

GERMANS RETREAT ALLIES IN PURSUIT

Franco-American Troops Press Hard on Foe's Heels

NO LESSENING OF ATTACK

Two New U. S. Army Corps Are Formed—U. S. Troop Movement In July 300,000, Says General March.

Washington.—Harried on the flanks by Allied infantry and with advanced position directly north of the Marne swept by Allied artillery the German Army in the Soissons-Rheims salient has retreated to a new line of resistance, where another attempt will be made to meet the work of the French, American, British and Italian troops.

Thus was the German withdrawal, reported in advices from Paris viewed by military officials here. The reticence of the enemy does not alter the widespread belief in official circles that the enemy still contemplates fighting it out in the region north of the Marne. Officials were not prepared to venture an opinion as to the location of this line. Several rear-guard actions, it was assumed, had been carried on by the enemy to cover the concentration along this line and the hasty throwing up of field intrenchments. It was not believed the line could be located until it had been reached by the Franco-American advance guard in following up the retreating enemy rear guard.

Military wisdom, it was pointed out, dictated complete withdrawal from the salient between Soissons and Rheims. The internal situation in Germany and Austria, it was suggested may have forced the German General Staff to make only a partial retreat and to accept again the challenge of battle.

Secretary Baker said that there was no indication that the vigor of the Allied attack around the salient had lessened. On the contrary, he said, there was every sign that the enemy was being pressed and harassed by increasing forces without respite.

General March in his talk drew attention to the inner pocket of the salient, where the recent British advance southwest of Rheims threatens a new pincer movement. Enemy troops south of this advance, between the British and the Marne, are in jeopardy, and the French, official reports show, have already made progress in hammering at the southern flank of this inner pocket by their advance just below Châtillon.

No additional American forces have been thrown into the Aisne-Marne battle as yet, General March said, although he announced the formation of two additional American army corps, the Fourth and Fifth. The chief of staff explained, however, that the assignment of the 39 divisions which compose the five corps now organized to their respective higher units, did not mean that the corps had been actually drawn together for operations. Many of the divisions are still with French or British forces for final training.

Members of the Senate Military Committee learned from General March that the July movement of troops to France 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 rate for some weeks past.

U. S. FORCE IN ITALY.

Natives Greet Soldiers, Who Immediately Start Playing Ball.

American Army on the Italian Front.—American fighting troops are now on the Italian front. They are being billeted with the Italians. Heretofore the only combatant American troops were aviators and the appearance of this large body of fighting men from the United States at the present moment has occasioned the greatest satisfaction.

Major General Eben Swift, of the American military mission to Italy, was the first to greet the newly arrived Americans. He had already made arrangements for their comfort. The Italians greeted them with enthusiasm and rejoiced at the splendid physical condition which the American soldiers showed. The Italians appeared greatly astonished when the overseas men immediately sought out a bathing place and then started several games of baseball.

MOONEY IS GRANTED REPRIEVE.

Will Act As Stay Of Execution Until December.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Governor William D. Stephens announced he had decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13, 1918. The Governor announced that he took this action at this time that all persons in this State and throughout the country might be assured the fullest consideration will be given the case by the executive and judicial branches of the government of California.

NET AROUND CROWN PRINCE

Jaws of the Pincer Are Steadily Closing

HAMMERING AT THE TEUTONS

Eastern Edge Of The Pocket From Soissons To Rheims Pulled Eight Miles To The Westward—Mouth Of The Pocket Only 21 Miles Wide.

French Army in France.—Up to the present 70 German divisions have been identified in the present fighting zone, and the battle therefore may be regarded as the biggest since the beginning of the war.

The prisoners taken number over 25,000, and more than 500 cannon and thousands of machine guns have been captured. Of the prisoners, 14 per cent. belong to the 1918 class, showing that nearly all these boys already have been incorporated in fighting units. If all of them have been utilized they would form from 17 to 18 per cent. of the German strength.

Information received proves that the 1920 class, which it was intended to be incorporated in the army of October, has been ordered into the units in September. Most of these of this class are not 18 years old.

Paris.—Franco-American troops made an advance of nearly two miles at certain points on the Aisne-Marne front, notably in the Dormans region, says the War Office announcement. Additional gains are recorded, showing that the progress of the Allies in this salient is steadily going on.

"On the Ourcq front the fighting met with the same success as on preceding days.

"North of the river we occupy Oulchy-la-Ville. South of the river Franco-American troops made an advance which reached three kilometers at certain points, despite stern resistance, especially in the region of Dormans.

"Southeast of Armentieres we occupy Hill 141 and have crossed the Nanteuil stream. Further to the south we captured the village of Coigny and the greater part of Tourneville Wood. We extended our progress in the Forest of Fere as far as the general line of Beauverdes-le-Charmel.

"Our advance continued under favorable conditions in the Ris Forest and north of Dormans.

"Southwest of Rheims the enemy continued his violent attacks against our positions between Virigny and St. Euphrase and succeeded in gaining a foothold on Hill 240. Our troops soon reconquered this height, taking about 100 prisoners."

So heavy was the artillery fire on the main battlefield that Paris again could hear the boom of the cannon.

The roar came from the region of Dormans on the Marne, 65 miles distant, where the enemy was making a desperate attempt to enlarge the area in the salient he is occupying and from which a steady pressure of the Allies is driving him.

The territory the enemy holds within the Soissons-Marne-Rheims triangle is favorable to his defense, but difficult in which to maintain communications.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—With the sides of the Soissons-Rheims sack coming steadily closer together, the German Crown Prince's general 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. They occupied Treloup, west of Dormans, and have held it.

Minor advances have been made by the Allies in the woods in that part of the sector, while further to the east, south of Rheims, there were additional Allied successes.

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

CREEL NAMES FOREIGN AID.

James Keeley To Do Educational Work Abroad.

Washington.—Formal announcement of the appointment of James Keeley, former editor of the Chicago Herald, as special representative of the Committee on Public Information in connection with its foreign educational work was made by Chairman George Creel, Mr. Keeley will have offices in London and Paris.



GIANT LINER SUNK BY U-BOAT

Big Justicia Falls Victim After Game Fight

10 TORPEDOES FIRED AT HER

Passengers Safe; 10 Of Crew Killed—Giant Steamer Took Over 10,000 U. S. Troop On Last Trip.

London.—The giant White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. Four hundred of the crew have been landed at an Irish port. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

No passengers were lost and only ten of the crew were killed. The first torpedo struck the engine room and the ship then stopped. Several other torpedoes were fired but only two of the missiles were effective. The story of the fight between the German submarine and the Justicia, if it could be told, would make one of the finest stories in the annals of anti-submarine warfare.

Nothing which has occurred in connection with the sinking of the former White Star liner gives Navy men any cause for misgivings over the submarine war. The defensive measures and methods showed up to excellent advantage and indicate that the Entente Naval forces can always be counted on to make the enemy pay dearly for every attempt he makes.

One of the crew of the Justicia is quoted by the newspaper as asserting that 10 torpedoes were discharged at the ship. Four of the approaching missiles, he added, were exploded by gunfire from the ship.

The Belfast Telegraph says that land had just been lost sight of when a terrific explosion shook the Justicia. The crew was speedily mustered on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.

Further attempts were made by the submarine to torpedo the Justicia Friday night, but all failed and it was not until Saturday morning and after the submarine had expended numerous torpedoes that the destruction of the ship was accomplished. The final attempt was made at 8 o'clock Saturday morning when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room, causing a violent explosion and the other penetrated a forehold. The liner was in tow at the time and she did not sink until two o'clock in the afternoon. There was plenty of time to transfer the crew to rescuing ships.

Took Over U. S. Troops.

New York.—The Justicia, reported sunk apparently somewhere off the coast of Ireland, was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of American troops. It was learned here. The Justicia had a troop carrying capacity of between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

On her last trip from an Atlantic port the Justicia was commanded by Captain A. E. S. Hambleton and carried nearly 10,000 troops, considerably in excess of her rated capacity, and a 15,000 ton cargo. She was a triple screw turbine driven vessel capable of 18 knots and had a double bottom fore and aft, with all water-tight bulkheads extending up to the bridge deck. The ship had nine steel decks and three funnels.

RED CROSS HELPING.

Money Sent To Switzerland To Fight Spanish Grip.

Washington.—To combat a serious outbreak of Spanish grip in Switzerland, the American Red Cross has placed at the disposal of the Swiss Government funds up to 500,000 francs for the establishment of special hospitals, isolation camps and other purposes necessary to combat the situation.

WIRE SYSTEM TAKEN OVER

President Names Postmaster-General to Operate It

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

His Assistants All Marylanders—D. J. Lewis, John C. Koons And William H. Lamar In Direct Charge.

Washington.—President Wilson, acting under the authority vested in him by Congress, issued his expected proclamation, taking over domestic telephone and telegraph lines in the United States for the remaining period of the war. The President designated Postmaster-General Albert S. Burleson as the Federal official to administer and operate the wire lines and fixed midnight of July 31 as the date when Mr. Burleson shall assume active charge of the systems.

Three hours after the President issued his proclamation, Postmaster-General Burleson gave out his first general order and named three Marylanders as a committee to help him manage and operate them. David J. Lewis, of Cumberland, now a member of the United States Tariff Commission, was placed in charge of operations. John C. Koons, of Carroll county, first Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of administration and organization, and Judge William H. Lamar, of Rockville, solicitor of the Postoffice Department, in charge of finance. Each of these men will direct his department in conjunction with the Postmaster-General.

Only the domestic telegraph and telephone lines were taken over in the President's proclamation. Under the act of Congress he was given authority to take possession of the cable and radio systems, and it is understood he will issue a proclamation later, affecting these means of communication. A hitch has arisen as to the extent of the President's authority in taking possession of the cable lines, and, he may be compelled to take the matter up with the foreign governments which the cable lines touch.

\$447,820,970 W. S. S. SOLD.

Nebraska Still Leads, With Per Capita Purchase Of \$16.64.

Washington.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps have increased rapidly in July with the result that the total value of these securities placed to date has reached \$447,820,970, the Treasury department announced.

Detailed figures showing the sales by states on June 29, made public, showed total sales of \$268,151,175 for the entire country, including Hawaii, Nebraska, according to the detailed figures, is leading in per capita sales with an average of \$16.64. The District of Columbia on that date was second with per capita sales of \$7.52. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Indiana ranked next in the order named.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSS SHRINKS.

Lowest Record For Any Month Since September, 1916.

London.—The losses to British and Allied shipping, due to enemy action or marine risk, for the month of June totaled 275,629 gross tons, this being the lowest record for any month since September, 1916. The British losses totaled 161,062 tons and Allied and neutral losses 114,567.

MARNE SINKS A U-BOAT.

British Destroyer Lives Up To Her Name.

London.—The British destroyer Marne has sunk a German submarine, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty. The Admiralty statement follows: "The same day that the German troops were driven back across the Marne by the Allied armies a German submarine was sunk by the British torpedo-boat destroyer Marne.

ALLIES STILL PUSHING AHEAD

Americans and French Are in Chateau Thierry

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Have Also Taken Three More Towns—Huns Trying Hard To Protect Flanks, But Advance Goes On.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks. The Americans, fighting on this front, have completed the cutting of the narrow-gauge railway to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the Allied intention.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the Allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The Allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area.

In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been encountered by the Americans, prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up to check the Allied offensive.

The Franco-American advance continues along the line on the south and to the west. The Germans gave more ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry.

Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

In the Soissons sector still another town has fallen into the hands of the French, improving the Allied position and likewise covering the enemy's lines of communication.

The enemy is increasing his resistance along the line south from Soissons, where every yard which the Allies pushed forward further hampers the German lines of supply.

On the front where the Franco-American forces are pushing in just to the north of the Marne the enemy is carrying out sullen and stubborn rear-guard actions, but despite these the Allies continue their gains. The Germans left numbers of machine gun nests in the path of the Allied progress and are using their artillery likewise in guarding the slow retreat. On the whole the concentrated forces of the Crown Prince have materially slowed down the Allied progress. There is no indication, however, that the enemy will be able to counter-attack successfully.

A German prisoner captured by the Americans formerly was a baker in New York City and Lebanon, Pa. He was asked what the German soldiers thought about the Americans.

"Since Thursday," the prisoner said, "the Germans had concluded that the announcement that a million Americans were in France was false, and rumors among the Germans on this front are that there are ten million Americans in France."

VILLA ON WAY TO BORDER.

Expects To Exchange Loot For Ammunition.

El Paso, Texas.—Francisco Villa is again moving in the direction of the American border at Ojinaga with a herd of 500 mules and 250 bars of silver which he expects to exchange for ammunition, according to confirmed reports from Chihuahua City received here. Sunday Villa, with 400 men raided Jimenez, robbed two passenger trains and killed a number of guards.

U. S. ADMIRALS MADE KNIGHTS.

Rodman And Strauss Decorated By King George.

London.—Amid the cheers of the officers and men of the British and American squadrons, King George decorated two American naval officers—Rear-Admiral Hugh Rodman and Rear-Admiral Joseph Strauss. Rear-Admiral Rodman was made a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Bath and Rear-Admiral Strauss a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The investiture took place on board the flagship of the grand fleet.

WHEAT CHEAP IN AUSTRALIA.

Washington.—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed 83 cents a bushel and to this the commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

MAKE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY REAL

Wilson Appeals to Nation to Curb Mob Rule

HE POINTS OUT DANGERS

Emulate Lawless Passion Of Germany, Which Has Made Lynchers Of Army—All Citizens Must Aid.

Washington.—Forcefully denouncing an apparent growth of "mob spirit" as emulating the "lawless passion" of Germany which has "disregarded sacred obligations of law and made lynchers of her armies," President Wilson appealed to the country "to make an end of this disgraceful evil."

Lynchings, he said, constitute "a blow at the hearts of law and humane justice," and contribute "to German desecration of the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny."

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"My fellow countrymen: "I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it.

"I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head among us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them have been a blow at the heart of order, law and humane justice.

Germany Outlawed Herself.

"No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are open and the governments of the states and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level, with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly, that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is not true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States—what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can, at least, say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away.

"I, therefore, very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will cooperate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end to this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame un tarnished.

"Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our own beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of this country, whom he affects to despise."

Mine fatalities in British Columbia for the first quarter of the present year totaled five, compared with seven in the corresponding three months in 1917.