

Worst Fighting of War in 1918

London.—The heroic battles of the British army during the last half of 1917, including the battles of Cambrai, the third battle of Ypres, the battle of Menin road, of Broodselede and of Passchendaele, would loom up importantly in any survey of the past year's fighting on the western front but for one reason: They do not compare in any sense with the fighting since March 21, 1918.

The spring of 1917 saw the beginning of the allied offensive against Germany, but the third misadvised attempt from the start, and after it was seen that there was nothing more to be expected from Russia, the "great offensive" of the allies found itself diverted into a number of smaller battles, where occasionally some 200,000 men were employed on either side. Some 32,000 prisoners were taken by the British in eight of these thrusts against the German line between August 1, 1917, and the close of the year, and important positions were won, but the successes were only tactical.

The third battle of Ypres began July 31, 1917, and continued until August 10, again breaking out August 20, the British crossed the Yser canal, taking nine villages and 6,122 prisoners. When the battle was renewed, August 16, Langemarck was taken besides 2,114 more prisoners. Meanwhile, the Canadians on the Lens sector attacked and captured Hill No. 70, took 900 prisoners and maintained their positions against five counterattacks. This was on August 15.

Smash Foe at Verdun.

The French on August 20, attacking on an 11-mile front at Verdun, recaptured about two-thirds of the ground which the crown prince's army had won in months of slaughter.

The chief action in September, 1917, was in the battle of Menin road, which began September 20, the object being to loosen the German grip on the coast. Following an eight hours bombardment the British advanced on an eight-mile front from Holbeke to Langemarck, capturing a half-dozen important positions and taking 3,243 prisoners.

During October, 1917, when disaster overtook the Italians, both the French and the British scored noteworthy successes. On October 4 a great struggle began on a front of eight miles on the Passchendaele ridge, called the battle of Broodselede, perhaps the most important during the year on the British front. The Germans had planned an attack for 6 a. m., but the British launched their offensive an hour earlier, shattered three enemy divisions, broke up four others and took 4,446 prisoners, while Can-

Tells of His First Fight

Paris.—He was a United States Marine. He hailed from Chicago, and I judged his age to be twenty-two or twenty-three. I did not learn his name, but during the short hour we spent together he poured out to me his personal impressions of the fighting, in which he had taken a share, at Chateau Thierry.

He naively apologized when he learned I was an American, saying: "Of course, when I've been in and out of the trenches a few times I expect it will all grow stale, and I shan't want to talk about it."

He was just a normal boy, and he related his experiences and impressions without pose or boastfulness.

"When we took over that part of the line we were told it was a quiet sector," he said, "but it didn't remain long quiet. We learned afterwards that at first the Germans thought we were British, our uniforms being somewhat alike, but when they discovered that we were Yanks they began to get curious about us. They were sure satisfied pretty quick."

Had Empty Feeling.

"What were your own personal feelings the first time you went over the top?" I asked.

"Well," slowly, "I suppose I was frightened. I had a sickening, empty feeling somewhere inside me. Just before we were to start our captain said: 'Now, boys, there's no need to

of Cambrai and taking 8,000 prisoners the first day.

Huns Regain Ground.

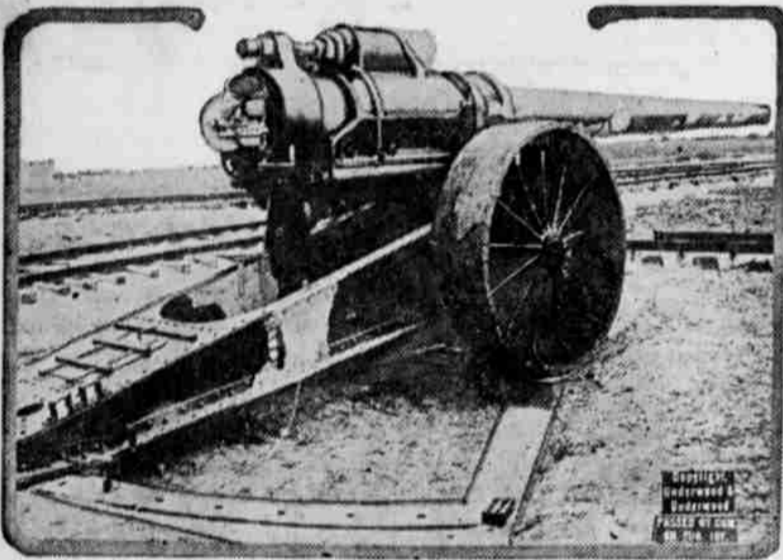
The battle continued ten days, prisoners being increased to 11,551, while 138 guns were taken. The deepest advance was seven miles. But on November 30 the Germans delivered a tremendous attack against Byng's army, aiming to cut it off from the rest of the British forces. The Germans succeeded in recovering about half of the ground Byng's army had won.

During the past year the British have made considerable progress in Mesopotamia and Palestine, capturing Jerusalem December 9, 1917, while the allied armies from the Adriatic to the Egean have prevented the Germanic allies from gaining control of the Mediterranean.

So far the British have won more than a third of Palestine from the Turks. In Mesopotamia the British have advanced about 100 miles up the Tigris and Euphrates since capturing Baghdad, and have made some progress toward the north of Hit, capturing more than 15,000 prisoners.

During January, February and the first half of March only small actions occurred on the western front, the British preparing for the German drive which was launched with unprecedented fury March 21.

ONE OF AMERICA'S HEAVY GUNS



Model of a big American gun that is being turned out in large numbers for use in France. It already is camouflaged.

Excel Enemy in Air

British Air Force Headquarters in France.—There have been many signs recently of extreme uneasiness by the German high command regarding the increasing ascendancy of the allied airmen on the western front. This has been especially evident since the American airmen have begun to appear in force and have proved themselves of the same mettle as the French and British flyers.

Perhaps the most striking evidence of German official anxiety regarding the allied superiority in the air is to be found in the official German wireless news. In an effort to counteract the depressing effect of the real facts of the situation, the German wireless editors make the wildest statements, bordering almost on humor.

Thus a recent copy of the German wireless report says: "Superior methods of flying and greater skill have secured for the German air force suc-

WOMAN REGAINS HER SPEECH

Excitement of Seeing Son Leave for Army Results in Recovery of Voice.

Northampton, Mass.—"Oh, James," exclaimed Mrs. Martin S. Hardman as she bade her son good-by at the station when he went to join the draft army at Camp Devens. It was the first time she had spoken in a year and a half, the excitement of seeing her son leave resulting in the recovery of her voice. Physicians who had been unable to explain her loss of voice had predicted that she might be able to regain it in some emotional crisis.

SMOKES IN POWDER PLANT

Negro is Held to Grand Jury on Charge of Violating Sabotage Act.

Newark, N. J.—John J. Mason, a negro employed by the Du Pont Powder works at Parlin, N. J., was locked up to await action by the federal grand jury on the charge of violating the sabotage act.

FUN IN POOLROOM ROUND-UP

Patrolman Assisting in Raid Unable to Produce Registration Card When Demanded.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Amusing incidents occurred here during the "round-up" of more than 300 youths in twelve poolrooms. A deputy sheriff asked one of the patrolmen, who is in the draft age and who was assisting in the "round-up," to produce his final card. After making a few feeble excuses the patrolman had to admit that he did not have his final card with him. The situation was relieved, however, when the patrolman applied at his local board and secured a card.

In another instance a young man told the officers that he wanted to join the navy. He was taken to the office of the naval recruiting station. His legs began to tremble when he saw the officers with their teeth chattering an accompaniment he moaned: "Boss, I specs I'd rather not join the navy, somethin' might happen to the boat I'm on."

The barrel, bricks and stones were following in quick succession when the policeman appeared, declared peace and rescued the kaiser. Was picked up bodily and thrown into

PREFERS SINGLE BLISS TO BEING HUN'S 'FRAU'

Ellemburg, Wash.—Mrs. Mabel Schlamann seeks a divorce here because, she says, she would rather be single than the wife of a German. She complains that her husband, when they were married in 1915, told her he was a naturalized American, but since that he insists on calling her "frau."

Rafts in Lifeboats.

Rafts hinged to the sides of a lifeboat and which spread out when it is fast to give additional buoyancy, form a recently invented device for safety at sea.

CROWDER CALLS 186,773 DRAFTEES

Go to Camps Between August 30 and September 6

EVERY STATE MUST RESPOND

430 Others To Go To Meade and 388 Negroes To Wrightstown, N. J.—Virginia To Supply 3,025.

Washington.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder issued four separate calls for men to constitute the first of the September draft quotas. A total of 186,773 men are summoned to the colors, of whom 146,270 will go into the general military service, 40,500 into limited service and three as military intelligence photographers.

A total of 1,288 men will go from Maryland under these calls and 3,025 from Virginia. The first Maryland quota of 400 men will entrain on September 3 and will proceed to Camp Meade. These are white men and will go into general military service.

The second Maryland quota of 388 colored men will entrain on September 1 for Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N. J., and the third quota of 500 white men for limited service will entrain on September 3 for Camp Humphries, Accotink, Va.

Virginia's first quota of 2,500 men for general military service will entrain on September 3 for Camp Lee, her second quota of 25 colored men for general service will entrain on September 1 for Camp Lee and her third quota of 500 men will entrain on September 3 for Camp Humphries, Accotink, Va.

The calls for other nearby states, with the camps to which the men are to be sent, follow:

- General Military Service—White; entrainment September 3 to September 6:
- Delaware—100, to Camp Meade, Md.
- District of Columbia—500, to Camp Lee, Va.
- New Jersey—4,000 to Camp Humphries, Va.
- Pennsylvania—1,500, to Camp Meade.
- Virginia—2,500, to Camp Lee.
- West Virginia—5,000, to Camp Lee.
- General Military Service (colored)—Entrainment September 1, 1918:
- Delaware—18, to Camp Dix, N. J.
- New Jersey—97, to Camp Dix.
- Pennsylvania—749, to Camp Sherman.
- Virginia—25, to Camp Lee.
- West Virginia—99, to Camp Custer.
- Limited Service (white)—Entrainment September 3-6:
- Delaware—200, to Camp Dix.
- District of Columbia—100, to Camp Humphries.
- Maryland—500, to Camp Humphries.
- New Jersey—1,600, to Camp Dix.
- Pennsylvania—3,200, to Camp Dix.
- 500, to Camp Sherman.
- Virginia—500, to Camp Humphries.
- West Virginia—400, to Camp Humphries.

FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO BIBLE.

Best Preparation For Soldiers, French Marshal Writes.

New York.—"The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier going into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and faith," writes Marshal Foch in a letter to the American Bible Society, in appreciation of nearly 250,000 copies of the Scriptures distributed among soldiers abroad. The society is also supplying thousands of copies every week to men in the embarkation camps just before they go to the other side.

AVIATORS FALL 400 FEET.

Lieutenant Topping Killed; Student Flyer Hurt.

Memphis, Tenn.—Lieutenant Samuel H. Topping, of Birmingham, N. Y., was fatally injured and Joseph D. Carey, student aviator, sustained a broken leg at Park Field when their airplane went into a tail spin and fell 400 feet. Lieutenant Topping died an hour later. The accident is attributed to engine trouble.

LODGE MADE FLOOR LEADER.

Republicans Unanimously Choose Massachusetts Senator.

Washington.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, senior Republican in point of service and ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was elected unanimously floor leader by Republicans of the Senate in conference to succeed the late Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

MOVIES IN ESSENTIAL CLASS.

All Branches Of Industry So Placed By War Board.

Washington.—The motion picture industry in all its branches has been recognized as an essential industry by the War Industries Board. Chairman Baruch announced that this action had been taken in line with Provost Marshal General Crowder's ruling under the work-or-fight regulation that the industry afforded useful occupation.

HOOVER BACK HOME.

Refuses To Make Statement—Will Issue One Later.

An Atlantic Port.—Herbert S. Hoover, head of the United States Food Administration, arrived here aboard a British liner on which were 1,200 passengers. Accompanying him were his secretary, Louis Strauss; Dr. Alexander Taylor and Alexander Smith. Hoover had nothing to say when he landed, but said a statement would be issued later from the offices of the United States Grain Corporation.



1,500,000 MEN NOW IN FRANCE

March Repeats 4,000,000 Americans Can Win Next Year.

CITES CASES OF CAPTURE

Chief of Staff General March Calls Stories of Great Unpublished Losses False—Casualties Not Held Back.

Washington.—Announcing that to date more than 1,500,000 American soldiers have embarked for foreign shores, General March, chief of staff, reiterated his firm belief that the presence of 4,000,000 troops of the United States in France by next summer would enable the Allies to carry out any campaign they may adopt for the defeat of Germany and the end of the war. Such declarations, General March said, were founded upon cold-blooded study of the respective man-power of all the Allies and the enemy in June, 1918 and "are not issued as spread-eagle statements."

General March impressed the newspaper men who met him in conference with the absolute confidence American officers have in their men as a result of the initial tests on the battle fields of France. He intimated that the somewhat sensational prediction which he had made was based as much upon these soldierly qualities as in the numerical superiority which the War Department plans to give the Allied command by mid-summer of next year.

"The American soldier deserves the confidence of the American people," said General March. "On every occasion so far where he has been tested he had absolutely delivered the goods."

"My confidence in them is inspired and developed by serving with them and beside them in battle. I have ordered back from France certain men who have won distinction over there to give them increased rank in the divisions organizing at home. These men talk the same language I do. You do not find any lack of confidence on the front in France among the American forces."

"These officers are now telling me interesting things which have not yet come over in official reports. One officer reported specifically that in one engagement of the First American Division they captured 88 German guns and brought them in at the rear of our trucks. On the same occasion they took 2,500 prisoners."

"Another officer reported that the second division, which he was with, captured 10 complete German batteries which they brought in and presented to General Pershing."

Discussing the changes on the western front, General March said the French operating in the Novon sector have now advanced across the plateau overlooking that important base until they have reached the Oise, and have progressed northeast to the Ailette. The enemy has been pushed out of Carlepont forest, south of Novon, and behind the Oise.

Recent events, General March said, emphasize that "the fine work of the French has been duplicated on the British front."

Members of the Senate Military Committee were assured by General March that stories of great unpublished American casualties overseas are wholly false and that all casualties among the Expeditionary Forces are given to the public as promptly as the cables can transmit them.

TEN NEW SHIPS LAST WEEK.

51,700 Deadweight Tonnage Added To U. S. Merchant Marine.

Washington.—Ten ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 51,700 were added to the American merchant marine in the week ending August 15. The Shipping Board announced. Seven of the ships were steel and three wood. Eight steel vessels and two wooden ships, a total tonnage of 53,850, were launched during the week.

NEBRASKAN HEADS G. A. R.

Virginian Chosen Junior Vice-Commander in Chief.

Portland, Ore.—C. E. Adams, of Omaha, Neb., was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the coming year. The election of Mr. Adams was made unanimously. J. G. Chambers, of Portland, Ore., was chosen senior vice commander-in-chief. Other officers elected were: Charles H. Haber, of Virginia, junior vice commander-in-chief.

GERMANS READY FOR BIG SHOVE.

Reported To Be Building Forts 90 Miles East of Bapaume.

London.—The Germans evidently expect to be pressed back to the Meuse, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, as they are fortifying positions along that river in Belgium. The Germans are digging extensive trenches between Dinant and Belgium. Thousands of prisoners and Belgian civilians are being used in the work.

WOMEN TO DRIVE AMBULANCES.

300 Will Be Sent Overseas in The Next Six Months.

Washington.—Women motor drivers for overseas service to the number of 300 will be sent to France during the next six months by the American Red Cross. Volunteers will be selected from the Red Cross Motors Corps maintained in several cities, it was announced, and women selected must be 25 years or over, physically fit, and capable of acting as motor messengers, ambulance or camion drivers.

PEACE TERMS MUST BE FORGED

Lodge Submits Price He Would Exact of Huns.

"IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM"

Hails Manpower Bill As Means To Victory—Insists Enemy Must Restore Alsace-Lorraine To France.

Washington.—Hailing the new Manpower bill as the weapon with which America will win a complete and final victory over Germany, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, outlined to the Senate the "irreducible minimum" which the Allies should agree to in making peace.

The essential conditions of a complete, secure and lasting peace, as Lodge outlined them, are:

Restoration of Belgium.

Return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not from sentimental reasons alone, but to deprive Germany of the coal and iron of Lorraine.

Restoration of Italia Irredenta, including Trieste to Italy.

Re-establishment of Serbia and Rumania as independent states.

Security for Greece.

Establishment of the Jugo-Slavs and Czech-Slavs as independent peoples.

Restoration for Poland.

Restoration to Russia of provinces taken from her by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Relinquishment of Constantinople by the Turks and establishment of the Dardanelles as a free international waterway.

Elimination of Turkish influence from Palestine.

"Such a victory," Lodge said, "must be won inside, not outside the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory, and can be so won nowhere else."

The Manpower bill is the means to this end, Lodge said.

Lodge warned that because Germany now sees herself beaten, with the Allies firmly in control of the offensive and American troops pouring in daily, a new peace drive may be expected. Because America must face this peace drive in the next few months, Lodge declared it of the utmost importance to know the sort of peace we are fighting for.

BOMB RAILROAD YARDS.

Pershing Announces Successful Raid Over Conflans.

Washington.—Another successful bombing of railroad yards at Conflans by American aviators without the loss of a machine is announced in General Pershing's communique for Friday. It says also that an American outpost on the Aisne, between Fimée and Bazoches, having been driven back by a small local action, later reoccupied its position.

HOUSE PASSES NEW DRAFT BILL

Approves Measure As Originally Drawn By War Department.

Washington.—The Manpower bill extending the selective draft to 18 men between the ages of 18 and 6 years was passed by the House, with only minor changes in the original draft of the War Department.

The final vote was preceded by three days' debate, during which the chief contention was amendment to defer the calling of youths from 18 to 20 years until older men had been summoned.

The Senate plans to substitute the House bill for the measure favorably reported by the Military Committee of that body and thus expedite its final enactment.

Congressional leaders hope to send the measure to the President by the latter part of this week.

DRAFT CLOSING HOSPITAL

Building Left Without Man To Run Electric Plant.

London.—A hospital for convalescent soldiers has been closed because the electrician has been drafted and nobody else understands the lighting plant. The house was loaned by a naval officer so long as the man in charge was not called.

TRIBUTE PAID FIGHTERS.

Senate Adopts Resolution Of Gratitude To Army And Navy.

Washington.—Gratitude of Congress to men in the army and navy for their efforts in the war is expressed in a resolution by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, adopted by the Senate. As a special tribute to the men who have died for their country the Senators, in voting, remained standing for one minute.

ASKS CUT IN CANDY EATING.

Bay State Food Administrator Appeals To Phone Girls.

Boston.—The "hello girls" of Massachusetts are eating 30 tons, 60,000 pounds, of candy a month, according to an estimate in an appeal for more saving of sugar made by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator. Most of the candy eaten is chocolate. Appeal is also made to young men to buy less for their best girls and keep the sizes of the boxes to a pound or under.

ALLIED SPIRIT IS STEADFAST

America's Mighty Effort the Deciding Factor.

ALL EUROPE IS IMPRESSED

Victories Of The Last Four Weeks Would Not Have Been Possible Except For The American Divisions.

New York.—Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of Canada, arrived here after a 10-week stay in England and France firm "in the conviction," as he expressed it, "that never was the spirit of the Allied nations more steadfast or more resolute than at present."

America's mighty effort in sending more than a million men to France was the deciding factor not only in strengthening the morale of the Allies, but in bringing victory on the Western front, Sir Robert said.

"It is beyond question that the victories of the last four weeks would not have been possible except for the American divisions who have taken their place in the battle line," he continued.

"I have seen many thousands of American troops on board ship and in camps I visited. It is impossible to overestimate the increased confidence with which the arrival of these mighty armies has inspired the Allied nations."

"All Europe is impressed by their splendid physique, their resourcefulness and adaptability, the remarkable rapidity and thoroughness with which they have acquired necessary training, and, finally, the magnificent fighting qualities they have displayed in every battle in which they have been tested."

"There is most effective and harmonious co-operation between the armies of the United States, Great Britain and France. From Sir David Beatty as well as from Admiral Sims and Admiral Rodman I know that this is equally true of the British and American Navies."

The future peace of the world rests largely upon the unity of purpose and action between the democracies of the United States and Great Britain, the Premier said.

U. S. AIR PLANS CALLED FAILURE

Some Praise, Coupled With Blame, By Subcommittee.

Washington.—Structure upon failures, disappointments and delays in the American aircraft program are coupled with praise for what now has been accomplished, and a statement that quantity production soon may be expected in a long report submitted by the Senate Military Subcommittee on its aircraft investigation.

While commending favorably upon reorganization already effected, the committee strongly urges greater control through the creation of a new department of aviation headed by a cabinet member.

Waste of millions of dollars, faulty executive organization, improper location of training fields, employment of inexperienced inspectors and favoritism to contractors are among the faults charged to the old organization by the committee.

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