

# YANKS DRIVE FORWARD 7 MILES

Attack on Twenty Mile Front West of Verdun

## LIGGETT'S CORPS IN LEAD

Pennsylvania, Kansas And Missouri Troops Carry Four Towns By Storm—Other Divisions Cross Forges Brook.

Washington.—Attacking over a front of 20 miles west of Verdun, in co-operation with the French, the American first army advanced to an average depth of seven miles and captured 12 towns and 5,000 prisoners.

Four of the towns were carried by storm by Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops of Major-General Liggett's corps, General Pershing said in his official statement on the battle. The enemy offered stubborn resistance.

Troops of other corps forced their way across the Forges Brook, took the Bois de Forges and wrested eight towns from the enemy.

General Pershing's communique follows:

"Section A. Northwest of Verdun the first army attacked the enemy on a front of 20 miles and penetrated his line to an average depth of seven miles.

"Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops, serving in Major-General Liggett's corps, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauzouls and Chappy after stubborn resistance. Troops of other corps, crossing the Forges Brook, captured the Bois de Forges and wrested from the enemy the towns of Malancourt Bethincourt, Montefaucou, Cuisy, Nantillois, Septzarges (Septzarges?), Danneux and Gercourt-Et-Drillancourt. The prisoners thus far reported number over 5,000."

### French Gain Four Miles.

Paris.—The Franco-American attack on both sides of the Argonne is continuing satisfactorily, according to the War Office announcement. French troops have made an advance of nearly four miles at certain points west of the Argonne.

American troops attacked west of the Verdun region in co-operation with the French. The Germans, anticipating the attack, seemingly had withdrawn a portion of their forces.

According to the latest unofficial reports reaching Paris, the American advance is progressing well and is now from five to six miles from the point of departure. Among the places taken are Gercourt, Cuisy, Montefaucou, Chappy and Varennes, all northwest of Verdun.

General Gouraud's progress has also been good, his troops having occupied all the enemy's first line.

The statement says: "Storming Franco-American troops, in close contact, carried out an attack on both sides of the Argonne.

"The French troops at some points west of the Argonne advanced six kilometres."

### Attack On 40-Mile Front.

London.—French and American troops launched an attack against the German position on a front of 40 miles between Sulpice and the River Meuse.

The Germans voluntarily abandoned their forward positions. There was not much artillery or infantry resistance to the Franco-American drive.

The Americans attacked on the right wing and the French made their assault on the left. The Allied forces penetrated the German positions for some miles.

### LOST NEARLY HALF ITS MEN.

Iowa Regiment With Rainbow Division Suffered 1,400 Casualties.

Des Moines, Iowa.—During eight days' fighting ending August 3, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, Iowa's unit in the Rainbow Division, "lost 1,400 officers and men, or about 50 per cent. of the effective combat strength," according to Col. E. R. Bennett, its commander.

This information is contained in a letter from the colonel received by former Senator Lafayette Young. Fighting in the Baccarat sector of the Lorraine front, the Iowans participated in a 12-mile advance, the colonel said.

### BOLSHEVIKI LEAVE ENGLAND.

Agreement Under Which British Will Get Out Of Russia.

London.—Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik ambassador at London, and about 50 of his compatriots left for Russia, according to an agreement between the British Government and the Soviet authorities that Litvinoff's departure would be followed by that of the British representative and subjects in Russia. M. Litvinoff will remain aboard the steamer at a neutral point until assurances are received that the British have crossed the Russian border.



His Destination

# FOURTH LOAN \$6,000,000,000

This is Minimum Amount Secretary McAdoo Says.

## RICH NOT DOING FULL DUTY

Bonds Will Run For Twenty Years—Vast Sum Needed To Kick The Kaiser, Secretary Declares.

New York.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to an announcement by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in a stirring address here.

The share allotted to New York Federal Reserve district is \$1,800,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the greatest loan yet offered. The loan, which will bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1933, unless the Government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

Asserting that without this vast sum "We cannot lick the Kaiser," the Secretary made a special appeal for the subscriptions of corporations and wealthy individuals, as returns from the third Liberty Loan indicated that wealthy corporations and persons of large means had not responded "commensurately with their abilities to help." He pointed out that of the 18,000,000 Americans who subscribed for the last loan only 22,500, including corporations, bought bonds in excess of \$10,000.

"It would be preposterous," he said, "to say that there are only 22,500 men, women and corporations in America able to lend more than \$10,000 each to their Government in Liberty bonds."

Mr. McAdoo also condemned the practice of "awindlers and unscrupulous and unpatriotic people who, contrary to the urgent request of the Treasury Department, had induced holders of Liberty bonds to exchange them for stocks or investments of doubtful value." He pointed out that these operations forced the Treasury to buy the bonds thus thrown upon the market in order to protect the market and the credit of the Government.

"Thus the Treasury available resources from the loan," he declared, "are depleted and forced in unworthy channels, oftentimes in wildcat enterprises, to the injury of the American people and to the detriment of the war. We must create a healthy public opinion which will reprehend such practices. We must provide the machinery and the means through which those who have to sell their bonds may do so and get the highest possible price for them, while at the same time protecting the innocent investor."

### \$20,000,000 MORE WAGES.

Minimum Of \$3 A Day For Employees Of Government.

Washington.—Minimum wages of \$3 a day for civil employees, exclusive of those in the Postal Service, who have been in the service of the government for two years or more, are provided in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. More than 66,000 persons would be affected, according to Representative Nolan, of California (Republican), its author, who estimated the total increased cost of the government at \$20,000,000. The bill would become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year. It fixes a minimum daily wage of \$3, but where the persons are employed by the hour the wage would be 3 1/2 cents an hour, or, if employed by the month, \$90 a month, and by the year \$1,080.

### GERMANY GIVES IN.

Concedes Spain's Right To Seize Interned German Ships.

Berlin.—Germany has conceded the right of Spain to seize German tonnage interned in Spanish ports equivalent to Spanish tonnage sunk by U-boats.

# ALLIES HAVE THE TURKS ON THE RUN

Significance of Victory in the Valley of the Jordan.

## ROADS TO CONSTANTINOPEL

The Isolation Of Turkey Apparently Effected—Turkey Not Likely To Make A Fight To The Finish.

Washington.—The British victory over the Turks in the valley of the Jordan creates at once a "jaw" for the pincers movement for the complete isolation of Turkey, in the view of military men in this city.

Incidentally, but of the greatest importance, the rout of the flower of the Sultan's forces strengthens, although, apparently, remotely, the iron ring which is destined to crush the Central Powers.

For both reasons the staff opinion here is that the significance and effect and military splendor of the victory at "Armageddon" cannot be overestimated. It is pointed out that, while the movement of the British along the Caspian Sea has halted somewhat, there is a direct connection between that movement and the one under General Allenby, the exploits of whose army, have electrified the staffs of all the Allies. It is easily prophesied now that there will be immediate and telling progress west of the Caspian. The resistance in that neighborhood was due principally to some fierce tribes. These, it is said, will naturally be dismayed by the total overthrow of the Sultan's best troops, which were chosen to face General Allenby.

Staff experts maintain that taking Turkey by the throat is no longer a phrase; it is a fact. There is now no resisting the jaws of the pincers on two vital lines of progress. The Serbians and their Allies, Greeks, British and French, are forging ahead over a rough road, with the Turkish west border as their immediate objective. It is held that while there is difficult work ahead from Rastub, when reached, to Constantinople, there are too many armies now en route against Turkey to make the problem unusually difficult.

The advance on the other jaw may be slow, but it will take him along the seashore by Smyrna. It will be possible to give him all the troops he will need for a final smashing of the Turks in Asia Minor as the French and British fleets are expected to cooperate with him the moment he opens one of the ports of Turkey in Asia. These are now almost hermetically sealed by the French fleet, which specifically has the blockade of Turkey in hand.

The section of the Holy Land north of Jerusalem, extending from the shores of the Mediterranean to the banks of the Jordan, the scene of General Allenby's great victory over the Turks, has been a battle ground since the dawn of history.

On this ground Egyptian, Turk, Roman, Jew, Christian and Mohammedan have fought for possession of the birthplace of the founder of Christianity. The land has been held by the Turks since 1516, when they defeated the Mamelukes.

### YANKS STIR ARCHANGEL.

American Soldiers And Sailors Are Kept Busy In Northern Russia.

Archangel, Russia.—The American Army contingent in Northern Russia already has played an important role. Its uniform is familiar everywhere from Archangel to the front.

The engineers are busily engaged in constructing roads and in other detail work, while the other troops and sailors are carrying out their respective duties. Many of the men had been disinclined to come to Russia, fearing there would be no excitement, as compared with that in France. Their tune is a changed one.

Besides having their military duties to perform, the Americans have been hard at work in sanitation,

# VON HERTLING IN PEACE ROLE

Says Wilson Paid No Attention to His Professions

## SPEAKS TO THE REICHSTAG

Count Von Hertling Tells How The German Government Has Always Stood For The Protection Of Small Nations.

Amsterdam.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial chancellor, in addressing the Reichstag Main Committee, complained of the lack of attention his acquiescence in the four points laid down by President Wilson as peace essentials had met from the American executive.

The Chancellor asserted that, on February 22 of this year he declared in the Reichstag his agreement in principle with the possibility of discussing a general peace on the basis of the four points of President Wilson's message of February 2, but that President Wilson, neither at that time nor since, had taken any notice of the Chancellor's declaration.

Count von Hertling continued by declaring that he favored the formation of a league of nations, the promotion of universal, successive disarmament in equal proportions, the establishment of obligatory courts of arbitration, the freedom of the seas and the protection of small nations.

After rehashing the old arguments, claiming that England, not Germany, forced the war, the Chancellor said:

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal culture (?) to the enslaved peoples of Central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the business men.

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the mote in another's eye and the beam in one's own finds constant illustration in the machinations of the Entente. They are never tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its King as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century-old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland no where find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through numerous Irish immigrants. The British Government, which is especially fond of talking of right and justice, recently found it compatible with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czecho-Slovaks as a belligerent power.

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen. Remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel.

"The situation is serious, but it gives us no ground for deep depression. The iron wall of the western front is not broken and the U-boat is slowly but surely fulfilling its task of diminishing tonnage, thus above all increasingly menacing and restricting reinforcements of men and material from the United States.

"The hour will come, because it must come, when our enemies will see reason and be ready to make an end of the war before half the world is converted into a heap of ruins and the flower of its manly strength lies dead on the battlefield."

### FOCH EPIGRAMMATIC.

Supreme Commander Says Allies Are Over The Coast.

London.—Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies on the Western Front, who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspaper men at his headquarters on Tuesday. Among those received was the correspondent of the Telegraph, who thus records the Marshal's brief utterances, made in an ejaculatory manner with the use of hardly any verbs:

"The British Army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good, and it is a more splendid army than it has been before.

"The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day.

"The French Army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more to be said."

In discussing the general situation the Marshal said:

"The enemy is shaken up and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and are now going down hill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

# A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committee, in co-operation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

### WOODROW WILSON.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

### GERMANS' VAIN EFFORT TO BELITTLE AMERICAN POWER.

Poster Widely Circulated in Kaiser's Empire, and Reproduced in This Country, Shows Morale of Huns Is Being Shattered.

A poster recently issued by the Imperial German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people form the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty loan.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Entry Make a decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn forces; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean. A French poster also is reproduced in the German poster and the meaning so twisted as to make it appear that France is very badly in need of food.

Two millions of the booklets have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in theaters where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

The enormous figure of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, indicative of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army, in his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transport of one-half million men. But it cannot ship them!" Below Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary reinforcements." The catchline of this section of the poster is "Russia's army of millions could not down Germany," and on the skirt of the Russian soldier's overcoat are printed these words: "Russia used up altogether fifteen million men in vain!"

### COUNTRY CALLS ON EACH CITIZEN TO DO HIS PART.

Up to Every One to Determine Just How Much to Set Aside for Fourth Liberty Loan.

We have learned:

1. That buying Liberty Bonds is a good investment.
2. That the money the government gets from them is absolutely necessary.
3. That the money is being well spent.

On the opposite side of the poster is this catchline: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons," and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons." Commenting on these statements, the poster further declares "America cannot increase her gross registered tons for 1918 by more than two to two and a half million tons. Our U-boats sink twice as quickly as England and America can build!"

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the bulletin boards of Germany scoffed the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, walled about by the American navy defying the cowardly submarines, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The gauge is set and the summer of 1919 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Nor will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,011 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,089,333 tons.

"The distance from New York to England, the Boche points out," comments the bureau of publicity publication, "is two hundred times greater than that from England to France, from which he spells 'Opportunity for the German U-boats.' Pitiful is this boast in face of the facts. Instead of the U-boat being an unconquerable engine of war, as the Hun confidently expected, it has become the sinking log of fishing snags and other isolated craft. The vast army of Liberty Bond buyers, thirty millions strong, has built an unbroken bridge over the Atlantic ocean into the heart of the enemy's strongholds. Across this bridge there are streaming our millions of fighting men, as good as the world has ever known, munitions and equipment that have been wrought by those back home, whose determination is that the American fighting man shall lack nothing that he needs."

As a back-handed slap at the French, the German propagandists have reproduced a French poster which pleads with French people to eat less in order that the United States may send over more man power. The French poster pointed out that if every person in France would save a hundred grams of food a day that the American reinforcements could be increased a division a month. The French catchline on this poster was "Does France want wheat or men?" and the German poster remarks "Also the allies are now beginning to have their doubts!"

In a further effort to convince the German people that it will be impossible for the United States to transport troops to France, the German section of the poster says that ten tons of freight space are required for every soldier in crossing the water. The truth is that a soldier requires less than one-half this amount of space.

Summing up all the falsehoods which the German poster contains, the booklet says: "The War Lord of Germany may have the futile hope that his people will devour in the place of food, such statements as the foregoing. Falsehoods, however, are poor substitutes and are likely to aggravate rather than appease when the deluded people of Germany learn that every requirement of the American soldier will be met by his patriotic and unqualified support back home. If a single soldier required ten tons of freight space, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half of that."

"As for Germany's statement that even if the United States built from two and a half million gross registered tons in 1918, it would not mean deliverance for the allies, no further comment is needed than that by July of this year the 2,000,000-ton mark has been passed. If further refutation of the Hun boast of his U-boat prowess were needed, it might be stated that less than 500 American soldiers have lost their lives in the present war as a result of U-boat attacks."

Closing the booklet is this striking quotation from Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the harbinger which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

Now that the fourth loan is upon us we must fasten our minds upon a further fact:

The loan will not be a complete success unless every individual bases his subscription on a budget.

That is to say, he must know just how much he is getting and just how much he is spending, and he must subscribe with this knowledge in mind. The day for guesswork has gone. The country is stripping for action. We must know what we can do. Then we shall be surprised at the outcome.