

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

Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after next December first as a war measure. This announcement comes straight from the food administration, which said that this decision had been reached at conference between President Wilson and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board.

Warning has been issued to manufacturers of all beverages and mineral waters that there will be "further great curtailment" in fuel for the manufacture of glass containers, of tin plate for cans, of transportation and of food products in such beverages.

Four persons were killed and more than seventy-five others injured by the explosion of a bomb in a crowded entrance to the federal building in Chicago. The explosion is attributed to the I. W. W. raids on two headquarters of the I. W. W., within fifteen minutes after the explosion, resulted in the arrest of nine men.

On the ground of German ownership, the American trans-Atlantic company, which, until its ships were commandeered by the United States shipping board in 1917, operated in ocean trade a fleet of eleven steamships flying the Stars and Stripes, has been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian.

Federal officials in New York City estimate more than forty thousand suspected slackers have been arrested in that city and in nearby cities in the great round-up of draft evaders conducted by twenty-five thousand soldiers, sailors, police and government agents.

Nearly one million men, or half the railroad employees in the United States, share in additional wage increases approved by Director General McAdoo for track laborers, watchmen, other maintenance or way employees, clerks, station agents and other classes of employees drawing relatively low pay.

The garnisheeing of railroad employees is forbidden by Director General McAdoo as a means of eliminating much legal work heretofore necessary. It is made plain, however, that employees who do not pay their debts will be summarily discharged. This is considered a death blow to shysters dealing in salary assignments.

Washington

The United States army transport Mount Vernon was torpedoed by an enemy submarine 200 miles from the coast of France while homeward bound, but was able to return to port. The report to the navy department makes no mention of any casualties. There were probably 600 or 700 navy men on board, but no military units.

Railroad employees of the lower paid classes, not covered by the first big wage increase, were granted raises in pay by the railroad administration.

Pekin, China, advices to the state department say the Czechs have taken Chita, a junction point in Siberia and Karinsadat.

Sudden pressure of business within the last two days makes it extremely unlikely that President Wilson will make the Liberty Loan tour he originally planned.

Senators from the cotton growing states at a conference decided to protest to President Wilson against any action by the war industries board looking to the fixing of the price of cotton.

It has been reported, and what seems partial confirmation has been given the report, that German main headquarters has been moved from Spa, Belgium, to Bonn, Germany.

Americans who lose their lives in the war abroad will be buried there only temporarily. Where identification is possible, the bodies will be placed in marked graves, to be taken up when the war is over and brought home.

More than one million six hundred thousand United States troops had been embarked for all fronts up to August 31.

President Wilson has asked Attorney General Gregory for a complete report of the circumstances surrounding the so-called slacker round-up in New York in which upward of forty thousand men were taken into custody by agents of the department of justice.

Marshal Haig's forces are moving on Cambrai, the key to a large section of the old Hindenburg line, and if that place is taken it appears that the enemy will be quickly forced to evacuate the salient in which he is rapidly being pocketed by the French and American advance on the Oise-Ailette lines in the south.

Entente allied troops in northern European Russia, aided by Russian forces, on August 31, captured the enemy's positions north of Obozerskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel. The guns of the allied armored train were very effective in the fighting.

Death sentences of ten negro soldiers who participated in the riot at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, have been commuted to life imprisonment by President Wilson. In six other cases the president affirmed the death sentences because the condemned men had been found guilty of having deliberately and with great cruelty murdered civilians.

Although the senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the president to establish dry zones around coal mines, ship yards, munition and other war plants, it has failed in every attempt to reach a final vote on the emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its order providing for national prohibition from July 1, 1919, until the nation's huge army is mustered out after the war.

Holding that it had jurisdiction over regulating street car fares in all municipalities of Alabama, the state public service commission set aside the 7-cent car fares granted the Montgomery Traction company by the city commission.

The war industries board, with the approval of President Wilson, is soon to appoint a committee to consider the desirability and feasibility of effecting a stabilization of cotton prices and other matters connected with handling that crop.

The British, demanding reparation and prompt punishment of those culpable in the attack on the British embassy at Petrograd when the embassy was sacked and Captain Cromie was killed, sent a "hot" telegram to the Bolshevik government at Moscow.

To remove any misunderstanding as to who will be required to register under the new man-power act, all men who have not reached their forty-sixth birthday on or before registration day, September 12, will be included within the maximum age limit, and all who have reached their eighteenth birthday on or before that date will be included within the minimum age limit.

President Wilson has decided that the seven recognized societies doing welfare work among the American soldiers at home and overseas shall conduct a joint campaign for the funds necessary to carry on their work during the coming year.

European

Berlin and the province of Brandenburg have been placed under "the law relating to a state of siege, which provides for a fine or imprisonment of persons inventing or circulating untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

The Germans continue to give ground before the allied armies over the one hundred and fifty mile battle front from Ypres to Rheims.

Particularly heavy defeats have been inflicted on the Germans by the French in the old Noyon salient.

The French and Americans in the region between the Vesle and Aisne rivers, east of Soissons, have dealt a staggering blow to the enemy.

Field Marshal Haig's men, in the north, have pushed their lines eastward at numerous points.

The little forest of Coucy, the western portion of the great wooded sector east of Laon that has barred a direct advance eastward, has been entirely taken by the forces of General Mangin.

The effect of the recent British successes are hourly becoming more apparent. The enemy is steadily but surely going back. Successive minor victories in Flanders, the application of sustained pressure in the battle zone south of the Scarpe, the exploitation of the advances north of Peronne and the steady bombardment from the British cannon are all helping the general movement.

In the wake of the German retirement, fires are reported, together with explosions, in the various sections, especially the area in front of the Hindenburg line from the Bapaume-Cambrai line southward where the torches seem to have been freely used.

On the banks of the Somme south of Peronne the Germans are manning machine guns and trench mortars strongly and firing heavily on the crossings and their approaches, apparently fearing a British attempt to cross.

Diaries taken from German prisoners show that the Germans on the western front have suffered from the long continued fighting as never before. "We are in mortal danger every day. We cannot last much longer. We cannot hope for further successes. Our enemy is superior to us in numbers and everything else. Victory now is out of the question," is a typical excerpt from an unposted letter.

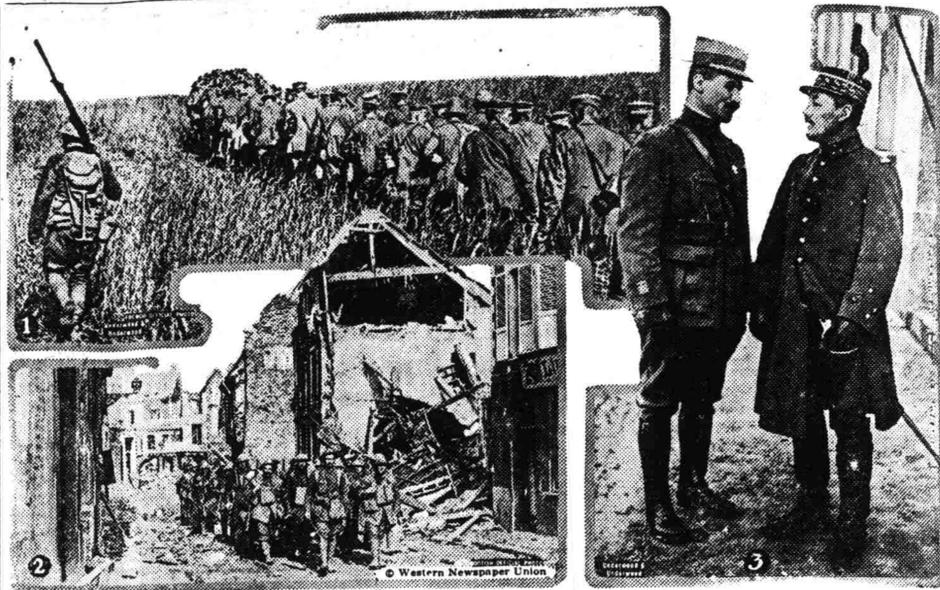
Count George F. von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, has resigned, giving bad health as the cause for his retirement.

It is officially announced that the Dutch minister in Berlin has been instructed to protest vigorously against "the merciless action" of a German submarine in shelling a Dutch trawler recently off Krommenie, North Holland, in which fishermen were killed, and to demand compensation.

American aviators in a battle with German airmen near Pont-a-Mousson routed the enemy. One enemy machine was driven down.

"The German people understand the difficulty of the present decisive battles against an enemy filled with hatred, jealousy and the will to destruction, but has unanimously decided to devote all its strength to defend assaults against its sacred soil and culture which had been won in peaceful work." This is the way Kaiser Bill sizes up the situation as the result of the recent allied victories.

Huge fires, which were seen in



1—One tone American acting as guard of a long line of Hun prisoners. 2—Scene in the ruins of Peronne, which the British have recaptured. 3—General Humbert, commander of the French army northwest of Noyon, in conversation with a colonel.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British Smash the Wotan Line
and French and Yankees
Drive Huns North.

GERMANS QUIT VESLE RIVER

Continue Their Retreat From Lys Sector,
Where Americans Fight on
Belgian Soil—Bolsheviks Are
Defeated in Siberia and
Northern Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The whole western front, from Ypres to Rheims, was ablaze all the week, and throughout all the long stretch the Germans continued their retreat. The armies of the allies followed closely on their heels, hammering at them day and night and giving them not a moment's pause for reorganization of their wearied forces. It was another week of uninterrupted allied success, and the withdrawal of the Huns was extended to include the Vesle river sector, between Soissons and Rheims. Until Wednesday there had been little activity there, except continuous artillery work and some sharp fighting between the Americans and the Germans in the region of Fismes and Fismette. But in the first days of the week airplane observers reported evidences of a coming retreat by the enemy, and this developed on Wednesday. The American and French patrols pursued the Huns promptly and by Thursday had reached the crest dominating the Aisne, across which river the Germans seemed likely to take the main bodies of their troops.

This retrograde movement was made necessary by the successful advance of General Mangin's army north and northwest of Soissons between the Ailette and the Aisne, threatening the Chemin des Dames and flanking the enemy line toward Fismes. With the aid of Americans, Mangin was moving steadily down the Aisne plateau and in the direction of Laon, and it appeared doubtful that the Huns would be able to remain long south of the Hindenburg line through Anizy and Craonne. They were driven out of Clemency, Bray, Missy-sur-Aisne and many other towns in this region, and the French as early as Wednesday night were in the outskirts of Coucy, one of the important German bases on the edge of the St. Gobain forest. Between there and Chauny the enemy was forced from a series of dominating heights that he has relied on to protect La Fere. To the northwest of Chauny equally important victories gave General Humbert possession of Guiscard and Maucourt after he had forced the retirement of the enemy from Mont St. Simeon and the Canal du Nord. This latter action was a desperate fight, for the German positions were protected by a wilderness of wire entanglements and by innumerable machine-gun nests. Captured officers said they had orders to retreat to the region of Bethancourt, northwest of Chauny. There were indications that the Huns planned to make a stand on a line through Ham, but the French advance was so swift that their ability to do this was doubtful. The French First army was moving irresistibly on Ham from Vesle and the Canal du Nord.

At Fresnes the French and American advance reached the old Hindenburg line, had Ham practically flanked and was rapidly approaching Laon. The last named city has been one of the most important of the German bases in Picardy and the heart of the present Hun operations. It is a great center of railways and highways and its capture by the allies, it was said, must mean the further retirement of the enemy.

The British in Picardy opened the week by occupying Peronne after an Australian force had captured Mont St. Quentin in a brilliant operation. A little to the north Haig's men then took Comblès, Morval, Courcellette and Le Transloy, and straightened out their

new line by advancing it to Molins and to the east of Neuville. Then, on Monday, came a grand British smash which wrecked the much-vaunted Wotan switch line of the Hindenburg line, from Drocourt to Queant. Despite the resistance of great masses of infantry and artillery, the British rushed forward on a ten-mile front and speedily made a gap of some five miles, the German losses being frightful. In the succeeding days they kept up the drive remorselessly, putting much of the Canal du Nord behind their lines and approaching within a few miles of Douai and Cambrai. These two cities were so important to the German defensive system that large numbers of troops were rushed to their rescue and the British drive was slowed down perceptibly by the end of the week, though it was by no means stopped.

All through the week there were reports that many towns and villages back of the German lines in Picardy were in flames and it was certain that the foe were destroying great quantities of supplies which they were not given time to remove.

In the Lys sector, the salient west of Armentieres, the German retreat, under compulsion, continued steadily and the British advanced as far as Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, taking a number of villages. The northern part of this sector became of especial interest to Americans because the Yankees were there engaged in their first battle on Belgian soil. These troops, later identified by General March as the Thirtieth division of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina men, captured Voormezele and other towns in the vicinity, and next day pushed on further eastward. Thursday the British, presumably aided by these same Americans, took Ploegsteert village and Hill 63, dominating points on the Messines ridge. By that time the British, from Neuve Chapelle south to Givenchy, had reached the line they held before the German drive of April 9 last, and east of Givenchy they had occupied parts of the old German positions.

Altogether it was a highly satisfactory week on the west front. The German military critics have given up trying to conceal wholly the truth of the Hun reverses, but some of them predict that the retreat will not go much farther. The German crown prince broke into print with an interview in which he declared the German idea of victory now is "to hold our own and not allow ourselves to be vanquished." He said only the allies were waging a war of extermination; that the Germans wished to annihilate none of their enemies. The Hun peace offensive seems to have petered out entirely for the time being.

The British government, aroused by the sinking of its embassy in Petrograd and the murder of Captain Cromie, the British attaché, has sent an ultimatum to the soviet government at Moscow, demanding reparation and prompt punishment of the guilty and threatening to hold the members of the bolshevik government individually responsible and to have them treated as outlaws by all civilized nations. Meanwhile the British are holding Litvinoff, bolshevik representative in London, and his staff under arrest pending the release of British officials who were arrested in Russia.

Belated dispatches from Siberia tell of the destruction of the bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal, by the Czecho-Slovaks and say the Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs. It appears that uninterrupted connection has been established between the allied forces across Siberia all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok and that the vanguard of the Czechs has joined hands with General Semenov's troops on the Onon river.

In northern European Russia the allies and loyal Russians have gained further successes south of Archangel and inflicted severe losses on the bolsheviks.

On the Ussuri front in eastern Siberia the allied forces have been driving the bolshevik northward, defeating them in every engagement and inflicting heavy casualties. The Americans under General Graves joined in these operations.

The suppression of the Social Rev-

olutionists in Moscow is being carried out with a heavy hand. About five thousand of them have been arrested and sentenced to death, and it is said they will be executed if their party shows any further opposition to the soviet government. The streets of Moscow are under the strictest military guard.

Details of the supplementary Russo-German agreements have been made public. Germany promises to evacuate all occupied territory east of Livonia and Esthonia as soon as boundaries are established, and to get out of all other territory east of Germany when Russia has fulfilled her financial obligations, which must be within four months. Russia is pledged to fight against the entente forces in northern Russia, and Germany promises that Finland shall not attack. Russia renounces its sovereignty over Esthonia and Livonia, but is to have free transit to Reval, Riga and Windau.

An attempt to assassinate Nicolai Lenin, soviet premier, was made by a girl in Moscow, but at last reports he was still alive though in a serious condition. Very likely his death would be a godsend to Russia.

There is not much to say of the war on the Italian, Albanian and Greek fronts. Small engagements are numerous, but no decisive operations have been started lately. In Albania the retirement of the allied line for a short distance is explained by the necessity of preparing for winter by occupying certain dominating heights. Austria has not attempted anything important in Italy, possibly because she is too busy trying to settle her internal troubles, or because of the call on her for troops to help out the sorely-pressed Germans in France. Several Austrian divisions have been identified on the west front. Meanwhile the Italian airmen, aided by American flyers, have been doing a lot of bombing of Austrian towns, railways and naval stations.

According to dispatches from Munich by way of Geneva, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, resigned Thursday, giving poor health as the cause of his action.

From Cologne came the news that the commandant of the Brandenburg province had placed the province, including the city of Berlin, under martial law in order to stop the "invention and circulation of untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

General March said last week that more than 250,000 American troops were landed in France during August, and that up to the first of September more than 1,600,000 had embarked for the various fronts, including those sent to France, England, Italy and Siberia. There has been no official mention of late of the First American Field army, and observers in France and in England believe it is being prepared for a great drive, of which the present big offensive is but the preliminary.

All preparations have been completed for the registration of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five, under the new draft law. General Crowder has called on the people to aid in making the registration a complete success, and, so far as the older men are concerned, has given assurance that a very large proportion of them will not be required to go to the front. The young men, he and most others believe, will be only too glad to get into this greatest and most righteous of all wars.

Spain has not yet come to the breaking point with Germany, but another Spanish vessel having been torpedoed, has decided to seize German interned ships without further parley. The tone of the press there, and also in other neutral countries, is becoming distinctly pro-ally.

American shipyards set a record during August, turning out 68 ships aggregating 340,145 dead weight tons. Forty-four were of steel. The total tonnage built for the shipping board has now passed the two million mark. British merchant vessels completed during August amounted to 124,675 gross tons. The new construction in the allied countries is now well ahead of the destruction by submarines.

FOES RETREAT AT PERONNE
ENEMY HOPES STOP ADVANCE ON OLD BATTLEFRONT
ALLIES FEELING
Careful Advance Through Screen of Trenches
Washington
army waiting for the positions it was launched in the final hours of the war
The statement of the "lines" had everything given only one. Apparently it was that the retirement and that the German front in that area, the light force British and American soon reach this definite subsequent operations show how Marshal Foch's French and British breaking of this advance defense set up by the German and French.
It was evident that the allied forces were way forward, capturing rear guard screens of the enemy's positions. Behind this screen it was believed to have been Hindenburg's defense line had been repaired.
SHARP GAINS MADE IN BELGIUM
London.—The British over a four-mile front. Havincourt wood and captured all the high ground points and was the high ground points overlooking the front. According to the official from Field Marshal Haig, zeacour wood also is English and New Zealanders performed the task of fighting repulsed attacks.
The text of the "Advanced detachments and New Zealanders tried the German position ground between Pezencourt wood. After the course of which attacks were repulsed gained the old British on the ridge overlooking and captured German.
"On the left of English troops saw our line in the east of Havincourt wood. A number of prisoners taken."
AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE WEST FRONT
With the Americans Aisne front.—In the est machine gun the Americans crossed the Vesle. erican infantry advanced points on a curve line of Glennes to Villers.
The advance was heavy artillery bombardment continued all night.
From the plateau took on road lines in the drain northward, but the necessarily cautious of commanding position is Montagne, which is in that region. The erican artillery bombardment, where the German strong emplacement.
GERMAN SUBMERINE TORPEDOES
Paris.—The American Mount Vernon, former steamer ship Krommenie, which though torpedoed, was able to make port wounded and sick soldiers the United States.
Senator James H. Leavelle, Ill., who was among all of whom were saved from a chill resulting from a shell exploding.
HEAVY WEATHER AND GROUND STAYS
With the British Although little stripe been gained here and battles lines that zigzag and Picardy the British ally were stationary, whipped along by a covered the battlefield by mud. This is a torn by shells and of necessarily result in a slow