

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.

William D. Haywood, who has been called the "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and fourteen of his chief aides in the conspiracy to overturn the American war program, were sentenced to twenty years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., by Federal Judge K. M. Landis at Chicago.

August Herrman, chairman of the national baseball commission, while attending the Republican state convention at Columbus, received the official permission of Provost Marshal General Crowder for the pennant winners of the National and American Leagues to engage in a world's series.

Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky died at Johns Hopkins hospital of an acute affection of the kidneys. Mrs. James and the senator's brother, E. H. James, were with him at the Baltimore hospital when the end came.

No new schoolhouses may be built during the war, the war industries board announces, except for replacement.

Gov. James P. Goodrich of Indiana was seriously and perhaps fatally injured in an accident when his automobile collided with a street car. He suffered concussion of the brain, a slight fracture of the skull, a broken collarbone, a fracture of the left hip and several cuts and bruises. The accident occurred about nine o'clock at night.

Upwards of two million letters and other mailed documents of alleged seditious import have been seized in Chicago recently. As a result, more than 300 search warrants were issued secretly to postoffice inspectors cooperating with United States district attorney at Chicago.

Under orders of Maj. John C. Townes, Jr., head of the Texas selective service department, military, county and local police conducted a raid at Austin, rounding up approximately two hundred men.

Drunken civilians on the Mexican side of the border are held responsible for the shooting which occurred late at night and resulting in wounding slightly an American soldier.

Washington.

Advices received in Washington from Vladivostok say that General Horvath has failed completely in his attempt to establish a dictatorship in Siberia.

Selection of a date in the near future for the registration of the 18 to 45 year old men is now under consideration by the provost marshal general, and the prospective dates are September 10, 11 and 12.

Summarizing the military activities on the western front, General March says the British have carried the allied lines between the Scarpe and the Somme over the hilly plains east of Albert against determined resistance on the part of the enemy.

The reported advance of the Austrians in Albania, resulting in the withdrawal of the Italian front east of Berat is confirmed.

"We believe in the speedy convalescence of our country; we believe in the friendship and consequently in the final victory over the enemy. We believe in the abolition of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and in a national regeneration in a near future." Thus spoke President Tchaikowski of the government of the northern region of Russia.

Secretary Lane says that "there is enough waste and undeveloped land in the United States to give every soldier a farm."

The Germans continue to retreat everywhere between Arras and the Soissons sector. There seems to be no slackening in the offensive that is steadily reclaiming captured territory from the Germanic hordes.

A dispatch from Nogales, Ariz., says Gen. P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, Mexico, has issued a manifesto ordering all civilians in Nogales, Sonora, to deliver their firearms and ammunition to the general military headquarters at once to prevent further sniping across the border.

According to a French dispatch a German audience of 6,000 people recently applauded the name of President Wilson at a public meeting organized by the syndicates of Mannheim to discuss the food situation.

Government financial aid is available under certain conditions to industries in the process of conversion from less essential production to manufacture of materials contributing to prosecution of the war, it is explained by officials of the war finance corporation.

Men likely to be affected by the extension of draft ages to include all between 18 and 45 years have been notified in a statement from Provost Marshal General Crowder that the obligation rests on them to ascertain their exact age before the new registration day

Dispatches from Amsterdam say that in spite of a program of vilification of President Wilson being carried on by the German press, the masses of the German people are giving the Wilson peace aims consideration.

"It fills me with pride to record in general orders a tribute to the service achievements of the first and third corps, comprising the first, second and third, fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirty-second and forty-second divisions of the American expeditionary forces." This is the order issued by General Pershing to the troops in France.

"You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the tasks of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won unstinted praise from our allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen." Thus reads a general order issued by General Pershing to the men engaged with the French against the Germans.

Preparation of a plan looking to the providing of farms for returned soldiers has been given into the hands of A. P. Davis, director general and chief engineer of the reclamation service, it is announced by Secretary Lane. "We can have a job at good pay for every soldier who returns from France," says Secretary Lane, "if congress will give us the financial support needed."

During the skirmish between American soldiers and Mexicans, on the Mexican border, armed Mexicans entered the American consulate at Nogales, Ariz., forced Vice Consul McGuire and Consular Clerk E. Tooley to leave their consulate at the point of guns, and Tooley was shot and wounded. An investigation is now in progress.

In order that younger men may be released for more active positions, the enlistment of men between the ages of 45 and 55 years has been approved by the war department for the ordnance department, quartermaster and medical corps and for certain branches of the signal corps. Instructions to this effect have been sent to army recruiting units throughout the country.

European.

There has been no abatement in the strength of the offensive, the British, French and United States troops are throwing against the German armies from Arras to the region of Soissons.

The British have advanced their lines materially in the famous Lys sector, apparently without much effort on the part of the foe to restrain them.

The latest French official communication records the capture by the French of Chavigny, three miles to the northwest of Chuffies, a mile and a half north of Soissons, and the entry into the outskirts of Croup, a short distance northeast.

The French have crossed the Ailette river at Chaps-des-Dames.

The French have crossed the Canal du Nord at several places in the region north of Noyon, and have advanced materially in the direction of Noyon-Ham railroad.

A royal decree has been issued calling to the colors recruits of the classes of 1900, 1901 and 1902 in Greece and Macedonia.

The Americans are fighting with the French northwest of Soissons in the operation which has in view the blotting out of the Noyon sector and the outflanking of the Aisne and the old Chemin-des-Dames positions.

Official reports say that the French and Americans are fighting violently with the enemy around Juvigny and Chavigny.

In a swift advance in one day, covering more than six miles at certain points, the French troops south of the Somme recaptured forty villages.

The left bank of the Somme has been reached between Cizancourt and Nesle, as well as the west bank of the Canal Duner, between Nesle and Noyon.

The German retreat north of the Avre river has been far more speedy since the fall of Chaines than previously.

The Germans around the Avre river when they commence their retreat were harassed by their own mustard gas shells which they left behind and which are being fired from German guns by French gunners.

Says a Vladivostok, Russia, dispatch: The enemy in considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front. All the allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upwards of three hundred of the enemy were killed. The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting.

Entente allied and Czech-Slovak patrols in Vladivostok, Russia, have succeeded in disarming all the Russian volunteers who revolted and who had gone over to Lieutenant General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik military leader in eastern Siberia.

Numerous towns, villages and hamlets have fallen into the hands of the British and French, the Germans being able only to delay the allies when they have knocked for admittance to the German line.

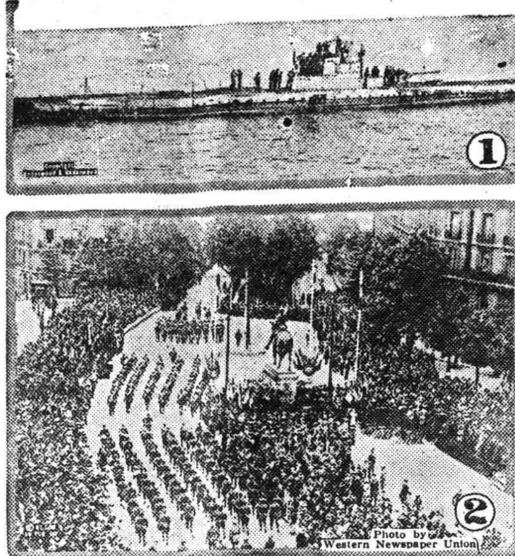
Frenzied counter attacks by the Germans have failed to hold back the British and French armies.

The British are reported unofficially to have reached the western outskirts of Thillois in the nipper movement they are carrying out against Bapaume.

In the region around Arras the British now are well astride the roads leading to Douai and Cambrai.

Late reports say the British are at the gates of Peronne.

The backbone of the German resistance is reported by the French to have been severed.



1—Remarkable photograph of the big German U-boat which attacked and stopped the steamship New Amsterdam off the Norway coast. 2—American military bands passing in review at the ceremonies of the renaming of the Avenue du Trocadero, Paris, the Avenue du President Wilson. 3—British soldiers from India repairing New street, one of the principal thoroughfares of Bagdad.



TREMENDOUS
IS GALLANTLY

GREATEST VICTORY OF
TAILS GREATEST
FOE HAS SUFFERED

THOUSANDS OF

Situation of Germans is
That Has Faced Them
the War Began

Over a front of 20 miles
of Arras to Peronne
Haig's forces have literally
the German front.

The southern portion of
Drocourt-Queant which
has been heralded as the
bulwark of the German
north, has given way
violence of the British
its entire front from the
to Queant a distance of
miles.

Thousands of prisoners
taken from the strongly
emy, who at last accom-
ing violently as he gave
ward the Canal Du Nord.

By this victory seal-
of the menace of the Hun
the south, which the
gradually approaching
front. Already thorough-
on the north and with
upon its southern base,
cessity apparently will
the Germans relinquish
burg fortifications and
front from Flanders to
Rhineland.

The situation of the
from the war maps, is
lous he has yet been in.

The Americans, who
zele, are well into the
town, having overcome
the assistance of the Ger-
ore to bar their way.

Hard fighting has been
between the British and
around Peronne, where
allians successfully with-
attacks and have taken
sand prisoners.

These gains, if they
seemingly cannot but
in the enemy withdrawing
from the Vesle river
adn reconstituting his
Rhinels.

adn reconstituting his
Rhinels.

GREAT REVENUE BILL READY FOR CONGRESS

Washington.—The new
—greatest of all tax meas-
history of the nation—with
fecting every individual
concern in the country, was
unanimously by the house
means committee. Chairman
introduced the measure in
Leaders hope to send it to
within 10 days after debate
The final committee esti-
revenue to be yielded under
bill is \$8,012,792,000, as
941,633,000 last year under
ent law. The largest source
mated revenue is from taxes
war profits, \$3,100,000,000,
next is from taxes on in-
482,186,000 from individuals
000,000 from corporations.

Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no boasts or promises of what he would accomplish, but said he hoped order would soon be established in the airplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Havilland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000. Our allies like these engines so well that we cannot keep up with their demands for them.

First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has been made director of munitions and given the power to keep our forces supplied with all the munitions they require.

BITTERNESS OF DEFEAT IS BROUGHT HOME TO GERMS

Washington.—Germany's
realization of what the allied
in France and Flanders
continues to be reflected in the
tone of the German press
cial dispatch quotes the
from The Cologne Gazette:

"The struggle now going on
southern front becomes
greater and more formidable
greatest German offensive
be compared to the present
must not let the relative
ing in some sections
midable forces are gathered
Are these troops in need
are they designed for
ready to attack on the
nity?"

LABOR PLEDGES LOYALTY IN BRINGING QUICK SOLUTION

Washington.—Organized
celebrations throughout the
answered President Wilson's
to speed up war work by
support to the government
ing out materials need
war to a quick and victo-
clusion.

Speakers at meetings
leys of cheers from the
by quoting the President's
message.

AMERICAN VESSEL IS BY TORPEDO AND

A British Port.—The
steamship Omega has been
The vessel foundered. Two
persons were saved. Two
missing. Many bodies
washed ashore. The
Omega was downed. The
3,636 tons gross and built at
1880. She was owned by
Co., of New York. The vessel
feet long, 39-foot beam and
deep.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Strongest Bases in
Picardy Are Occupied by
the Allied Armies.

NOYON TAKEN BY FRENCH

British, Advancing Along the Scarpe,
Cross Hindenburg Line—Desperate
Resistance of the Huns Is Un-
availing—American Man-
Power Bill Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Croisilles, Bullecourt, Bray, Hebecourt, Chaulnes, Gommiecourt, Nesle, Roye, Noyon, Chavigny—one after another the German strongholds in Picardy, all down the line from Arras to Soissons, fell into the hands of the allies last week. The redoubtable Hindenburg line was broken through at various points, and so menaced at others that it was in a fair way to become untenable, even before the retreating Huns could reach it. East of Arras the British had turned its right flank, and the French, passing through Nesle, threatened it farther south.

Astride the Scarpe and the Somme, Field Marshal Haig's armies moved steadily if slowly toward the east, never giving the enemy an instant's rest, relentlessly pushing him back in the direction of Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. In the midst of furious rainstorms the British fought unceasingly and tirelessly to overcome the desperate resistance put up by the Germans. The battle developed and spread day by day until it became one of the greatest conflicts of the war. In these regions, as elsewhere, the Germans sought to stem the advance mainly by innumerable machine guns. The crews of these, left to fight while the main bodies of the troops continued their retirement, did fight, and to the death. The Hun infantry in many cases showed the greatest reluctance to attack, sometimes flatly refusing to obey the orders of their commanders.

By the end of the week the British had Peronne under their guns and the Huns were falling back to the river crossings there and at Brie. Farther north, Bapaume was taken on Thursday and Haig's forces had pushed far beyond it on the north. Having crossed the Hindenburg line, they were threatening the Quant-Drocourt support line. Perhaps the most important effect of their advance along the Scarpe was that it menaced the group of converging railway lines that are vital to the enemy in handling men from the Belgian and northwestern French fronts.

During the week the British took something like 30,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

The severest blow to the Germans was the capture of Noyon on Thursday by the French troops of General Humbert. The city, which had been practically enveloped for a week or more, was powerfully defended by the Germans, who had counted on making it the pivot of their line to the north. Its southern and western outskirts were full of strongly entrenched machine-gun positions. The French were not to be denied, however. Noyon is a great highway center and its taking opens the way for the French to drive the Germans back to the St. Gobain forest, La Fere and maybe St. Quentin. The intervening terrain is such that the enemy could scarcely hope to make a stand there.

The three French armies under Humbert, Debeney and Mangin gave a splendid display of teamwork in their advances on both sides of the Oise. Mangin's men crossed the river and took Morlincourt while Humbert was outflanking Noyon from the west and south, and the Huns had the choice of retreating or being captured. On the left the First army occupied Quesnoy wood, a strongly fortified position which the enemy tried hard to hold because it is a dominating point.

On Tuesday the French had captured Roye, one of the important Ger-

man bases, but as the enemy in departing left it full of mustard gas it could not be utilized by the French. However, they didn't need it, for they pushed ahead so relentlessly that the next day they passed through Nesle, and on Thursday they were near Ham, only 12 miles from St. Quentin. In their retreat there the Huns lost three complete munition trains, which proved they were in something of a hurry. This drive on Ham made a big salient in the German lines and rendered the enemy's situation along the entire front more desperate than ever.

South of the Oise General Mangin made use of some American units in his attacks on the salient north of Soissons. He was aiming at the heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames, and the decided progress he made imperiled the German positions both to the east and to the west. At Juvigny on the Ailette, too, the Americans came into action, helping the French to repulse heavy attacks.

Along the Vesle the Americans had some severe fighting during the week. They attacked Bazoches, gained a foothold there and clung to it; but at the same time the Huns attacked Fismette in force and compelled the Yankees to fall back. The enemy, however, was not permitted to cross the river. This little reverse was not considered by General Pershing to be of especial importance.

Over in Germany the effects of Marshal Foch's successes became more apparent daily. The press and certain emissaries of Hindenburg and Ludendorff endeavored to explain away the German defeats or to minimize them, but the murmurs of the people grew louder. Their confidence in final victory is waning rapidly, despite the pan-German organs, which violently prod the faint-hearted. Dispatches from neutral sources indicate that Berlin will soon launch another peace offensive, offering to give up Belgium and northern France. It is against just such an illusory proposition that the wise men of the allies are warning the people. Nothing would suit Germany better just now than a peace on such a basis; but nothing should or will suit the allied nations except a peace dictated by themselves after the military power of the Hun has been utterly broken. The peace of compromise, leaving Germany the power to make a new and more terrible war in future, is sure to receive the support of the influences in the country that are controlled by the insidious German propaganda, and it is against this that America must especially guard itself.

Spain's threat to seize interned German shipping to compensate for Spanish losses by submarine warfare had its effect in Berlin, for though the German government did not yield entirely, it made it plain that it wanted no more countries added to the list of its enemies. While the discussion was going on, however, another Spanish vessel was torpedoed, and the situation became yet more critical.

Indirect advices from Austria-Hungary emphasize the desperate internal condition of that empire. The Bohemians appear to be on the edge of organized revolt, and they would receive the support of the Slovaks. Austria and Hungary are in a perpetual quarrel. The former has now forbidden the export of pharmaceutical supplies to Hungary, and the latter has retaliated by ordering that its food supplies shall go only to Hungary and the army.

After a slight set-back, the cause of the allies in Siberia and Russia proper made good progress during the week. At first the bolsheviks forced the allies on the Ussuri front to retire, but re-enforcements came up, including Japanese and American troops, and the satisfactory conditions were re-established in quick order. The bold attempt of General Horvath, self-styled dictator of Siberia to execute a coup d'etat and gain control of all the Russian military forces in the far East was blocked by the allies, whose representatives at Vladivostok informed General Pleshkoff, Horvath's emissary, that the allied nations would countenance no government not in accord with the wishes of the people.

Meanwhile the allied expedition was strengthened by the arrival of more Americans, and Italy announced it would send a regiment there. The Japanese forces took control of the Manchurian border, China having withdrawn her objections. The Japanese engaged the bolsheviks near Dauria, and General Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader of Cossacks, crossed the Siberian border and captured Matsievsk station.

In the "Country of the North" the fighting of late has been in favor of the Russo-allied troops. The bolshevik river flotilla, which caused them some trouble, has been dispersed and the Red guards have surrendered the town of Shenkursk, south of Archangel, the last place of any size held by them in the region.

News from the far East is likely to be rather scanty in the future, for its dissemination has been taken in charge by the Japanese, and they are notoriously close-mouthed concerning military operations.

Reports from Albania have not been very satisfactory lately. The Austrians "came back" hard at the Franco-Italian forces and compelled them to retire somewhat, retaking the town of Berat. Later in the week the allies defeated the Austrians in two battles. On the Italian front there was not a great deal doing, but the allies made several successful raids and repulsed all enemy attacks. American airmen in Italy raided the big Austrian naval base at Pola, on the Adriatic.

Both house and senate passed the man-power bill making the draft age limits eighteen to forty-five inclusive. Each body inserted its own amendments, but most of these went by the board in the conference. The most important of these was the senate anti-strike clause. The house conferees, led by Dent, absolutely refused to accept this, and rather than risk delay, the senate conferees consented to sacrifice the amendment. One new provision in the measure which will be welcomed by all officers is that the government shall furnish uniforms and equipment to officers at cost.

Continuing its efforts to clear up the muddled aircraft production situation, and at the same time evading the demand for the creation of a separate department of aeronautics, the administration made John D. Ryan an assistant secretary of war and director of the air service. In starting on his new work, Mr. Ryan made no boasts or promises of what he would accomplish, but said he hoped order would soon be established in the airplane branch and that quantity production of military planes would be accomplished. The De Havilland 4's improved to meet all objections, he said, are now being turned out rapidly and orders for the Liberty 12 motor have been increased from 22,500 to 50,000. Our allies like these engines so well that we cannot keep up with their demands for them.

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The long-expected shortage of gasoline is developing, and consequently the fuel administration last week requested that for the present all automobiles, motorboats and motorcycles, used for pleasure, be not used on Sundays, in all states east of the Mississippi river. As the gasoline is needed for war purposes, all patriotic owners of cars accepted the request as a command.

Members of congress who have been pacifists and anti-war obstructionists have been having a hard time, to the great satisfaction of all true patriots. The list of those turned down by their constituents already includes Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Representatives Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota, Woods of Iowa, McLemore of Texas, Crosser and Gordon of Ohio, Shackelford and Hamlin of Missouri, Kebo of Florida and Sloan of Nebraska. Last week Cole Blaise, pacifist candidate for the senate in South Carolina, was defeated, and Henry Ford failed to get the Republican nomination in Michigan, though the Democrats did accept him.