

ALLIED TROOPS ENTER MONTDIDIER; PRISONERS NOW TOTAL 24,000; AMERICANS IN BIG FIGHT

FILES SUIT FOR 'POSSESSION' OF HIS OWN WIFE

Ralph Cushman Alleges Bride's Parents Tricked Her Away From Him—Appeals to Court. Ralph Cushman of this city wants possession of his wife, and he wants her sufficiently to ask the St. Joseph superior court to give him possession of her. Saturday morning Mr. Cushman filed habeas corpus proceedings for possession of his wife. In his complaint, he alleges that he and Irene Schultz were married Tuesday, Aug. 6, and that soon after the parents of his bride tricked her away from him and will not even allow him to communicate with her over the telephone.

CAN NOW COMBAT LUNG DISEASE

U. S. Surgeon Gen. Gorgas Says Emyema is Robbed of Its Greatest Danger. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The cause of empyema, the disease of the lungs which assumed the proportions of an epidemic in the training camps and cantonnments last winter with a large number of deaths, has been ascertained and the best methods of treatment established, Surgeon Gen. Gorgas announced. Next winter or at any other time, if a similar epidemic should attack the men in training or overseas, the announcement said, "it is certain that the surgeon general will be able to prevent a serious spread and will be able to rob the disease of its greatest danger." The disease, it was found, is an infection which attacks the membrane covering the lungs with the production of a fluid that tends to clog the lungs and thereby cause death. The disease has been prevalent in armies for the last three centuries, the statement said, and since the American war of 1912, operation has been the method of combating it. Army medical experts through a series of tests conducted at Camp Lee, Va., have established that early operation may involve great risks without compensating benefits. The new treatment consists of removing the fluid formed in the lungs by aspiration.

AIRMEN SINK A HUN DESTROYER

Attack Vessel Northwest of Zeebrugge in the North Sea. LONDON, Aug. 10.—British airmen sank a German destroyer eight miles northwest of Zeebrugge in the North sea, the admiralty reported today. Enemy mine sweepers were heavily bombed in that district.

British 1917 Successes Pale in Comparison With 1918 Fighting

BY FLOYD MACGRIFF. International News Service. LONDON, Aug. 10.—The heroic battles of the British army during the last half of 1917, including the battles of Cambrai, the third battle of Ypres, the battle of Menin road, of Broodseinde and of Passchendaele, would loom up importantly in any survey of the past year's fighting on the western front but for one reason: They do not compare in any sense with the fighting since March 21, 1918. The spring of 1917 saw the beginning of the allied offensive against Germany, but the thing miscarried almost from the start, and after it was seen that there was nothing more to be expected from Russia, the "great offensive" of the allies found itself diverted into a number of smaller battles, where occasionally some 200,000 men were employed on either side. Some 32,000 prisoners were taken by the British in eight of their thrusts against the German line between August 1, 1917, and the close of the year, and important positions were won, but the successes were only tactical. Third Battle of Ypres. The third battle of Ypres began July 31, 1917, and continued until August 10, again breaking out August 16, the British crossing the Yser canal, taking nine villages and 6,122 prisoners. When the battle was renewed, Aug. 15, Langemarck was taken besides 2,114 more prisoners. Meanwhile the Canadians on the Lens sector attacked and captured Hill No. 70, took 900 prisoners and maintained their positions against five counter attacks. This was on August 13. The French on August 20, attacking on an 11-mile front at Verdun, recaptured about two-thirds of the ground which the crown prince's army had won in months of slaughter. The action, lasting a week, started on August 26, resulting in the capture of 9,200 prisoners. The chief action in September, 1917, was in the battle of Menin road, which began September 20, the object being to loosen the German grip on the coast. Following an eight hours' bombardment the British advanced on an eight-mile front from Hollebecq to Langemarck, capturing a half-dozen important positions and taking 2,243 prisoners. Six days later the battle was renewed, 1,600 more prisoners being bagged. The battle was important for the reason that it showed the supposedly invulnerable German system of reinforced trenches, with pill boxes, could be shattered. Successes of October, 1917. During October, 1917, when disaster overtook the Italians, both the French and the British scored noteworthy successes. On Oct. 4 a great struggle began on a front of eight miles on the Passchendaele Ridge, called the battle of Broodseinde, perhaps the most important during the year on the British front. The Germans had planned an attack for 6 a. m., but the British launched their offensive an hour earlier, shattered three enemy divisions, broke up four others and took 4,446 prisoners, while Canadians took 3,000 prisoners. The French, on October 23, attacked northeast of Soissons on a six-mile front on the Aisne, from Vauxillon to la Rooyere, piercing the enemy's line four miles and taking 11,000 prisoners. On October 9 the British took Poelcapelle and 2,038 prisoners and made some slight gains with heavy attacks in the Ypres sector October 22, 26 and 30. Canadians Win Victory. On Nov. 6, the Canadians won their great victory, capturing Passchendaele Ridge, for which the British had been battling for months. Hindenburg had ordered the place to be held at all costs and if taken to be recaptured. The Canadians held the ridge until the recent hammer blow, November 10, saw the British success, which was partially diminished by a surprise counter-stroke at Cambrai. The Third British army, under Sir Julian Byng on Nov. 20, launched its drive without artillery preparation on an eight-mile front, smashed the Hindenburg line, almost reaching the outskirts of the important railway center of Cambrai and taking 8,000 prisoners the first day. The battle continued 10 days, prisoners being increased to 11,551, while 138 guns were taken. The deepest advance was seven miles. But on Nov. 30 the Germans delivered a tremendous attack against Byng's army, aiming to cut it off from the rest of the British forces. The Germans succeeded in recovering about half of the ground Byng's army had won. Some 200,000 German bayonets were in this attack, which had spent its fury in a week. Progress in Mesopotamia. During the past year the British have made considerable progress in Mesopotamia and Palestine, capturing Jerusalem Dec. 9, 1917, while the allied armies from the Adriatic to the Aegean have prevented the German allies from gaining control of the Mediterranean. It is necessary to keep this waterway open, for otherwise Egypt and India would be at the mercy of Teutonic invasion. The armies of the east, in Greece, Palestine and Mesopotamia, therefore, play a very important role in the world war, for without these obstacles Germany could obtain all the cotton, oils, wheat and other supplies that her population and industries so sorely need. So far the British have won more than a third of Palestine from the Turks, their successes being rapid since Beersheba was occupied and 1,380 prisoners taken Oct. 31, 1917. In Mesopotamia the British have advanced about 100 miles up the Tigris and Euphrates since capturing Baghdad, and have made some progress toward the north of Hit, capturing more than 15,000 prisoners. During January, February and the first half of March only small actions occurred on the western front, the British preparing for the German drive which was launched with unprecedented fury March 21

BOMBARD HUN BASE WITH BIG CAPTURED GUN

Ham, 18 Miles From Present Line, Under Fire—Allies Take 250 Guns From the Enemy. International News Service. LONDON, Aug. 10.—11:32 a. m.—The German retreat continues over the whole Picardy front. Ham is being bombarded with a heavy German cannon, which was taken from the enemy. It is a 380 millimetre piece. So far 250 guns have been captured from the Germans. Ham is approximately 18-14 miles from the present fighting.

DEMOCRATS TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

State Committee Will Hold Open Sessions in South Bend Aug. 15. Headed by Chairman Fred Van Nuss, a democratic state committee accompanied by the democratic state candidates, will arrive in South Bend Thursday morning, Aug. 15. Various sessions will be held during the day, commencing at 1:30 in the afternoon and closing with a meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Elks' temple which will be wholly informal and open to any who may wish to attend. Hereafter all the various state political organizations invariably held their meetings in Indianapolis. The state democratic organization however, desiring to come into closer touch with the people of all the sections of the state, inaugurated the plan this year of holding its meetings in each of the 12 districts. In accord with the itinerary planned by the committee, Thursday is the day set apart for the state meeting at South Bend. Incidentally, this meeting will officially open the local political campaign, and an inviting program has been arranged for the evening meeting to be featured by an address by Congressman Henry Barnhart who comes directly from Washington to South Bend on that day to meet with the state committee. Julia Landers to Speak. Short talks will likewise be made by several of the visiting delegation, among them being Julia E. Landers, chairman of the women's division of the democratic state committee. Miss Landers is a democratic enthusiast. She has made a number of talks throughout the state during the year, her subject being the sphere within which the women of the state can direct their energies toward the support of President Wilson and his policies. In addition, the local committee has made arrangements for a patriotic musical program as another feature of the evening. Accompanying several members of the delegation are their families, and arrangements will be made so that the women of the city attending the meeting may meet them. The afternoon meeting will be called at 1:30 o'clock at the Oliver hotel. This is to be an informal executive session open to all who may wish to attend. Primarily, it will be a getting together of the precinct and township chairmen and the state committee. At the close of the afternoon meeting, the visitors will be taken about the city and Mishawaka in automobiles.

YANKS EXTEND LINE NORTH OF VESLE RIVER

Capture Fismette With 100 German Prisoners—Hun Attacks Repulsed. BY HENRY G. WALES. International News Service. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-VESELE FRONT (S. P. M.), Aug. 9.—The Americans extended their line north of the Vesle river today, the northern suburbs of Fismette being captured along with 100 German prisoners. The capture of Fismette, a northern suburb of Fismes on the upper bank of the Vesle, was announced by the French war office on Friday night. This morning German artillery opened up against the French positions west of Rheims, following up the bombardment with attacks, all of which were repulsed. Heavies are Active. The German "heavies" were active against various cross-roads and villages in the rear of the allied lines between Braines and Rheims, the chief cannonades being directed against the French in Braines. A strong cannonade by American and French batteries preceded the successful attack which resulted in the capture of Fismes' northern suburbs. The Americans encountered little resistance, although some Germans were killed in hand to hand fighting and a number of wounded Germans were taken prisoners. Raids Annihilated. Late Thursday night 23 Germans under a lieutenant tried to ascertain what the Americans were doing in the Braines region. The raiding party was permitted to approach the American lines, then was attacked. Twenty of the Germans were killed, some with the bayonet and the three survivors, including the lieutenant, were captured. Two German airplanes were shot down by the Americans on Thursday. While the weather was cloudy today, most of the clouds were high in the sky and the aviators on both sides were busier than they had been for several days.

Local Boards Get Calls For 172 Men To Leave Aug. 26

Calls for a total of 172 men from the city and county for Aug. 26, divided between the three draft boards, were received Saturday morning. The quota of the county board is 45 men, 13 for Camp Sherman, and 32 for Camp Custer. Draft board No. 1's call is for 11 men to be sent to Camp Sherman. The call for draft board No. 2 is for 116 men, 28 to be sent to Camp Sherman, and 88 to Camp Custer. The draft board officials do not believe that it will be necessary to call any of the new registrants in order to make up this quota. However, the calls received Saturday morning, it is believed, will take all the men in class one of the original draft.

115 AIRPLANES DOWNED IN ONE DAY'S FIGHTING

66 German Machines Destroyed Or Driven Out of Control and 50 British Are Missing. International News Service. LONDON, Aug. 10.—One hundred and fifteen German and British airplanes were downed in one day's fighting in the air and five German observation balloons were shot down in flames, according to an official communique on aviation, issued here today. Forty-eight German machines were destroyed and 11 others were driven out of control. Fifty British machines were reported missing. British airmen rendered splendid cooperation with the infantry at the opening of the big counter-offensive on the Picardy front on Thursday. Planes were used for supplying the advanced troops with ammunition during the fighting. The airmen assisted the tanks also. Official Statement. The text of the official statement reads: "On Aug. 8 our airplane squadrons cooperated with other arms on the battle front throughout the day. The line reached by our attacking infantry was reported by our contact airplanes. The positions of the hostile artillery in action and columns of German infantry and transport on the march were signalled to our guns by our artillery machines. Other machines supplied our advanced troops with ammunition from the air. Cooperation with the tanks was carried out systematically. Our machines assisted the tank crews with information, attacked enemy strong points and other enemy positions with bombs and machine gun fire. Smoke bombs dropped along the line of our advance, which helped to conceal the approach of the tanks from the enemy. Our contact machines, working with the cavalry, rendered valuable service. Cause Have During Retreat. Flying low in front of our advancing line, our fighting squadrons shot at and bombed the enemy during his retreat, causing havoc among the masses of hostile troops and transports on the roads congested with traffic. Our bombing squadrons, flying a few hundred feet above the ground, attacked trains, railway junctions, and bridges. Forty-eight hostile machines are recorded as destroyed by our airplanes and 17 others were in flames. Fifty of our machines are missing. Most of these casualties were due to fire from the ground. One of our night flying machines failed to return. Bridges Heavily Bombed. On Aug. 9 our airmen continued their work of cooperation with British infantry, artillery, cavalry and tanks on the battle front. German troops and transports again were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire from a low altitude whenever a suitable target offered itself. The bridges over the Somme river were heavily bombed both by day and by night. Elsewhere along the British front activity in the air has been slight, but the ordinary work of the photography, reconnaissance and observation squadrons has been carried on."

FIND FOOD HOARDED BY EVANSVILLE FAMILY

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 10.—Five 98-pound sacks of flour and 195 pounds of sugar were found in the attic at the home of Julius Trochman here today when it was searched by the local deputy food administrator and city detectives. Dr. Barnard, state food administrator, was notified of the facts last night. Mrs. Trochman was mixing an enormous batch of bread when the officers arrived. Trochman is reported to be worth more than \$500,000. He is in the junk business.

PRISONERS SINCE JULY 18 TOTAL 27,000

International News Service. LONDON, Aug. 10.—Today's official announcement that German prisoners to exceed 24,000 had been taken since Aug. 8, brings the total number of Germans captured since July 18, to more than 27,000. The allied infantry, supported by fleets of tanks and swarms of airplanes and artillery, is sweeping forward in the wake of the swiftly moving cavalry. It is unofficially estimated that about 200 cannon have been captured from the Germans, some of which have been turned against the enemy. The German base at Ham is under fire from a 15 inch gun which the allied forces captured. Rolled Back 15 Miles. The third day of the new drive found the Germans rolled back to a maximum depth of 15 miles. At the point of the allies' deepest advance the Germans are now about 36 miles from Amiens. Advanced elements of allied troops are already eastward of Chaules. One of the best and quickest rushes was made by the French this morning when they were unofficially reported to have gained four miles in six hours southeast of Montdidier. The extension of the operations southeast indicated that the allies' offensive may soon extend all the way from the region south of Arras to the Aisne-Vesle front. As was the case in the Marne, the Americans' entry into the "big push" was signalled by victory Americans on the northern end of the Picardy front helped the British to capture Morlancourt and adjacent high ground last night.

ELEVEN VILLAGES ARE CAPTURED FROM HUNS

Germans Now Forced Back Out of Range of Paris-Amiens Railroad. Retreat May Extend Behind Somme. International News Service. LONDON (12:55 p. m.), Aug. 10.—Allied troops have entered Montdidier on the southern end of the Picardy front, it was learned by the International News Service this afternoon. The French attacked at 4 o'clock this morning on a 16-mile front between Montdidier and the Aise river, advancing four miles in the first six hours. One hundred more German guns were captured. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the French line was said to extend from Faverolles past Pienres, Rollet, Cuvilly, Resson sur Matz and Vignemont. Of the 24,000 prisoners captured, 7,000 were taken by the French. The British line at 9 o'clock this morning was reported to extend through the sectors of Dernancourt, Tailles wood, Chapilly, Proyart, Lihons, Mehari-court, Roueroy, Bouchoir, Boussicourt and Gratibus. OUT OF RANGE OF RAILROAD. The fall of Montdidier has forced the Germans back out of gun range of the Paris-Amiens railway. Chaulnes junction is being shelled by the allies and Canadian cavalry forces are hampering the removal of German stores. Chaulnes is now useless to the Germans. The developments may force the Germans to retreat all the way behind the Somme. The total number of guns captured from the Germans is now put at 300. The maximum infantry advance, over 20 miles of the front, is 12 miles.

ADVANCE IS CONTINUING

The allied advance has continued along the whole front from Montdidier to the Ancre. French successes on the southern end of the offensive zone now threaten the German hold on Montdidier. The villages of Le Trenquay, Le Fretay and Assainvillers, all in the Montdidier sector, have been captured by the French. Australian and Canadian troops on the center drove forward capturing five more villages. They are Bouchoir, Mehari-court, Lihons, Raine-court and Proyart. TEXT OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT. The text of the official statement follows: The allied advance continues along the whole front from Montdidier to the Ancre. "The number of prisoners in our hands now exceeds 24,000. The French have captured Le Thonquay, La Fertay and Assainvillers and now threaten Montdidier. Canadian and Australian troops have taken Bouchoir, Mehari-court, Lihons, Raine-court and Proyart. American and English troops achieved a success between the Somme and the Ancre. Morlancourt and high ground to the southeast were captured during the night by Anglo-American troops." FRENCH REPORT GAINS IN MONTDIDIER REGION. PARIS, Aug. 10.—Montdidier has been "pocketed" by the French according to the communique issued by the war office today, which chronicled a further advance and the capture of several more villages. Gains were made by the French both north and south of Montdidier. North of Montdidier the French captured Davenscourt. To the south of Montdidier the French conquered Rubescourt and Assainvillers, reaching Faverolles, over two miles east of Montdidier. The text of the communique follows: "French troops operating on the right of the British forces (in Picardy) continued their success during Friday evening and last night. The French made progress east of Arvillers and captured Davenscourt. (Davenscourt is about three miles north of Montdidier.) "Attacking south of Montdidier, between En Avencourt and Le Fretay they (the French) have conquered Rubescourt and Assainvillers and have reached Faverolles."

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