

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 Southland Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

Following the discovery of the mutilated body of Will Cornish, farmer, in an old well near Estelle mines, six miles west of LaFayette, Ga., the wife of the dead man confessed that she killed her husband in a fit of jealousy. Cornish disappeared from his home about seven weeks ago.

Imports in the fiscal year ending last June 30 were \$2,946,052,402, an increase of \$287,000,000 over the previous year, figures issued by the department of commerce show.

Canada, with \$434,254,567, led foreign countries in the value of goods sold to the United States, grain and nickel constituting the bulk of trade.

Outlining the nation's aircraft program on his arrival in Portland Ore., John D. Ryan, federal director of aircraft production, said the United States is building fifteen ton airplanes.

John D. Ryan, federal director of aircraft production, said in Portland, Ore., that the larger type of bombing planes will be built in the United States while the lighter ones will be built overseas.

The portrait of Emperor William, originally presented by him to Theodore Roosevelt, was seized and mutilated and afterwards burned by a "vigilantes" committee at Oyster Bay.

It is estimated that there will be 1,500,000 bales of linters from this year's cotton crop.

Control of telephone and telegraph lines was taken over by the postoffice department at midnight, July 31, and their operation placed under the general supervision of a special committee created for the purpose by Postmaster General Burleson. Until further notice the companies will continue operation in the ordinary course. All officers and employees will continue in the performance of their present duties on the same terms of employment until further instructions are sent out.

The estimated yield of the cotton crop this year is placed at 14,500,000 bales. This is exclusive of linters, which is no longer listed with the cotton production statistics.

Thorough investigations into wire condition will continue until completed before Director of the Telephone and Telegraph Burleson will make any decided changes.

"Another war charity" has gone into the discard—this time in New York City. Miss Ethel Langdon Drake was ordered by the district attorney to turn over to French Ambassador Jusserand \$14,000 which had been collected for the purpose of equipping 25 ambulances for a French army, but which Miss Drake had held in her possession for an unreasonable length of time. She is further ordered to discontinue all "war charity activities" in the United States.

The cotton crop has passed through the first of the two critical months of the season—July and August—and shows a condition of 77.4 per cent, or one-tenth of one per cent below the ten-year average.

Continued drouth and high temperatures in nearly all sections of Texas, except for eastern and northeastern parts, are almost entirely responsible for a loss of 11.3 points in the cotton crop.

Washington.

The American procedure in Siberia primarily looks to the aid of the Czechoslovaks, and all doubtful points between the United States and Japan have apparently been cleared. There is no probability of future misunderstanding, and the plan of operation will be at once put into execution.

The money and property which, formerly German-owned in the United States, has been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, enemy property custodian, has passed the five hundred million dollar mark, it is announced. Establishment of a national public utilities administration to recommend rate increases for certain utilities as a war measure, has been recommended to the president by the National Association of Railways and Utility Commissioners, representing practically all state commissions.

In announcing that credits to the allied governments have reached \$6,492,040,000 treasury official said that secrecy would be maintained as to the disposition of this money, thus withholding information from the enemy.

From the American army on the Marne front comes the encouraging news that through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans laid down on any sector for months, the American soldiers, comprising men from the middle west and eastern states, pushed their line forward, which now forms the apex of the long allied front.

The east end of the line along the Marne swings northeasterly opposite Seringes-et-Nesles and then drops off sharply in the direction of Clerges and Rochereau.

The Portuguese bark Porto was sunk by a German submarine 550 miles off the Atlantic coast on July 27, and the navy department announces that the crew had been landed at an American port by a British steamer. Tre Porto, a Portuguese steamer, which was sunk on July 27 by a German submarine, carried a cargo of cotton and was bound from Savannah, Ga., for Oporto.

Ambassador Francis and the heads of the British, French and Italian missions, left Vologda on July 30 for Murmansk, on the Arctic coast.

Murmansk and much of the territory southward is controlled by American and entente forces sent there to protect large quantities of war supplies sent there before the collapse of the Russian army.

Reports that the treasury is considering making public the allied purchases in this country, most of which are financed by the United States government, are denied by officials.

The theory of the submarine as a determining factor in the war has been exploded according to Secretary Daniels, after reading the latest boast of the German Emperor.

The house and ways means committee has agreed on the doubling of the present special taxes on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and raising taxes on brokers, amusements and others.

According to the new ruling by the house ways and means committee, a uniform tax of 8 per cent will be put on Pullman seats and berths and passenger rates.

European.

The crisis in the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient has been reached, it is thought by military experts.

French troops have entered the town of Soissons, the western anchor point of what remains of that famous salient.

All along the battle line from Soissons to Thillois, French, United States and British troops have pushed in the entire enemy front and the Germans are in precipitate retreat.

The plains behind the northwestern portion of the battle front now are entirely dominated by the allied big guns.

The chief importance of Lord Lansdowne's peace letter, read at a conference recently of his supporters—which consists largely in criticisms of the allies for their failure to state their war aims more specifically and urges them to take advantage of any opportunity for a discussion of terms—is that he is the only British statesman of first rank who is listed in his own country and abroad as a pacifist, and his words, without doubt, will be given the greatest publicity in the countries of big central powers.

The famous "hunger stone" in the River Elbe near Tetschen, according to German tradition, predicts a famine when seen, is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war. On the stone is chiseled in old German "When ye see me ye will weep."

Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the German army and navy, saying Germany is facing the hardest struggle of the war, and expresses no doubt that Germany will ultimately be able to foil the desperate efforts of the allies.

In the southern section of the battle front United States and French troops have negotiated almost all of the hill and forest country.

On the eastern battle front the British and French are almost astride the Rheims-Soissons railway.

Just how far the retreat of the Germans will go cannot at present be forecast, but it is not improbable that the Germans may be compelled to take refuge north of the Aisne.

Numerous towns, villages and hamlets have been captured by the allied troops in the last two weeks.

On the Aisne-Marne front two miles were gained with almost no fighting.

A German captain taken prisoner told the allied commanders that the German artillery had been withdrawn. He said the Germans' next stand would doubtless be on the Vesle river, and not the Ardre.

The fortifying by the Germans of Fismes indicates that that place will be the center of the next fixed line of battle.

Joint action between Japan, the entente powers and the United States in Siberia is assured. Japan has at last found acceptable the United States' proposal. The town of Kekaterinburg, in the province of Perm, near the Siberian border, has been taken by the Czechoslovaks, according to the newspaper Isvestia, of Moscow.

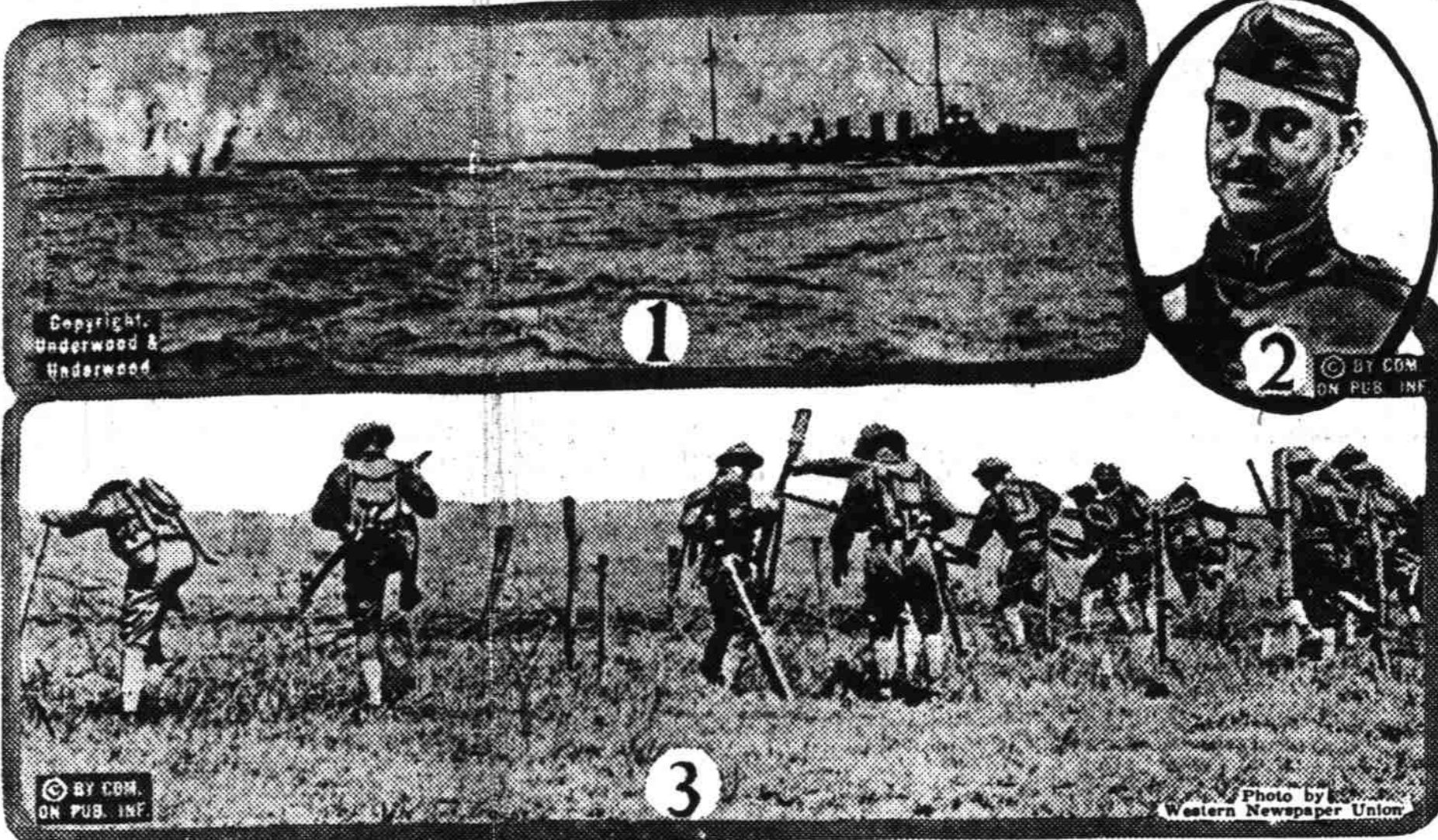
With the latest development of the Czechoslovak movement the Bolshevik press is raising cries of alarm. The Pravda, for instance, declares the Czechoslovak danger is growing like an avalanche and the counter revolutionary movement is extending.

The Russian government has agreed that Livonia and Estonia shall be separated from Russian as a result of negotiations between Germany and the soviet government.

The Berlin correspondent of The Post says there will be a change in the organization of the territory occupied by the Germans since the annexation of Estonia and Livonia.

Courland will be separated from the administrative territory of the German commander-in-chief in the east and will be united with Livonia and Estonia under the new German treaty with Russia.

A London dispatch says that the English people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increasing strain of expense which has been placed upon their shoulders.



1—Actual destruction of a German U-boat by a depth charge dropped by an American destroyer, the photograph being taken by an officer of one of the troopships attacked. 2—Major R. D. Paddock of the American army, acting division signal officer, who recently won the Croix de Guerre and wears a wound stripe. 3—American troops going through wire entanglements to meet the Huns.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Huns Falling Back Toward the Vesle River Line in the Aisne-Marne Region.

YANKEES WIN NEW LAURELS

Defeat Best Division of the Prussian Guard in Desperate Fighting—Germans and Bolsheviks Face Revolts in the Near East.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The fifth year of the great war opened with the German forces in the Aisne-Marne region on the defensive after the collapse of the drive on Paris and the assumption of the initiative by the allies under General Foch; the British calmly awaiting the promised offensive by Crown Prince Rupprecht; the French and Italians driving ahead in Albania; Ukraine, Roumania and much of Russia rising against the tyranny of German domination; Turkey quarreling with Bulgaria and Austria with Germany over the spoils of war in the near East; the allies putting into execution their plans to help the anti-German elements in Siberia, and, above all, the American troops in the thick of the fighting in France and winning the plaudits of the world for their splendid work.

With the apparent intention of making a stand, at least temporarily, on the Vesle river line, the Germans slowed up their retreat from the Aisne-Marne salient last week and brought their heavy artillery into action. Despite the determined and dashing attacks of the allies from the south, west and east, the Huns had withdrawn in most cases with deliberation, choosing the ground for their rear-guard actions and saving probably the greater part of their supplies. The possibility of cutting off and capturing any very large number of them passed when it was found that their powerful resistance at the ends of the arc, near Soissons and Reims, prevented any considerable advance of the allies there. At the south front of the salient the Huns fought fiercely for days while their guns and munitions were being transported to the north, and then quickly moved back, the French and Americans following with a rush. This movement carried the battle up to and beyond the River Ourcq. There was evidence that the German commander intended to halt south of that river for a time, but he was not allowed to do this.

To the front between Fere-en-Tardenois and Passy were brought the crack divisions of the Prussian guards, to hold back the Americans, but the latter refused to be checked, and with a gallantry that aroused the cheers of the allied nations they met and defeated the best fighters of the kaiser's armies. These Prussians, unlike so many of the Huns, fight to the death when told to hold a certain position, and the Americans, also, do not know the word surrender. Consequently the combat was bloody in the extreme. It was centered in and about the villages of Nesles, Sergey and Clerges, and they changed hands repeatedly before the Yankees finally got the upper hand and established themselves firmly in the towns and then pushed on beyond the river, taking Seringes and making a salient in the German lines that threatened what remained of the enemy in the pocket between there and Ville-en-Tardenois.

That it was not an idle threat was proved two days later, when the American and French troops struck hard at this pocket, storming the heights between Sergey and Seringes. They were preceded by a rolling barrage and moved forward behind a smoke cloud. It was announced that this attack was for the purpose of straightening the allied line, but its possibilities were considerable. The advance, which was stubbornly resisted and was made difficult by miles of barbed-wire entanglements, carried the allies close

to Chamery, the town where Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt fell to his death with his airplane.

Between Fere and Soissons the French, with the assistance of certain Scottish units, made some progress toward the north and east in the face of powerful resistance. The Scots captured the park and chateau in the outskirts of Buzancy and held them against repeated counter-attacks; and the French occupied Grand Rozoy and Cugny and, in a brilliant operation, took by storm the Butte Chaumont, a commanding height.

On the eastern side of the rapidly diminishing salient the French and British moved steadily northward until the entire Dormans-Reims road was in their possession; Romigny, Bligny were occupied and Ville-en-Tardenois was reached. Along here the Huns put up some of their most stubborn resistance and strongest counter-attacks, and infantry operations there came almost to a standstill, though the artillery continued its activity, as it did on all other sectors.

In the early days of the allied offensive the Germans were vastly inferior in the air, but last week many of their best pilots were summoned, and their machines swarmed over the allied lines and communication roads, fighting with remarkable daring and doing considerable execution. The allied aviators were by no means lacking and there were innumerable stirring combats in the air.

When General Foch relaxed somewhat in infantry action, perhaps to give his troops a bit of rest, perhaps in preparation for further important operations, it was expected the Hun would seize the opportunity to attack. But he did not do so, evidently not being anxious to meet the allies oftener than necessary. Observers thought, from the movements of the enemy, that he would not stop long on the Vesle river line, but would retire to the plateau between that stream and the Aisne. This might be rendered compulsory by the capture of Ville-en-Tardenois; which would open the way for the allies to advance down the Ardre valley to Fismes.

Up to the time of writing, according to French estimates, the Germans had used 45 divisions on the Soissons-Reims front, some of them having been brought into action several times. Berlin claimed to have taken 24,000 prisoners, while those captured by the allies were said to number 34,000. The object of each army has been to kill as many as possible of its opponents.

German prisoners, it is said, are deeply depressed by the failure of the crown prince's drive and the success of Foch's offensive. They now realize the strength of the American arms, and the people in Germany also are beginning to learn the truth about that, despite the attempts of the leaders and the press to minimize it and to excuse the army's severe reverse.

On the other fronts there was not a great deal of action, though the British struck a swift blow in the north, surrounding and capturing the town of Meiris and taking prisoners. There was little change in the Albanian situation, though Vienna claimed the Franco-Italian forces had met with a reverse. The Austrians are very sore over the repeated bombing of Pola and other bases and are threatening retaliation on Italian cities, especially Venice.

American troops arrived in Italy last week and were received with joy that was almost hysterical.

In the near East the best news came from Ukraine, where the peasants are reported to be in full revolt against the Huns. Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, the German commander in Ukraine, who had treated the people like slaves, was assassinated by a young Russian social revolutionist in Kiev, and it was said the life of General Skoropadski, the hetman—a tool of Germany—also was threatened.

German correspondents who have been traveling in Russia report that the feeling there against Germany is very strong and widespread and that the business men are all anti-Bolshevik. Lenin and Trotsky admit that the bolshevik government is in peril and

call for "mass terrorism" against the bourgeoisie, and the repulse of the Czechoslovaks. A part of that remarkable force has penetrated to the south as far as the Black sea, capturing a port and vessels, and another body has taken Ekaterinberg, an important town in the province of Perm near the Siberian border, the center of a rich mining district. The allied powers were still negotiating concerning the extension of aid to the Czechoslovaks and other anti-German elements in Russia, but were going ahead with their military preparations for the proposed expedition, and it was said on Thursday that American, British and Japanese troops already had been dispatched to Vladivostok.

The soviet government of Russia is reported to have renounced all claims to the great provinces of Estonia and Livonia, and these, together with Courland, probably will be united under a general government under German auspices.

From Copenhagen, the source of many lies, came the statement that Turkey had severed relations with Germany and Austria because of the disputes between the Turks and Bulgaria over territory taken from Roumania and Russia. There was every evidence that this was "greatly exaggerated," as Mark Twain said of the report of his death, but there is no doubt that Turkey is tired of the war and is getting all the worst of it. However, Germany, being in control of Turkish finances and in command of Turkish armies, has the whip hand and probably will be able to keep the Turks to their alliance for some time yet.

General March, chief of staff, has been working out the details of a plan by which the American land forces are to be amalgamated into one army, the existing distinctions between the regular army, the National army and the federalized National Guard being wiped out. This will do away with many jealousies concerning promotions and every soldier will wear on his collar the letters "U. S.," the "N. A.," and "N. G.," being removed. The chief of staff also is beginning to "loosen up" some regarding information as to what American units are engaged in certain operations.

The war department prepared the country last week for the reception of long casualty lists. The casualties in the Aisne-Marne battle, though not excessive when the magnitude of the struggle is considered, may run as high as 10 per cent, it is stated. It is comforting to know that the vast majority of the wounded are suffering only from clean bullet wounds and will soon be back in the lines.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, told the house of commons the naval situation was satisfactory and that the civilized world was gaining steadily on the U-boats, by reducing the sinkings and increasing the building of ships. He said America's program of destroyers and anti-submarine craft is beginning to come along and "will become a veritable torrent."

More trouble in realizing the American aircraft program came to light with the information that General Pershing had told the war department to send over no more of the De Havilland-Four planes it had been building, until changes were made, as they had proved useless. Secretary Baker half denied this and half admitted it by stating that improvements are being made in the plane that it is hoped will make it satisfactory and that General Pershing has requested a loan shipment of the De Havillands. The senate committee investigating airplanes heard testimony highly praising the work of General Kelly, director of airplane operations, but was told by John D. Ryan, in charge of production, was only beginning to get his bearings in the big task.

While Mr. Hoover is in Europe conferring with other food authorities, the food administration has cut the monthly allowance of sugar to 10 pounds per person, and some countries are threatened with a sugar famine. The wheat market better and others are relaxed, the voluntary pledge to save wheat that cereal.

STRONG DEFENSE ON VESLE RIVER

AMERICAN AND ALLIED FORCES ABOUT BLOT OUT SOISSONS. RHEIMS SALIENT.

WHAT HAS FOE IN MIND?

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is Much Worried on Diminution of Strength.

The Germans now are imposing strong opposition to the further advance of the allied troops along the Vesle river from the east of Soissons to the region west of Reims.

Meantime, however, the main bodies of the enemy army continue to make their way toward the Aisne, to the north of which stream they hope somewhere to reach a haven of safety from the persistent onslaught of the American, French, British and Italian troops who in less than three weeks have all but blotted out the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Notwithstanding the bringing into play by the enemy of large numbers of machine guns and artillery of heavier caliber and the employment of large numbers of picked troops, including the well-tried Prussian guard and the Bavarians; and in spite of the fact that the rains have sent the Vesle out of bounds and turned the lowlands into quagmires, the Americans and the other allied troops have forced crossings of the river at a number of new points and on the north side of the stream are engaging the enemy.

Just what the Germans have in mind cannot be fortetold. It is known however, that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria during the early stages of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims sector detached large numbers of his men and sent them to the aid of his sorely-trying imperial cousin, the German crown prince, thereby weakening his line while Field Marshal Haig's front was not materially touched by withdrawals. It is not improbable, therefore, that Rupprecht is worrying somewhat over this diminution in strength and already has placed barriers between himself and the forces fronting him to ward off possible attacks and is endeavoring to ascertain what chances he has to hold other positions which he had intended ultimately to launch a drive toward the channel ports.

ONE OF MOST HARROWING DISASTERS RECORDED

A British Port.—The ship torpedoed as she was nearing home from France was struck in the after part of the engine room. Three members of the staff were killed here and the dynamo were destroyed, plunging the vessel into darkness.

Just over the dynamo was the ward room, containing more than 100 patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion. The others, injured by the explosion, were trapped and perished except for a few who jumped overboard and were picked up.

A majority of the survivors had only slight protection of their night clothing and suffered severely from exposure. All the Americans were sick cases, and the two officers were suffering with pneumonia. The Americans have been sent to a hospital.

SURTAXES ON INCOMES ABOVE \$200,000 RAISED

Washington.—Surtaxes on all incomes above \$200,000 were increased with a maximum of 75 per cent on all above \$5,000,000 by the house ways and means committee in its consideration of the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill. Incomes between \$200,000 and \$300,000 will pay 55 per cent surtax, instead of the 52 per cent heretofore planned; incomes of \$300,000 to \$500,000, 60 per cent, instead of 58; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 65 per cent instead of 63; \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, 70 per cent and all above \$5,000,000, 75 per cent instead of 64 per cent as at present.

INFLUX OF AMERICANS DISCOURAGES GERMANS

London.—The ebbing of the German morale resulting from recent events has been noticeably hastened by the great influx of American troops. In this particular regard, the German high command is paying the penalty of concealment and misrepresentation. The appearance in the battle line of powerful American forces and the striking proof of their splendid fighting quality gives the lie direct to all German official bombast.

ALL-AMERICAN CREWS ARE TO MAN MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington.—Manning of the American merchant marine with 100 per cent American crews is to be included in the program of activities of the shipping board. Chairman Hurley announced, adding that the success of the huge shipbuilding program was assured. New training ships are to be placed at New Orleans and Cleveland, he said, and 36,000 men are expected to be trained in the next year.