

ALLIES MAY ARM WESTERN SIBERIA

Slavs Ready to Turn on German Invaders; Only Equipment Is Needed.

CZECHS DECLARED IN PERIL

Army of 100,000 Austro-German Prisoners of War Recently Added to Available Forces of Soviet Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The pressing need for arms and ammunition by the people of Western Siberia, who have arrayed themselves against the German and Austrian prisoners and the German-influenced Bolsheviks, is being considered in the allied capitals, according to information available today.

The answer of the allied nations to this appeal has not been disclosed, but it can be stated on high authority that the United States Government is anxious to be of whatever possible assistance.

Thousands Await Arms.
The people of Western Siberia, with the aid of Czech-Slovak, proclaimed their independence on July 4, in honor of the National anniversary of the United States. They are reported to have thousands of well-trained and loyal troops who are waiting only for equipment to begin active resistance against the Germans.

Western Siberia is said to be well organized and is conducting business in an orderly manner.

The people have never accepted the surrender to Germany under the Brest-Litovsk treaty and have refused to permit the Bolsheviks to ship from this district millions of tons of supplies stored there that have been bought and paid for by the German government.

Vologodsk Heads Government.
The governing body of Western Siberia, according to official information received within the last three or four days, is composed of men of high standing duly elected to the Constitutional Assembly and headed by Premier Vologodsk, who also is acting as Foreign Minister and the seat of the government is at Omsk.

According to advices reaching the State Department, if they had arms and equipment they could at once put a formidable army in the field. They are at present only partly armed and their supply of ammunition is nearly exhausted.

Food Supplies Ample.
It is stated by the position to know that the food supplies now held in Western Siberia would support an army until the crops come in next season. One item of the foodstuffs now in storage in this section is 2,000,000 tons of wheat.

Most important of all, however, are the mines of the Ural Mountains under the government of Western Siberia controls. These mines produce more than 90 per cent of the platinum of the world.

The Bulgarian and Turkish Ministers to Russia have arrived in Berlin from Moscow, according to an official dispatch from France today. Quoting the Zurich Neuve Presse, the dispatch says the Germans are greatly disappointed at not being able to depend upon the Bolshevik rule.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(British Wireless Service).—"The government of Northern Russia" has been formed, with M. Tchakovsky as president and minister of foreign affairs. The other members of the government include Socialists of various parties.

Government Alma Set Forth.
The political programme of the new government, which has just been issued, contains the following clauses:

First—The re-creation of Russian democratic power.

Second—The re-establishment of local government on a basis of universal suffrage.

Third—The re-creation of the Russian national army and a renewal of the war on the eastern front.

Fourth—The expulsion of the German invaders and other enemies of Russia, to be carried out with the aid of and in co-operation with the entire allies.

HARBIN, Monday, Aug. 12.—(By the Associated Press).—One thousand Czechs on their way to join General Semenov arrived here today and were given an enthusiastic reception in which the allied Consuls and members of the American railway commission took part.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 15.—The situation in Western Siberia leaves no room for optimism, in the opinion of the Vice-President of the Czech-Slovak National Council.

In a statement recently he said that mobilization of the Austro-German prisoners of war had added 150,000 men to the enemy forces. He said it would be impossible to reach Irkutsk even under the most favorable conditions in less than a month.

The position of the Czech-Slovak may become precarious if assistance is not speedily forthcoming. Their numbers are diminishing, owing to sickness and impossibility of renewing supplies.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The Don Cossacks have cleared the left bank of the Don of their opponents and are marching victoriously on Zaratyn, from which they are only one day's march distant, says an official statement issued by the Don Cossacks' staff and received here from Kiev.

Cossacks Enter Veronesh.
A dispatch to the Cologne Zeitung from Kiev says:

"Don and Kuban governments and the leaders in the adjoining regions have entered negotiations looking to the establishment of a joint central government."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A curious coincidence comes to mind in connection with the arrival of the British at Baku. The garrison consisted largely of Bolsheviks, who, with Armenians, were opposing the Turks. Thus, the British while fighting the Bolsheviks in the north, are co-operating with them in the south.

Aide from the Caspian operations there has been a movement of British troops from India to Turkestan. These passed through Baluchistan and Eastern Russia and joined forces with the Turcomans, Bokharans and local Social Revolutionaries, who are fighting the Bolsheviks.

The British are also guarding the Trans-Caspian railroad to prevent the

enemy from gaining access to Afghanistan and the Indian frontier.

A small British expedition to assist in the defense of Baku was planned last year. The expedition reached Enzeli, Persia, on the Caspian Sea, 16 miles northwest of Baku. Here unexpected hostilities on the part of the Bolsheviks compelled it to retire to Hamadan.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Sixty propagandists belonging to labor organizations supporting the Bolshevik regime have left Moscow for the front, where the Bolsheviks are fighting the Czech-Slovak, according to a Moscow telegram by way of Berlin.

The object of the propagandists is to stimulate the military spirit of the Soviet troops in their campaign.

Trotsky in Action.
According to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, War Minister Trotsky is also touring the same front urging the people to fight "against the enemy."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—Vladivostok workmen, who have been agitating to secure the release of members of the Soviet held as hostages by the Czech-Slovak, have decided to organize a great labor demonstration, according to advices from Vladivostok. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed soon.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vladivostok dated Sunday says the Russian already are conspiring Russians on a small scale.

"According to stories of persons taken by the Czech-Slovak," says the dispatch, "German flying columns are impressing males from 18 to 45 years of age, and are bringing those who disobey the mobilization order before Germanized revolutionary tribunals, which condemn them to death."

TURKS TARGET OF ATTACK

Armenian Army in Control of Baku-Ellisavetpol Line.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The National Armenian Council of Tiflis was compelled to sign a peace with Turkey in order to save a large section of the Armenian population from extermination, but the struggle against the Turks is continuing, according to a cable message given out at the headquarters of the Armenian National Union of America.

The message said the Armenian army was holding the Baku-Ellisavetpol line. As London advices state the British now are Baku, this would link up the English forces with the Armenians.

'WATERLAND' IS RENOUNCED

Members of Chicago Symphony Orchestra Prove Loyalty to Allies.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—German members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra today renounced the Kaiser, the "Waterland" and such of their kin as are fighting in the enemy armies, at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

Loyal alien members of the union will not be expelled as was formerly announced. Joseph Winkler, president of the organization, who announced the change in policy, said all disloyal members would be expelled.

WAR MOTHERS ORGANIZE

National Body to Be Formed as Result of Indiana Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Steps to complete the organization of a National body to be known as the American War Mothers were under way here today at a meeting of war mothers of Indiana, to which representatives of other states had been invited. Articles of incorporation of the new association were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

Only mothers of men and women in war service are eligible to membership.

Official Casualty List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Army casualty list today, issued in two sections, contained a total of 98 names. The Navy Department did not issue a Marine Corps list. The Army list was divided as follows:

Killed in action 18, wounded severely 70, missing in action 10, total 98.

The first list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION—Sergeant Peter D. Johnson, Oshkosh, Wis.; Corporal Frederick Dixon, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Sergeant E. J. Winter, Ames, Ia.; Private John A. Calumet, Mich.; Daniel T. Boswell, Byhalia, Miss.; Patsy Pury, Uniontown, Pa.; John W. Gates, Baker, Pa.; Robert Groom, Rushville, Mo.; Michael Hofer, Marinette, Wis.; Matthias Kner, Baucalaire, Wis.; Anton Kosowski, Wallace, Mich.; Charles J. Krumrey, Charles City, Ia.; Pauline Pellacchia, Portland, Me.; Arlo E. Pickel, Glenwood, Ia.; Robert H. Reed, Rock, Ia.; Walter H. Soles, Marshallfield, Wis.; Patrick Walsh, New York; Joseph S. E. Whitson, Rosemead, N. C.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—Lieutenant Daniel W. Jeffries, Marietta, Ill.; Sergeant John M. Barker, Fairfield, Conn.; Fred E. Baker, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph J. Meriden, Conn.; Corporal Walter F. Combs, Windsor, Conn.; Mike Bolke, Russia; Elmer Branson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Leonard L. Burke, Wethersfield, Conn.; Rex Cummings, Baraboo, Wis.; William L. O'Donnell, Hartford, Conn.; Joseph J. O'Donnell, Hartford, Conn.; Milton A. Talbot, Wallingford, Conn.; Warren R. Townsend, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gilbert A. Young, Waterbury, Conn.; Private Frank Argente, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles C. Bishop, Richmond, Mich.; Edward V. Brown, Deep River, Conn.; Howard Bruce, Fond, Wis.; Thomas Bulkema, Zeeland, Mich.; James J. Casey, Williamette, Conn.; William E. Crane, Omar, Mich.; William A. Champion, Coldwater, Mich.; Joseph J. Despins, Meriden, Conn.; Napoleon J. Despins, Meriden, Conn.

The second section contained only names of wounded and missing, among which none from Northwestern states was mentioned.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Aug. 16.—(Special).—The second Army casualty list issued by the War Department contains the name of Private Lester Dodd, of Winthrop, Wash., severely wounded in France. Young Dodd belonged to the engineering corps and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dodd, now living in Pateros, where Mr. Dodd conducts a confectionery store. Young Dodd enlisted in the service last Spring from Winthrop where his parents then resided.

ALBANY, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special).—Through a letter from a nurse in the hospital to which the young man was taken, relatives of Lewis Williams, a Lebanon young man now serving in France, learned this week that he was wounded in last month's fighting. The letter advised that he had been wounded in one eye. It is presumed that the wound is not serious, as he was never reported wounded in the casualty lists nor were his parents informed of the wound through the usual channels. Lewis Williams is a son of A. G. Williams, for many years a resident of Lebanon.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 16.—(Special).—Private Pook, who enlisted as an infantryman in Detroit, the son of Mrs. Louise Pook and brother of Mrs. James Schilling, of this city, missing in action since July 6, according to word received by the relatives from the Government today.

NO CLASH REPORTED

Meeting of War Lords Said to Have Been Cordial.

KAISER, CHARLES IN ACCORD

Statement From Berlin Ascribes Full Harmony to Conference of Rulers at Grand Headquarters.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague, Germany has demanded that Austria send 10 to 15 divisions to the western front.

Austria, on condition that Germany would accept Austria's solution of the Polish question and make a strong peace move, including the evacuation of Germany promised to concede to Austria solution of the Polish question, including the naming of an Austrian Archduke as King, the dispatch asserts.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—The complete agreement existing between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been demonstrated again at the meeting of the Emperors at German main headquarters, an official statement from Berlin today declares. The statement, which is dated at German headquarters, August 15, reads:

"The meeting of the august sovereigns has once again manifested the close understanding and complete agreement on political and military tasks and an identical and most loyal interpretation of the alliance. The intercourse of the monarchs was characterized by a cordiality commensurate with their personal relations, as well as the interests of the people."

"Leading statesmen and military leaders have conferred with complete and fruitful results. The Kaiser gave audience to Baron Burián, Field Marshal and other Austrian Ministers. Emperor Charles received Baron Burián and Field Marshal von Hindenburg."

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A plan has been adopted for the formation of a league of Austro-Hungarian states, to be autonomous in dealing with home affairs, according to a Vienna dispatch, quoting the Czech radical organ in the Austrian capital, which reads:

"It was learned from a reliable source that Premier Hussarek has reached an understanding with prominent representatives of all the Austrian parties for a complete revision of the Austrian constitution. It is planned to form a number of states that shall have home rule, including the German, Czech, Polish and South Slavonian states. These, with Hungary, will form a league of Austro-Hungarian states."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Information from Swiss sources, transmitted in an official Bern dispatch today, says the Austrian government has decided to take the most severe measures in an effort to repress the Yugoslav movement.

HERO SALUTES YANKEES

(Continued From First Page.)
not connect these separate pockets to make a rectilinear type of operations, as was its first intention.

The pockets now constitute salients which, as long as they remain in place, are a constant menace to the French, as well as a long line as the western front. They form flanks exposed to the adversary's counter attacks, once he has recovered.

All Flanks Vulnerable.
Therefore these flanks are both vulnerable and dangerous, for the greater the distance between salients the more obstacles encountered which prevent liaison.

It is thus with the Montdidier-Noyon salient, where its left flank resting on the Oise was separated from the Chateau Thierry-Dormans salient by the wooded district of Valois.

The Oise formed the separating line, an obstacle which the Germans were unable to pass, for they could neither cross it toward Compiègne nor break the French resistance front at the Villers-Cotterets forests.

I shall not mention the Flanders salient, which is altogether eccentric.

Fee Shut Off From Amiens.
But one sees that the right flank of the Montdidier-Noyon salient was badly covered and much exposed, because the Germans were unable to reach Amiens.

On July 13 General Ludendorff, either on his own initiative or under pressure from the Crown Prince, abandoned the idea of connecting the two Noyon salients, and taking advantage of his advance on the Marne, tried a new and very big offensive on the Champagne front.

The offensive failed after the first clash in the Champagne. The German high command then persisted in pushing forward south of the Marne, along the valley, going up stream toward Epinal. It was caught in the very act of maneuvering for the opportune counter-attack on the exposed flank

between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons.

Big Retirement Forced.
Following this check, the whole pocket was obliged to retire to the Aisne and the Vesle.

But while the German high command, deceived, persisted in retreating foot by foot at Tardenois-En-Fere, using up its precious reserves, Marshal Foch, who was holding the English army in readiness, sent forward the French army, stationed at the left of the Oise, against the Montdidier-Albert flank, equally exposed.

The result of the fine maneuver which brings about the retreat to the Somme.

Tomorrow, thanks to persistent allied effort, there might be a general retreat to some Hindenburg line, of which we cannot as yet see an outline, but it is yet possible that a retreat will be forced by events in Russia as much as by the present battles.

PROFITEERS REAP HARVEST

(Continued From First Page.)
company with \$600,000 capital made \$166,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before.

Small Dairymen Prosper.
The small dairymen made the largest percentage of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2400 made \$11,659, as compared with \$4000 for 1916. Another with \$1000 capital boasted its earnings from \$724 in 1916 to \$614 in 1917. A company with \$100,000 capital increased its earnings from \$8036 in 1916 to \$55,640 in 1917.

Flourish showed largely increased profits. The excess of the per cent of net income to capital stock for 1917 above the percentage for 1916 for all the companies was 144 per cent. There were very few zeros.

Capitalization Nearly Equalized.
Most of them showed large returns on their capital stock for the year previous. One company capitalized at \$5,750,000 made \$5,357,000 in 1917, as against \$1,983,000 in 1916.

Fruit and vegetable-growing industries profits increased considerably over 1916. The one that showed the largest increase for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money. The one that showed a percentage of increased profits usually showed losses for the year previous.

One of the exceptions was a \$16,000 concern with profits 228 per cent in excess of those for the previous year. Industries grouped as "mixed farming" in New England, Middle Atlantic, Central and Southern states, all made increased profits for the year, but in many cases they showed small profits or losses for 1916.

Stock Breeding Pays Well.
Stock breeding showed substantially increased profits in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

One concern with \$750,000 capital made \$89,000 in 1916 and \$81,000 in 1917. Another with \$5000 capital increased its profits from \$57,325 in 1916 to \$72,000 in 1917. Another with \$25,000 capital boasted an increase from \$14,119 in 1916 to \$87,000 in 1917.

The profits of a \$500,000 corporation were \$1,073,000 in 1916 and \$1,099,000 in 1917.

Long list of banks showed substantially increased profits. One bank capitalized at \$21,500,000 earned \$4,745,000, 1917, as compared with \$2,445,000 in 1916. Another with \$10,000,000 capital increased its earnings from \$1,932,000 in 1916 to \$2,902,000 in 1917.

Insurance Business Good.
Marine, fire and insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$200,000 increased its earnings from \$24,000 in 1916 to \$37,775 in 1917.

Large profits were gleaned in the real estate business, but the percentage of increase was not extraordinary because of the big profits made in 1916.

Huge percentages of increases were recorded in the brokerage business, indicating a "fat killing" here and there. One broker with \$10,000 capital made \$394,000 in 1916 and \$461,000 in 1917.

One man with a capital of \$21,688,000 made \$2,320,000 in 1916, but dropped to \$2,708,000 in 1917. Another with \$50,000 capital made \$1,303,000 in 1917 against \$1,096,000 in 1916.

In the group labeled "capitalists" some unusual increases in profit were noted, but they were mostly in cases where the capital was nominal.

One man with a capital of \$1,688,000 made \$2,320,000 in 1916, but dropped to \$2,708,000 in 1917. Another with \$50,000 capital made \$1,303,000 in 1917 against \$1,096,000 in 1916.

ALLIES WIN NEW GROUND
(Continued From First Page.)
The fighting ended in a victory for the French.

The Germans are clinging stubbornly to the Laigny-Roye line.

The capture of Ecouvillon, which facilitated the taking of Ribecourt, has been followed by the occupation of the Montdidier-Noyon salient, giving the French another grip on a vital position near Thiescourt and threatening the German line of retreat along the road to Noyon.

There is evidence that the German reserves are no longer sufficient to maintain the defense and that drafts are being made on general troops holding other important sectors. The French division that took Ribecourt met the enemy troops which had been

Subscribe for the Delineator Now! At Our Pattern Department. You'll Save About One-Third on Regular Subscription Price—

A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF Rengo Belt-Reducing CORSETS \$3.00 and \$4.00 a Pair

Correct fashion lines may be achieved by stout and medium figures, without selecting sizes smaller than the figure demands, if Rengo Belt Corsets are worn. Here are scientifically designed corsets, apparently no different than any ordinary corsets, yet tailored in such a manner as to reduce positively, comfortably and in accord with fashion's latest lines. All Rengo Belt models have the strength to hold and mould the figure absolutely to the designed lines—they will not break or bulge under the most severe strain that the very stoutest figure may put upon them. For that reason the size your figure demands will satisfy you absolutely and you will not suffer the discomfort of attempting to force the figure, as is usual when medium and stout women wear ordinary corsets. There are models for all figures, some with "steelastic" webbing, where extra freedom is desired—and all are boned with double watch-spring steels.

FREE!
1 Bar Creme Oil Soap Free!
With Each Purchase of Three Bars for 25¢
Saturday Sale of Drug Specials

LARGE SIZE IVORY SOAP Limit 5 bars to customer.
Woodbury's Facial Soap.....22¢
Cuticura Soap.....22¢
Pepsodent Tooth Paste.....45¢
Santiseptic Lotion.....45¢
Stanolax Mineral Oil.....50¢
Squibb's Mineral Oil, bottle.....\$1.00
6 for.....\$5.00
Palm Olive Soap.....\$2.89
Metal Lunch Kits.....\$3.30
Thermos Lunch Kits.....\$2.00
Thermos Lunch Bottle.....\$2.00
Bullet Fountain Pens.....\$1.50

Women's New Fall Style Shoes at \$7.00 Pair

The very best styles and leathers—all sizes and widths—brown kid with cloth top, gray kid with cloth top, etc.—styles with high or low heels.

Men's Shoes In Tan or Black at \$7.00 Pair

Styles for both work and dress in black or tan—high-grade shoes with Goodyear welt soles. All sizes.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.
Saturdays at 9 A. M.

Roberts Bros.
THIRD & MORRISON
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 6 P. M.

recently withdrawn from the Verdun front. They were old acquaintances, the French division having been cited for gallant work in the defense of the fortress on the Meuse against these same Germans.

Enemy Quickly Beaten.
The fall of Ribecourt followed close upon the capture of the height of Antoval, which was attacked with such ardor that the enemy was beaten before he realized what was happening. One observer was caught in a tree from which he was regulating artillery fire, and was forced to descend near Joinville. Lieutenant Gundelach was slightly wounded.

The squadron was pursued by 11 enemy planes, six of which were speedily left behind. One of the remaining five was hit by the American machine gun fire and descended near Joinville. Lieutenant Gundelach was slightly wounded.

Angler Suffers Crushed Foot.
W. H. True, department manager for

Marshall-Wells Company, residing at 1396 Wistaria avenue, met with an accident Thursday while fishing in the Kalamia River, 12 miles from Kalamazoo. In leaping from a log on the bank of the river he dislodged the timber, which rolled over and crushed his right foot. Mr. True was brought to his home in this city yesterday.

The rhinoceros bird feeds on the insect parasite that infest the hide of the great beast, and, in return, by flying away at the least alarm, warns the host of the approach of danger, an arrangement to the mutual advantage of bird and rhinoceros.

British Advance Line.
South of Albert the British have advanced their line slightly in the region north of Morlaux.

On the eastern bank of the Ancre local fighting took place last night on the outskirts of Thiéval Wood, west of Thiéval.

Farther north, the British have pushed their patrols eastward on the three-mile front between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisseux-au-Mont.

ENEMY YARDS ARE BOMBED
Yankees Make Eighteen Direct Hits and One Plane Is Downed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—(By the Associated Press).

Paris, Aug. 16.—The British on Thursday evening repulsed a strong German counter attack at Damery and today, in co-operation with the French, made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-Les-Roye and Framart, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France, issued tonight.

South of Albert the British have advanced their line slightly in the region north of Morlaux.

On the eastern bank of the Ancre local fighting took place last night on the outskirts of Thiéval Wood, west of Thiéval.

Farther north, the British have pushed their patrols eastward on the three-mile front between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisseux-au-Mont.

ENEMY YARDS ARE BOMBED
Yankees Make Eighteen Direct Hits and One Plane Is Downed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—(By the Associated Press).

Paris, Aug. 16.—The British on Thursday evening repulsed a strong German counter attack at Damery and today, in co-operation with the French, made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-Les-Roye and Framart, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France, issued tonight.

South of Albert the British have advanced their line slightly in the region north of Morlaux.

On the eastern bank of the Ancre local fighting took place last night on the outskirts of Thiéval Wood, west of Thiéval.

Farther north, the British have pushed their patrols eastward on the three-mile front between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisseux-au-Mont.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The British on Thursday evening repulsed a strong German counter attack at Damery and today, in co-operation with the French, made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-Les-Roye and Framart, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France, issued tonight.

South of Albert the British have advanced their line slightly in the region north of Morlaux.

On the eastern bank of the Ancre local fighting took place last night on the outskirts of Thiéval Wood, west of Thiéval.

Farther north, the British have pushed their patrols eastward on the three-mile front between Beaumont-sur-Ancre and Puisseux-au-Mont.

ENEMY YARDS ARE BOMBED
Yankees Make Eighteen Direct Hits and One Plane Is Downed.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 16.—(By the Associated Press).

Paris, Aug. 16.—The British on Thursday evening repulsed a strong German counter attack at Damery and today, in co-operation with the French, made substantial progress in the direction of Fresnoy-Les-Roye and Framart, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France, issued tonight.