

# HAIIG GAINS 3 MILES OVER A WIDE FRONT

### MANY TOWNS FALL WHEN THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH OPEN PUSH.

## 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

### English Go Over the Top After Shelling Huns, While Poilus Charge Enemy Soon Afterwards in the Amiens Sector.

London.—According to advices received in London, the French and the British forces which attacked in the Picardy sector have advanced at some points to a depth of more than three miles. A very considerable number of villages have been captured in the Franco-British offensive, and substantial progress has been made, according to news received here.

### Troops Leave Trenches With Dash.

On the French front in France.—A combined attack by the French and British was begun along the front between Albert and Montdidier. Satisfactory progress was made, despite strong enemy resistance.

Along the French front the artillery preparation lasted for 40 minutes, and then the troops left their trenches with wonderful dash.

### Prisoners Taken Exceed 10,000.

Paris.—The number of prisoners taken by the French and British in Picardy now exceeds 10,000, according to the latest news from the battle front. The allies have also taken an enormous booty in guns and material, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

### Heavily Attack German Positions.

With the British Army in France.—French and British armies have crossed the Acre-Luce Valley in the new drive. The German positions just south of the Acre river were heavily attacked by the British. Their assault extended to the south, where their right wing joins the French lines. Three-quarters of an hour after the British attacked the Germans, the French took up the battle.

In their offensive east of Amiens the British have taken Hahner Wood. The British attacked over a 12-mile front on both sides of the Somme. They gained all their objectives within four hours and have captured a considerable number of prisoners and guns.

Details of the fighting are coming to the rear slowly. "Going fine" constitutes the best available information. The British launched their attack in a mist after only three minutes of artillery preparation.

### Prussians and Bavarians Fled.

With the British Army in France.—Fighting their way through the Germans at dawn on a front of about 20 miles astride the River Somme, British and French troops reached points from five to six miles inside lines which belonged to the enemy. The Prussians and Bavarians fled before the advancing infantry and tanks, leaving many of their guns behind them. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken both by the British and French and heavy casualties undoubtedly have been inflicted on the enemy.

Thus far everything has been accomplished with excessively small losses to the allies. Of one entire British corps, for instance, two hours after the attack began, only two officers and 15 men of the ranks were reported as casualties.

The artillery followed up the storm troops closely and hurled shells down upon the enemy forces, which, taken by surprise and fiercely attacked, must be in a more or less crippled condition. It is believed reinforcements are on the way to help them. What the future holds for the enemy cannot be forecast, but the outlook is not a promising one under present conditions.

Morrell and the country front adjoining Villers-Aux-Erables have been taken by the French, while the British have captured the Dodo and Hamel woods and Marcella after hard fighting and pushed a considerable distance beyond.

## TWO AVIATORS KILLED

### Machines Collided 3,000 Feet Over Fort Worth Field.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Second Lieut. Harry S. Herr and Leon W. Adelsperger, both of Springfield, Ohio, were killed at Tallastero Field last week, when the machines they were piloting collided at an altitude of about 3,000 feet and fell to the ground. Both officers were commissioned on August 3.

## WILL FINANCE BIG PLANT.

### \$22,000,000 Works at Birmingham, Ala., Approved by Board.

Washington.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama announced that the war industries board had agreed to finance a \$22,000,000 steel plant at Birmingham in connection with the works of the Woodward Iron Company.

Work on the plant will begin as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. It will employ several thousand men and will turn out steel products of many kinds.

## BREAK UP ENEMY ATTACKS

### German Efforts to Prevent American Advance Fail to Stop Soldiers of General Pershing.

With the American Army on the Vesle.—The River Vesle was crossed east and west of Fismes Aug. 7 by additional American infantrymen. West of Fismes the Americans broke up counter-attacks by German infantry and hold their ground, despite enemy efforts.

In support of the Americans who had crossed the river a detachment of infantry crossed the Vesle under a Franco-American barrage just before noon. Two other detachments reached the north bank in the afternoon.

The Germans counter-attacked the Americans west of Fismes, but were scattered by the American artillery fire. The enemy is endeavoring to prevent the American advance, but the Americans have pushed on under a heavy fire and in bitter fighting, in which men from overseas used their bayonets effectively. A few Germans were taken prisoners, while the others retired.

## COURIER-JOURNAL SOLD.

### Louisville, Ky., Paper Now Controlled By Wealthy Attorney.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Courier-Journal, nationally and internationally famous, and the Louisville Times were taken over by Judge Robert Worth Bingham, Louisville attorney. The formal announcement of the property's transfer was signed by the majority of stockholders. Henry Watterson, noted editor and joint founder with Walter N. Haldeman, retires from active editorial endeavor, becoming "editor emeritus" of the Courier-Journal. Colonel Watterson, the statement says, has consented to confer with those in charge of the paper's editorial policy whenever his advice is desired. The consideration is said to have been largely in excess of \$1,000,000.

## BRIDGE BUILDERS ATTACKED

### American Gunners Wipe Out German Vicious Attack.

With the American Army on the Alsine-Marne Front.—American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantry men and machine gunners. The Germans, at this time, were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders who were approaching the location.

Some bridge materials had been moved near the south bank of the Vesle and the Germans, apparently discovering this fact, had sent a battalion to a hill position to prevent the Americans from carrying out their plan. A detachment of crack American machine gunners, however, previously had taken an elevated position commanding the location, opened fire.

## FEW WOUNDED WILL DIE

### Only One in Twenty Will Succumb to Injuries Received.

Washington.—Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Alsine offensive, probably less than one in 20 will die from their wounds, more than four-fifths will be returned to service and only 14 per cent will be discharged for disability, according to statements of the chief of staff, based upon the official attested experience of the allies during the four years of war.

## GENERAL PAU AT WASHINGTON.

### He With French War Mission on the Way to Australia.

Washington.—France's war mission to Australia, headed by Albert Mehin, member of the chamber of deputies and former cabinet officer, and with the famous General Pau as chief of the military section, reached Washington, to spend a few days before proceeding on the way to Sidney, Australia. Arrangements were made for the visitors to call on President Wilson and to meet members of the diplomatic corps.

## NICHOLAS' LAST WORDS.

### Entreated That Lives of Wife and Children Be Spared.

Amsterdam.—What seems to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian emperor, were: "Spare my wife and innocent, unhappy children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

These words were called out by the former emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

## Crying for a Czar.

Amsterdam.—Michael Rodzanko, former president of the Russian duma, has published an appeal in the Vechernee Vremya of Petrograd in favor of the restoration of the imperial regime "Only a czar," he writes, "can create a strong army and establish a government."

## Society Girls Drown.

Ashland, Ky.—Carlyle Myers and Marie Kimball, society girls, were drowned while swimming in the Ohio river. They were caught in a whirlpool. Several others had narrow escapes.

## Roumanian Crop a Failure.

Amsterdam.—Roumania's wheat crop is a failure and the condition of maize in that country is only medium, according to Berlin advices to the Cologne Gazette. Supplies from Roumania, therefore, can hardly be counted on, it is said.

## Breaking the Way Through For Democracy



## GREATEST ARMY OF ALL U-BOAT CREWS REVOLT

### THE NEW AGE LIMIT IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE SEVEN MILLION MEN.

## LARGEST RESERVE IN WORLD

### Class of 18 to 20 Will Furnish Two Million, Class of 31 to 45 Will Furnish An Equal Number of Men.

Washington.—An army of 7,000,000 fighting men will be one result of the extension of the draft ages between 18 and 46, in the opinion of war department officials. This is the minimum figure, and it means that every man of the 7,000,000 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 military 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 known.

It is estimated that registrants 18 to 20 and 31 to 35, Alabama will furnish 291,998; Arkansas, 238,555; Kentucky, 295,096; Louisiana, 251,160; Mississippi, 475,530; Missouri, 222,924; Tennessee, 362,314.

## FOR LIMITED SERVICE.

### Twenty-Nine States Called Upon to Furnish 6,000 Registrants.

Washington.—Twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia were called upon by Provost Marshal General Crowder to supply 6,000 white registrants qualified for limited military training. They entrained Aug. 5 for Syracuse, N. Y., recruiting camp. The quotas by states include: Florida, 60; Georgia, 50; Louisiana, 50; Mississippi, 40; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 40; Tennessee, 100.

## U-BOAT SINKS SCHOONERS.

### Are Sent Down Just Off Nova Scotia Coast.

Halifax, N. S.—Three American fishing schooners were sunk by German submarines off Seal Island, Yarmouth County, on the Nova Scotia coast. The commander of one submarine told an American skipper that he had sunk other schooners hailing from Boston and Gloucester. He did not give the names of the vessels or mention what became of the crews.

## HUGE RIFLE PRODUCTION.

### 2,000,000 Inspected and Accepted up to Last of July.

Washington.—Two million rifles, including 250,000 Russian pieces, have been produced, inspected and accepted up to July 31, the ordnance bureau announced.

Machine gun production fluctuates, but the total to July 31 ran 36,006, including 8,428 heavy Brownings and 14,825 light Brownings. More than 400,000 pistols and revolvers have been passed.

## GERMAN STORES EXPLODE.

### Defective Quality of Explosives is Given as the Cause.

Amsterdam.—A number of German powder stores have recently blown up, owing to the defective quality of the explosives, according to the Echo Beige. In one explosion at Mons 50 Germans were killed, and 100 were killed when a munition train blew up.

## ROBERTSON LEADS.

### Oklahoma Race For Governor is Conceded.

Oklahoma City.—Unofficial though complete returns from about one-half of the 2,500 precincts in Oklahoma give J. B. A. Robertson a lead of approximately 12,000 votes over W. M. Murray for the democratic nomination for governor. Murray still claims he will win by a plurality of 7,000, while W. L. Alexander and W. A. Durant concede the nomination of Robertson.

## WHAT WOMEN CAN DO TO WIN THE WAR

### Conserve Food and Buy Liberty Bonds—Two Ways They Can Help.

## WOMEN OF AMERICA, WAKE UP!

### Pour All Your Savings Into Uncle Sam's Lap—Keep on Saving and Pouring Until the World is Free.

### By INEZ HAYNES IRWIN.

What can the women of America do to help win this war? Two things are certain; one that they can do a great deal and another that, unless the war lasts ten years longer, they can never do so much as the French, English and Italian women have done, they can never suffer so much as the French, English and Italian women have suffered.

To me, returning to America after two years in the war countries, the untold gaiety of the American people came as a terrific shock. I had left a world as black and silent as night; a world in which I had heard no spontaneous laughter or—except in the case of military bands—no music. At first the atmosphere of America was almost unbearable. I was obsessed with the desire to get back to the allied countries, to suffer with them, rather than enjoy the comparative comfort of a comparatively unwarmed America. The luxury everywhere appalled me. Those hundreds of motors gliding through our streets for instance! Private motors have long ago disappeared from allied Europe. The beautiful fabrics, the furs and laces, the gorgeous sport clothes and the dazzling evening dresses which still distinguish the women of America.

## Ban on Evening Clothes.

The first time I was invited to a dinner party on my return, I wore a long-sleeved high-necked gray-and-black gown and fogged myself a wren among birds of paradise. No woman of France would think of wearing evening clothes. Indeed, both men and women are prohibited by law from appearing in evening clothes at the theater. On the few social occasions in which they take part, French women are dressed in black gowns with a little lace at the neck and sleeves. English women still wear evening clothes. When their men return on their rare leave from the front, they cover their aching hearts with as much gaiety as possible in order to send them back to the fifth and the vermin and the rats and the damp and the cold and the wounds and the constant sight of death psychologically refreshed. But most of the evening dresses that the English women are now wearing date back to the beginning of the war. And strangest of all, perhaps, for a country at war, those lustrous streets with their rows of electric lights and their vivid, flashing, changing, iridescent electric signs. In Paris, you plunge into a deep twilight when you leave your restaurant, and in London you grope your way home through a dangerous Stygian gloom. Then the careless spending in American hotels and restaurants. In Paris those places close at half-past nine. And food! Food conditions have never been so bad in France as in the other allied countries. For France has always led herself and is, moreover, the world's best cook. But in Italy and England, meat is a rare luxury to be obtained only once in a great while; butter and sugar are long-forgotten dreams.

## ALL HEAT RECORDS BROKEN.

### Northeastern Part of Country Has Been the Hardest Hit.

Washington.—High temperature records that have marked the limits of heat waves during all the period of official observation in the northeastern quarter of the United States were broken Aug. 6. Washington and Baltimore, by weather bureau thermometers, experienced a temperature of 104 degrees, a point not even approached by the mercury since 1851, and not reached then. In Detroit, Mich., Harburg, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio, with temperatures of 104, new records were established, as did Scranton, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio, which each officially registered 100.

## TO PROTECT INDUSTRIES.

### Enlistments Suspended By Order of Baker and Daniel.

Washington.—Voluntary enlistment in the army and navy were completely suspended to prevent disruption of industry pending disposition of the bill proposing to extend draft ages to include all men between 18 and 45 years. Orders were issued by Secretaries Baker and Daniels directing that no voluntary enlistments be accepted after August 8 until further orders. The orders also exclude civilians from appointment to officers' training camps until further notice.

## BIG STORM LOSS REPORTED.

### Gerstner Field Aviation Camp is Badly Damaged.

Houston, Texas.—That Gerstner Field, a training camp for aviators, was badly damaged and that property loss in and around Lake Charles, La., would amount to a million dollars, was the information sent here by a conductor of the Southern Pacific who made his way to Vinton from Lake Charles and reported from that place.

## Urge Control of Meat Packing.

### Washington.—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stock yards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the president by the federal trade commission to destroy a monopoly which it declares packing companies exercise not only over the meat industry of the country, but necessary food supplies.

## Sons All Gone.

"My husband is a Parisian," said a beautiful American woman married to a Frenchman. "He has always lived in Paris. He has many friends here. He is forty-five years old. His friends range in age from forty to sixty. Not one has a son left."

"Thank you for your kind letter," wrote an English girl to a woman who had just sent a letter condoling with her on the death of the last of three brothers. "We find the country a little dreary now and we are returning to town the last of the month. We shall be at home Sunday evenings. Be sure to come to us often. We want to see all our friends and hear what they have been doing in the last three months. Mother and father look forward with special pleasure to meeting you all again. Please bring any soldier friends; we will try to make it gay for them."

"What news do you get from Frederick," a friend of mine asked of the mother of Frederick, a beautiful middle-aged English woman who was making a great success of a dance given for some convalescent Tommies. "Oh, you haven't heard, have you," the mother of Frederick answered. "He was killed two months ago." And she turned to answer with her ready sympathetic smile the inquiries of a group of Tommies gathered about her.

## Fight Same as Men.

But that is not all. In a manner of speaking, the women of Europe are fighting the war just as the men are. They have not, except in the case of the famous Battalion of Death, died in battle; and yet a half to three-quarters of a million women have been killed as the direct result of war activities. More women have been killed in this war than men on both the Northern and Southern sides in our Civil war. That nearly three-quarters of a million includes the women massacred by the Turks in Armenia, by the Austrians in Serbia, by the Germans in Belgium and northern France. It includes army nurses and women munition makers; it includes civilian women killed by shells in the war zone or near it, women killed by Zeppelin and airplane raids and by submarines.

What can the women of America do to equal all this service and all this suffering?

For three years, the French and English, and for two years, the Italians, have stood between us and the death of our democracy. What can we do to make up for that long, heart-tasting neutral inaction of ours? The men of our nation have responded gallantly. We have a real army in France now. As Lloyd George said in parliament to a listening empire, "The Americans are in." We are in and of course we are in to stay, in for a century if need be, until the safety of the world democracy is assured. The men of America are doing their part—doing it with suffering and death. What can the women do?

## What Women Can Do.

It is the geographical misfortune of us women of America that we cannot possibly give the personal service that the women of Europe have given. They are near and we are far. They so to speak, are in the front trenches and we have not entered the war zone. Only a very few of us, in proportion to our numbers, can work in the hospitals or canteens there. Only a few more in proportion to our numbers can do Red Cross work or Y. M. C. A. work here. There are, however, two things we can do all the time and with all the strength that is in us. One is to conserve food. The other is to buy Liberty bonds. We can help the government by buying bonds. Yet again we have an advantage; it is our peculiar misfortune that most of us can help the government only by helping ourselves. For the purchase of Liberty bonds at the generous rate of interest which the government grants is not self-denial but in line with self-interest—legitimate of course, but still self-interest.

Women of America, wake up! Pour all your savings into Uncle Sam's lap. Then save more, and pour them into his lap. Keep on saving and pouring and pouring until the world is free. You have given generously of the speers of war in those magnificent boys you have sent to France. Give as generously in the money which will keep them well and happy there.

## EXIT THE GERMAN DACHSHUND

### Marine Poster Causes German Dog to Be Driven From Streets of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.—Exit the German dachshund from the society of Cincinnati dogdom.

A United States marine corps poster was responsible for the German dog's social demise here. The poster depicts an American bulldog chasing a German dachshund with the words "Teufel hund (devil dog), German nicknames for U. S. marines." Since the appearance of the poster the local dachshunds, of which there are a great number, have led a miserable existence, as small boys have "sicked" bulldogs, terriers, hounds and every other canine breed on the poor "Fritziels," until at last they have been virtually driven off the streets of Cincinnati.

## Navy Bean Lauded.

The navy bean, besides being plentiful in that branch of the war service which bears its name, is also well-stocked in the army. It follows the flag to the front and Chicago food administrators say it should be used liberally at home to save other foods for the soldier boys.

## Guests Provide Own Sugar.

When friends go "a-visiting" at Abaton, Ill., they bring their own sugar along for sweetening the refreshments served. A two-pound sugar ration to each family compels it. Sugar has been unusually scarce for some time.