

BRITISH CONSULATE AT MOSCOW RAIDED

Attack Follows Recent Sacking of Embassy and Killing of Captain Cromie.

LITVINOFF IN BRITTON JAIL

Bolshevik Representative in London Held Pending Liberation of All English Subjects in Custody in Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An attack on the British Consulate at Moscow is announced today in a Central News dispatch. No date is given, but following closely the violation of the British Embassy last Saturday the incident is regarded with much concern.

The attack on the British Embassy in Petrograd last Saturday involving the sacking of the Embassy and the killing of Captain Cromie, has aroused intense indignation here.

The London morning newspapers in their editorials denounce the act and indorse the British government's action in the demand for the Bolshevik government for reparation and the threat of declaring outlawry for the members of the Soviet government should it fail to give complete satisfaction or should further acts of violence be committed against British subjects.

Press Backs Government. The newspapers assure the government that it will have the support of the nation in enforcing the punishment of the perpetrators.

According to the Evening News today, Maxim Litvinoff, Bolshevik representative in London, his secretary and another member of the Bolshevik faction now in London have been taken to Brixton prison.

The British government announced last night that M. Litvinoff and his staff had been placed "under preventive arrest," until all the British representatives in Bolshevik Russia had been set at liberty and allowed to proceed to the Finnish frontier unmolested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—American Consuls, members of the allied missions and civilian refugees who recently left Russia on a special train have crossed safely into Finland and should have arrived yesterday at Helsingfors.

Consul Haynes Sends Report. This word came today from Consul Haynes at Helsingfors under date of September 2.

A dispatch from Stockholm says the American party is composed of about 40 officials, 40 Y. M. C. A. and two Red Cross workers and 60 others.

FRENCH STILL SWEEP ON

(Continued From First Page.)

ated Press.)—General Mangin's forces, after repulsing two violent counter attacks launched by the Germans, continued today with greater facility against the Mont Des Tombes last evening, made further progress today east of Leulley.

General Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epagnacourt during the night, occupying several points on the east bank. Further south the advance continued today with greater facility than yesterday. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German troops contested every foot of ground.

French Progress Denied. Hidden among the bulrushes and in the hollows and the reeds of the branches of the river, the Germans were able to use their quick-firing effectively, compelling the pursuers to slow up their progress. General Humbert's men built foot-bridges under the enemy's fire. The bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and, facing a galling fire, continued until pontoons and bridges were thrown across the stream.

This work afforded numerous occasions for acts of great heroism. Among these acts may be mentioned that of a French soldier who, notwithstanding the fact that the river was under the fire of German sharpshooters, undertook the act of swimming and bringing back a rowboat. During the trip across the soldier dived time after time to escape the enemy bullets, but he braved an even more dangerous fire while rowing back, being an excellent target for the enemy ambushed along the banks of the stream.

Pluckily crossing the stream under fire, the French troops then attacked the enemy in the marshes and weeds and in all sorts of other hiding places on the opposite bank and finally took the positions which were veritable nests of machine guns, and pushed on toward the Peronne-Ham roads. Ham thus is threatened from the north and outflanked on the south.

Pennsylvania's mining laws require a mule shall have 700 cubic feet of air a minute and a miner 200 cubic feet.

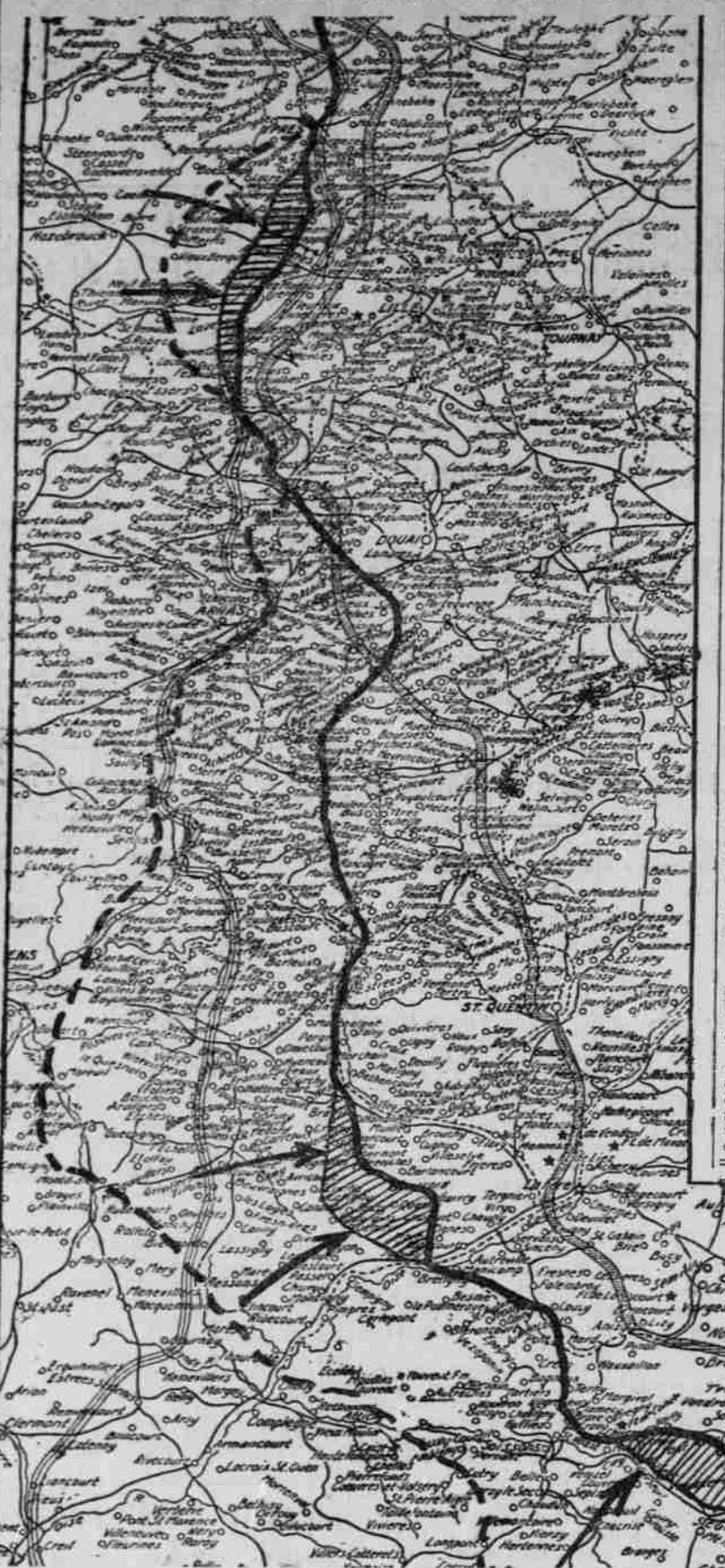
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MAP SHOWING AREAS OF ENTENTE GAINS DURING LAST 24 HOURS



Heavy Black Line Indicates Present Battle Front From Ypres on North to Rheims on South. Shaded Areas Show Approximate Gains by Allies in 24 Hours. Dotted Line Shows Line of Farthest German Advance in Spring and Summer Offensives Ended July 15 With the Launching of Foch's Counter Blows. Arrows on Southern Portion of Map Indicate Direction of Franco-American Push to the River Aisne. White Arrows in Center Show Where French Armies Have Dashed Forward. Arrows in North Show Direction of British Forward Movement in Lys Sector. Double Line to Right of Map is Hindenburg Line, From Where Huns Advanced in Spring. Triple Line to Left is Germans' Farthest Advance in 1914-1915.

GERARD SEES MORE WAR

CONFLICT TO GO ON PERHAPS TWO OR THREE YEARS.

United States Must Combine Its Foreign Trade to Protect Industry After War, Says Diplomat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Although the German general staff knows that it cannot possibly win against America, the war is going to last at least a year yet, perhaps two or three, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, declared in a speech today.

"If we now made peace, in 10 or 12 years Germany would start again for the conquest of the world. We can't expect any revolution in Germany during this war, but afterwards we can expect the overthrow of the present rulers."

Mr. Gerard declared after the war the whole trade face of the world will be changed and that the United States must combine its foreign trade, so that the American industry which builds up during the war can be protected afterwards.

HUNS HURLED OVER AISNE

(Continued From First Page.)

the north bank from which the Germans are firing from machine guns.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF THE VESLE, Sept. 5.—(1 P. M.)—(By the Associated Press.)—The American forces following up the German retreat from the Vesle moved steadily over the plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne today and by noon their advanced elements had filtered into the slopes on the northern side of the plateau.

Huns Across Aisne. Virtually no opposition was encountered. Aerial and other observers reported that there was every indication that the main body of Germans had retired across the Aisne.

It is expected that machine gun and perhaps artillery resistance will be encountered in the lowlands nearer the Aisne.

Last night and this forenoon passed, however, with nothing more serious than a long range bombardment of the American rear lines.

French forces are advancing on a line paralleling that of the Americans on the left, but to the east of the Americans the front still runs down toward Rheims. This leaves to the Americans on the right the hardest task and there greater German resistance is expected. In this region, the Teutons have strong positions and are capable of making a better defense.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES, NORTH OF THE VESLE RIVER, Sept. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—(Noon.)—Violent explosions were heard along the line this morning. Observers reported that they believed

the Germans were destroying their ammunition dumps.

Big Explosion Heard.

An aviator reported a terrible explosion at 9 o'clock at Villers-en-Prayeres, on the south bank of the River Aisne, directly north of Fismes. Other explosions took place in the same region during the morning.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—Every evidence obtainable by the Americans as they press upon the German armies points to the continuous and ever more rapid weakening morale of the enemy troops and the lowering of their effectiveness to a serious point.

The American military authorities draw this conclusion from the action of the German command in shortening the line by withdrawing the main body, its reinforcement of longer hours of duty in the front trenches upon the troops, the coming of the service for infantrymen, the disbanding of storm battalions to bolster up inferior divisions and even the use of Austrian troops on the western front.

At least seven German divisions have been disbanded so that the men might be used to replace losses sustained during the summer campaign. Some separate regiments have been broken up also. Prisoners declare that the practice of forming storm battalions so weakened the infantry regiments that it had to be given up.

The number of German divisions classified as "tested," it appears, has dropped rapidly from 83 on July 15 until it stood at 59 on August 24. Twenty-nine of these divisions were originally designated as first-class, but only 13 were so designated on the August date. Seven of these had only two weeks' rest at that time. In many cases German divisions have had to retrain in the line for long periods and fully 150 of the first-line divisions have been fighting continuously from two and one-half to four months.

A captured document shows that a plan has been projected to disband the Fourth Company of every battalion which has fallen below 600 men, reducing the battalion to three companies. The advantage of this plan, it is pointed out by German officers, is that the arrangement would result in lessened need for officers. Equipment and men will thus be available to fill up the depleted units which it is hoped to retain, although the strength of trench companies has fallen to from 80 to 50 men.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LOIRAIN, Sept. 5.—(By the Associated Press.)—(2:30 P. M.)—German patrols made a sortie from their lines yesterday, following several hours of shelling of the village of Trappelle. They evidently were planning on being able to take prisoners.

An American lieutenant saw the enemy party coming in and ordered it into No Man's Land with scouts in an attempt to surround the Germans. The enemy was put to flight leaving two prisoners in the hands of the Americans. No casualties were suffered by the Americans.

Hood River Short of Teachers.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Sept. 5.—(Special.)—A shortage of teachers prevails here this year, and as a result courses in French and manual training have been abandoned temporarily at the Hood River High School. The boys of the high school will devote a portion of their time formerly given to athletics to military drill. Twice weekly the young men will be instructed in military drill by R. V. Wright, head of the new department of agriculture.

PROHIBITION WAITS, DRY ZONES VOTED

Senate Continues to Withhold Action Toward Eliminating Liquor Traffic.

BANKHEAD MEASURE FAILS

Amendment Providing for Government Purchase of Distilled Liquors Left in Storage Decried in Upper House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Although the Senate today adopted a resolution authorizing the President to establish "dry" zones around coal mines, shipyards, munition and other war plants, it again failed to reach a final vote on the emergency agricultural appropriation bill with its rider providing for National prohibition from July 1, 1919, until the Nation's huge Army is mustered out after the war.

The resolution for prohibition zones about war plants was a part of the prohibition "rider." It was adopted separately, however, upon representations that prohibition must not be delayed and that the President should be given the power to immediately create the proposed zones.

Offered by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, the separate resolution was approved without a roll call and after scant debate.

Resolution Goes Over.

Later on an effort was made by Representative Miller of Minnesota to bring the resolution before the House, but Representative Dent of Alabama objected and it went over.

Long discussion of the "slacker roundup" at New York and of the Federal trade commission and its report on profiteering occupied most of the Senate's time today and prevented a vote, despite attempts of prohibition champions to hasten disposal of the measure, which has been before the Senate since last May.

The Senate also defeated today action on the amendment of Senator Bankhead of Alabama proposing Government purchase of distilled spirits left in storage when the prohibition clause becomes effective.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the agriculture committee, offered, but withdrew, an amendment providing for Government operation of livestock and refrigerator cars, following, he said, in part, at least, the recommendations of the Federal trade commission's profiteering report.

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To Close 69 Cents

At about one-half their original selling figures we are closing out a fine lot of Middy Blouses of white Lonsdale Jean in styles with colored collar. Sizes 16 to 42 in the assortment.

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All new styles and all the wanted color combinations, including black and white checks. They come in satin, taffeta and changeable silks; also rubberized.

Extra Quality Gray Fruit Jar Rubbers 6 Dozen for 25c

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