

WIRE CONTROL BILL ADOPTED

President Granted Authority to Take Over Lines.

VOTES STANDS 46 TO 16

Senate Rejects All Amendments—Telegraph, Telephone, Radio And Cable Systems Included in Resolution.

Washington.—Congress granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines. By a vote of 46 to 16, the Senate adopted, without amendment, the House resolution granting such powers for the period of the war.

All attempts to amend or modify the Administration measure, which passed the House July 5 by a vote of 221 to 4, were defeated at a session lasting until 9 o'clock P. M.

Amendments by Senator Watson, of Indiana, to except telephone and press wires from the resolution, were defeated, respectively, 41 to 20 and 39 to 21.

An amendment by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma (Democrat), to limit action regarding telephones to long distance wires, was voted down, while an amendment by Senator Reed, of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected.

Gives Full Authority.

Following is the resolution: "Resolved, That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation of the President of the exchange of ratification of the treaty of peace; provided, that just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor. In the manner provided for by Section 24, Paragraph 26, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code; provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications, or the use of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

SAVED BY HIS WIFE.

She Sucks Poison From Bite Of Copperhead Snake.

Fairmont, W. Va.—W. M. Smith is lying at Fairmont Hospital No. 3 suffering from a snake bite received a few days ago at Alma, a mining town near Morgantown. He had gone to the stable to feed his cow and was attacked by a large copperhead. The presence of mind of his wife has probably saved his life. She sucked the wound immediately.

TWO KILLED BY TRAIN.

Man And Boy Gathering Coal On Tracks When Struck.

Tunnelton, W. Va.—Samuel S. Sharan, aged about 60, and Glenn Adams, aged 10, were struck and instantly killed by a Baltimore and Ohio train at Tunnelton. They are said to have been on an eastbound track gathering coal and stepped from a car in front of the accommodation. The bodies were brought to Tunnelton.

FOUR DIE IN SHIP FIRE.

Explosion Destroys Spanish Steamer In New York Harbor.

New York.—Four men believed to have perished in an explosion and fire which destroyed the Spanish ship Serantes, of 2,000 gross tons, in New York harbor, causing a loss of approximately \$3,000,000. The men who lost their lives were reported to have been trapped in the hold.

TAKES ENEMY BUSINESS.

That Of Foreign Insurance Companies Being Gathered In.

Washington.—The business interests of all foreign insurance companies classed as enemies or allies of enemies are being closed out and the remaining properties taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

SAMMIES' ROUT BIG HUN PATROL

Enemy Leaves Dead, Enabling Identification of Units.

KEEPS UP FIRE ON U. S. LINES

Gas Used In Shelling Marete And Belleau Woods—Active Patrolling By Both Sides In The Lorraine Sector.

American Forces on the Marne.—A large German patrol which attempted to raid the American trenches on the Marne front was broken up and routed in confusion. The Germans left several dead, which aided the Americans in establishing the identification of new German units.

In recognition of the valiant services of the American troops when they stopped the German rush on Paris in the second battle of the Marne, capturing Bois de Belleau, routing the German machine gun nests and establishing themselves in commanding positions on the Marne sector, the French authorities have officially changed the name of Bois de Belleau to Bois de la Brigade de Marine, and have ordered all maps changed accordingly.

Enemy Keeps On Shooting.

Washington.—General Pershing's communique on operations in the sectors of the Western front held by American troops, made public by the War Department, follows:

Section A.—The day again passed quietly at points occupied by our troops.

Section B.—For our troops in the Chateau Thierry region the day of July 7 to 8 was uneventful. The enemy continued to direct much rifle and machine gun fire on our new line in the vicinity of Vaux and north of Vaux and also on Bouresches. The activity of the German artillery was not abnormal for so active a sector and consisted mainly of harassing fire on our front lines. Gas was, as usual, employed in the shelling of the Marete, the Belleau and other woods. The number of German airplanes in operation again decreased. In the German rear areas the movement observed were mainly those of men in groups of small or moderate size. Our own troops were active in patrolling and in artillery fire.

In the Marne sector, from July 7 to 8, the day passed almost without incident. The enemy's artillery fire was lighter than on the preceding day and only a few planes were seen. His trench mortars were active for a time during the evening. There was little activity on our side. Our batteries exploded one of the enemy's ammunition dumps.

In the Wever there were no notable events between July 3 and July 6, except the attempts of parties of the enemy to penetrate our lines, especially in the region of Xivray. On the night of July 3 a German patrol was driven back in the region by one of our patrols after an exchange of fire.

On the night of July 4 one of our outposts in this region was fired on by a German patrol but sustained no casualties. On the night of July 5 a strong German patrol attacked a weak outpost at Xivray with the intention of taking prisoners. Our outpost exchanged grenade fire with the assaulters. The Germans, having failed in their purpose, withdrew from the outpost, which was then reoccupied. On the same night there was an exchange of grenade fire between another of our outposts and a German patrol and at another point a patrol encounter. During all three days the enemy's artillery maintained a rate of fire which is normal for a quiet sector, distributing his shells over our front and rear areas and our lines of communication. Only a small amount of gas was used. His airplanes and balloons did little work between July 3 and 4, but were moderately active between July 4 and 5. Our forces were mainly in artillery work. The German lines were heavily shelled with gas on the morning of July 5.

In the Lorraine sector the outstanding incidents of July 6 and 7 were the activities of the enemy patrolling parties and of our own. During the night three German patrols approached our lines, two coming under our fire. One of them used light machine guns but was thrown back by our rifle and grenade fire after a fight lasting 20 minutes.

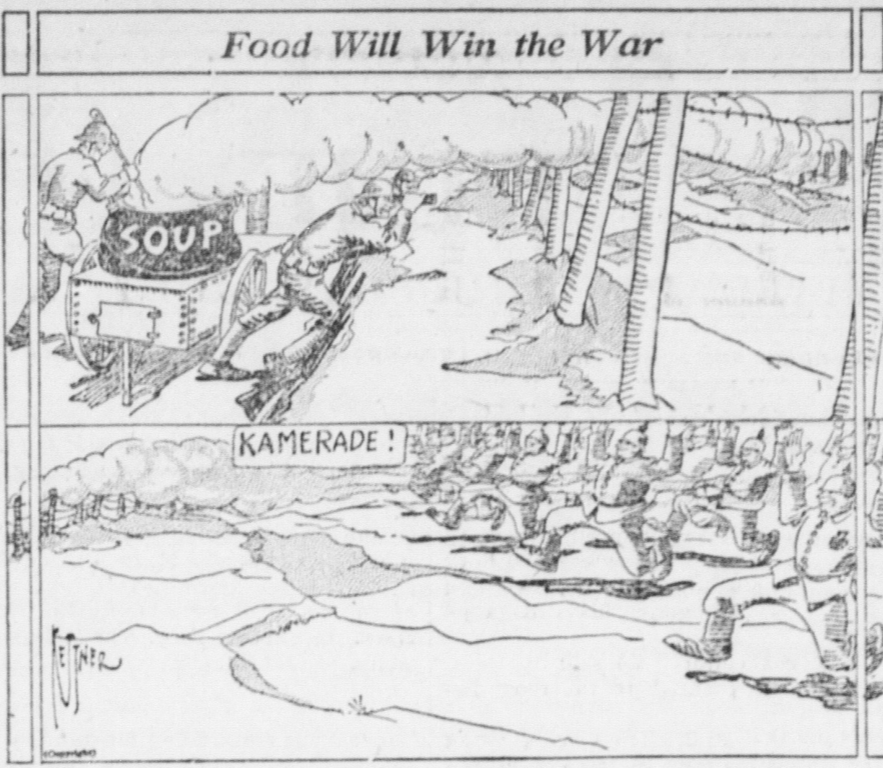
Citations For 15.

Fifteen officers and men of the infantry were cited by General Pershing, in the official communique, for acts of gallantry, for which they have been awarded distinguished service crosses.

EDISON'S SON IN TANKS.

Enlists in U. S. Army And Goes To Fort Slocum.

Morristown, N. J.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor and honorary chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, enlisted in a tank division of the United States Army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.



FLY THROUGH HUN LINES FIFTY MILES

American Pursuit Planes Penetrate Occupied Territory.

T. R.'S SON BAGS HUN PLANE

American Flying Squadron That Penetrates German Territory Chases Several Enemy Machines Encountered.

American Forces on the Marne.—American pursuit planes flying in squadron formation penetrated German-occupied territory north of Chateau-Thierry for a distance of 50 miles and chased several German machines which they encountered. The Americans secured considerable information and observed the preparations being made by the enemy.

They flew over many newly constructed German flying fields, including one believed to be occupied by the famous Richtofen flying circus. The planes were at a height of 5,000 yards in the course of a greater part of the flight. All the Americans safely returned.

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau-Thierry.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, with three other pilots, was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside of the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions and started to join them. He was close and approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake. For the planes were Germans. Roosevelt immediately opened fire and after 50 shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below. The Lieutenant is certain it must have crashed, for no pilot voluntarily goes into a 2,000-yard spinning nose dive. The two remaining German airplanes attacked Roosevelt, but he managed to make good his escape and return to the field, himself and his machine unscratched.

COMFORTS FOR U. S. TROOPS.

Queen Alexandra Patroness Of The Committee.

London.—A committee of English and Americans has been formed, with Queen Alexandra as patroness, to provide home comforts for American soldiers at the front. The chief enterprise of the committee will be sending parcels of food and luxuries which the soldiers cannot obtain at cantonments and will be along lines similar to the committees which provide for British soldiers. The activities of the committee will include correspondence with the American troops and "adoption" of soldiers.

YOUNGEST MARINE KILLED.

Lad Just 16 Years Old Misrepresented Age To Get In.

Chicago.—William H. Coughlin, a marine killed in action in France, according to the casualty list, was only 16 years old, according to his parents. He misrepresented his age in order to enlist and was in France before his parents knew what had become of him. He is believed to have been the youngest American soldier thus far to give his life to his country.

TWO KILLED AT ARSENAL.

Woman And Man Victims Of Frankford Explosion.

Philadelphia.—A woman and a man were killed and four other employees, three of them girls, were seriously injured at the Frankford Arsenal when a detonating fuse exploded. The explosion occurred in a small building leased by the Government to the du Pont Powder Company. Cavanaugh was carrying the fuse when it exploded.

FOR DRY NATION ON JANUARY 1

Agreement Reached By the Senate Committee

WHAT AMENDMENT PROVIDES

Wets Preparing For Hard Fight—Angry At Break-Up Of Recess, Plan And Threaten Many Obstacles.

Washington.—Content that they now hold the whip handle in Congress since the recess plans have been broken up, the war-time prohibition forces in the Senate took steps to place the nation on an absolutely dry basis by January 1 next, six months prior to the date fixed by the Norris proposal.

When the Senate met to take up the Food Conservation bill with the war-time prohibition rider, Senator Gore, for the Committee on Agriculture, reported a substitute for the Norris amendment, which is far more drastic than the original committee proposal. The Senate then began debate on the Food Conservation bill.

What Amendment Provides. The substitute war-time prohibition amendment is as follows:

"That after December 31, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation, and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, war munitions, ships, food and clothing time, for the army and navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time, no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export.

"After November 1, 1918, until the conclusion of the present war, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after December 31, 1918, for other than beverage purposes, also in regard to the sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other nonbeverage uses.

"After the approval of this act, no distilled malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States.

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both."

AMERICAN ACE A PRISONER.

Mother Of Paul Baer, Of Ft. Wayne, Notified.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Mrs. Emma Baer Dyer, mother of Paul Baer, the Fort Wayne ace, received a telegram announcing that her son had been located in a German prison camp in New Prussia. This is the first information Mrs. Dyer has had of her son since he was reported missing.

SAMPLE OF HUN WARFARE.

Fifty Girls Killed By Bombs In Ambulance Park.

London.—In a recent German raid on the Belgians more than 50 girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park at La Panne, behind the Yser front. According to a special dispatch from The Hague, 50 bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park and several struck a large villa about a hundred yards from the hospital.

WILSON VETOES \$2.40 WHEAT BILL

Would Add \$2 a Barrel to the Price of Flour.

FIGHT IS NOT YET ENDED

Price Provisions Are Insubstantial Of Being Administered In A Way Advantageous Either To Producer Or Consumer.

Washington.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the Government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the President informed Congress that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The President said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country." He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

The House is expected to pass the bill with the price-fixing amendment eliminated, leaving the guaranteed price at \$2.20 a bushel. Some senators from wheat-growing States were disposed to urge the Senate to pass the bill over the President's veto, while others suggested that the wheat price amendment might be added to the \$11,666,000 Emergency Agricultural Bill to which is attached the prohibition amendment.

The President's veto of the agricultural bill was his third in two weeks. The first disapproval was of the Post-office Appropriation Bill because of a rider for Government purchase of mail tubes in eight cities, and the second was the resolution authorizing the extension of time in which the Government may relinquish short line railroads.

HUNS SMOKE CHERRY LEAVES.

Beech Also Sold As Substitute For Tobacco.

Amsterdam.—Under the standing caption, "The tobacco market," one finds nowadays in the commercial sections of German newspapers announcements like this: "Cherry leaves in great demand market firm."

Beech leaves irregular. Large supplies offered from the Harz Mountains. Prices fluctuating between 33 and 38 marks per cwt., according to quality.

Well matured hops, 50 to 60 marks per cwt.

HINDENBURG RUMOR UP AGAIN.

Report Of Field Marshal's Illness All Over Germany.

London.—A Dutch traveler from Germany, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, declares the rumor has spread all over Germany that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is ill and unable to participate in the work at the army headquarters. The military duties there have been taken over entirely by First Quartermaster General Ludendorff. German newspapers, the traveler says, are not permitted to mention the rumor.

FAILED TO BUCKLE BELT.

That And Plane's Quick Snap Caused Mitchell's Death.

Washington.—Failure to buckle his safety belt and the "peculiar quick snap" of his scout plane when it was nosed over for a glide, apparently caused the death of Major John Purroy Mitchell, says the official report on the accident at Gerstner Field, La., received at the War Department. The investigating board found that Major Mitchell's death "occurred in line of duty and not because of his own misconduct."

WASHINGTON FLIER KILLED.

Baughan, Of Lafayette, Succumbs To Wound.

Paris.—James H. Baughan, of Washington, D. C., a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, whose airplane was shot down on July 1, died in a French hospital on July 2. He was patrolling over the German lines with his squadron, and was shot down while engaged in combat with several German machines.

UNIFORMS PROTECTED.

Heavy Penalty For Wearing Them Without Authority.

Washington.—President Wilson signed a bill providing penalties of \$300 fine and six months' imprisonment for unauthorized wearing of the uniform of a friendly nation. Congress passed it especially to deal with pseudo representatives of Allied countries seeking to collect funds.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

York.—First Lieutenant Robert Howell Lafean, son of State Banking Commissioner and Mrs. Daniel F. Lafean, was appointed as an aide to Brigadier General Otto H. Rosenbaum, now stationed at Camp Meade, Md.

Kulpmont.—Joseph Colosh and Frank Shuman, of this place, employed as miners at the Scott colliery, a Susquehanna operation, near Shamokin, disregarded safety orders by entering a working place after firing a shot without having tested for gas. They are in the Shamokin State hospital, both being terribly scorched from the waistline to the head and face. They are probably fatally burned.

New Castle.—New Castle council has appropriated \$500 to pay to Mrs. James Cuda, widow of a police officer who was recently murdered by hardits, in this city, pending a disposition of the case by the compensation board.

New Castle.—Three sons of John B. Nicklin are now officers in the United States army. Mr. Nicklin has been located at Chattanooga, Tenn., for some time, but is a native of New Castle. He has but the three sons.

Mauch Chunk.—The United States fuel administration has increased the coal allotment for Mauch Chunk and East Mauch Chunk from 7000 tons and 9000 tons to 10,000 and 11,000 tons, respectively. The allotment for Carbon county has been increased about 13 per cent.

Carlisle.—After permitting it to remain virtually inactive for twenty-nine years, the Shippensburg borough council at a special meeting decided that a curb market for the town would be established to aid in the conservation of food through the sale there of perishable commodities.

Harrisburg.—Although making maple sugar is more of a side line than an industry in this state, statistics just compiled by the state department of agriculture show that 1918 maple sugar crop was 406.5 tons of sugar and 440,000 gallons of syrup. This amount of sugar and syrup required the tapping of 1,220,000 trees.

Harrisburg.—Bids for road construction aggregating 29.34 miles will be opened at the state highway department August 1. The work will represent twelve different stretches of highway located in Beaver, Blair, Chester, Delaware, Elk, Fayette, McKean, Montgomery, Northampton, Westmoreland and Somerset counties. Bids for a twenty-foot span bridge in Fayette county will also be received at the same time.

Easton.—The Northampton county commissioners have authorized District Attorney McCluskey to engage a fingerprint expert to aid him in the prosecution of Rob Loomis and Charles M. Schroppe for the murder of Mrs. Bertha Myers here.

Enola.—The Enola Community Singing chorus will form a permanent organization.

Wyalusing.—Ira Brown was badly injured when his automobile plunged down a thirty-foot embankment.

Hazleton.—Masked men fired shots at women and children returning to Hazleton from the woods and stole several hundred quarts of huckleberries.

Wilkes-Barre.—Charles Plesco, eleven years old, of Hazleton, was arraigned before Judge Fuller on a charge of shooting and killing Anthony Lombardo, a playmate. Young Plesco admitted the shooting, but said he meant to fire over the other boy's head. He was given into the custody of his father.

Scranton.—Falling from a wagon within a few yards of her home here, Anna Boland, aged nine, suffered injuries which resulted in her death at a hospital.

Wilkes-Barre.—The Lehigh Traction company and the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton railway company raised the wages of their section hands from 27 to 32½ cents an hour.

Sunbury.—Headed by Judge Cummings, every lawyer in Sunbury is devoting part of each day directing drafted men how to fill out their questionnaires.

Reading.—The 1918 tax levy for Berks county is \$483,961.64, of which Reading's share is \$282,088.04.

Norristown.—Heads of trolley lines were summoned before the Montgomery county fuel commission and told to use a minimum of coal and eliminate unnecessary cars and stops.

Bethlehem.—Dor's I. Carter, a five-year-old child of this place, was accidentally pushed into a bonfire while playing with other children and badly burned.

Phoenixville.—M. M. Deacon, of State College, is in charge of a camp of Philadelphia boys located near Chester Springs, who are helping the farmers with their work.

Spring Mount.—Struck by a pitchfork, which fell off a load of hay, Abraham Wernhold, of Spring Mount, lost his right eye.

Mitroy.—Roland Palmer escaped harm when his automobile went over an embankment in the Seven Mountains and turned over several times.

Harrisburg.—The Harrisburg Red Cross chapter shipped twenty-eight huge cases of apparel and supplies to cantonments and hospitals.

Allentown.—The New Jersey Central railroad has begun building its immense new yards in East Allen