

U-BOAT BEATS OWN MURDER RECORD

Survivors of Torpedoed Vessel in Lifeboat, on Raft, Killed in Cold Blood.

SEA TRAGEDY AMUSES HUNS

Destruction of French Steamship Lydiana Adds New Chapter to Story of Ruthless German War on Ocean.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Details of the sinking of the French steamship Lydiana, which appears to be a new record for German barbarity on the sea.

The Lydiana was sunk off the north coast of Spain on July 16 and the evidence shows that the crew of the German submarine deliberately murdered most of the 38 persons lost.

There were only eight survivors out of the 46 of the crew and passengers on board.

The U-boat torpedoed the vessel without warning, killing several of the crew. While a boat was being lowered a second torpedo struck and the boat was torn from its davits, but she kept her keel.

Seeing this, the submarine rammed her and cut her in two. The enemy then turned and rammed a second boat which had been launched successfully.

A young woman of 23, one of the passengers, was thrown high in the air by the impact and killed. The captain was also killed in the same crash.

The Germans then endeavored to sink a raft carrying the remaining survivors. At first their efforts were without success. When one of the ship's officers left the raft to swim back to the sinking Lydiana, the submarine turned and the officer was killed by the propellers.

After finally disposing of the Lydiana by shell fire the U-boat made a sixth and successful attempt to ram the craft, amid laughter from the U-boat's captain and crew.

The eight survivors were picked up from the sea by patrol boats.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 28.—The American tank steamer Frederick R. Kellogg, which was torpedoed on August 13 off the North New Jersey coast, did not sink, has been salvaged. Repairs will restore her to service.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 28.—The Newfoundland three-masted schooner Bianca was captured and sunk by a German submarine Saturday night. Her crew landed today. The schooner was bound from Brazil to a Canadian port with a cargo of tobacco.

German Makes Threat.

The crew of the submarine told Captain Burke of the Bianca that he had sunk an oil tanker and that he intended to sink eight more steamers now bound for this port.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The ministry of marine denies that a French patrol boat has captured Lieutenant Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania. It is declared that this German officer died some time ago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Germany, according to an official dispatch today from Berlin, has repudiated a note from Norway protesting against the looting of Norwegian vessels outside the danger zone, with an offer to grant compensation if it can be proved that the vessels were sunk without warning and outside the zone.

Immediate Claims Urged.

The Norwegian papers are said to demand that the lost vessels be released by German tonnage and indemnities paid the families of the lost sailors.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Germany has not yet accepted the conditions outlined by Spain with regard to submarine attacks on Spanish vessels, according to newspaper reports. It is believed that no definite agreement will be reached until after Germany attempts to complicate matters in the hope of saving the situation.

The Spanish government, it is declared, will remain firm in its purpose of taking German tonnage and indemnities paid the families of the lost sailors.

BRITISH HAMMER ALONG

(Continued From First Page.)

mans, being hard pressed south of these points by the French, were ready to go with slight persuasion.

Since early this morning storm after storm has been sweeping across this section of France. Despite the unfavorable weather, the forces in the north have driven deep into the hurriedly arranged enemy defenses, smothering hordes of the Huns.

Switch Line Approached.

These Huns had been thrown into the fighting in this section in an effort to keep the British from penetrating the famous Queant-Drocourt switch line, which formed the northern continuation of the old Hindenburg line after the British last year beat the Germans back from Arras. This line has been approached in several places and has been reached in at least one place, in the neighborhood of Senes River.

The success of this drive here and

the breaking through of the old German defense system may have far-reaching effects.

South of the Scarpe the Canadians captured all of Pelvies after brisk street fighting. Their advanced patrols entered Remy and Hautcourt. The British are well east of Fontaine and the main body of the Germans has retired from Hendecourt.

Germans Beaten Down.

Heavy fighting is in progress from a point south of Lens southward across the Scarpe River to the Arras-Cambrai road. The British are beating down the German resistance with steady blows.

At least two new German divisions have just been identified in this fighting. But while they are opposing the allies and in most cases are battling hard, there have been some instances in which the enemy troops have shown themselves to be excessively nervous, which is as it should be, considering the pounding they have had and are still getting from the British cannon and the defeats they have suffered at the hands of the advancing infantry.

A large Boche force was brought up to counter attack the British positions east of Monchy. Some of the companies at the last moment, according to prisoners' statements, refused to participate and the rest went on without them, the British withdrawing 400 yards.

Teutons Become Mutinous.

Later the British re-attacked, paying particular attention to the flanks, and drove the Germans out. Then a second attack was launched, which was called upon to counter attack. This time, it is reported, the whole body refused and only a few patrols were seen by the British.

All sorts of troops have been hurled into battle south of the Scarpe, as well as to the north. Many formations have been finished off almost as soon as they appeared. The ground is covered with the bodies of many dead.

Just south of the Scarpe one place was carpeted with bodies in field gray.

There also was very heavy fighting in the Croisilles area. It was reported that town was stormed and captured this afternoon. Fierce fighting has been reported from Croisilles ridge and Arras, and the Germans are being driven from Bullecourt and the surrounding country.

Bad Point Eliminated.

The capture of Croisilles eliminates a spot which had been holding up the British advance on this part of the front. Stiff resistance had been offered during the counter-attacks and the British swung around on the flanks, driving especially down from the north and following the general direction of the old Hindenburg line, and the town became too hot for the enemy.

Said to be covered by the fighting today, apparently the most successful since the allied advance began.

General March said the French activities reported in the Paris communiqué this morning had made a new deep salient which was being put "between the pincers."

Capture by these troops of the railroad junction at Roye and the high ground to the east was of great importance to the allied plans, General March said.

Enemy Advance Confirmed.

General March confirmed the reported advance of the Austrians in Albania, resulting in the withdrawal of the Italian front east of Berat.

In answer to questions, General March said the 91st Division (National Guard troops from California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado) has not yet reached France.

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Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz is temporarily commanding, but General Pershing is known to have ordered a Major-General to take command.

Forty Towns Are Won

(Continued From First Page.)

astation and desolation that has not been surpassed during the war. Roye and the villages round about have been quite as thoroughly demolished as Montdidier and Moreuil.

Even cemeteries have been blown up, and the bones of the dead are scattered about. The names of towns in this region no longer have any other significance than as a reminiscence and a geographical designation. They have ceased to exist as towns. Their sites are hardly recognizable, for the intense shelling has not only obliterated streets and defaced boundary lines but has rendered the topography unrecognizable in many places.

Roye Is Gas Filled.

The ruins abandoned by the Germans previously were carefully filled with mustard gas. For this reason Roye is still in considerable danger.

The Germans were not able to use all the gas projectiles they brought to the present front and large dumps of them still remain. They are now being fired against the enemy from some of the hundreds of German guns the French first army has taken since August 5.

The French Third army also attacked, occupying Dives and pushing to Vaucelles, less than half a mile from Noyon. With the French in possession of Noyon, the Germans will have only their positions to the east, the hills along the Oise and in the northwest on the west bank of the canal du Nord, to protect their retreat to the forest of St. Gobain and the Hindenburg line. It is not considered that the German retreat will halt on the Oise, French forces having reached the region of Bethancourt this afternoon. The crossing of the canal and the river Somme in that region by the French troops would create the gravest menace to the enemy's rear.

French troops have reoccupied Mount

1300,000 PRISONERS TAKEN SINCE JULY

Other Casualties of Enemy Estimated on Basis of One to Two.

1300 BIG GUNS CAPTURED

General March Gives Out Figures Showing Extent of Success That Is Attending Operations of Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Prisoners taken by the allies since July 1, General March said today, totaled more than 1,300,000. Thirteen hundred guns of heavy caliber, field pieces and larger were captured.

It was understood that General March's figures included only prisoners passing through detention camps up to the beginning of the present week.

Captures reported by the British and French since then have averaged more than 3000 a day, which would bring the total to more than 130,000. The moderate estimate of one to two being assumed for other casualties, several German divisions have therefore been put out of the fighting.

Developments on the western battle front during the next 48 hours should determine the fate of the much-vaunted Hindenburg line, in the opinion of some military officials here.

Defense Scheme May Crumble.

With the strength of the line already materially impaired, observers believed that the scheme of defense popularly known as the Hindenburg line, the bulwark of the western front is in a fair way to become untenable.

The impression prevailing in military circles here is that General Pershing's tactics have forced the enemy to make every effort to stay the advance, without the option of withdrawing "unnoticed."

For more than six weeks the main German armies have been under ceaseless pressure. This withdrawal, while not precipitate, has been swift enough to bring the German line back within allied artillery fire with a consequent effect on the morale of the enemy's men and on his every attempt to organize an effective resistance.

The longer the tactics of the past week are kept up, Army officers say, the more difficult will be the attempts of the German general staff to stop them.

Opinion here is that German resistance will stiffen within the next few hours.

Latest official dispatches regarding the west did not cover the fighting today, apparently the most successful since the allied advance began.

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