

FRENCH TANKS AID IN ADVANCE

Lead Way When Troops Go Forward For Gain of Mile Near Compeigne.

450 PRISONERS TAKEN

Member of Prussian Landtag Fearing American Host, Says German Offensive Necessary But is Doubtful of its Outcome.

Paris, July 10.—Striking between Montdidier and the Oise, French soldiers with the aid of tanks advanced more than a mile on a front of 2 1/2 miles northwest of Compeigne.

A German counterattack was repulsed, the French war office announced, and all the gains were maintained. Four hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

In the Longpont region east of Metz forest, the French increased their gain and took additional prisoners.

Fears Offensive Will Fail.
Resumption of the German offensive is necessary, but its result is doubtful, Herr Stroebel, an independent socialist, admitted in the Prussian landtag, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Matin.

Stroebel declared that in the spring drives the German losses were more than 100,000 in killed alone. The losses in the next phase of the drive he said, probably would be even higher.

"Millions More to Come."

About 900,000 Americans are in France, Stroebel said, which about balances the Allies losses and the German gain in manpower through new drafts and release of men from the eastern front.

"Several millions more will come, unless we Germans rid the government of the war politicians," Stroebel said.

British Take Captives.

London, July 10.—Raiding operations carried out by British troops in the region east of Arras netted a few prisoners, the war office announced.

South of the Somme river the German artillery has been bombarding positions recently captured by British troops there.

Foe Planes Downed.

Eleven German airplanes were brought down during air fighting July 7 and three British machines were lost the air ministry reported. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy targets during the day and the following night.

Coblentz Suffers Severely.

The British air raid on Coblentz was the severest of the war, according to a Basle dispatch to the Express. Twelve persons were killed and 23 injured. The northern part of the station was seriously damaged and the Rhine and Moselle bridges and the royal palace were hit. Great damage was done to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein.

NORTHWEST PAYS BIG TAXES

Minnesota and Dakotas Contribute Large Sums to Government.

Minneapolis, July 10.—Minnesota contributed \$70,706,096.12 of the internal revenue taxes collected by the federal government in the fiscal year which closed July 30, 1918, according to figures just given out by the department at Washington.

Of this amount, \$58,218,134.48 was income and excess profit taxes and \$12,487,961.64 was realized from miscellaneous taxes.

In the district of North Dakota and South Dakota, the collections amounted to \$4,917,049.11, of which \$4,307,828.10 was income and excess profit taxes and \$609,221.01 was miscellaneous taxes.

31 AMERICANS DIE IN BATTLE

Last Army and Marine List Also Shows 23 Wounded.

Washington, July 10.—Marine corps casualties numbered 52 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 17; died of wounds 10; wounded severely, 13; missing, 12. The last army casualty list contained 57 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 10; died of disease, 1; wounded severely, 18; wounded slightly, 2; missing in action, 11; prisoner, 1.

Northwest names appear on the list as follows: Private L. W. Doerner, Fargo, N. D.; Private W. D. Botkins, New Rockford, N. D., severely wounded.

Woman's Division Formed.

Washington, July 10.—Establishment of a woman's division in the Department of Labor as authorized by Congress to develop policies and methods for a more effective use of women's services in war industries is announced by Secretary Wilson. Miss Mary Van Fleet, chief of the women's division of the ordinance bureau, is named as chief of the new division and will have as an assistant Miss Mary Anderson, supervisor of the women's division of the industrial section of the ordinance bureau.

IS ARRESTED ON PERJURY CHARGE

Dr. Edward A. Rumely of New York Mail and Express in the Toils.

HID SEVERAL DEALINGS

Attorney General Alleges That German Government Paid Dr. Rumely \$1,361,000 in Transactions Connected With Purchase of the Mail.

New York, July 9.—Charged with perjury in a report to A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, Dr. Edward A. Rumely, vice president and treasurer of the Mail and Express company, publishers of the New York Evening Mail, has been arrested here.

The attorney general charged the German government paid \$1,361,000 to Rumely in several transactions connected with the purchase of the Mail. The payments, it is alleged, were concealed until their details were discovered by investigators for the Department of Justice.

Concealed Bernstorff's Dealing.

The complaint against Dr. Rumely charges that in making his report to the alien property custodian he failed to disclose his relation with Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, commercial attaché of the German embassy.

The warrant was issued by a federal commissioner upon the complaint of Attorney General Lewis, who had been conducting an investigation for some time into the affairs of the Mail. The attorney general charged Rumely purchased the stock of the Mail and Express company in June, 1915, from Henry L. Stoddard and that in doing so he acted on behalf of the Imperial German government.

In an announcement of the arrest of Dr. Rumely, Attorney General Lewis declared that the money was paid to Rumely from deposits of the German government standing in the name of Dr. Albert or of Albert and Von Bernstorff, jointly, in this city. The total so far traced, he added, is \$1,361,000.

How Deal Was Concealed.

The transfers of money, Mr. Lewis said, were concealed in this manner: "Albert procured various banks, where the government had accounts, to issue cashiers' checks to the order of one Walter Lyon, a member of the former Wall Street firm of Renskorff, Lyon and Co. This firm in turn paid the money over to Rumely or to the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation, which had been organized by Rumely for the purpose of the transaction."

"In some cases Albert drew the money in cash and delivered it to the attorneys of the embassy, Messrs. Hays, Kaufmann and Lindheim, who took the cash to Renskorff, Lyon and Co. They in turn made payments to Rumely. In one transaction \$75,000 in bills was handled in this manner. Rumely then drew his notes to the order of Walter Lyon, covering the transfers in money and pledged stock in the S. S. McClure Newspaper corporation to secure the loans."

IS UNSHAKEN BY GUNFIRE

German Report Admits Morale of Americans is Excellent.

With the American Army in France, July 9.—An indication of what the German army thinks of the fighting ability of Americans is given by a copy of an intelligence report of the (deleted) German army, which has just been obtained. The report, describing the fighting on the Marne, refers to the (deleted) American division as a very good one, "almost an attacking division," and adds that the nerves of the Americans have not yet been shaken.

The German fire, the report says, had been unable to affect the morale of the Americans, who lacked the necessary instructions to make them serious adversaries.

FOREST FIRES IN MONTANA

Hundreds Fighting Blaze Which Has Swept Six Thousand Acres.

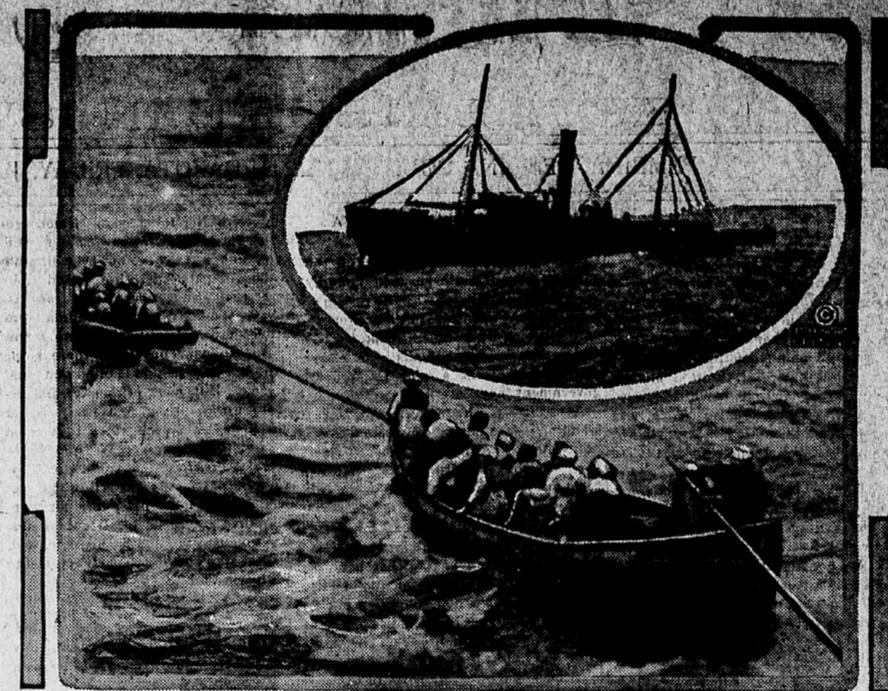
Missoula, Mont., July 9.—Fires which are threatening to sweep the entire forest tracts of the inland northwest clear of their timber are raging in the Selway, Clearwater, Pend O'Reille and Kootenai forests, according to reports received at the Missoula district office.

Flames now are sweeping over an aggregate of 6,000 acres in that region.

Naval Officer Given Medal.

New York, July 9.—The American Defense society's medal of honor, awarded for "coolness, combined with technical skill, while in great personal danger," was presented at the Yale club to Lieutenant Bruce U. Ware U. S. N., who is credited with sinking a German submarine in British waters on April 19, 1917, while commanding the gun crew of the steamship *Monticola*. This medal, provided for a total established by Lee De Forest, the inventor, was the second award.

STEAMSHIP SCHURZ SINKING AND SURVIVORS BEING TAKEN IN SMALL BOATS TO RESCUE SHIPS



Above is seen the steamship Schurz sinking after collision with a tank steamer ten miles off Cape Lookout; below are some of the survivors in the small boats being towed to the vessel that came to their rescue. The photographs were taken by Robert McLean of Chicago, champion skater, who was a passenger on the rescue ship.

NEUTRAL VESSEL SUNK

Norwegian Ship Is Destroyed by German U-boat.

Only Eleven Members of Crew of Twenty-seven Have Been Accounted For.

An Atlantic Port, July 9.—The Norwegian steamship Augvold, 2,089 tons, bound for Baltimore from a French port, has been sunk by a German submarine.

A trans-Atlantic liner in port brought the news of the sinking of the Augvold in midocean June 23, and also landed 11 members of the crew of 27 men. Three of the crew were drowned when the small boat upset, and the remaining 13 are unaccounted for.

The rescued men were picked up by the liner after having drifted helplessly for 11 days, subsisting most of that time on seaweed and rainwater wrung from their clothing or caught in their caps. They were in an exhausted condition.

According to members of the crew, the submarine adopted the same methods as used off the Atlantic coast. The steamer was stopped by shell fire, the crew ordered into two boats, and the ship then sunk with bombs.

Captain Edge of the Augvold was in another boat with 12 men, and it became separated from the lifeboat, which was picked up July 4.

THREE KILLED; TWO INJURED

Steamship on Ferry Explodes at Frankfort, Mich.

Frankfort, Mich., July 9.—Three men were killed and two seriously scalded in an explosion of a steamship on the Ann Arbor car ferry No. 5 here.

Following a loud report there was a burst of steam and ashes so great that no one was able to reach the place of the explosion until all the steam in the pipe had escaped.

6 AMERICANS DIE IN ACTION

Thirteen Die of Wounds and 29 Are Injured.

Washington, July 9.—The last army casualty list contained 50 names divided as follows:

Killed in action, 6; died of wounds, 13; died of accident and other causes, 2; wounded severely, 29. Private W. H. Taylor, Aldershot, S. D., died from wounds; Private C. M. Heskett, Center, N. D., was severely wounded.

POTATO RATIONS ARE CUT

Lateness of New Crop Forces German Authorities to Act.

Amsterdam, July 8.—Owing to the lateness of the new potato crop, the Berlin authorities, according to the Tageblatt, announced the reduction of the potato ration from three pounds to one pound and the distribution of an extra 200 grams of beans and peas a person.

Balloon Service Needs Men.

Omaha, Neb., July 9.—Authority has been received to enlist in the balloon service a limited number of men with special qualifications. Requests by mail, telegraph or in person will be considered by the commanding officer of the United States Army Balloon school at Fort Omaha, Neb., from those desiring to enter the service. Requests will be made for the induction of desirable men within the draft age and those outside draft age may enlist.

AUSTRALIANS IN FURTHER GAINS

Make Successful Forward Plunge in Somme Sector Northeast of Amiens.

ITALIANS ALSO GAIN

Tension Along Entire West Front in Anticipation of Inauguration at Any Moment of New German Offensive.

London, July 9.—In the Somme sector northeast of Amiens, where, with some American help, they carried out their brilliant operation of last week, the Australians again have made a successful forward plunge.

The latest drive by the rangy men from the antipodes resulted in what is described by the British official statement as a slight advance.

The aggregate of the ground gained recently in this area has been considerable, however, and the slow progress made has apparently affected a considerable movement in the British position along a front of well toward two miles on both sides of the river Somme.

French Have Artillery Duel.

While the British are thus fortifying themselves against the expected renewal of the German offensive in one of the sectors where it is considered quite likely to be launched, the French are finding themselves actively engaged in an artillery duel on the westerly side of the Marne salient.

With the help of the Americans, northwest of Chateau Thierry, the Allied line as a whole on this front has already been strengthened and improved in anticipation of another enemy offensive.

The French are replying spiritedly to the German bombardment, which is marked in the sector defending the Villers Cottetera forest. This extensive wooded area offers one of the most important obstacles to a renewed German advance, should it be attempted in this region.

American Sectors Quiet.

Other artillery actions were reported southward along the front to the Marne, but these seem not to have affected the American sector notably, as the news dispatches from the American front report a comparatively quiet night and similar easy conditions today.

Illinois Football End Is Killed.

Urbana, Ill., July 9.—Tom Goodfellow, an end of the Illinois freshman eleven in 1916, who was considered a promising athlete, has been killed in action in France. He was a lieutenant in infantry. Goodfellow was a member of Delta Tau Delta and a leader in class activities.

Attacks Rumanian Treaty.

Amsterdam, July 9.—A bitter attack on the German peace with Rumania and militarism was made in the debate in the Reichstag Thursday by Dr. Corbin, independent Socialist, according to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung of Essen. "We reject the Rumanian treaty," he said. "The Rumanian Jews still live in poverty. The Rumanian people are still in the hands of the nobles and the clergy."

STRIKE IS POSTPONED

Telegraphers' Union President Decides to Grant Delay.

Walkout of Operators is Averted Through Efforts of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, after he had conferred over the long distance telephone with T. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced that indefinite postponement of the strike of operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph company had been secured.

Secretary Wilson said Mr. Koenekamp, who is in Chicago, had given him every assurance the strike order would not be put into effect and any walkout would be postponed indefinitely. It was understood the union president agreed to this course because Congress now is considering a resolution authorizing the President to take over and operate during the war all telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems.

In a final effort to avert the strike, Mr. Wilson sent Mr. Koenekamp a telegram urging delay and later called in Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who also sent a telegram to the union president urging postponement of the strike. Later Mr. Wilson got into communication with Mr. Koenekamp on the telephone.

MOHAMMED VI. IS SULTAN

Proclaimed Turkish Ruler in Throne Room of Palace.

Amsterdam, July 9.—Mohammed VI. was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey in the throne room of the Top Kapu palace, according to a Constantinople dispatch received here.

The burial of Mohammed V. was held later, the coffin being transported from the palace to the mosque of Ejub by motorboat.

The new sultan followed the burial party in his steam yacht.

TO ABOLISH WAR COUNCIL

Principal Functions Assumed by March, Gethwals and Others.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Baker has formally abolished the war council and turned over its principal functions to the assistant secretaries of war, General March, chief of staff, and Major General Gethwals, assistant chief of staff in charge of purchases, stores and traffic.

U. S. OFFICERS ARE KILLED

Loss Lives in Automobile Collision in France.

Paris, July 9.—Several American officers were killed and many injured when two automobiles collided near Fontainebleau, it is announced. Fontainebleau is 37 miles southeast of Paris.

Belshavik Money Aids Mann.

Geneva, July 9.—The Swiss Federal council is making serious inquiries concerning reports that enormous amounts of money have been placed in Swiss banks by Bolsheviks. Several billion francs have been transferred to Swiss institutions through German banks according to the Gazette de Therogue. The funds are believed to be for the purpose of supporting the Bolsheviks in their efforts to overthrow the government of the Soviet Union.

UNITED STATES WILL TAKE PART

Decides to Aid Allies in Fighting German Influence in Russia.

KEEP PLANS SECRET

Conference at White House Outlines Plan of Action—Military Men Believe Expedition on an Extended Scale is Impracticable.

Washington, July 9.—At a conference at the White House between President Wilson Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels, Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and General March, army chief of staff, America's waiting policy in regard to military action in Russia is understood to have ended.

There was no announcement after the conference and probably will be none for the present, but it was said unofficially an important decision had been reached.

Urgent appeals from the Allied governments for American approval of and co-operation in joint measures to meet the German menace throughout Russia have been before President Wilson for several days.

Until now, however, there has been no intimation he had changed his position, based on recommendations of his military advisers that a successful military effort in Russia was not feasible.

For military reasons strictest secrecy is observed concerning the exact nature of steps proposed by the Allies.

American and Allied naval forces are guarding war supplies both at Vladivostok, terminal of the Trans-Siberian railroad, and Kola, terminal of the railroad on the Arctic coast, which is reported threatened by German forces in the interior.

Belief among the majority of American military men that no expedition on an extended scale should be undertaken in the East apparently has undergone no change. In fact, one official more than intimated that the decision did not mean the embarkation of any great military force across the Pacific.

As to whether it meant operations by an international force of Japanese, French and British, with Americans in sufficient numbers to demonstrate participation of the United States, no one would say.

Regardless of the secrecy observed however, the plain intimation was given that the White House conference marked the end of the period of waiting which began on Bolshevik acceptance of the Brest-Litovsk treaty whereby Germany gained control of a large section of Russia and paved the way for extending her influence eastward far into Siberia.

PREMIER HAS CONFIDENCE

Returns to Paris After Visiting Troops at Front.

Paris, July 9.—Premier Clemenceau has returned to Paris after two busy days at the front with confidence in the future, unshaken. The premier went into the advanced trenches, talked to officers and soldiers and found them all ready to meet the enemy.

The premier visited the Australians who captured the village of Hamel and addressed them in English. Lengthy conferences were held with General Foch and various French and American generals.

QUITS NORWEGIAN CABINET

Minister of Industrial Supplies Tenders His Resignation.

Christiania, Norway, July 9.—Prof. Prytz, minister of industrial supplies in the Norwegian cabinet since April, 1917, has resigned.

His resignation is said to be due to the fear that the working provisions of the agreement with the United States would present difficulties and would create a situation in which Prof. Prytz did not want to assume responsibility.

2 U. S. NEGROES ROUT 40 FOE

Are Cited for Bravery By French Command.

With the American Armies in France, July 9.—Henry Johnson and Robert Robinson, colored soldiers from New York have been cited for bravery while fighting with their units in a sector of the French front. They put to rout in No Man's Land a party of Germans estimated to number 60. The citation comes from the French command.

Passes Lighter Coal Bill.

Washington, July 9.—A bill introduced by Senator Grossman of North Dakota appropriating \$150,000 to be used by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the practicality of utilizing lignite coal not only as fuel, but in the production of fuel oil, gasoline and other by-products, has been passed by the senate. Lignite is found principally in North and South Dakota, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.