

U. S. CRUISER SAN DIEGO SUNK

Many in Engine Room May Have Lost Lives.

CAUSED BY TORPEDO OR MINE

Thirty-five Officers And Men Put Ashore At Point O'Woods, N. Y.—Uncertain Whether Torpedo Or Mine Sent Cruiser Down.

Point O'Woods, N. Y.—Survivors of the United States cruiser San Diego, sunk 10 miles off Fire Island, declared that many members of the engine room crew must have been killed by the explosion which wrecked the warship. They were uncertain whether the vessel was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine or by a mine. The cruiser remained about 35 minutes after she was struck.

The torpedo or mine struck the ship just aft of amidship, blowing up the boilers. One of the sailors declared the guns of the cruiser were fired at what appeared to be a periscope. The survivors who landed here numbered 35, including 6 officers. The captain and first officer of the San Diego were the last to leave the sinking cruiser.

Heavy explosions heard here were believed to indicate that some of the patrol boats which dashed to the aid of the cruiser had met a German submarine and were giving battle.

Several barrels of crude oil, one of them badly charred, floated ashore near here, and this was believed to indicate the possibility that a tank steamship also had been sunk.

Washington.—The Navy Department received information that two steamships which are proceeding to an unnamed port have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego. These are in addition to the one officer and 20 men previously reported landed.

The men are said to be in good condition and, so far as known, none was injured.

Announcement that the cruiser had been sunk indicated that German submarines may again be operating in American waters.

The vessel itself was not regarded as a serious military loss. If she was a victim of enemy submarines, however, it is obvious that the U-boats are in the transport lanes and close to the entrance of New York harbor, for the San Diego went down 10 miles southeast of Fire Island.

Until the statement of survivors definitely establish that the vessel was sunk by a torpedo there will be possibility that she struck a drifting defense mine or was sent down by accidental internal explosion or otherwise.

The statement issued by the department was based on first reports. It follows:

"The Navy Department has received reports from the Third Naval District stating that the U. S. S. San Diego was sunk 19 miles southeast of Fire Island Light. One officer and two boats' crews were landed at Life Saving Station No. 82, on Long Island. Other survivors are in boats and four steamers are standing by.

"So far as can be ascertained there appears to have been no loss of life. The cause of sinking has not yet been determined. The San Diego was an armored cruiser of 13,689 tons displacement and carried a complement of 1,114 officers and men."

The Navy Department would add nothing to this statement, and officers possessed to have no information as to the cause of the loss or the number of survivors. It was apparent, however, that officials were prepared to hear that some lives were lost despite the optimistic tone of the initial dispatches.

The return of the undersea raiders was not to be unexpected, since the sinkings of May and June had shown that the German Admiralty was capable of carrying submarine warfare to the very doors of America. The San Diego was the first major warship to be lost since the country entered the war. None but commercial coastwise ships fell prey to the submarines on the first raid, and in the war zone none but destroyers, transports and small patrol boats has been attacked.

Despite reports of attacks on other ships and that warnings had been sent to coastwise shipping to keep close to the coast, naval officials steadfastly maintained they had no information on which to believe that the submarines had come again.

WAR TROPHY TO ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Academy To Get Gun Taken By Marines.

Washington.—A heavy Maxim machine gun, captured by American marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to marine headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department announced.

Two heavy German mine throwers captured by the marines in the same action, will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point. If transportation can be arranged.

AETNA PLANT BLOWS UP.

Was Making Nitrates On Government Orders.

Marquette, Mich.—Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives Company, near Ishpeming. The plant, which was engaged on Government orders, was completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

HUN OFFENSIVE IS SMASHED

Americans Sweep Through German Lines With a Rush.

WIN TOWN AFTER TOWN

Proceed So Fast That Cavalry Is Thrown Into The Action—All Headquarters Staffs In Territory Occupied By Germans.

American Army in France.—The American troops just south of Soissons have captured 3,500 prisoners. Fifty cannon had been counted and thousands of machine guns.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores.

The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense and included some airplanes, which the enemy was unable to remove, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep through. Many prisoners and many guns still remain to be counted.

American Army in France.—The American troops had carried all before them by late in the afternoon and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs at night were well inside the territory which the Germans held in the morning.

The Allies have reached, roughly, the line of Belleau, Courchamps, Chouy, Villers-Helon, Chaudun and the heights dominating Soissons.

French cavalry has crossed beyond the Soissons, Chateau Thierry road to openings made by the Franco-American forces.

The greatest progress made up to latest reports was about 10 kilometers, or a little over six miles.

After passing the third objectives set for the operations of the morning, the Americans launched, in co-operation with the French south of Soissons, a second powerful attack at noon.

Showing the effect of splendid training, the American troops went forward swiftly and fought with fury. Nothing seemed to stop them, especially in the region of Soissons and to the south of that city. Light and heavy pieces were moved up as the troops advanced, and soon after each barrage ended shells from the American guns were deluging the enemy's rear areas, playing havoc with his forces, whether those in retreat or reserves, endeavoring to come up.

It was open warfare, with all the attending excitement, and through the gaps made by heavy guns and infantry the French cavalry dashed, beating down those in their path. Terrific losses were inflicted at all points on the enemy. The tanks did all that was expected of them. The great lumbering engines rolled along in front of the infantry, driving the Germans before them with streams of bullets and clearing away many obstructions that had escaped the artillery.

As the whole German left flank is menaced the enemy must draw in his troops from the Marne front or risk their being caught where they are. This means that the finishing blow probably has been administered to his dying offensive.

The towns of Torcy and Givry and the Givry wood were taken by the Americans in their advance. The final objectives in the Givry and Torcy sector were reached in about two hours of hard fighting.

The troops on this part of the front did equally as well as those on the front further north, taking quantities of material and prisoners, who continue streaming back.

Hastily organized counter-attacks against the Americans developed here and there, but all were broken up and our troops continued to advance. In one town alone on the southern part of the front under attack the Franco-American forces captured 18 guns.

JAP-BUILT SHIP ARRIVES.

First Of Steel Vessels Being Built For United States.

An Atlantic Port.—The first of the steel vessels which are being built in Japan for the United States has arrived in this country and will be placed under the American flag. In all Japan will construct 45 steel ships for the United States. The new vessel is a cargo carrier of 9,066 dead-weight tons.

DRAFTEE DETERMINED TO DIE.

Soldier On Way To Meade Leaps From Train, Then Hangs Self.

Charlottesville, Va.—Herbert Crawford, of Cynthia, Ky., a draftee on his way to Camp Meade from Fort Thomas, Ky., committed suicide three miles west of Millboro. He first leaped from an eastbound Chesapeake and Ohio train, but as the fall did not prove fatal, he tied a wire around his neck and hanged himself to a tree.

KILLED BY CAVE-IN AT LEE.

Private Ferree, Of York, Crushed To Death.

York, Pa.—Private John H. Ferree, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferree, of this city, was killed at Camp Lee, Va., when a cave-in buried him under several tons of earth at the camp. Private Ferree was 27 years old. He left for camp on June 24 with other draftees from York. He is survived by his parents, one brother and three sisters.



HUNS FAILED TO FIND WEAK SPOT

Crisis of Latest Drive Has Been Passed.

ALLIES WERE PREPARED

Knew General Ground Over Which Storm Was To Break—Estimated More Than 800,000 Germans Are In The Offensive.

Washington.—It is the firm opinion of military authorities in Washington that the crisis of the new German drive has been passed; that the enemy had felt out the whole of 65-mile stretch of the Allied line without discovering a weak spot and that the conflict would degenerate into blind sledge-hammering on the part of the Crown Prince's forces until the furious energy of his armies had spent itself.

These authorities, although confident from the outset that the road to Paris would not be thrown open to the Germans, were none too sure that important gains would not be made by the assaulting forces. The results of the first day's fighting, reassuring as they were, still left the situation more or less grave and General Staff officers were decidedly conservative in their comments upon the outlook.

These officers, it might be stated, recalled with painful definiteness the fact that all early reports following the first German attack upon the British on March 21 indicated that the British line had held, that it could not be pierced and that Germany faced immediate and decisive defeat. Because of this recent miscalculation and the calamity which almost followed it, high officials of the War Department have been cautious in their judgment as to the extent of Germany's initial reverse in the present drive. They preferred to wait until it had fully developed; until the defensive positions had all been felt out and the fact determined beyond all doubt that no weak link in the chain would suddenly develop whereby the Germans might force a breach and a general retirement of the whole Allied line.

Germany has had every opportunity to force a wedge into it if any such opening could have been found. But apparently the whole defensive remains intact, which means that defeat has met the first onslaught of the enemy. And it is for that reason that the belief prevails here that the crisis has been passed. Official reports have come to hand in considerable volume. They support in the main the earlier press dispatches and throw some light on the great battle which the unofficial cablegrams had not mentioned, or at least had not emphasized. It can now be stated authoritatively that in no sense a surprise. The Allies not only knew the general ground over which the storm was to break, but knew in a definite way where the lightning itself was to strike.

This deprived the Germans of much of the advantage which they had enjoyed in earlier offensives. They were compelled to resort to ferocious fighting the minute they started to advance and have been compelled to keep it up every hour since that time. Incidentally, it gave the Allies the opportunity to begin the pounding of the terrain in the rear of the storming forces with heavy artillery, thereby disorganizing the German reserve system.

It is not indicated here how long beforehand the Allied commanders knew of the German purposes, but apparently it has been known for several days. In the American communiqué, issued Sunday night, on the very eve of the battle, it was stated that the enemy was concentrating men and guns and materials behind the Chateau Thierry lines. This communiqué did not go into details, but the fact is General Petain and his subordinate corps and division commanders were ready and waiting for the thunderbolt.

MINISTER'S FLAG IGNORED.

U-Boat Sinks Spaniard With Diplomat On Board.

Athens, Greece.—It is announced from a Spanish source that a Spanish steamer on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain was being torpedoed by a German submarine. The ship flew the Minister's flag. The diplomat and his family have been rescued. The German Government had been notified of the minister's departure a week in advance.

QUENTIN DIES IN BATTLE

Roosevelt's Youngest Son Reported Killed.

London.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line force on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company. His machine fell into enemy lines.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged, and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Father Makes Statement.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

This statement was issued by Col. Theodore Roosevelt after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

NO LIMIT TO JACKIES' PARCELS.

Only Those Intended For Expeditionary Force Restricted.

Washington.—Parcels addressed, in care of the Postmaster at New York to officers or men on American naval vessels or attached to naval bases, and not to be forwarded to the American expeditionary forces, do not come under the restriction which has been placed upon parcels addressed to officers or men of the expeditionary forces the Postoffice Department has advised all Postmasters.

Parcels addressed to soldiers of the expeditionary forces must contain articles specifically requested by the addressee and approved by his regimental commander.

EMPEY MADE A CAPTAIN.

Commissioned In Adjutant General's Department.

Washington.—Arthur Guy Empey, who, while serving with the Canadian overseas forces, took part in several important battles in the first years of the war, was commissioned a captain in the National Army. He will be assigned to the Adjutant General's department. Captain Empey was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the Canadian Army before he was invalidated home on account of his wounds.

U. S. FLYER A PRISONER.

Lieutenant Ratcliff, Of Ruleville, Miss., Held In Austria.

Ruleville, Miss.—Lieut. Paul G. Ratcliff, of this place, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, is a prisoner in an Austrian camp. Lieutenant Ratcliff, according to information received here, was forced to land behind the Austrian lines on April 24 when his motor stopped during a flight.

SIX KILLED IN COLLISION.

Locomotive Crashes Into Motor Cars With Laborers.

Huntington, W. Va.—Six men were killed and 14 injured, some seriously, when a locomotive crashed into three motor cars carrying laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Louisa, Ky., near here. The motor cars, which carried 30 men, were demolished.

PERSHING AND BLISS KNIGHTS.

Awarded Grand Crosses In Historic Orders.

London.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the Supreme War Council, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced.

ILLEGALLY DRAFTED.

Floyd Dell, Socialist, Discharged From The Service.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Floyd Dell, associate editor of The Masses, a Socialist newspaper published in New York City, has been discharged from the military service here on the ground that he was illegally drafted while under federal indictment for alleged seditious utterances. It was learned that Dell who waived exemption from military duty will be returned to New York for trial.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHAT INSURANCE MEN SAY.

A New York paper recently sent to large life insurance companies this question:

"As a rule, other things being equal, do you consider the habitual user of intoxicating beverages as good an insurance risk as the total abstainer. If not, why not?" The replies were: Aetna Life: "No. Drink diseases the system." Bankers' Life: "No. For habit is likely to grow." Berkshire Life: "No. Drink destructive to health." Fidelity Mutual Life Association: "No. Less vitality and recuperative powers."

Hartford Life: "No. Moderate use lays foundation for disease." Massachusetts Mutual Life: "No. Drink causes organic changes. Reduces expectation of life nearly two-thirds."

Michigan Mutual: "No. Drink dangerous to health and longevity."

Mutual Life: "No."

New York Life: "No."

Pacific Mutual Life: "No. Predisposes to disease."

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society: "No. Drink cuts short life expectation."

Security Mutual Life: "No. Drink shortens life."

Union Central Life: "No. Use tends to shorten life."

United States: "No. Use affects heart, stomach, liver and kidneys."

IN OUR TOWN.

In our small town there is no bar; no booze is sold, in flask or jar; no signs announcing ice-cold beer upon our long main street appear. When we'd assuage our thirst, we quote the motto, "Safety First," and to the nearest hydrant trail, and drink three quarts of Adam's ale. Ten thousand people, good and bad, are dwelling in our lovely grad, and when the week of toil is done, and they set forth to have some fun, not one of all that cheerful throng goes seeking liquor, red and strong; there is no liquor here to seek, and so the seeker'd be a freak. Of course, it makes a strong man groan, to have some money, all his own, and find he cannot blow it in for cool, refreshing, square-faced gin; and oftentimes, in his despair, he buys his children shoes to wear, or gives his wife a large green bill, which should be in the brewer's till. Or, driven frantic by the law which bars the bug-juce from his maw—a law devised by some fool crank—he puts his money in the bank, or buys himself a house and lot, while he's with indignation hot. The news our papers print is stale; there are no doings at the jail; our people lead eventless lives; our husbands seldom beat their wives; not once a year are prison bunks engaged by plain and fancy drunks. It is a stupid life we lead, and much I fear we'll go to seed; we ought to have a boozing ken, and put our jail in use again!—Walt Mason.

Tough Luck. His wife had followed him across to be a Red Cross nurse. During a bit of German strafing he fell wounded and woke up several hours later in a field hospital. His wife was bending over him.

"Ain't that just my luck, Jenny?" he murmured. "With all the pretty nurses there are over here to look after the soldiers, I had to draw you."—Detroit Free Press.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.—Shakespeare.

One thing we are sure of—the world was never made great by the pickers.

Where He Got Even. Church Usher (confidentially)—That woman I just scouted is Mrs. Stuckup. She had me sent round to the back door one day when I called at the house on a business errand. Made me transact the business through a servant, too. But I've got even with her.

Friend—You have given her one of the best peeps in the church.

Usher—Wait half an hour. She's right where a stained-glass window will throw a red light on her nose.

The lung motor is an air pump which is used to start the breathing process in newly born babies.



Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed

THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily household all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases.

A VIRGINIA CASE. Alex. Umberger, constable, Solter St., Wytheville, Va., says: "I had a steady dull ache across the small of my back. Hard work and heavy lifting, no doubt, brought on kidney trouble. The kidney secretions were highly colored and irregular and painful in passage. At times an ache in my back was so severe I could hardly straighten up. It was difficult for me to get out of bed in the morning. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than anything I had ever tried. They strengthened my back and regulated my kidneys."

ANOTHER VIRGINIA CASE. Mrs. M. A. Eames, 708 Polk St., Lynchburg, Va., says: "I had been a constant sufferer from kidney complaint and rheumatism for four years. My hands were so swollen and sore I couldn't use them for days at a time. I had sharp pains through my kidneys which extended into my spine and I suffered as no tongue can tell. I happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box. After using them the swelling and pain left my hands and arms and my back was no longer so stiff. I am in my system. My kidneys no longer bother me and I am feeling fine."

A PERMANENT EFFECT. Several years later, Mr. Umberger said: "The benefit Doan's Kidney Pills gave me several years ago has been permanent."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

NO WORMS In A Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach and if given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS. CONTAINS NO NUX-VOMICA OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS.

When A General Strengthening Tonic is Needed in the Home For The Child, For the Mother or the Father, Take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after eating a hearty meal. And then the excessive heat makes us flood our stomachs with all kinds of cold drinks. That's bad at any time; much worse—even dangerous—when there is the slightest feeling of stomach trouble. Keep the stomach sweet and cool and free from too much acid—that's about all that is necessary. It's not so much the diet as to keep the poison from starting trouble. You can easily do this if you will just take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals. EATONIC is the wonderful new compound that absorbs the harmful gases and juices and almost instantly drives away stomach misery. Instead of sudden and painful attacks of indigestion, after you begin using EATONIC you'll forget you have a stomach. And there will be no more heartburn, food repeating, sour stomach, gas pains, or that lumpy, bloated feeling you have so often experienced after eating. That your appetite—you know how hard it is to satisfy in hot weather—eat one or two EATONIC Tablets a half hour before meals—and you will enjoy the results and feel better in every way. These are a few reasons why you should start using EATONIC today and fortify your stomach against the changes trouble this summer. It costs only 60c for a big package. Your druggist whom you know and can trust, will promptly refund your money if you are not more than satisfied.