.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes, set for Monday, were issued Sunday by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, and other union leaders.

Get Some of Own Medicine. Amsterdam.—Two German aviators, who were captured by the Bolsheviks when they alighted on Russian territory, were ill-treated and shot, according to German reports. Berlin has demanded that those responsible for the executions be severely punished.

Finland Crown Goes to Duke Adolph. Paris.—The crown of Finland has been offered to Duke Adolph Friedrich of Becklenburg-Schwerin, and he has accepted, says a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

Czarina Would Enter Convent. London.—The Exchange Telegraph says Berlin newspapers publish a telegram from Moscow saying the former empress has asked permission of the Bolsheviks to enter a convent in Sweden with her daughters.

Bolsheviks Deny Ukraine Threat. Berne.—A Moscow wireless message quotes the Bolshevik government denying that a new Russian attack on the Ukraine is contemplated. Ukrainian dispatches express anticipation of an attack.

MOB ACTION SCORED BY NATION'S HEAD

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARES VIOLENCE AIDS GERMAN PROPAGANDA HERE.

Chief Executive Cautions Upon National Show World That While It Fights for Democracy Abroad it is Not Destroying Democracy at Home.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a personal statement issued on July 23, addressed to his fellow countrymen, denounced mob spirit and mob action called upon the nation to show to the world that while it fights for democracy on foreign fields, it is not destroying democracy at home.

The president denounced most emphatically mob action of all sorts, especially lynchings, and while he did not refer specifically to lynchings of negroes in the south, it is known that included them in his characterization of mob spirit as "a blow at the law of ordered law and humane justice."

The president's statement, in full, follows:

"My fellow countrymen: I take liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the life of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions. I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head among us, not in any single region, but in widely separated parts of our country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the elements of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation ready and able to do their duty.

"We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made herself a disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level with pride and a fixed resolution that no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own name by plain fact every American who takes part in the action of a mob gives any sort of countenance to the true son of this great democracy, to its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to the standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their saviour. We shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we grace our own by proving that it is after all, no protection to the weak. Every mob contributes to German hate about the United States what her gifted liars cannot improve upon the way of calumny.

"I therefore very earnestly and emphatically beg that the governors of all states, the law officers of every community, and above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who reverse American wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate passively merely, but actively and watchfully, to make an end of this graceful evil. It cannot live where community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war, and it has responded—responded with spirit and a genius for action that thrilled the world. I now call upon upon its men and women everywhere to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing those who love liberty and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to mankind their loyalty to the things home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the people who have never known the privilege of liberty and self-government.

"I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for himself or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of his own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country, whom we affect to despise.

"WOODROW WILSON"

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