

AMERICANS RETAIN ALL THEIR GAINS

Fismes Retained, and Patrols Thrown Across Vesle by Pursuers of Huns.

ALLIED ADVANCE PROCEEDS

French Cross River Several Places; Allies Bag Much Booty; Prussian Guards Beaten by Americans at Close Quarters.

(Continued From First Page.)

battle again into their proper places. The German retreat throughout has been conducted with the greatest skill. Only a very small force was left facing us when the order came to withdraw to the Vesle. This force had no difficulty in eluding us.

"The Americans were just as keen at chasing the enemy as they were at fighting, but the cavalry screen of the old days, which was used as a guard against surprise, was absent and the infantry which has to rely on its own precautions always must go somewhat slowly.

"Heavy rainstorms fell while the German retreat was in progress and the guns and the lorries have churned these limestone hills until they are nearly impassable.

Defensive Works Found.

"The most interesting fact of the pursuit was the discovery of defensive positions, indicating the intention of the Germans to hold an intermediate line south of the Vesle. These trenches were in newly turned earth and had not been occupied. The gun emplacements and sandbag revetments had just been finished and the blockhouses were of concrete, only recently set. The freshness of these preparations preclude any theory but that they had been constructed to hold up our recent advance. Therefore, it is regarded as affecting the statement of General Ludendorff that the German retreat was according to a plan and suggests that at least certain modifications were necessary in the enemy strategy.

Orderly Retreat Confirmed.

"The inhabitants of villages lately occupied by Germans confirm the impression that the German retreat was orderly, the bulk of the troops having been withdrawn a week before. Thus it is clear that in the center a mere shell of defense has been offered to our progress, but the fragments of that shell lie everywhere on the ground.

"All these villages which are mostly heaps of ruins, were labeled with Teutonic thoroughness, carefully painted and prominently displayed signboards containing information of everything and everybody and evidencing the expectation that the Germans would remain in possession.

"During the last period of our advance we must have been costing the Germans about 6000 signposts daily.

Real Resistance Offered.

"Although we are practically along the Vesle, we are not actually there at all points. The enemy is making real resistance between Fismes and Rheims, treating the butte of Hills between the Ardre and the Vesle as the outwork of his positions northward temporarily, to oppose our progress.

"This country between the rivers is as difficult as any our advance has encountered and doubtless there will be some sharp fighting before the Rheims half of the river is actually in our hands."

(By the Associated Press.)

The Germans are now imposing strong opposition to the further advance of the allied troops along the Vesle River from the east of Soissons to the region west of Rheims.

Meantime the main bodies of the enemy army continue to make their way toward the Aisne, to the north of which stream they hope somewhere to reach a haven of safety from the persistent onslaught of the allied troops, which in less than three weeks have all but blotted out the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Allies Press On.

Notwithstanding the bringing into play by the enemy of large numbers of machine guns and artillery of heavier caliber, the employment of large numbers of picked troops, including the well-trained Prussian Guards and the Bavarians; and in spite of the fact that the rains have sent the Vesle out of bounds and turned the lowlands into quagmires, the Americans and the other allied troops have forced crossings of the river at a number of new points and on the north side of the stream are engaging the enemy.

Americans Move Forward.

The latest French official communication, which recently has been extremely modest in chronicling gains made by the allies, says that Monday saw only local engagements and that the situation on the battle front is without change. Correspondents with the allied army say at several points between Sermaise, east of Soissons and Fismes, and between Fismes and

MUIZON THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN FURTHER GROUND ACROSS THE VESLE AND HAVE NULLIFIED GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS DELIVERED IN AN ENDEAVOR TO RECOVER THE LOSSES.

Huns Fight Hard. The Germans are jealously guarding this part of the line, an advance through which to any considerable depth would compel them entirely to lose their hold on the territory around Rheims. Violent bombardments are in progress here.

Advance Not Contemplated.

At the moment it would appear that the Germans do not contemplate any offensive on the Albert end of the line, at least for some time to come. The German troops released by the shortening of the line may be destined to be transferred from the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht to those of the German Crown Prince. It is reported that another division from Rupprecht's forces was identified yesterday in the fighting south of Soissons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—"On the line of the Vesle, brisk artillery fighting is in progress," General Pershing reported in his communique covering Monday's fighting, received by the War Department tonight, "On August 3 our aviators shot down four hostile airplanes," the statement adds.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's correspondent telegraphing from French headquarters Sunday says: "The Germans are now engaged in three retreats, one involuntary and two voluntary. As usual, they are retreating slowly and in good order.

"On the Tardenois battlefield our troops are closing up to the Vesle east of Fismes. They have crossed the river a few miles west of Rheims. On the western side Rheims is completely disengaged."

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—Near Muizon, on the south side of the Vesle, the Germans fought fiercely last evening before they were forced back. The battle was especially severe around the Vaules farm and the adjacent woods.

On the end of the line nearest Rheims a heavy artillery duel is going on. The machine gun fire in this region is very severe. Similar conditions prevail between Fismes and Sermaise.

Enemy artillery maintained a steady fire on the valleys yesterday and last night in an attempt to catch allied concentrations. German aviators descended often to harass allied infantry with machine guns.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters dated Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says: "The enemy's artillery fire is very heavy along the whole line of the Vesle and the Germans are opposing very vigorous resistance to the allies. Nevertheless French patrols have succeeded in crossing the river at several points between Sermaise east of Soissons and Fismes where the Americans crossed and between Fismes and Muizon."

"The Germans on the north bank are abundantly supplied with machine guns and bomb throwers. Their aviators are busy with machine guns against our troops and the enemy resistance everywhere is very stiff. "Between Muizon and Rheims, where we are firmly established on the south bank, there has been very hard fighting."

"There was a hot encounter at the Vaules farm, close to Muizon, for the passage of the river. After its capture the Germans sent across two detachments in an attempt to retake the farm. Both detachments were repulsed after a severe fight.

"The artillery is very active on both sides of this region. It was at Sermaise that the enemy stubbornly resisted our passage of the river opposite the La Grande farm on the north bank of the stream.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—More than 500 guns and 400 trench mortars have been captured by one French army alone, that of General Mangin, since the beginning of the allied offensive on July 18.

1,500,000 Shells Captured. It will be impossible to take full stock of booty captured by the allies for some time, but it includes a considerable number of 77 millimeter guns, while 77 millimeter shells salvaged up to the present total 1,500,000.

Pursuit of the Germans continues and only a few enemy troops remain south of the Vesle, says the Havas Agency. French patrols have crossed the Vesle at Basoches and Jochery. Allied troops hold the entire southern bank of the Vesle between Fismes and Rheims.

The enemy has suffered serious losses in men and material. Enemy dead are scattered along all the roads leading north.

Prussian Guards Overwhelmed.

Americans covered themselves with glory in the hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fismes yesterday, when they captured that German base. The fighting is said to have been the bitterest of the whole war, the Prussian Guards asking no quarter and being bayoneted or clubbed to death as they stood by their machine guns.

The German Crown Prince has engaged 49 of his divisions (540,000 men) in the Champagne, and 47 divisions (635,000 men) between the Aisne and the Marne since he began his offensive on July 15, the intransigent states.

It is estimated that by the shortening of the front through his retreat he has economized in the number of troops necessary along the line to the extent of 10 divisions (125,000 men).

Red Cross Officers Elected.

ST. HELENS, Or., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The annual election of officers of the St. Helens Red Cross resulted in the selection of the following: Mrs. H. W. Fogel, chairman; Mrs. A. T. Laws, vice-chairman; Miss Dora Shaffer, secretary, and Mrs. Minnie Dolohal, treasurer. It is estimated that the auxiliary has accomplished much work and their membership has increased to over 140 members.

KAISER HAS NO Czar FOR WAR STRUGGLE

Military Lord Places High Value on His Judgment in Handling Situation.

AMERICAN BANKERS SCORED

"The Man Who Brought This Catastrophe on the World Should Be Strung Up by Neck," Wilhelm Tells Dentist.

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, (Dentist to the Kaiser for 14 years.) To what extent the Kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on.

Knowing the self-confidence he possessed and the high value he placed on his own judgment in all things, and especially in military matters, I am inclined to believe that he took a very direct part in the councils of the general staff, and it is most unlikely that any major move was ever made without his sanction.

Within the past few weeks, in a reply which he sent me in congratulatory telegram from the University of Cologne, the Kaiser is reported to have referred to himself as "the supreme war lord," and it is hard to believe that with such notions of his own importance he would bow much to the judgment or experience of any of his generals.

In the Spring of 1915 I received a long-distance telephone message from the Great Army Headquarters, to the effect that the Kaiser wanted me to go there.

On the trip down to Pless I was able to make better connections than had been anticipated and got in at 2:10 A. M., instead of 3:15, and the consequence was that no car was waiting for me at the station.

Train Service Praised. When I arrived at the palace I was ushered through cloak hall to a very large room on the ground floor. There was a bright red carpet on the floor and the furniture was in gold and white of an antique and massive character. It overlooked a terrace and one of the most beautiful garden landscapes I had ever seen.

The Kaiser walked in unannounced. He was dressed in his full uniform. "Isn't it beautiful here, Davis? Did you ever see a lovelier place?" he asked, as he observed me studying the landscape.

I told him that the scene was too beautiful for description, but I didn't tell him what I was really thinking. I was thinking of what my laboratory assistant had said when he returned from the western front on a parol: "If the Kaiser had a machine gun war could be where I was just one hour, they would be willing to make peace immediately."

"Did you have any trouble in reaching Pless?" the Kaiser asked. "On the contrary, I got in about four hours ahead of time, your Majesty," I said, and I explained to him how it happened.

"Well, it speaks well for our railway system in war time, doesn't it? Who ever heard of a train getting in ahead of time these days?" During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the Kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself to read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with other persons who were there to see him, but he was never gone more than 10 minutes at a time.

French Loan Criticized. When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had a message, had been excused, the Kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by neck."

"That man is not I, as the world seems to think," the Kaiser said, and he added: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by neck."

In the same breath almost he made the inconsistent remark: "England will never be able to raise an efficient army; it took Germany 100 years to accomplish what she has done!" How ridiculous it was to suppose that the Kaiser of Russia and the King of England could have hatched a plot which neither of them was the least prepared to carry out, and which Germany was apparently powerful enough to foil.

Before I left the Kaiser that morning he spoke of the Anglo-French loan which had been floated in America and condemned us severely for countenancing it. When I told him that Germany had also floated a loan in America, he replied: "But ours was only \$10,000,000, while theirs is \$500,000,000, to which I could not say that the size of the loan could certainly not affect the question of our neutrality in floating it."

Kaiser in Good Humor. He criticized our bankers who handled the loan, and when I asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany," he added.

faces of the three men in the bow of the boat showed how clearly they realized the helplessness of their position. The man in the stern of the boat was standing up with one foot on the side. He had grasped a frail twig which overhung the bank, but it was hardly stretched enough to stand. The man in the middle of the boat was clinging to the other side of the twig, and the expression on his face disclosed that, combined with the sense of impending disaster which possessed both the other two men, he was so sure that this little twig might be the means of averting catastrophe.

The thought came to me that the Kaiser, as reported, were in an identical the same position as the man in the stern of that ill-fated boat and that in their U-boat campaign, upon which they relied so much, they were clinging desperately at a frail twig which might for a moment delay but could not possibly avert their doom.

After the Kaiser had been summoned to his dressing room, I got there before he did and on the table I noticed a long envelope addressed to "His Majesty the Kaiser and Queen." It looked very official and imposing, but just what it contained, of course, I don't know.

Kaiser's Motor Saluted. The Kaiser entered the room attired in a red and white uniform. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebeian negligence, and I received the impression that he had been so accidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom showed my face to any of the Kaiser's adjutants, had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the Kaiser's motorcar, and the second man, or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the emperor and his entourage. The Kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien-enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. (To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

RESIGNATION IN BALANCE TOTALS NOT YET RECEIVED

Fatalities Only One in 20 Among American Wounded in the Battle That Ended in German Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Names of American soldiers who have fallen in the great Franco-American drive which turned the German offensive on the Marne into an utter defeat have begun to come in from overseas. They swelled to 706 the total casualties made public today by the War Department in two separate lists.

Although nearly three times as great as the largest number heretofore announced in a single day, the total today represented only a part of the lists which have been accumulating since the great battle began July 15. It is not to be assumed that it represents the losses for one day.

No estimate of the American casualties in this country fighting has been received from General Pershing and it was said authoritatively today that none is expected.

All Guesses Discouraged. In that connection, Acting Secretary of War Crowell today decreed any guesses as to casualties in the overseas forces, saying that publication which would exaggerate or minimize the total would create unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of American soldiers.

Of the names made public today, 459 were of those who were killed in action and 80 who died from wounds. The second list contained only names of 160 killed in action and 43 who died of wounds—but the first list showed 48 wounded severely, 100 wounded and three missing in action. In the first list, there also were nine who died of disease, one of airplane accident and six from accidents and other causes.

Acting Secretary Crowell told newspaper correspondents today that General Pershing would simply complete and verify casualty lists as rapidly as they are transmitted and that they would be given to the press and speak for themselves as to numbers.

Nineteen in 20 Recovered. Of the American soldiers wounded in the Marne-Aisne offensive, probably less than one in 20 will die from their wounds, more than four-fifths will be returned to service and only 14 per cent will be discharged for disability, according to a statement of the chief of staff today based upon the officially attested experience of the allies during the four years of war.

Figures on Army aviation training fatalities in this country, made public today for the period between September 1, 1917, and July 20, 1918, show a total of 155 deaths, or an average of .000305 for each hour of actual training flight. Officials believe this is a new low record.

LUZ BLACA TORPEDGED

GERMAN U-BOAT WINS IN THREE HOURS' BATTLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Luz Blacka was torpedoed and sunk 40 miles off this port today, after a thrilling three hours' battle with a German submarine.

A second oil tanker which was 10 miles astern of the Luz Blacka, when the battle opened, escaped by rushing full speed to a Canadian Atlantic port. The Luz Blacka left port at 8 o'clock in the morning in ballast. She was attacked by a submarine and for three hours she engaged the German in a running fight, exchanging shot for shot. The submarine soon learned that



Special Values in Fancy Picture Frames. A limited number at 15c. Colored and Sepia Prints—15c. Framed Pictures and Frames with glass for 80c. \$4.50 Glass Flower Bowls now \$3.00. \$3.50 Glass Flower Bowls now \$2.00. Homeopathic Remedies. A full and complete line, Mezzanine Floor. Polar Cub Electric Fan \$5.85. A good strong breeze at a cost of ONE CENT for six hours.

706 ON DAVIS' LISTS

U. S. Casualty Reports From Marne Arriving. FATALITIES ONLY ONE IN 20 AMONG AMERICAN WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE THAT ENDED IN GERMAN DEFEAT.

Prices Less Than Manufacturers'. 60c Sal Hepatica...53c. 50c Carter's Tea...45c. 30c Bromo Seltzer...25c. \$1.00 Garfield Tea...80c. 50c Glover's Mangle Remedy...45c. 60c Danderine...50c. \$1.25 Pierce's Prescription...98c. 50c Sloan's Liniment...45c. 50c Castoria...29c. \$1.50 Scott's Emulsion...\$1.39. 16 oz. Cla-Wood Beef, Iron, Wine...\$1.00. \$1.00 Listerine...85c. 16 oz. Dentox Mouth Wash...50c. \$1.00 Horlick's Malted Milk...80c. \$1.75 Mellin's Food...69c.

Woodard Clarke & Co. ALDER STREET AT WEST FRONT MARSHALL 4700-NORME A 8717. Always S. & H. Trading Stamps First Three Floors

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MULLAN MINERS STRIKE

MEAN MAKING \$7.95 TO \$11.65 A DAY ARE DISSATISFIED. Council of Defense Moves to Induct Quitters Into Army—I. W. W. Influence Blamed.

he outraged the tanker and kept just out of reach of the ship's gun. The German's long-range shooting was ineffective. Finally he maneuvered into a position for a torpedo attack and hit the tanker stern.

A spectacular electrical display and flames that were seen all over Portland Heights resulted about 9:40 last night when a power wire grounded and burned through a conduit on the structure of the Broadway bridge draw. Prompt arrival of the Fire Department and of Portland Railway, Light & Power men prevented serious damage to the bridge or streetcar system. Cars over the bridge were held up for 40 minutes while repairs were being made.

POSAM DOES SHORTEN TIME TO HEAL ECZEMA

When Eczema burns, itches, disfigures, Poslam instantly soothes the angry skin, splendidly exerts its healing power, not only to make the disease more endurable, but to cause it to grow less and less each day.

So effective is Poslam that a little of it will cure a large area. It is its QUALITY, not the quantity of it, that does the work.

OVERCHARGING TO CEASE

War Auxiliaries Central Committee to Protect Service Men. Charges that some stores, hotels and restaurants are overcharging sailors and soldiers will be investigated by the war auxiliaries' central committee.

I GOT IT MA? Davidson's IDEAL BREAD. Charges that some stores, hotels and restaurants are overcharging sailors and soldiers will be investigated by the war auxiliaries' central committee.

AN OPEN LETTER

The Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio: Gentlemen: I have taken 3 tubes of 3-Grain Cadomex Tablets and I am not nearly so nervous as I was, while I am now eating with keen relish and have no more trouble with my stomach whatever. Yours very truly, R. F. Hamilton, 23 Cottage St., Franklin, Mass.

GIRLS HELP AT THRESHING

Oregon City High School Girls Don 'Bloomers and Work Shirts. Charges that some stores, hotels and restaurants are overcharging sailors and soldiers will be investigated by the war auxiliaries' central committee.

CRYPTEK AND TORIC LENSES

Sherron mountings, etc., are as standard as sugar and coffee. Does not stain, discolor, or become soft. Portland carry them in stock. The majority of "mis-fitted" eyes are the victims of the examination room and not of the grinding department. Our examinations are scientific.

DAYTON EYE SPECIALISTS. SHERRON MOUNTINGS, ETC., ARE AS STANDARD AS SUGAR AND COFFEE. DOES NOT STAIN, DISCOLOR, OR BECOME SOFT. PORTLAND CARRY THEM IN STOCK. THE MAJORITY OF "MIS-FITTED" EYES ARE THE VICTIMS OF THE EXAMINATION ROOM AND NOT OF THE GRINDING DEPARTMENT. OUR EXAMINATIONS ARE SCIENTIFIC.

The Accuracy of Your Examination

for glasses depends on the skill and experience of the specialist and his ability to use correctly scientific instruments. I offer you the benefit of twenty years' research and experience in fitting and making perfect-fitting glasses, assuring you the greatest ease and comfort of vision. DR. WHEAT EYESIGHT SPECIALIST. 207 MORGAN BUILDING. Washington at Broadway. Telephone Number 4300.