

58 DEAD OF 108 U. S. CASUALTIES

Reports for Army Show Twenty Killed in Action

48 SEVERELY WOUNDED

Disease Claims Seventeen of Total. Airplane Accident Two, Other Causes Five

Washington, July 24.—The army casualty list today shows a total of 108 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 20; died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 17; died of accident and other causes, 5; died of airplane accident, 2; wounded severely, 48; missing, 1.

The officers in the army list were: Killed in action—Lieutenants William P. Fitzgerald, Worcester, Mass.; Frederick K. Hirth, Toledo, O.; William C. Orr, Jr., 2287 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Died of accident—Lieutenant Casper M. Callenden, Buffalo, N. Y. Died of accident and other causes—Lieutenant Edgar A. Fisher, Oriskany, N. D. Prisoner—Lieutenant Clarence M. Young, Howe Junction, Iowa. The army casualty list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION Lieutenants FITZGERALD, WILLIAM P., Worcester, Mass. HIRTH, FREDERICK K., Toledo, O. ORR, WILLIAM CHARLES, 2287 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private HUNSAKER, GEORGE E., Dawson Springs, Ky.

Private BELL, LEO, Chicago, Ill. BLACKWELL, RAYMOND, Bluefield, W. Va.

Private CRAMES, CHARLES, New York city. GLENZER, CHARLES, Chicago.

Private HEAR, HAROLD, J., Joliet, Ill. KENNEDY, JONATHAN F., Catsaugua, Pa.

Private MEYER, JOSEPH, Bellefonte, Pa. MORIARTY, TIM, Louisville, Mo.

Private PAPOVASI, LUPULOS, James, Chicago. FEARL, GEORGE, Brookline, Mass.

Private BOWLAND, STARLING EMMETT, Warren, Pa.

Private BUCHHEIT, HERMAN A., East St. Louis, Ill. SMITH, MARSHALL C., Morangton, N. C.

Private BOMBERVILLE, CLAYTON D., Raleigh, N. C.

Private TEUNONES, CARL J., East Chicago, Ind. WATT, ERNEST FRANKLIN, Warren, Pa.

DIED OF WOUNDS Private FINLEY, EARL S., Neelton, Pa. ALBERT, BERNARD, New York.

Private BLARIUS, JOHN, Chicago.

Private BOSWELL, HAROLD, Chicago. BUDZYNSKI, WILLIAM, South Bend, Ind.

Private DALE, HELEN, Grand View, Wm. DEGRE, WILSON, Stewart, Minn.

Private GRAHAM, ERVING H., Greensboro, Ala. GINSBURG, CHARLES, Staunton, Va.

Private KILGUS, FRANK, Westport, Franklin, Minn.

Private KING, FRANK MAXWELL, Dewey, N. Y. LYNG, ALFRED, Spring Valley, Ill.

Private OBERTO, DOMINICK, Spring Valley, Ill. REIL, JOSEPH, Watona, Kan.

DIED OF DISEASE Private REEDER, JOHN, Seymour, Ia. Mechanic VEARY, JOHN R., Merced, Cal.

Private FRANDIE, FRANK E., Philadelphia.

Private BRAGG, HARLEY W., Cedar Gap, Mo. BURTON, EDIE, Bridgeport, Ga.

Private DENSON, WILLIAM, Anaconon, Mont. COX, ALTUS A., White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Private DELAND, NORRIS J., 13 North Thirtieth street, Allegheny, Pa.

Private HILL, HENRY A., Cowell, Mo. JOHNSON, HARRISON, New Orleans, La.

Private LEAN, ELK, Harry E., Fort Yates, N. D. MEYER, JOHN JAMES, Detroit, Mich.

Private MARRIN, DOMINICK A., New York city. REILLY, EUGENE J., Jr., East Orange, N. J.

Private ROBYANSKI, THOMAS, Chicago. REFCNER, HERBERT GUY, Ashland, Ore.

Private WILLIAMS, PAUL E., Bakerfield, Cal.

DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT Private KIELLAND, CASPER M., Buffalo, N. Y.

Private MOSHER, JAMES C., San Luis Obispo, Cal.

Private EDGAR A. FISHER, Oriskany, N. D.

Private MARLECHER, HALPH E., 208 North Sixth street, Allegheny, Pa.

Private KETTERING, LESTER E., Washington, D. C.

Private MOON, CHARLES S., South Bend, Ind. POYNER, LUCIUS D., Norfolk, Va.

SEVERELY WOUNDED Private GLADYS, PETER, Mountville, W. Va.

Private BERRY, BAILEY J., Colbran, Ala. FISHER, THOMAS J., Jr., Brooklyn.

Private NICHOLSON, JOHN, G. Bridgeport, Conn. RANDOLPH, CHESTER, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Private WALKER, LESTER E., Skowhegan, Me.

Private MITCHELL, PHILIP D., Alexandria, Ind. STOCKHOPF, GEORGE, Chicago.

Private MOLLER, JOHN, Mansfield, N. Y.

Private WEBSTER, EARL A., Manchester, N. H.

Private ARIE, WILLIAM M., Brooklyn. CULLIGAN, GEORGE, Algona, Wis.

Private DEANON, ENOCH V., McCray, Ark. DEATON, FRANK, Clarendon, Ark.

Private BINUM, FRED, Menominee, Wis. GOTEMBIENSKI, LUDWIG, Chicago.

Private GREEN, JOHN, Shelbyville, Mo. HASKELL, WILLIAM R., Albion, N. Y.

Private HAYES, QUILLAN L., Lodi, Ga. HEATH, JOSEPH L., Stannom, Alberta.

Private HOGATE, ARTHUR E., Corvallis, Ore. KELLY, MILTON, Carroll, Ky.

Private KENT, MICHAEL, New York. LALLY, JOHN FRANCIS, Yonkers, N. Y.

Private LIGATO, JOSEPH, Seymour, Conn. MACIN, ROBERT, Boston, Ill.

Private MILLER, HERBERT, Hillsboro, Ore. PARKER, FRANK R., Woodbury, Cal.

Private FLOBERG, AUGUST, Janesville, Wis. POOR, PETER, Mountbain, Ark.

Private PRINE, CHARLES, Woodbury, Mich. RATH, EDWARD C., Buffalo, N. Y.

Private RAU, RICHARD, New York.

ROBERTS, HINES W., Leakeville, Miss. ROSAR, FRANK, Milwaukee, Wis.

Private SHUSTER, STEPHEN, Beaverdale, Pa. SUBACZ, PETER, Lawrence, Mass.

Private TALLFIRE, EDWARD, Washen, Wis. TOTH, JULIUS, Cleveland, O.

Private VANDERLIP, ARTHUR L., Hornell, N. Y. VAN LINN, PETER JOHN, South Kaukauna, Wis.

Private WAGNER, ELMER, Buffalo, N. Y. WAGNER, CONRAD, Bridgeville, Pa.

Private WAINWRIGHT, RAY, Boston, N. Y. WARREN, THEODORE W., Brighton, Mass.

Private WEBBER, WILLIAM, Jersville, Wis. WEISS, CHARLES D., Lebanon, Ohio.

Private WILSON, PAUL L., Kimboston, O.

MISSING IN ACTION Private WRIGHT, JOHN W., Whitehall, N. Y.

Private YOUNG, CLARENCE M., Valley Junction, Iowa.

PRISONER (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING) WILLIAMS, GEORGE M., Henderson, Ky.

Private JONES, JOHN W., Oxford, Ala. POPE, EDWARD N., Hardwick, Va.

ALLIED AVIATORS HARASS GERMANS

Bomb Roads Filled With Transport and Retiring Troops

CAVALRY BEING USED

By G. H. PERRIS Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the French Armies, July 24.

While the Allied infantry and gunners have been pressing the enemy on three sides, airmen have harried his retreat and the lines of communication which have been crowded with transport services and retiring troops. The country roads offer ready targets for the Allied bombing machines and aerial machine gunners. Great fires at Fere and Fismes show how the Germans' central arteries of traffic must be tormented.

As yet we have only small detachments north of the Marne to the east of Jaulgonne and their increase meets with fierce resistance, but the pressure continues all along the line. It was hindered somewhat yesterday by a curtain of fire and rain that makes observation difficult.

The western attack progresses slowly, but steadily. On the north we have taken Bussy, and are on the western edge of Hartennes to the east of Nogny and close to Oulchy-Chateau. General de Goutte's forces have passed the high road and railway in the Roucy Valley at Breny, have reached Courcel and are fighting in the Chatel Wood. Thence the line runs in front of Epiels to the north of Jaulgonne and touches the wooded promontory of Riz.

Retreat is Accentuated

The German retreat from the Marne, as we know from aviation reports, was accentuated Monday. Rear guards strong enough to check pursuit of the movement were left on the hills of the north bank, east of Mont St. Per. Notwithstanding the German gunfire, bodies of troops succeeded in crossing, and villages were soon occupied.

In the afternoon small cavalry patrols and air scouts were sent off to the north and east, and they reported that King Wood and Rasleux were held by small enemy rearguards. The whole river valley, in fact, has been abandoned, save by some flying columns, strongly supported with machine guns and light batteries, which charged from the heights to harass General de Mitry's army whenever it sought to make a passage.

The British and American forces of General de Goutte's army reached the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road during the day on both sides of the village of Recourt-St. Martin and captured the village of Epiels, while other detachments pushed north of Mont St. Per. This resistance further east could be only a delaying measure to enable Von Boehm to carry off some of his heavy material.

The retreat will now pass over more level and open country, and, pressed at once on the west and the south, it is difficult to see how it can be arrested short of the line of Vesle. This development adds to the interests of the great fight.

British Fight at Marfaux

British divisions have been putting up at the head of Ardre Valley on the east flank of Von Boehm's army, the battle of Marfaux, as it may perhaps be called. I visited this sector Monday afternoon and found the Highlanders and regiments with some Anzacs tired and grimy, but full of cheerful confidence and carrying on with more success than when I reported previously. It was, however, a mistake to say that the Chaumays, a mile northwest of Marfaux, had been taken.

Pressure of the Scotch battalions which captured Courmas and Bouilly must soon relieve this situation at the center, and a fresh attack Monday evening may already have done so. Two hundred prisoners were brought in Monday afternoon, making a total in three days of about 700. They confirm the statement that many German divisions have been suffering from the epidemic of Spanish influenza.

Many Die in German Munitions Fire

Amsterdam, July 24.—An ammunition factory at Plauen was almost destroyed on July 19 by fire due to an explosion, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Volkszeitung. A great many lives were lost and considerable damage was done.

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BRITAIN FACING MUNITION STRIKE

Conferences Tomorrow Will Attempt to Prevent Widespread Walkout

12,000 QUIT AT COVENTRY

Pacifist Intrigue Seen as Partial Cause—Government Defied

London, July 24.

In an effort to reach an amicable agreement with munition workers who are threatening to strike conferences will be held tomorrow between representatives of the government and the unions, which have named advisory committees. If those efforts fail, it was declared today, there will be more than 100,000 striking before the end of this week, with a possibility that this number will reach 200,000 next week.

Already 12,000 have left the works at Coventry and 2000 at Leicester. Today 60,000 men and 5000 women are scheduled to walk out at Birmingham. At Lincoln thousands were scheduled to strike. Manchester workmen are expected to go out tomorrow. There has been no action yet at Glasgow.

Morning newspapers are urging against haste, pointing out the danger will suffer greatly if the strike is permitted to be called.

Strikers Defy Government

How far the union officials will be able to influence the situation is impossible to say. According to several reports from Coventry the strikers are not only defying the government, but also the trades union leaders and have overthrown their local leaders. Some reports are to the effect that the strikers are nearly all young men of military age who took refuge in engineering trade from conscription earlier in the war, and, it is said, are prepared to go to any lengths to evade active service.

On the other hand, one of the main causes of discontent is said to be the fact that some skilled youngsters who have a fair amount of engineering knowledge they possess during the war are earning much higher wages than the older skilled men because the youngsters are paid at piece rates while the older men get time rates.

This is said to be only one perplexity of grievances which can be traced, according to some reports, to bureaucratic ineptitude. At the same time it is recognized that it is impossible to attempt to lower the piece rates, as it is declared this would result in a national strike of far greater dimensions.

Strong Pacifist Intrigue

To the series of real or fancied grievances against the ministry of munitions and Government officials as causes of the unrest must be added, according to the general testimony, a strong pacifist intrigue. Alexander M. Thompson, a Socialist and editor of the "Clarion," and who is reporting the strike for the Daily Mail, writes of fierce fanaticism among the workers. The war faction among the workers quotes a speaker at a public meeting as saying:

"The more munitions you make the longer the war will last." At another meeting a local trades union secretary is reported to have declared: "It is our duty to hold up munitions, bring Lloyd George to his knees, and compel him to make a decent peace." Such instances, says Thompson, are many and endless. He adds that the pacifists are untiring in their insidious propaganda, and that there is a group of them in every workshop.

AUSTRIA FACES HUGE DEFICIT

Finance Minister, Presenting Budget, Admits Grave Condition

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, July 24.—The budget for 1918-19 was presented in the lower Austrian House yesterday by the Finance Minister, according to Vienna advices. The estimates aggregate for expenditures 24,322,000,000 kronen, which covers all war conditions, assuming that the war continues through the fiscal year. The permanent expenditure includes 2,016,000,000 for interest on war debts, including the eighth loan. The total revenue estimate is 4,855,000,000. The total deficit is 19,467,000,000.

An explanatory memorandum says that the purely military war expenditures of Austria in the first four years of the war amounted to 28,533,000,000 kronen. For the fifth year 12,900,000,000 is asked.

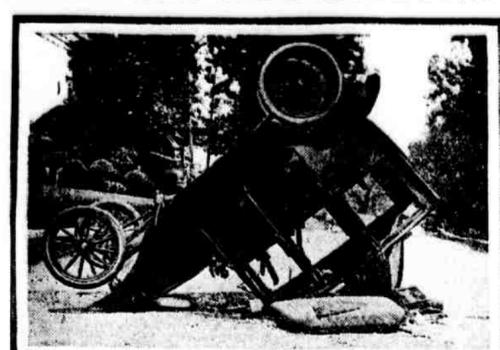
The indebtedness from all war credits amounted on July 30, to 67,000,000,000 kronen. The Finance Minister said the revenue yield had been comparatively satisfactory, but announced further taxation bills for the autumn and also an increase in railroad tariffs. He admitted that the financial situation was very serious, but not hopeless, and said that, with all the energy of the united front, they would succeed in establishing order in finances. He cited the success of the eighth war loan as proof of the strength of the State.

BRITISH LINES FORWARD

Improve Front in Local Operations on Arras-Albert Sector

London, July 24.—Advances in local operations were made by the British yesterday night, the War Office reports. The line was pushed forward slightly south of Hebuterne, on the front between Arras and Albert, and south of Morris and Metzen, on the Flanders front. The British positions also were improved in the Hamel sector and north of Albert.

UNRULY AUTO TURNS UPSIDE DOWN



The auto driven by John T. Doyle, Jr., 2712 Kensington avenue, became unmanageable on York road at Stratford avenue, Melrose Park, and overturned pinning Doyle and James Keogh, Jr., 3228 West Carlisle street, beneath it. Doyle is in the Jewish Hospital with a broken wrist. Keogh was uninjured.

GERMANS MAY BE FORCED TO RETREAT TO THE AISNE

Advance of Americans and French on the Crise Likely to Make Vesle River Line Untenable

By the Associated Press

In spite of the desperate efforts of the Germans to bring up reserves and stabilize the lines on each side of the salient from Soissons to Rheims, the Allies appear to be pressing forward in vital sectors on the front south of Soissons and near Rheims. Following its policy of conservatism, the French War office reports that heavy artillery fire around the salient, and the repulse of a German counter-attack in the region of Vesle, have induced all reports of the German retreat to the Vesle. Nothing is said as to progress against the increased German resistance north of the Marne, nor is there mention of the situation north of Montdidier, where on Tuesday morning the French took positions dominating long reaches of the Aisne River.

Great Liner Torpedoed

The great White Star liner Justicia, bound for America from a British port, has been sunk by a German submarine. She had taken a shipload of American troops to Europe and when sunk was carrying only her own crew and probably a very few American soldiers who were returning home. Eleven of the crew are reported to have been killed.

From unofficial sources it is reported that the rainy weather of the last few days has slowed up the fighting between Soissons and Rheims and probably also has retarded the German retreat from the bag in which the Crown Prince's forces were caught by General Mangin's thrust against the western side of the salient. Allied reports indicate that the back of the Germans as indicative of a German retreat as far north as the Vesle River. The line of the current has been virtually rendered untenable by the Allies' advance to the neighborhood of Oulchy-le-Chateau and Oulchy-le-Ville, north of the stream.

Just south of Soissons the French and Americans are known to have reached the western bank of the Crise River, but there has been no reports of a further advance in this vital region. Should the Allies succeed in crossing the Crise in force and in gaining the plateau to the eastward of that stream, German occupation of Soissons would probably be short-lived. Such an advance also would make the line of the Vesle of slight advantage to the Germans and would probably compel their eventual retreat to the Aisne River. For this reason the Allied efforts to force eastward of Tuzancy may be expected to be redoubled and the German resistance at this point probably will be of the sternest character.

Chief of Staff Declared that the enemy was retreating desperately on his sector, evidently to prevent the using of boats, and one light bridge—later smashed by enemy shellfire—left in the retreat. The French had crossed the Marne in some numbers on Sunday night, but a heavy concentration of German machine guns in this wood facing them and tremendous shell fire from the heights above Vermeil had so far prevented the establishment of bridges.

On Sunday night the northern sky was lit up by configurations where the enemy was burning supplies he was unable to evacuate. Above Treloy, in particular, there was a remarkable spectacle, where tons of fuses, rockets and colored signaling light were thus destroyed.

The German retreat across the Marne was skillfully effected, thanks to the devotion of the rear guard, who died almost to a man. But an immense amount of material was abandoned, including two heavy guns, which had not fired a shot owing to the impossibility of bringing across the munitions.

Trick Patrol of French

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LE TRUPPE ALLEATE AVANZANO IN ALBANIA

Italiana e Francesi Occupano Importanti e Strategiche Posizioni

SUCCESSI IN FRANCIA

Americani, Francesi ed Inglesi Respingono gli Attacchi Nemici e Fanno Importanti Guadagni

Roma, 24 luglio.

Da un comunicato del Ministero della Guerra, pubblicato nel pomeriggio di ieri, si rileva che le truppe italiane combattenti in Albania continuano la loro vittoriosa avanzata respingendo ovunque gli austriaci ed occupando importanti posizioni.

Il detto comunicato si apprende che gli Italiani, spazzando il nemico lungo la costa di Mali-Sheva, hanno catturato in collina una "Pia" ad oriente le truppe francesi hanno occupato le alture che dominano la riva sinistra nel fiume Hulla.

Nel corso di due giorni nel abbiamo catturato sessanta prigionieri nemici, sei ufficiali, e dodici mitragliatrici. Sulla nostra sinistra gli Italiani, lungo la riva orientale del fiume Devoli, hanno catturato la collina "Bou".

Gli osservatori militari fanno rilevare che con l'ultima avanzata in Albania, segnalata negli anzidetti comunicati ufficiali, gli Alleati si sono portati ad circa otto miglia da Elbasan, la più importante città di montagna dell'Albania, con la cattura della quale si avrà il controllo della importante strada romana che conduce a Monastir.

Al fronte di battaglia in Italia, specialmente lungo le linee delle montagne orientali del gruppo montuoso di Monte Tona, nella Valle del Brenta ed anche lungo le posizioni del basso Piave si sono verificati combattimenti da parte dell'artiglieria, e quella avversaria di alcuni punti è stata ridotta al silenzio dai cannoni italiani.

Gli aviatori continuano instancabili le loro incursioni sopra le linee nemiche, ed hanno efficacemente effettuato dei bombardamenti che causarono danni alle opere di difesa degli austriaci. Alcuni aeroplani avversari sono stati abbattuti.

Re Vittorio Emanuele ha inviato le sue più calde felicitazioni al Presidente della Repubblica Francesco Poincare per la vittoria conseguita sulla Marne la quale ha permesso la riscossione di territorio francese.

Il Presidente Poincare nella sua risposta dice che nessun dubbio vi è sulla vittoria che arrecherà completamente il nemico e darà l'opportunità agli Alleati di riprendere l'offensiva. Poincare conclude dicendo: "Questa controffensiva è per tutti gli Alleati una nuova garanzia per una definitiva vittoria".

Il giudice Tilmann, capo della Missione Parlamentare Americana che ora trovasi in Italia, ha dichiarato che

L'America invierà al fronte italiano contingenti di truppe, direttamente dai campi d'istruzione degli Stati Uniti.

Parigi, 24 luglio.

I tedeschi, la scorsa notte, hanno lanciato un contrattacco lungo le linee degli Alleati in vicinanza di Vignay, a cinque miglia a sud-ovest di Rheims. Il Ministero della guerra ha annunciato, stamane, che l'attacco è stato completamente respinto. Una grande attività da parte dell'artiglieria si è verificata, durante la notte, lungo il fronte di battaglia tra i fiumi Aisne e Marne, e a nord-est verso Rheims.

Le operazioni durante la giornata di ieri, secondo le notizie stite, a ieri sera giunte dal fronte di battaglia, possono riassumersi come segue:

Il saliente della Marne fu ieri attaccato dalle truppe americane le quali catturarono Buzancy, a sud di Soissons. Jaulgonne, sulla Marne, mentre i francesi tra questi due punti respingono l'attacco della parte orientale gli inglesi catturarono il bosco di Peitichamp, vicino Marfaux, prendendo duecento prigionieri.

Nel contempo che i francesi avanzavano nel settore Soissons-Marne, nuovi attacchi cominciarono in Piccardia, a una distanza di circa cinquantacinque miglia da Soissons, nel settore nordico di Montdidier, gli alleati catturarono Sautvillers, Aubillers e la crosta di Mallevillers, che domina la riva meridionale dell'Aisne. Il movimento è considerato semplicemente una diversione per prevenire che rinforzi siano inviati sulla Marne.