

DRAFT AGE LIMIT STANDS UNCHANGED

Way Cleared for Passage of 12 Billion Army Bill by Senate Action.

McCUMBER LEADS DEBATE

North Dakotan Criticizes Congress For "Abdicating Its Duties" to Executive Departments of Administration.

(Continued From First Page.)
 Massachusetts to make the maximum age compulsory training fails.

35 years instead of 40. Proposals by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut to reduce the minimum age to 18 years also was defeated, and by Senator New of Indiana to make military training of youth between 20 and 21 compulsory.

Speaking for the Fall amendment, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, said it was unexplainable why War Department officials should offer any opposition to the proposal.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, advocated extending the draft so as to include all men between 18 and 45 years of age and declared for an Army of 5,000,000 immediately.

Chamberlain Opposes Extension. Chairman Chamberlain, of the military committee, said emphatically that the latter proposal was impracticable.

"We're not able now to clothe, arm, train and otherwise equip 5,000,000 men," said Mr. Chamberlain. He explained that, although favoring personally immediate extension, he was unable to postpone legislation because of problems of housing, training, arming, clothing and transportation.

Senator McCumber said concrete steps would solve the tonnage problem, but that before great production of these ships can begin "an everlasting conspiracy against them" must be overcome.

Allied Losses Heavy. The Shipping Board, he said, will not take the responsibility of building concrete vessels unless directed to do so by Congress and the House committee leaves the matter to the board's discretion.

Allied losses exceeded 200,000 a month, the number of American troops sent to France, Senator McCumber declared.

"Between March 21, the day the German drive began against the British, to June 21, the day when the German drive against the French and Italians ended, the allies lost 10 prisoners along with 225,000 men," he continued. "All of these came from the fighting units. Other losses of our allies were about equal to those of the enemy."

"This is not surprising, because of the enemy's superior artillery, deadlier gases and overwhelming numbers. Our failure to do better will prolong the war and increase its horrors. We can do more."

Duties Declared Abdicated. Senator McCumber took Congress to task for "abdicating its duties" and leaving the executive departments to direct everything. Congress, he said, has not once asked itself how large an Army will be necessary to win this war or what tonnage will be required to support the Army, but instead it has devoted its time to passing bills recommended by the Administration.

Admitting that the Secretary of War is a good lawyer, Senator McCumber asked if he has had any more military training than members of the military committee to warrant his judgment being more acceptable than theirs.

The allies, including the United States, are "tardy inefficient followers" of Germany in the development and use of big guns and other modern war appliances, Senator McCumber declared, and any budget providing for less than an Army of 5,000,000 men is "playing with war and not conducting war."

Line Broken, Says Senator. Ascertaining that Secretary Baker and the press of the country seemed to be the only ones who had the opinion some time ago that the allied line on the western front could not be broken, the Senator said, Germany broke the line and forced back in one place 35 miles in three days and despite reports of great allied reserves in France ready to stem Hun onslaughts, there never has been any considerable number of reserves.

"The reserves force lies in the soldiery of the United States," he declared. "We might as well recognize that now."

Submarine losses as computed by the Navy Department, were cited by Senator McCumber as another evidence of "our habit of minimizing our disasters and magnifying our successes."

He mentioned that he recently called attention of the Senate to an Amsterdam cable saying the Germans claim the sinkings for May totaled 61,000 gross tons.

Question of Sinkings Raised. This statement, he said, led Senator Beckham, of Kentucky, to get a statement from the Navy Department which showed the actual losses from May 1 to 25, inclusive, were 233,629 gross tons, and the estimate for the entire month was 258,471 tons.

Two days after Senator Beckham obtained the statement, Senator McCumber said, the British Admiralty reported the May losses for the British alone were 224,735 gross tons, and that losses of other countries from all causes were 130,929, making the total losses of May 355,664 gross tons.

He said computation of American shipbuilding in deadweight tons is misleading, since losses are figured in gross tons.

Exemptions of neutrals from the draft evoked a brief controversy. Chairman Chamberlain presented an amendment, which he said the State Department desired enacted, providing for exemption of neutral citizens.

He said the present provision of the draft law conflicts with treaties between the United States and Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden, and that exemption from American draft of their citizens was regarded by the State Department as of "pressing" importance.

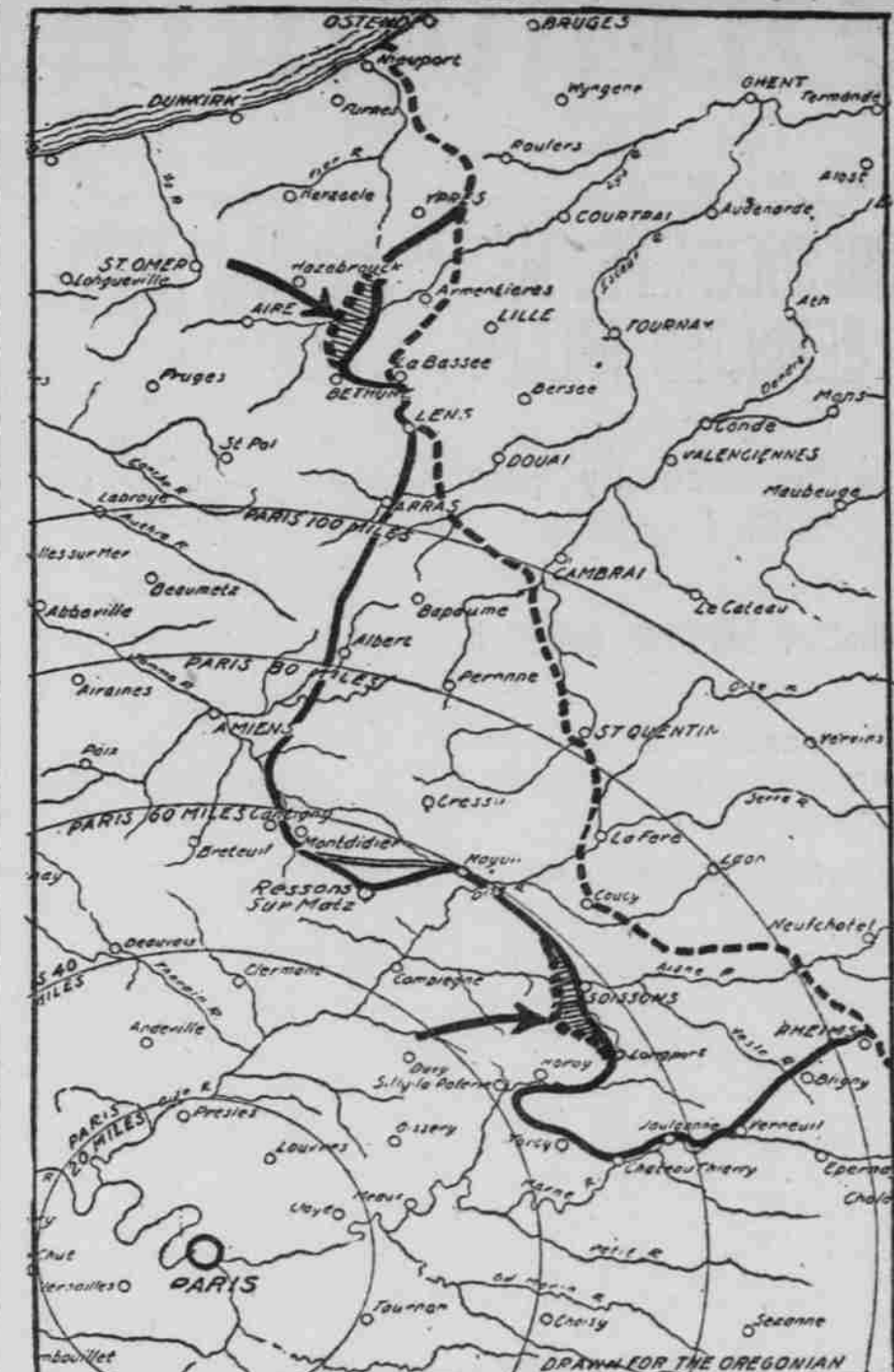
The Senate, however, adopted the Hitchcock substitution.

W. S. S.—BUY THE LIMIT

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 28.—John G. Zeller, a machinist, stationed at the local aviation field, was drowned today when the airplane he was flying fell into Pensacola Bay.

BELL'S Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

MAP SHOWING WHERE BRITISH AND FRENCH DROVE INTO THE GERMAN LINE.



In North Arrow Shows Point Where British Troops Launched Drive on 2 1/2-Mile Front, While in South Arrow Indicates Approximate Location of Sector of French Advance on 4 1/2-Mile Front. Heavy Black Line Shows Approximate Location of Battle Front, and Dotted Line Shows Battle Front Before Germans Launched Drive March 21. Shaded Portions Indicate Gains of Allies.

HUNS HURLED BACK

British and French Troops Gain on 8-Mile Front.

PRISONERS EXCEED 1400

English Forces Advance Between Bailleul and Bethune in Surprise Attack and French Make Gain Close to Soissons.

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Nieppe forest in places, with the result that the British felt a lack of elbow room for operations. It was in order to acquire more leeway that today's assault was projected.

All Objectives Reached. The objectives settled upon lay along the winding little stream known as Platebecque, which bowed out toward the east in a semi-circle back of the German lines. Prussians and Saxons were holding this zone with a series of strong machine gun posts linked up with barbed wire.

The first stages of the drive were comparatively easy. In fact all the final objectives were reached without much difficulty.

At two strongly fortified farms near the center of the line the enemy fought stubbornly, but was unable to stand out long against the furious onslaughts of the British, who attacked them from all directions.

The losses among the storming infantry for the entire engagement were light, due largely to the fact that the show was over before the enemy was able to organize.

Australians Capture Boches. As a special feature of the programme Australian troops on the left carried out an attack of their own, adding nearly half a hundred prisoners to the bag.

The morale of the prisoners was not high. These men and others captured recently expected to get ahead much faster.

The men have professed to believe that the United States was not going to be able to render much assistance to the allies. The helplessness of the United States is being preached assiduously to the troops by the German high command and this propaganda undoubtably has been having its effect among the men in the trenches.

With the German officers naturally it is different, for they have no delusions on the subject.

During the Spring the low-lying ground here had been little better than a morass. The warm weather of recent days dried it out enough to make it feasible for infantry operations.

Bombardment Is Short. The British pushed off at 6 o'clock this morning after a short, sharp bombardment, just as the white mists were beginning to arise along the numerous streams which thread their tortuous way about this region.

STATEMENTS BY PRISONERS SHOW THAT THE ENEMY HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST EXPECTATION OF THE BRITISH TAKING THE INITIATIVE AT THIS POINT.

The Germans felt so secure that they were devoting most of their time to a campaign against the epidemic known locally as the Flanders gripe, which has sent many of them to hospitals.

The British were over the top and at the enemy before the latter realized their danger. Machine-gun posts were stormed and cleared out with hand grenades and bayonets. Where the Germans were holding a stretch of trench, the attacking troops pushed up with rapid-firers and swept the ditches with an intense fire that annihilated the defenders.

LONDON, June 28.—British troops in attack today against the Germans have advanced their line over a front of nearly three and a half miles to an average depth of nearly a mile east of the Nieppe forest, which lies between Bailleul and Bethune, according to the British official communication issued this evening.

Australians Make Gain. West of Merris Australian troops also captured enemy positions. On both sectors prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Considerable artillery activity developed last night on both sides in the region southeast of Gommecourt, southwest of Arras.

British patrols inflicted casualties upon the Germans in clashes in this area.

The communication tonight follows: "This morning English troops carried out a successful operation on a front of about three and a half miles east of the Nieppe forest. Our line on the front has been advanced to an average depth of nearly a mile and more than 200 prisoners and 22 machine guns have been captured."

"All of our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of L'Epiphette Verte and La Beque."

German Are Surprised. "The enemy was taken by surprise and our casualties are light.

"At the same hour Australian troops attacked and captured certain hostile posts west of Merris, together with 43 prisoners and six machine guns.

"On the remainder of the British front the situation is unchanged."

BERLIN, via London, June 28.—The Germans are busily engaged in attempts to repulse vigorous attacks by the allied armies north of the Lys and south of the Aisne rivers, says the German official communication issued this evening.

The communication follows: "North of Lys and south of the Aisne we are fighting to repulse vigorous enemy partial attacks."

(By the Associated Press.) The British troops and the French forces further south apparently have anticipated the proposed German drive toward the English Channel ports or Paris, and struck first.

Although slight details of the maneuvers thus far have been revealed, the allied troops caught the enemy unawares at important points and took terrain which would have been of considerable value as the starting points of enemy attacks.

The attack of the British was delivered about midway between Hazebrouck and Bethune on a front of nearly three and a half miles.

Altogether, the attack was productive of an average gain of ground to a depth of nearly a mile, and included the taking of several hamlets. It is probable the Germans in a proposed offensive in this region had set their hearts on the capture of St. Omer and the railway line running thence to Calais and Dunkirk.

The stroke of the French troops was over a still greater front—four and a half miles—and they penetrated enemy positions at some points a mile and a quarter. The evident intention was further to block the gateway to Paris through the Villers-Cotterets region.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

British Steamer Atlantian Torpedoed by Enemy.

FATE OF CREW UNKNOWN

Twenty-Four Survivors of Transport Dwinsk Reach Shelburne, N. S.—Two Boatloads Still Unaccounted For.

A GULF PORT, June 28.—Private advices have been received here that the British steamship Atlantian has been torpedoed and sunk. There were no casualties, the report says. No date or place of the disaster is given.

The ship was laden with munitions. The Atlantian carried a crew of 65 officers and men and sailed for Europe on May 28 on the last trip from this port. The Atlantian was a ship of 9399 tons gross register.

SHELBURNE, N. S., June 28.—Twenty-four members of the crew of the troop ship Dwinsk, under charter to the American Government, which was torpedoed while en route to a German submarine, June 18, reached here today aboard a Gloucester fishing schooner.

The men, exhausted by exposure and lack of food, were picked up on the morning of June 26, after being adrift eight days, and with only a day's provisions in stock.

Philip Larballietier, of Liverpool, boatswain's mate, in charge of the life-boat, said the presence of the U-boat was actually known with certainty by the port quartermaster of the ship.

"We all got away safely," Larballietier said, "but some of our boats had a narrow escape. The submarine shelled the Dwinsk while we were rowing away."

NEW YORK, June 28.—The landing of 24 survivors from the steamship Dwinsk at Shelburne, N. S., today, definitely accounts for all but two boatloads of the crew.

The Dwinsk was a troop ship returning to the United States. She had no soldiers aboard.

W. S. S.—BUY THE LIMIT
BOLSHEVIKI SAID TO FALL
 (Continued From First Page.)

freeing and arming Germans taken prisoner by the Russians in the early part of the war, the German invaders have proceeded to carry out systematically with Teutonic thoroughness their system of stripping the country of everything valuable, as was done in Belgium and Northern France.

LONDON, June 28.—According to unconfirmed reports today the Bolshevik government in Moscow has been overthrown, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

Leaders Said to Have Fled. Nikolai Lenine, the Premier, and Leon Trotsky, the Minister of War, are said to have fled to the Murman Coast.

Moscow, the Copenhagen report adds, has been captured by General Korniloff, supported by German troops.

Advices from the same sources assert that Grand Duke Nicholas has been proclaimed Emperor.

The Copenhagen newspapers, the agency dispatch adds, give prominence to a Berlin dispatch quoting the Tages Zeitung of the city saying it had received a message from its Petrograd correspondent reading as follows: "It is believed here that the Bolshevik government will be soon overthrown and that Kerensky is the man of the future in Russia."

Kerensky Said to Have Helped. General Kerensky is said to have cooperated with General Korniloff in the capture of Moscow.

The advices declare that the supporters of Grand Duke Nicholas have overthrown the Soviets throughout the Siberian provinces of Irkutsk, Blagoveshchensk and Khabarovsk.

The defeat of the Bolsheviks is said to have been made possible by the victories of the Czech-Slovak forces and the treachery of the Red Guard. Several detachments of the Red Guard are said to have murdered their officers and then surrendered.

Sources of News German. The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes its message containing the reports of the Bolshevik overthrow and the accompanying details "with reserve," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, and should be received with caution.

LONDON, June 28.—"Kerensky comes with the strongest credentials, first as the former leader of Russian Socialism who has learned by bitter experience the rocks and shoals that beset his course, and second, as the authorized spokesman of the Socialist and non-Socialist parties of Russia," says the former Times correspondent in Petrograd, who is now in London. He continues:

Arms and Supplies to Be Sought. "Kerensky has wisely resolved to confine himself to propagating the lessons of Russian revolution among the allies. His mission is intended as an appeal to the allies for aid in the only form it can take—arms and supplies to enable his countrymen to drive out the Germans and rejoin the fight against the enemies of freedom."

He insists first of all that all the allies take a hand in this task. Russia, he says, does not want to choose between Germany and any other country. She wants to be free but cannot achieve freedom under the Bolsheviks."

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Plans of the American Government for aiding Russia in rehabilitating herself, which became known today, revealed that the first step contemplated is informal assistance through American business and industrial leaders and disposed of widely-published reports that a diplomatic or political mission would be the means of carrying out President Wilson's promise to stand back of Russia.

The personnel of a group of men who will carry expert advice and material aid is being discussed.

Ample police protection is expected, but show of military force will be avoided. Officials were reluctant to discuss this phase of the situation, realizing that Germany would seize upon it as a means of distorting the intentions of the United States.

For that reason it is likely that full details of the assistance to be proffered will not be disclosed until after the Germans learn of them by finding the plans actually in effect.

United States Consuls in Russia will give active assistance in the work of reconstruction and to this extent only will the aid have an official aspect. Today's news dispatches made no change in the plans already formulated. Internal disturbances were thought to accentuate the need of injecting a steadying influence into the situation and officials said they proposed to go ahead on the lines laid down.

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 insure grace of form and freedom of every movement. There are models with and without steelastic webbing to provide positive and extra firm support, or an elastic freedom for the more active woman. But all Rengo Belt models embody the fundamental Rengo Belt feature of super-strength and abdominal support. This invention of tailoring, as illustrated, is the foundation of Rengo Belt Corsets, which has now been tried and proven for eight years, until it stands first as a reducing principle. These famous corsets have won the favor of fashionable women everywhere—and are growing in popularity every day. Made very strong, with a little more care than usually seems necessary. The boning is of double watch-spring steel; is very pliable and guaranteed not to rust.
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 A fine lot of Infants' Fiber Silk Hose undervalued to you as we purchased them. They come in tan color and in sizes 4 to 6 1/2.

Women's Fine Silk Gloves at Half Price
 In 16-Button Length—Niagara and Milady Silk Gloves, Priced at, Pair 69c
 Few women can afford to miss this special sale of Silk Gloves. The assortment includes both Niagara and Milady makes in 16-button lengths. They come in black, white, gray, gunmetal, pongee, champagne, mode, tan, brown, navy, Copenhagen, etc. All sizes in the lot, but get all sizes in each shade. Come early for first and best choice. No phone orders and none sent C. O. D.

Sale of Indestructible All Silk Georgette at \$1.95 Yard
 A special purchase and sale of beautiful All-Silk Georgette; full 40 inches wide. Comes in all the desirable colors. Nothing prettier or more fashionable for waists, dresses, sleeves, neckwear, etc.

Two Exceptional Ribbon Offerings Saturday
 Warp Print Fancies, at, Yard 15c
 4 and 4 1/2-inch widths in pretty Dresden patterns in light and dark colorings. Most exceptional values at the above special price Saturday—15c a yard.

Exclusive Novelties, at, Yard 29c
 Extremely handsome Ribbons for hair bows, fancy work, sashes, etc. Plaids, stripes, warp prints, novelties and plain shades. All in popular wide widths.

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One of those curious, prying individuals who says to himself: "Gee! I gotta make good!" and who doesn't care a hoot how he does it! He gets a scent for news and the scent leads him into—say, man! And Great Scott! How does he do it?

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