

## U. S. TROOPS WIN GREAT VICTORY OVER GERMANS

Capture Village of Vaux and 500 Prisoners and Many Guns.

1,019,115 U. S. MEN IN FRANCE

700,000 Americans Are Now at the Front—Secretary Baker Makes Figure Public in Letter to President Wilson—Speed in War Preparations Has Far Exceeded Program—4,000,000 Will Be in Uniform by January 1, 1919.

With the American Forces on the Marne Front, July 8.—A counter-attack made by the Germans against the new positions won by the American forces to the west of Chateau Thierry was completely broken up. The Americans did not give up a foot of ground which they had captured.

There was hot fighting all day in front of Hill 204, which is in the hands of the Germans. At five o'clock in the evening the American artillery was engaged in heavily shelling the position.

Hun Regiment Wiped Out. An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information.

The total number of Germans captured by the Americans is now estimated to number about 500, including seven officers. Many machine guns were taken.

In a brilliant operation after hard fighting the American troops on this front captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chateau Thierry and two patches of wooded land.

Yanks Help Take Town. London, July 5.—Detachments of American infantry assisted the Australians in capturing Hamel. This announcement was made officially.

Attacking on a front of nearly four miles, between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme, the British advanced an average depth of nearly a mile and a half, capturing the village of Hamel, Field Marshal Haig reported on Thursday.

The British also have captured Valre wood, it was learned authoritatively. Valre wood is located about one mile south of Hamel.

Tanks Used in Battle. The allied attack was supported by a number of tanks. The British captured more than 1,500 prisoners in their attack on Hamel.

As a tribute to America the Australians had designated their drive a Fourth of July attack, and Thursday was set as the time for the operation because it was the American anniversary.

Recapture Yanks From Foe. With the British Army in France, July 9.—In the German counter-attack against the new positions gained by the Australians and Americans around Hamel two Americans and five Australians were captured by the enemy.

Volunteers were called for and an American party brought back the captured men and a German officer, while 12 Australians brought the number of prisoners to 50.

The story of this incident as told by an American officer who took part in the fighting follows:

"The Boches did not bother us until Thursday night, when they made their counter-attack, which was repulsed. They did succeed in the first rush, however, in getting hold of two Americans and five Australians, whom they carried back.

"We immediately called for volunteers to go out after these captured lads and all our men at once began mowing them down. One of our men, named Powell was first up and he was yelling for the chance. Corporal Ray given a squad of men for the work.

"The guns had put down a heavy barrage but the corporal led his chaps straight through this fierce fire and charged hot foot after the retreating enemy. The Germans retired to a strong point, but the corporal with the other Yanks went in after them.

"Our two boys were retaken along with the five Australians and the corporal and his party also captured a Boche officer. In the meantime 12 Australians had circled around and joined the American party with the result that 50 German prisoners were brought back."

French Gain Ground. Paris, July 8.—The French delivered a strong thrust near Moulin-Sous-Touvent northwest of Soissons, on the so-called Marne front, which threw

the Germans back several hundred yards. The French captured 1,000 prisoners, including 15 officers.

French Take 347 Prisoners. Paris, July 9.—In an attack Monday northwest of Longpont French troops advanced about two-thirds of a mile along a front of nearly two miles, occupying important positions and capturing 347 prisoners, according to the war office announcement.

Australians Make Gains. With the British Army in France, July 9.—In the course of the night the Australians attacked and carried their line forward astride the Somme river to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 3,000 yards.

The operation moved the defenses on the river ahead to correspond with the push made by the Australians and the Americans on the Fourth of July south of the river.

Two U. S. Flyers Die in France. Paris, July 6.—Two American aviators were killed when their machine, flying at a low altitude, fell in flames. They were Lieut. William D. Hobbens and Second Lieut. John Wilford. The bodies were burned to a crisp.

U. S. Flyers Win Battles. With the American Forces on the Marne Front, July 6.—The American aviators on this front are reported to have brought down two German airplanes afloat.

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With the American Army in France, July 6.—Four American aviators, Lieut. Charles Rhodes of Terre Haute, Ind.; S. P. Thompson, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y.; Waldo N. Heinrichs of Grandville, O.; and John Mitchell of Manchester, Mass., engaged in a thrilling air battle northwest of Chateau Thierry.

One German machine was shot down during the combat, and it is believed Lieutenant Heinrichs was the American who sent the enemy airplane to earth.

1,019,115 Troops in France. Washington, July 3.—More than 1,000,000 American soldiers have gone to France.

The exact number—1,019,115—was disclosed in correspondence between President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, dated July 1, and made public late Tuesday.

Of this number, approximately 700,000 are fighting troops.

Shortly before the announcement the house appropriations committee made public testimony before that body in connection with the army budget.

In It Gen. J. E. Woot, acting quartermaster general of the army, disclosed that by January 1 the United States will have in uniform an army of 4,000,000 men.

Said the president, issuing the statement:

"I have today received the following letter from the secretary of war, which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed, and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July:

"(Washington, July 1, 1918. "My Dear Mr. President:

"More than a million American soldiers have sailed from the port in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you I feel you will be interested in data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board base hospital No. 4 and members of the reserve nurses' corps.

"General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 30, 1917. The embarkations in the month of May, 1917, and including June, 1918, are as follows:

1917.  
May ..... 1,718 September ..... 32,523  
June ..... 12,261 October ..... 38,259  
July ..... 12,988 November ..... 23,016  
August ..... 16,823 December ..... 48,840

1918.  
January ..... 48,778 April ..... 117,212  
February ..... 48,027 May ..... 244,345  
March ..... 83,811 June ..... 276,372  
Marines ..... 14,640  
Aggregating ..... 1,019,115

"The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea and casualties is 8,185; and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 201 have been lost at sea.

"The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is by our last report adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully yours,  
"NEWTON D. BAKER,"

Italians Strengthen Line. Rome, July 8.—The Italian troops on the southern end of the Piave line, having driven the Austrians across the new Piave, are establishing themselves in the extensive region between the new and the old river beds, which the Austrians were compelled to evacuate, the war office statement shows.

Red Cross, and they have unloaded every train of wounded that has reached London since the war began.

Their duties consist of the transfer of the wounded men from the trains to the stretchers and thence to the ambulances which take them to the various London and suburban hospitals.

The London Transport column was organized in August, 1917, by volunteers from the staffs of the big London insurance companies. The column numbers about 1,000 men, all of them business men in good positions.

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## RUSS PROVINCE JOINS ENTENTE

Population of Murman Coast Breaks With Bolsheviks—U. S. Sends Aid.

HUN ENVOY KILLED BY BOMB

Premier in Message to Berlin Regrets Assassination of German Ambassador at Moscow—Was Slain by Two Unknown Men.

Copenhagen, July 9.—The entire population of the Murman coast has broken with Russia and joined the entente, according to a dispatch from Vardoe, Norway, to the Christiania Tidens Tegn.

A supply of provisions from the United States has arrived at Murman, the dispatch adds.

American and allied naval forces are guarding war supplies at Kola, terminal of the Trans-Siberian railroad on the Arctic.

Recent dispatches says the Bolsheviks there were offering no resistance to the Finnish-German efforts to cut the railroad to Archangel and Kola and seize the military stores at those places and the whole Murman coast as well.

Basel, July 9.—Nikolai Lenine, bolshevik premier, has sent the following message to M. Joffe, Russian minister at Berlin, regarding the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow:

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at two o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died.

"The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them before a special revolutionary tribunal.

"The government requests you to express to the German government the Russian government's indignation and convey its sympathy to the family of the late count."

YANKS SEE 3 "SUBS" SUNK  
British Transport Runs Into Nest of U-Boats Off the Irish Coast.

An Atlantic Port, July 6.—A British transport, carrying 7,400 American soldiers, ran into a nest of German submarines off the Irish coast and with the aid of a destroyer sank three of the U-boats.

An official of the British government en route to Washington, and other passengers reaching here told of the battle. The transport sunk one of the submarines by ramming it and is now in dry dock in England. A large hole was torn in the side of the troopship by the collision.

The American soldiers lined the rail of the transport while the fight was in progress and as each of the submarines was sunk they threw their hats into the air and cheered the British gun crew. When the battle was over they hoisted the British gunners on their shoulders and paraded the deck.

MITCHELL FALLS FROM PLANE  
Former Mayor of New York Killed When He Plunges 600 Feet From Machine in Louisiana.

Lake Charles, La., July 9.—Major John Purroy Mitchell, former mayor of New York and an officer in the aviation section of the signal corps, was killed instantly on Saturday at Gerstner field when he fell from a single-seated scout plane at a height of about 600 feet.

The accident occurred at 7:30 a. m. after the aviator had been in the air about thirty minutes.

Major Mitchell became a flyer for the army after having been defeated last fall for reelection as mayor of New York. He had served one term as the chief executive of the country's biggest city, the youngest mayor ever elected to that office. On July 19 next he would have been thirty-nine years old.

VOTES FOR \$2.40 WHEAT  
House in Effort to Break Deadlock Over Increase of Minimum Price.

Washington, July 9.—In an effort to break the deadlock over the senate proposal to increase the government's minimum guaranteed wheat price of \$2.50 the house on Saturday adopted, by a vote of 150 to 108, a resolution by Representative McLaughlin of Michigan to make the price \$2.40.

Many Outbreaks in Lisbon. Paris, July 9.—Several persons are dead or wounded as a result of an outbreak in Lisbon, following a meeting of the democratic and revolutionist parties, according to information from that city.

To Observe Bastille Day. New York, July 9.—At least 15 American cities will conduct Bastille day exercises July 14, commemorating the anniversary of the first blow for freedom struck by the French people.

Miss Rankin for Senate. Washington, July 8.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, representative from Montana, announced she will be a candidate for the Republican nomination to the senate to succeed Senator Walsh, in November.

Drop Weinsberg Case. St. Louis, July 8.—The case against Dr. Charles E. Weinsberg, charged with violation of the espionage act, was dismissed by Judge Page Morris in the United States district court on Friday.

Speed Boat Pilot is Dead. Detroit, Mich., July 8.—John Elliot, well-known as an automobile racer and more recently as a pilot in speed boat races, died here. In 1915 he piloted Miss Detroit I over the Detroit river course, winning the event.

Illinois Aviator Safe. With the American Army in France, July 8.—Lieut. William H. Brotherton of Guthrie, Ill., an American aviator who was reported missing on June 25, has safely landed within the allied lines in Alsace.

German Help Bolsheviks. Amsterdam, July 6.—Admission that Austro-Hungarian and German war prisoners are fighting on the side of the bolsheviks against the Czech-Slovaks in Russia is made by the Koenigsche Zeitung.

Doctor Roberts Sentenced. Milwaukee, July 6.—Dr. David Roberts was sentenced to one year in the Milwaukee house of correction after pleading guilty to statutory charges while in the company of Grace Lusk at Milwaukee.

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EARL OF STANOPE

The Earl of Stanhope, who has been with the English forces at the front, is the man who made the statement before the house of lords, in substance: "The French hold their trenches by their wonderful 75-mm. gunfire. The French system is expensive in ammunition; ours is expensive in lives." Never before has the truth been told so tersely.

## ORDER IS EXPLAINED

CROWDER RULING HITS MEN OF DRAFT AGE ONLY.

Several Communities Apparently Are Confused Regarding the "Work or Fight" Decree.

Washington, July 5.—Commenting on the new work or fight regulations which are in effect, Provost Marshal General Crowder emphasized that the order does not affect men outside of draft ages. Several communities apparently have confused it with anti-loiter laws in some states.

General Crowder explained that the work or fight order is purely a military step and that regulations regarding employment or military service for unregistered men are not embraced in his functions. The only effect the order has upon persons not subject to draft is that it offers them more opportunities of employment. Places vacated by men liable to draft necessarily are left open for men outside of the draft, he explained.

## HALTS REVOLT IN AFRICA

Prompt Action by British Troops Prevents Loss of Life, Says Botha—Blames Hun Agents.

Pretoria, South Africa, July 8.—Premier Botha of the Union of South Africa issued a statement on Friday, showing that serious unrest exists in South Africa. Strong police and military measures were taken to cope with the situation.

Continuing, Premier Botha in his statement says:

"There is good reason for suspecting that enemy agencies are at work in this country and that they are intriguing to stir up strife not only among Europeans but also among the natives, and no means or matters are deemed too despicable as long as they can attain their object."

## CZECHO-SLAVS DEFEAT FOES

Lenine Troops Lose Irkutsk—Finland May Enter War Against Allies.

London, July 8.—Czech-Slovak forces have inflicted a severe defeat upon the bolshevik troops, according to a telegram received here from Irkutsk, Siberia. The bolsheviks are said to have been completely defeated west of Irkutsk and to have been driven out of the region to the east of Lake Balkal.

There was a battle at Nerikhe Odinsk, and it resulted in the Russian government troops being driven out of the place.

Stockholm, July 8.—At editorial offices here a declaration of war by Finland against the entente nations is expected at any hour.

## SENATE O. K.'S BOND BILL

House Measure Providing for \$8,000,000 of Liberty Bonds Approved Without Roll Call.

Washington, July 8.—The house bill providing for \$8,000,000 of Liberty bonds was passed by the senate without roll call on Friday.

K. of C. Lays Cornerstone. London, July 8.—The cornerstone of the first clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus will be laid in England on Sunday in the church yard of Westminster cathedral. Cardinal Bourne blessed the stone.

Protests Many Rejections. St. Paul, Minn., July 9.—Adj. Gen. W. E. Rhinow sent a telegram of protest to Provost Gen. W. H. Crowder on Saturday against the "wholesale rejection" of June draft men sent to Camp Grant.

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## U. S. TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED

Troopship Covington Sent to Bottom by U-Boat While on Way Home.

SIX OF CREW ARE MISSING

Navy Department Says None of the Officers and Men Landed Are Seriously Injured—Craft Was Former German Liner.

Washington, July 8.—The American army transport Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone last Monday night.

Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port.

No army personnel or passengers were aboard.

The Covington formerly was the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, which was laid up at Boston and taken over when the United States entered the war. She was 606 feet long and 16,330 gross tonnage.

The men missing are: Ernest C. Anderson, fireman, Lynn, Mass.; Joseph E. Bowden, seaman, Mountain Lake, N. J.; Ambrose C. Ford, fireman, Somerville, Mass.; William Henry Lynch, Jr., fireman, Manchester, N. H.; Albert S. Payne, seaman, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.; Lloyd E. Silvernail, seaman, Bainbridge, N. Y.

The navy department's announcement of the torpedoing of the Covington said none of the officers and men landed was "seriously injured."

The Covington was struck at 9:17 o'clock Monday night, while proceeding with a fleet of other transports conveyed by destroyers. The submarine was not sighted.

The transport remained afloat until Tuesday, when efforts were made by another vessel and two tugs to tow her to port, but she was too badly damaged to keep afloat.

## SULTAN OF TURKEY IS DEAD

Constantinople Dispatch Says Ruler Died on Wednesday Night.

Amsterdam, July 8.—Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, died at seven o'clock Wednesday night, says a Constantinople dispatch received here by way of Vienna.

Mohammed V, thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey, in direct descent of the house of Osman, founder of the empire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for 33 years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II, in the royal palace and gardens in Constantinople. Mohammed V was born in Constantinople November 3, 1845. In 1914, at the outbreak of the present war, Mohammed issued a proclamation blaming the triple entente with threatening war on Turkey. The next heir to the throne, Yuseff Izzeddine, is the son of the late Sultan Abdul Azzal.

## POWDER BLAST KILLS 65

Two Explosions Wreck Big Factory Near Syracuse, N. Y.—Destructive Blast Follows.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 4.—At least 65 persons were killed and 200 injured at the huge plant of the Semet-Solvay company, at Split Rock, near here, virtually wrecked by two explosions of trinitrotoluol at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night. Terrible concussion rocked business buildings in the center of the city, smashing plate glass windows, and caused a panic in the residential districts.

The explosion followed a fire that had got beyond control and spread to the "T. N. T." vats. Two of these exploded.

## VOTES TO SEIZE WIRE LINES

House Passes Resolution Giving U. S. Power to Take Telegraph and Telephone Systems.

Washington, July 8.—With the Western Union telegraphers scheduled to strike next week for recognition of the telegraphers' union, the house of representatives, acting under strong administration pressure, adopted on Friday the resolution authorizing the president to take possession of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country for the remainder of the war. The vote on the resolution was 221 in favor to four against. The measure was sent to the senate.

To Raise Express Wages. Chicago, July 8.—Wage raises for the federalized express companies' employees are the first steps planned under government control. It was announced by George C. Taylor, president of the Railway Express company.

U. S. Flyer Is Prisoner. Washington, July 8.—Ensign George Roe of Scituate, Mass., an aviation pilot in the American navy, has been captured and is imprisoned at Camp Landschut, Germany, the navy was advised by Vice Admiral Sims.

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DR. MARGARET COBB

Dr. Margaret Cobb is one of the two women psychologists who have been appointed to the army medical department in Washington.

## LAUNCH MANY SHIPS

FEAT OF LOYAL WORKERS RECEIVES RECOGNITION.

General Pershing Declares That With Such Backing the Allies Can't Fail to Win.

Washington, July 6.—America's merchant fleet, grown to 10,040,000 gross tons by the construction of 1,622 new ships of 1,490,793 tons in the fiscal year ended June 30, was augmented on the Fourth of July by the unprecedented launching of nearly 100 ships.

The day's feat of the loyal army of workmen received recognition from the highest officials directing the nation's war activities.

"We are all comrades in a great cause," declared President Wilson in a message read as part of the launching ceremonies in 70 yards.

From General Pershing came the thanks of America's fighting men for the support of which the launchings are substantial evidence.

"With such backing we cannot fail to win," asserted the commander.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board said in a telegram to the yard managers: "Your employees will douse the Kaiser."

## UNION DELAYS WIRE STRIKE