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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 Somersfeld 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 one 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 21 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 nationwide 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 banned 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 \$3,000,000 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, as well as attacks upon those suspected of being enemies or sympathizers, have been made 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, the German crown prince's generals are driving their men mercilessly in an effort to hold them together enough to extricate the armies threatened at the bottom, north of the Marne.

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

Government operation of the control begins midnight, July 31. Supervision, control and operation of the wire system is placed under the direction of the postmaster general.

Postmaster General Burlinson, in a statement explaining his plans in operating the wire systems, said there will be no change affecting the press service except to improve it wherever possible.

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 Soisson 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 Coupoull, 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 influenza. 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 275,622 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 Bankok, 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.

GERMANS GREATLY STRENGTHEN LINE

DESPITE OBSTINATE RESISTANCE
ENEMY BATTLE LINE FORCED
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's 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 Serzy, both of which towns are now well in the hands of the French and Americans.

At Serzy 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 Serzy 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.

Where the Germans are in retreat from the south the cavalry has been brought into the fighting and numerous tanks and machine guns in profusion are everywhere harrying the enemy whose losses are heavy.

Meantime, airplanes are flying over the retreating hordes dropping bombs while the big allied guns from the sides of the salient are keeping up their intensive firing from all angles into the densely congested area.

The retreat of the enemy has by no means become a rout, and so long as the picked troops around Soissons and Rheims are able to keep well open the mouth of the bag through which the Germans are falling back it is expected that the greater portion of the armies of the crown prince will be successful in reaching in order the line where it is intended for them to turn and make a stand.

Just where this stand will be made is problematical. More than half the pocket has been recaptured by the American, French, British and Italian troops opposing the enemy, and there have as yet been no signs of a let up in the retrograde movement.

Members of the senate military committee learned from General March that the July movement of the troops to France probably would reach a total of 300,000, making a new record. Incidentally the movement last week was put at 50,000 men, or about one-half of what has been the rule.

With the shipment of men last week the total number of troops embarking for France was 1,250,000.

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.

Washington.—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 advice 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.

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Washington.—The graduated excess profits tax of from 30 to 80 per cent on net income beyond exemptions practically as adopted.

Treasury experts have advised the committee that by doubling the present tax on liquors, tobacco, soft drinks, admissions to amusements, transportation, clubs and excise on such articles as automobiles and perfumes, the present revenue from those sources of \$861,000,000 can be doubled.

Washington.—Feeding soldiers in the cantonments and abroad is taking a large proportion of the country's farm products. August requirements of the army, the department of agriculture estimated will call for 25,157,000 pounds of potatoes and 1,731,000 pounds of onions. One-third of the output of canned tomatoes, 25 per cent of the total output of canned peas, corn and string beans and one-half that of dried peaches.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN FERE-EN-TARDENOIS

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS CONTINUE PURSUIT OF HUNS; CAPTURE GREAT SUPPLY BASE.

RETREAT IS NOT YET A ROUT

Expected That Enemy Will Succeed in Retreating in Orderly Line When Stand May Be Made.

The Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in retreat from the Marne, have reached and crossed the Ourcq river and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Meantime on the center of the allied right wing, southwest of Rheims, attacks by the French have forced the enemy to give further ground and enabled the French to capture several towns of strategic value and to draw their front appreciably nearer the high road which runs northeastward from Dormans to Rheims.

On the extreme wings of the gradually decreasing pocket—near Soissons and Rheims—the enemy, heavily reinforced, is holding tenaciously to his ground realizing that successes there would result in a general crumbling of his plans of defense against the locking up of his entire armies inside the big bag.

The crossing of the Ourcq, even if only by advanced elements of the allied forces, presages a general crossing later on. The French official communications thus far during the battle have been remarkably conservative in their estimates of the gains that daily have been made and it is indicated in unofficial dispatches that allied troops are considerably in advance of the line as announced officially.

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Washington.—Behind the apparent lull in the struggle around the Aisne-Marne salient the high command of the allied and German armies may be setting stage for the decisive battle of the war. In this event it seems more than likely to observers here that the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the world conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North sea; but with the crucial conflict in progress somewhere just north of the historic Marne where the Germans have twice tasted the bitterness of defeat.

There is nothing as yet in unofficial reports, however, nor in official advice so far as known, to show the plan of General Foch. Flickers of fighting have occurred to the north that may have more than local significance behind them. There is some evidence of a feeling here that the time has not yet come when a sufficient American army has been assembled in France to warrant passing definitely to offensive tactics. It was recalled that General March recently indicated to members of Congress that this was not to be expected until later in the year. The situation has changed greatly at the front since then, however, and only developments there will show what decision has been made.

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ALLIES ARE STILL AT DEADLY GRIPS

ALONG MARNE AND SEVERAL OTHER SECTORS, STRUGGLE CONTINUES UNABATED.

IMPORTANT POINTS ARE TAKEN

Considerable Fighting in Macedonia and Albania with Allies Holding the Upper Hand.

The ninth day of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient saw a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient, where only mutual bombardments were in progress. Along the Marne, however, and southwest of Rheims, the Franco-Americans, British and Italian troops were still at deadly grips with the enemy on various sectors.

The Germans strove hard in the forest region north of the Marne to hold back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

Southwest of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians are fighting. In the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply towards Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the village of Reuil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter move.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the villages of Oulchy-le-Chateau and Ville Monroie were captured by French and American troops.

Big allied guns have been pulled up in this region and are heavily shelling the sectors before them over which it is proposed to push forward for the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois.

In France and Flanders the British have been compelled to withstand several violent attacks by the Germans, near Hebuterne and in the vicinity of Meteren. The enemy in both sectors was repulsed with heavy casualties.

On the other battle fronts the military activity is nominal, although considerable fighting in Macedonia and Albania with the allied troops holding the upper hand.

Washington.—Behind the apparent lull in the struggle around the Aisne-Marne salient the high command of the allied and German armies may be setting stage for the decisive battle of the war. In this event it seems more than likely to observers here that the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the world conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North sea; but with the crucial conflict in progress somewhere just north of the historic Marne where the Germans have twice tasted the bitterness of defeat.

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ENEMY LOSES ARE ESTIMATED 200,000

AMERICANS ARE CREDITED WITH ONE-FOURTH OF LOSSES INFLICTED ON GERMANS.

FOCH'S TRAP MAY BE SPRUNG

Will Foes Yield to Fate and Withdraw, or Continue the Fight to a Finish?

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—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.

The American and French troops are never far behind the retreating forces, and the vicious rear guard actions are not sufficiently resistant to enable the Germans to proceed in the orderly manner planned.

At Dormans, north of the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry, the Germans counter-attacked, taking the position, but were promptly driven out.

Minor advances have been made by the allies in the woods in that part of the sector.

The Americans have occupied Coupoull on the road to Fere-en-Tardenois, and the French positions have been advanced until Oulchy-le-Chateau is dominated by the guns.

It is estimated unofficially that the enemy losses are more than 200,000, of which 50,000 were inflicted by the Americans. The prisoners alone number over 20,000 and the losses in dead and wounded are appalling.

Should the Franco-British forces be able to enlarge their advance materially, the great trap might be finally sprung by final overwhelming blows on both sides. In that event, all of the victories pictured in tonight's rumors might be well realized.

To the cool judgment of army officers, however the situation did not warrant, on the basis of any information available at a late hour, the assumption that the time had come when the jaws of Foch's great vise might be crushed together. Knowing what they know of the strength of the Germans massed to hold back the menacing flank attacks, they believed it entirely possible for the enemy to escape northward. The question in their minds was whether he had finally determined to retreat and surrender all the ground gained in his efforts since he struck the French lines on the Chemin-Des-Dames last May, or had resolved to fight it out to a finish where he now stands or on lines slightly withdrawn from their present position near the Marne.

Late advice indicated that further withdrawal was in progress along the southern loop of the line. Franco-American advances north of Dormans shows that points to which the enemy has clung tenaciously for days are being taken. Pressure all along the line from Jaulgonne to the Ourcq probably has made these most southerly German positions untenable, it was said.

Washington.—With reference to the American program, General March said, "I have directed to be organized in the United States six new divisions during the month of July. These six divisions will be organized at Camps Devens, Meade, Sheridan, Custer, Funston and Lewis and will be numerically designated from 9 up to 14. In the organization of these divisions, we intend to use as a nucleus in each one of them two regular regiments of infantry which have been taken from the regular regiments still left in the United States guarding utilities, quietly replacing them during the last month or two by home guards. These regiments are now moving into the designated camps as the national army."