

**IMPORTANT NEWS  
THE WORLD OVER**

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS  
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR  
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

**THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH**

What is Taking Place in The South-  
land Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs

**Domestic.**

Twenty enemy aliens, including Felix Somerfield of Mexican fame, were taken from New York to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for internment for the duration of the war.

Wages of railroad shop men have been increased to 68 cents an hour by Director General McAdoo, with proportional advances for assistants and miscellaneous classes in mechanical departments.

Beginning August 1 eight hours will be recognized as a standard working day on all railroads. Overtime, Sundays and holidays will be paid for at the rate of price and one-half.

Subsequent to recommending a full state ticket, headed by Alfred E. Smith, president of the New York City board of aldermen, Democrats of the state paved the way for party harmony after the primaries.

The treasury department virtually has decided to hold the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the three weeks' period between Saturday, September 28, and Saturday, October 19.

Fifty thousand negro registrants qualified for general military service have been called to the colors by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

German submarines twenty-four hours after the sinking of four coal barges off Cape Cod, struck again off the New England coast. The crack knockabout fishing schooner Robert and Richard was sunk near Cashe bank, 65 miles east by southeast of Cape Porpoise, on the southeastern coast of Maine.

All Pensacola, Fla., saloon keepers have signed an agreement to dispose of stocks on hand, cancel all orders for additional liquors and go out of business within sixty days.

Officers of the army quartermaster's department have notified concerns named by the department of justice in its expose of an alleged nation-wide conspiracy of bribery and graft in the manufacture of soldiers' raincoats, that no more deliveries will be accepted and that payment will be suspended on quantities of goods already delivered.

**Washington.**

Washington officials do not believe it possible for the Bolsheviks to send an army to the Murman peninsula because of the difficulty in transporting and maintaining any force in that region.

George Sylvester Viereck, publisher of Viereck's Weekly and formerly editor of The Fatherland, which was barred from the mails because of pro-German views, has admitted that he received approximately one hundred thousand dollars from Count Bernstorff and Doctor Dumba for disseminating propaganda in the form of pamphlets and books.

The state department has transmitted a note to the government of Honduras expressing deep satisfaction at the entrance of Honduras in the war on the side of the allies.

A fifty per cent increase in the present graduated tax on estates up to and including \$8,000,000 estates, with greater increases from larger estates, has been tentatively agreed upon by the house ways and means committee.

Dispatches from Paris say that the American and French forces are never far behind the retreating forces of the Germans.

Advances have been made by the allies in the woods in the Treloup sector, west of Rheims.

It is known that the lynchings of negroes, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been used by German propagandists throughout Central and South America, as well as in Europe, to contend that the pretensions of the United States as a champion of democracy are a sham.

State adjutants general have been notified that the August requisitions will be approximately equal to those of July, when 367,961 registrants were called.

With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German crown prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold them off long enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom, north of the Marne.

Lieut. Col. Clark Elliott was killed by machine gunfire in the Soissons sector while inspecting the American front lines.

President Wilson's proclamation taking over for the duration of the war operation of telephone and telegraph lines has been issued. It did not include radio systems and ocean cable lines. Government operation and control begins midnight, July 31. Supervision, control and operation of the wire system is placed under the direction of the postmaster general.

Local draft boards have been instructed by Provost Marshal General Crowder to refuse the release of registrants in class one for enlistment in the navy, marine corps or the emergency fleet, until it has been determined that there will be a sufficient number of such registrants physically qualified for general military service to fill promptly all August calls.

Col. Hamilton Smith of the United States army died on July 22 within a few hours after receiving a machine gun wound below the heart. He died near Missy-au-Bois, in France.

The war department announces that Maj. J. M. McCloud was wounded in the Soissons sector while leading his men. The extent of his injury is not yet known.

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

The American troops have occupied Coupoill, which is on the road to Fere en Tardenois.

It is estimated that the Germans have lost to date over two hundred thousand men.

Dispatches say that the Americans in the present battle have killed not less than fifty thousand Germans, and have taken over twenty thousand prisoners.

More armored cars than usual are being used by the French and Americans in the present battle of the Marne.

An American submarine of the latest design has been fired upon by an allied armed ship off the New England coast. The submarine was only slightly damaged and a naval tug is taking it to port. No one aboard the submarine was injured.

Switzerland is determined to end the Teutonic spy system in that country. In one town alone 214 Austrian and German spies were arrested in the course of eleven weeks.

Dispatches from Vienna say that Baron von Hussarek, former minister of education, has been appointed to the Austrian premiership.

Several epidemics are sweeping Germany in addition to ennuenza. Typhus appeared in epidemic form. Malaria is reported in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The new premier of Austria announces that the new cabinet will be non-political. Just what this presages is not known.

The losses to British and allied shipping, due to enemy action or marine risk, for the month of June, totaled 275,629 gross tons, this being the lowest record for any month since September, 1916.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent to the Russian throne, died from exposure a few days after the execution of his father.

**European.**

The London Daily Mail says that from three to eight submarines were concerned in the attack on the White Star Liner Justicia. The fight began at three o'clock in the afternoon and lasted intermittently until the next morning. The ship sank about one o'clock in the afternoon after nine torpedoes had been fired.

The Justicia, sunk somewhere off the coast of Ireland, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops. The Justicia had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men. Her crew numbered about five hundred.

The Russian Bolshevik government considers the action taken by the entente powers in landing troops on the Murman coast tantamount to a declaration of war. The Bolshevik government has announced that it will take counter measures accordingly.

Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czech-Slovak armies in Siberia. The sovereignty of Russia is in no way threatened, it is declared, and as soon as the mission has been accomplished every soldier will be withdrawn from Russian soil.

More than five hundred airplane pilots, members of the best families of Bangkok, have been trained in Siam and are now ready to take up active service in France.

The hardest part of the job is still before us. The enemy knows the war is about to reach the points of decision and is summoning all his strength for a final defense and counter offensive. This was the observation of the German emperor on the eve of General Foch's offensive.

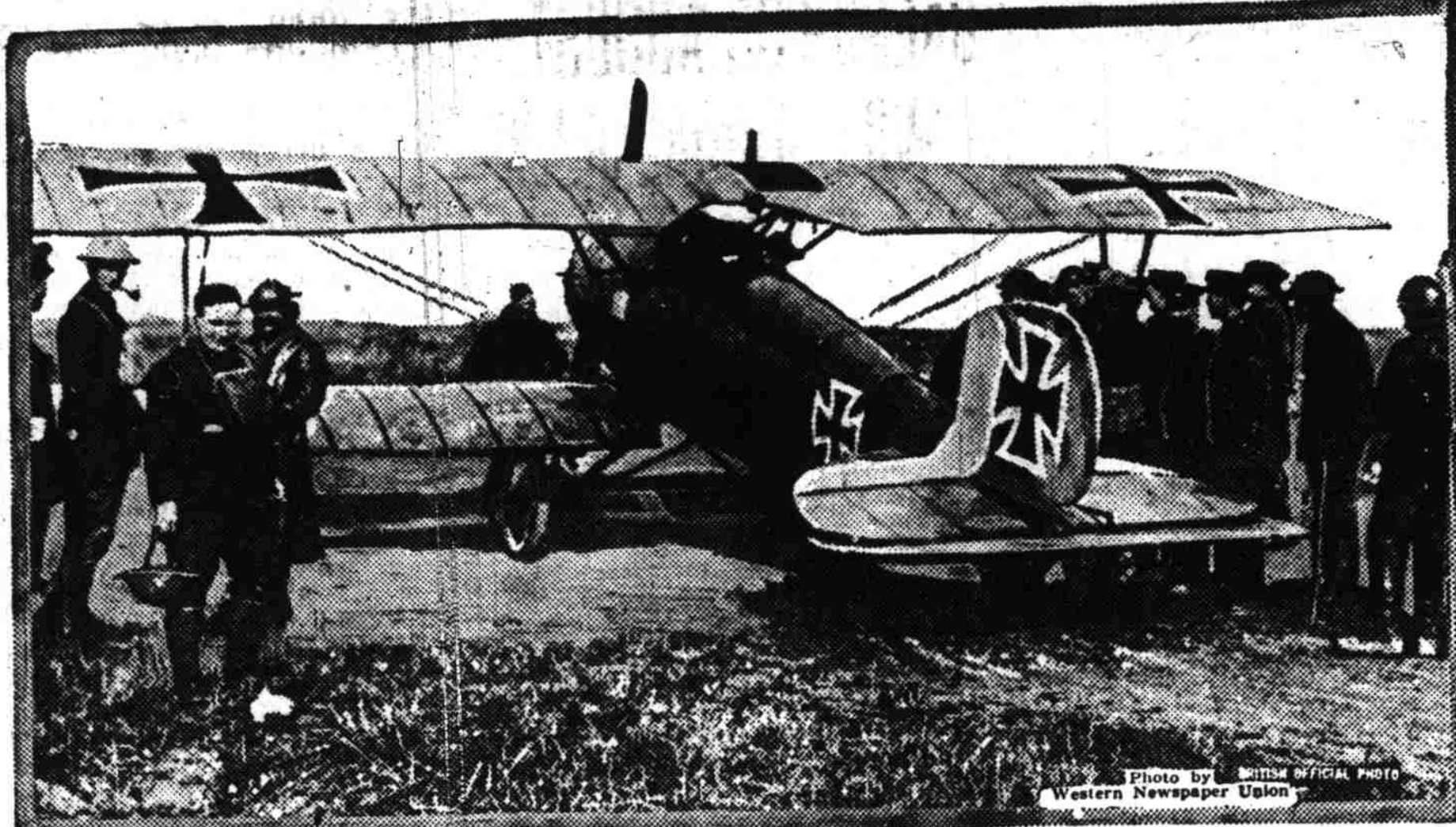
General von Hindenburg has given out the following statement: "It is to be hoped the people at home are full of confidence; but they are not learned in patience. Preparation is half the battle. Our last reserves must be strong men, who will return from the trenches to take up peace tasks. We must not be left at the end like smashed machines, but must be strong and unweakened."

The French attack near Montdidier was very well executed and successful minor operations were presumably designed as a diversion, aiming, for instance, at keeping the enemy's mind diverted.

The French have captured the villages of Sauvillers, Aubillers and Mailly-Raineval. This was accomplished in fifteen minutes.

The fighting along the Soissons-Rheims front is very strenuous, both sides fighting like mad hornets, but the advantage so far is with the allies.

**GERMAN ALBATROSS IS BROUGHT TO EARTH**



This German scouting airplane of the Albatross class in an encounter with a British airman was brought to earth. The Hun pilot was injured in the fight and unable to wreck his machine after landing behind the British lines.

**AMERICAN SOLDIERS "FOUGHT LIKE FIENDS," SAYS BRITISH OFFICER**

High Praise for Conduct of Yankees in First Fight Side by Side With Their British Cousins—Told to "Kill" and They Sure Did That—Australians Delighted With Comrades' Prowess at Hamel

With the British Army in France—All the traditions of the United States army for valor were brilliantly sustained in the successful attack made against the Germans south of the River Somme, when for the first time American infantrymen took their stand beside their British cousins and fought shoulder to shoulder with them against the common foe.

It was a baptism of fire for the Yankee soldiers on this front, and they came through with flying colors, proving fitting comrades for the Australian warriors whom they were assisting.

"The Americans fought like fiends," declared one British staff officer. They did all of that. They were magnificent, and the folks at home may be proud of the part their boys took in the shell-torn valley of the winding Somme. They were fighting over ground already stained with the blood of thousands of brave soldiers, but no better troops ever charged across the rolling fields than the pioneers from the American army. Along with this it is possible to make the cheerful statement that their casualties were very small. Virtually the entire body of Americans came through unscathed. This was probably due to the weak resistance which the Germans offered to the Anglo-American onslaught.

One does not need to detract from the work of the Australians by telling of the prowess of the Americans. The soldiers from the antipodes far outnumbered those from the United States and did a corresponding amount of the sanguinary labor. It goes without saying that the big-framed men from Australia, who fear neither man nor devil, fought with the fierceness which has made them a terror to the enemy.

The American troops who were to take part were brigaded with their Australian allies, who took the deepest interest in the welding of the link of brotherhood. The plans were carefully rehearsed until every American knew his role almost as well as the hardy veterans from his majesty's army.

Few along the front knew of the event, but the British staff officers were watching every move with the keenest attention. Those officers today were outspokenly delighted with what they had seen.

Enjoined to "Kill," and They Did. For a week the British experts had been dining into the ears of the Americans the words, "Kill! Kill! Kill!" as the cardinal slogan of the fighting man.

The Americans had learned their lesson well. The British officers spoke of this after the affair was over. No drillmaster ever got better returns for his talks than the one who taught these Americans this hardest lesson of all. A large number of Germans paid the price, and the men from the United States exacted a heavy toll.

The Americans were naturally happy over the success of the operation in which they had played a creditable part, and the Australians were no less pleased with their new-found pals.

The general in command of the American troops was also pleased with the work his men had done.

"Our troops understood thoroughly when they went over the top that they were expected to do no less than any of their allies," said the general to the correspondent. "Reports which I have received from the Australians indicate that our boys conducted themselves with great credit and did all that could have been wished."

The correspondent visited casualty clearing stations to see some of the wounded Yankees who had gone through the fight.

Boy Corporal's Story. Lying on a cot, flanked by British soldiers, was a Chicago lad who had

been shot in the leg after a gallant fight. He was a blue-eyed, round-faced youngster who looked strangely out of place among the older veterans. He said he was twenty years old, but he was nothing more than a likable boy with a winning, but somewhat wistful, smile. The correspondent introduced himself and told the little soldier how proud everybody was of the Americans. The boy's lips trembled, but his eyes brightened.

"Are you from America, too?" he cried, as he eagerly put out a hand. "Oh, I'm so glad of that."

He was homesick and hurt and wanted comfort from somebody from home. A friendly chap began and the soldier clung desperately to the correspondent's hand. Suddenly his eyes fastened on the correspondent's British uniform and a look of disappointment came to his face.

"You're not a Yankee, are you?" he asked, and his eyes were moist. The correspondent assured him to the contrary. Instantly he brightened, and throwing his arm over the correspondent's shoulder exclaimed:

"I'm mighty glad of that. I'm glad you are a Yankee, too."

Then he told the story of his part in the battle and here is the way it ran: "We all were very anxious to do well and we were ready to fight to a finish. We knew there was trouble for us over there in No Man's Land. None of our boys cared for that, but the day before the attack all the men of my company got together and shook hands and said good-by, for, you see, we did not know if we should meet again."

Signal to Advance. "I had worked very hard to learn to be a good soldier, for I wanted to be a credit to the folks back home. I guess I must have learned some things, for my commander gave me 24 of our chaps to lead over the top as corporal. And my men fought well."

He paused, his face glowing with pride, and then continued: "At midnight Wednesday we went forward and laid out in the open waiting for the signal to advance. Then

First Aid for Marines. In a trench in the Marne region this United States marine is receiving first aid by a member of the Red Cross. The best of treatment combined with quickness is given to the boys of the marines.

about daylight came the barrage. It was a pretty big thing—the biggest we ever heard. The time came for the charge and we pushed out.

"A few of our boys were too anxious and they got so close to the barrage that they were hurt. My pal was struck by a shell beside me."

Again he stopped and this time there were tears in his eyes and a lump was working in his throat. There was silence for a moment, then he went on: "We were advancing toward Hamel village and had to go over one slope, then down into a little valley and up another hill. We got along all right, but down in the valley there was a lot of barbed wire that held us up some. I know I got caught, but not for very long."

"Our men were fighting like anything and killing a lot of Boches who were in the trenches and shell holes. A good many of the Germans were yelling 'Kamerad,' and surrendering too."

"Two of the Boches came running up to me with their hands over their heads. I didn't know what to do with them, but an officer came along and sent them to the rear."

Wounded, but Killed Two. "Then we went on and had about reached our objective when something hit me in the leg and I went down. I tried to get up but my leg wouldn't let me and I was dizzy. While I was on my knee I saw two Boches charging at me with fixed bayonets. I had the butt of my rifle resting on the ground, my finger on the trigger, and I fired when they were about ten yards away. One of them fell over dead, but the other kept on coming and was on me before I could throw in a fresh cartridge."

"Then I knew I had to fight him with the bayonet like a man. So I got to my feet somehow, and as he jabbed at me with his bayonet I parried it with my rifle and then swung the rifle to his head as hard as I could. The blow broke his skull and he went down."

"That's all I remember until I woke up and found a chum beside me. He had gone out and brought me back."

That finished the personal story of this boy who had fought and killed and been wounded, but he had something else which was much on his mind. After much hesitation it finally came out.

"I wonder if my little girl at home is happy," he said anxiously, referring to his sweetheart in Chicago. The correspondent told him she certainly would be very happy and proud to know how well he had done.

"I hope she will be," he responded thoughtfully, and then added: "Would it be too much trouble for you to drop her just a line to let her know that I am all right? I don't know when I shall have a chance to write."

That letter will go immediately, but pending its arrival the girl in Chicago should know that he is wounded, but, as he himself says, all right. Apparently, his wound is not serious.

German prisoners, taken recently, have been surprised to learn of the number of Americans on this side. The German higher command has been spreading reports that the overseas troops were not arriving in such numbers as the entente capitals had stated.

The German prisoners admitted ruefully that the drive had been conducted with cleverness and invincible courage. To this praise was added a telegram from Field Marshal Haig to the forces involved, including the American detachment, expressing his warm congratulations.

CHUMS GO THROUGH LIFE AND TO DEATH TOGETHER

Easton, Pa.—Chums for years, Philip Riehl and John Earle Rausch of Phillipsburg, enlisted together in the marine corps, went to the same camp, went overseas together, and now comes word that both of them were killed in the same battle around Chateau-Thierry.

The Maryland state industrial accident commission has ruled that where minors are employed in violation of the child labor law, and are injured they cannot recover compensation.

**GERMANS GREATLY STRENGTHEN LINE**

DESPITE OBSTINATE RESISTANCE ENEMY BATTLE LINE FORCES BACK AT ALL POINTS.

**THE FIGHTING IS SANGUINARY**

Americans Prove Themselves Masters of Picked Enemy Troops in Several Bloody Combats.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have powerfully strengthened their battle line running across the Soissons-Rheims salient with additional reserves and have stubbornly disputed further passage northward to the entente allied troops, the enemy front has been compelled to bend back appreciably on all sides of the salient, except at the anchor points resting immediately on Soissons and Rheims.

South of Soissons further wedges have been driven eastward into the enemy front down to the Ourcq river; eastward along the Ourcq, French and American troops have crossed the stream at various points and advanced their line well to the northward, while southwest of Rheims the allies have debouched from the wooded sector and gained the plains, notwithstanding the violence of the enemy counter maneuvers. At some points the Germans succeeded somewhat in checking the forward movement.

The retirement of the Germans still remains orderly, but everywhere the allied troops, and especially the Americans near Fere-en-Tardenois, are pressing them hard. Particularly bitter fighting has taken place around Fere-en-Tardenois and at Sergy, both of which towns are now well in the hands of the French and Americans.

At Sergy the Germans paid the Americans the compliment of reinforcing their battle line with two divisions of well-trained Bavarian troops, men whose courage previously has been tested when the tide of battle was going against the Germans. It was an effort either to destroy the Americans or to herd them back across the Ourcq. The effort resulted in failure.

The battle line shifted back and forth and Sergy changed hands four times, but the Americans proved to be the masters of the picked enemy troops and finally drove them out and retained the village. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

GERMAN RELATIONS WITH TURKEY PART

London—"The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed, according to direct information from Constantinople."

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

The excitement against Germany, the advices further say, has been growing, particularly after last week's events.

The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey, as compensation for the Breslau, the former German cruiser which was destroyed in the Dardanelles, while under the Turkish flag. Despite Turkey's protest the Hamidieh departed.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS NOT MUCH SURPRISED.

Washington—"While no official notice of the breach of relations between Turkey and Germany—or rather the central powers, for without doubt Austria is involved with Germany in the dispute with the Ottoman government—has reached Washington, officials expressed little surprise at the Copenhagen dispatch that Germany and Turkey had severed relations. In official circles here for some time past, it has been realized that Germany, in her efforts to serve both Turkey and Bulgaria in the division of spoils resulting from the enforced peace treaty with Rumania, had incurred the ill-will of both her allies."

TREMENDOUS STORE OF GERMAN AMMUNITION

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The tremendous stores of German ammunition found by the Franco-American troops in the forests of Pere and Ris, leads officers to believe that the allied offensive nipped in the bud German plans for a momentous drive upon Epernay.

The forests and the surrounding country north of the Marne were virtually one great arsenal for German ammunition of all kinds.

VIGOROUS FORWARD ALLIED PRESSURE

Washington.—French and American troops were still pressing forward vigorously the campaign that has up to this time succeeded in ejecting the enemy from more than half of the Aisne-Marne salient. Belated announcement from Berlin that further withdrawal had been in progress since last Friday night left it greatly in doubt as to where the German high command plans to make a stand.