

LOCAL BOARD RECLASSIFIES REGISTRANTS

WAR DEPARTMENT URGES ALL MEN TO TAKE MILITARY TRAINING

THOSE IN CLASS TWO MAY GO

All Registrants, Especially Those in Classes 1 and 2 Asked to Join Home Guard

The following named registrants have been reclassified in class one by the local board:

- Homer Windell.
- Leon Tecumseh White.
- Charles A. Counts.
- Nathan Byron Johnson.
- Franklin Thomas Bishop.
- Edward Merle Eusted.
- Harry Joe Herberta.
- Leroy Noel.
- George Earl Young.
- Pasher Charles Bishop.
- Samuel Frazier Long.
- Clyde Edward Hays.
- Cecil Franklin Bacus.
- John Valen.
- Ivan Virgil Howell.
- John Emery McManus.

The district board has reclassified the following in class one:

- Shipley Ross.
- Harry Stephen Hull.
- Albert Owen Lewis.
- Wilburn Edgar Ward.
- Edmond Charles Egger.

The following have been placed in Class two by the local board, the majority had been classified first in Class four:

- Ira Ruel Disbrow.
- Robert Elmer Breeding.
- John Raymond Closton.
- William F. McCabe.
- Arthur Lee Wible.
- Samuel James Dougherty.
- Benjamin Franklin Neely.
- Clyde J. Nelson.
- Herbert Franklin Tyer.
- Radburn Robinson.
- Carl Algot Larson.
- Henry Huston Pernoll.
- George Elmer Cavey.
- Fred Smith Cook.
- Hugh W. York.
- Chester Eugene Cobb.
- George H. Meek.
- Frank Beebe Jones.
- Ralph Conrad.
- Spencer Neff Mayhew.
- Oliver Nelson Ward.
- Arthur Vivian Pearson.
- Willard Ernest Wilson.
- Samuel William Kitchens.
- John Thomas Pence.
- Alfred John Huggert.
- Harvey Clair Sparlin.
- Sidney Franklin Craft.
- John Alvin Hill.
- Howard Edwin Coleman.
- August Brunken.
- William Grant Tuffs.
- Alfred Carl Gentry.
- Frank William Love.

George Wesley McCollum (Is classified in Class 3 by district board.)

- Charles Lee Johnson.
- Rennig William Melsaner.
- Thurston Vallard Truax.
- Roy Welter.
- John Francis Hagerty.
- Bert York.
- Jesse Oliver Rimer.
- Rodney Allan Calvert.
- Burnham Marshall Wilhelm.
- John Harding Denison.
- Lewis P. Stinebaugh.
- Samuel Sylvester Bunch.
- Fritz Gebers.
- John Edwin Turnbull.
- Perry Earl Sargent.
- Ralph Carlyle Fahely.
- Graydon Ranck Shepard.
- George Leonard Allen.
- Harry Joseph Schmidt.
- Charles Frederic Smith.
- Arthur V. Dunn.
- Lester Harold Boccock.
- Ezra Bud Albright.
- John Wesley Roberts.
- Jesse Shook.

(Continued on page 4)

JAPAN STEAMER SENDS FOR HELP

Vessel With 176 Passengers on Board Goes Ashore in Dense Fog—Leaking Badly

A Pacific Port, July 30.—Wireless reports received today state that the Japanese steamer Canada Maru went ashore today in a dense fog and gave her position. It is reported that she is leaking badly and is sending out S. O. S. calls. The ship has 176 passengers on board bound from Honolulu to a Pacific port.

RAISE IN PRICE OF SUGAR INDICATED

New York, July 30.—The increase to the consumer of 1 cent a pound in the price of sugar is indicated in a statement by George Rolph, chairman of the international sugar committee. Prices for 1919 will be fixed next week.

U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Washington, July 30.—The army casualties today are 145. Seventeen were killed in action and 11 died of wounds. Fifteen died of disease. Clement Summers, of Ashland, Ore., was killed in action. The marine casualties were 14.

TAKES SIX HUNS WITH EMPTY SOUVENIR GUN

With the American Army at the Marne, July 30.—Lieutenant Jack Cooper, official photographer attached to the American army, armed only with an empty automatic pistol, captured six Germans Saturday while out "snap shooting" the advance of the Americans northeast of Chateau Thierry.

Cooper had just set up his camera for a picture of a shell shattered village and camouflaged machine gun nests when a German, with his rifle in his hands, appeared, yelling at the top of his voice that he wanted to surrender. Cooper drew the empty automatic and the German dropped his rifle, crying "kamerad." Then Adrain Duff, the working partner of Cooper, appeared, and the pair of them brought in half a dozen prisoners.

LOCK-JAW BREAKS OUT IN GERMAN ARMY

Amsterdam, July 30.—Tetanus has broken out to a serious extent in the German army, according to the Telegraaf.

The Netherlands Export company has agreed to send a large consignment of anti-tetanus serum to Germany.

IRISH QUESTION MAY GO TO PRES. WILSON

London, July 30.—John Dillon, nationalist leader, proposed today, to refer the Irish question to President Wilson.

BRITISH TROOPS MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

London, July 30.—British troops last night carried out a successful operation in the Morlancourt sector, the war office announced today.

The British took all their objectives and three German counter-attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

TURKEY BREAKS ALL TIES WITH GERMANY

Strong Anti-Germans Come Into Power With New Sultan—Officials Blame Germany For Lack of Food and Other Supplies—Cruiser Seized by Teutons

Washington, July 30.—No official advice regarding the reported break in relations between Germany and Turkey have been received, but there is well founded background for the reports.

The Turkish mission recently reported in Switzerland, was trying to cultivate the friendship of some of the allied governments. Very strong anti-Germans came into power with the new Sultan a few weeks ago and many Turkish officials blame Germany for the lack of food and other supplies and failure of Turkish arms. The Germans failed to give the promised aid in Palestine and Mesopotamia.

London, July 30.—"The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed, according to direct information from Constantinople."

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

The excitement against Germany, the advices further state, has been growing, particularly of the last week's events.

The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey, as compensation for the Breslau, the former German cruiser which was destroyed in the Dardanelles while under the Turkish flag. Despite Turkey's protest the Hamidieh has departed for Sebastopol with the German flag flying.

Announcement was made in the reichstag on June 8th that differences had arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey over the division of lands taken from Rumania under the peace agreement with the central powers. The announcement was made by Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary who added that the question was of a difference of opinion between two of Germany's allies, to whom Germany

was bound by equal ties, and that everything must be avoided which would cause the impression to prevail that Germany's policy favored the claims of the one ally at the expense of the other.

The Cologne Gazette early in June asserted that the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria involved a certain danger that the "work of harmony achieved by the central powers at Bucharest may sever." The newspaper added that both Bulgaria and Turkey were claiming Germany's full support in their respective interests. The north German Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official government organ, however, declared that the dispute over Dobruja was one on which Turkey and Bulgaria would have to come to an agreement and that Germany could only express herself reservedly on the matter if Germany was not to assume heavy responsibilities for the future.

Announcement was made some time ago that Germany and Turkey were in a hot dispute over the disposition of Russia's Black sea fleet. Taleat Paasha, the Turkish grand vizier, replying to deputations from the Turkish navy league, which pointed out that Turkey had an incontestable right to the fleet, said negotiations were proceeding between Germany and Russia for the handing over of the fleet to Germany, but that the Turkish government had taken energetic action with a view to acquiring it.

Turkey's ambitions in the Black sea and in the Caucasus recently were attacked by the pan-German Berlin newspaper Zruzeitung.

"Turkey's idea," said the newspaper, "seems to be to get a dominating position in the Black sea, making the pan-Turkish idea paramount there and creating in the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence German policy is confronted with difficult tasks."

REVIEW OF FOURTH YEAR OF WORLD WIDE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from yesterday)

"Four Principles" Enunciated

To these replies there was a rejoinder by President Wilson, who on February 11, again addressing congress, laid down what have come to be known as the "Four Principles" upon which peace can be based. Briefly, these principles were:

Final settlement must be based on essential justice.

Peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about like chattels.

Every territorial settlement must be for the benefit and in the interest of the populations concerned.

All well-defined national aspirations shall be met with the utmost satisfaction consistent with the future peace.

Pope Benedict, in a pastoral letter issued at Easter, made another appeal for concord among the peoples of the world, but it brought forth no tangible results. At the pope's behest, prayers for peace were offered in Catholic churches throughout the world on St. Peter's day, June 28.

In April there came revelations from Paris that Emperor Charles of Austria had written letters to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, a relative. In these communications the Austrian monarch conceded the claim of France to Alsace and Lorraine and

hinted that peace overtures would be welcomed.

As a result of this, Count Czernin, the Austrian foreign minister was removed from office.

The most recent addresses on the subject of peace have been delivered in the German reichstag, one by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the foreign minister, and the other by Imperial Chancellor von Hertling. The former's sensational admission that the sword by itself could not bring peace resulted in his resignation, and von Hertling's address voiced the sentiment that as long as the allies were intent upon "destroying Germany," the war must go on.

The Enemy Offensives

Last winter it became known that the Germans were massing forces on the Western front. Reports came that large units were training behind the lines and that new and more terrible engines of war than had been known before were to be used in Germany's effort to break the allied lines, crush their armies and force them to make peace. The drive was well advertised and even the place where it was to be launched was known with comparative certainty.

On the morning of March 21 the

(Continued on page 2.)

WIRELESS FOUND HIDDEN ON FARM

Enemy Alien Found to Be Helping U-Boat Operations on Jersey Coast

New York, July 30.—Bruno Opperman, a German, was arrested on his farm near Englishtown, N. J., and brought here today by agents of the department of justice as a dangerous enemy alien.

A wireless outfit and a high flag pole which could have been used for a wireless plant were found on the place.

When U-boats were operating off the New Jersey coast, the authorities made an effort to locate a wireless plant believed to have been in communication with the submarines. Opperman's farm, where the owner lived alone, is in the pine belt and is well secluded.

PRISONERS IN STATE PENITENTIARY ESCAPE

Salem, July 30.—Bennett Thompson, who was serving a life term for murdering Mrs. Helen Jennings and Chauffeur Fred Thompson, near Portland in 1916, and Fred Thurber, who is doing 25 years for burglary, escaped from the penitentiary last night by scaling the wall. No trace has been found of them.

It is reported that Bennett Thompson had threatened to avenge himself upon the sheriff and district attorney in Washington county.

GERMANS USE MACHINE GUNS TO SETTLE STRIKE

Amsterdam, July 30.—A new strike has broken out in Kalkin, Prussia, near Cologne. It is reported that machine guns were used to suppress the movement and the leaders were arrested. The police were busy dispersing the crowds.

AMERICAN SCHOONER GOES AGROUND OFF ATLANTIC

An Atlantic Port, July 30.—The American schooner Luna, which went aground off this port last night was today reported to be in a bad position and may be a total loss. The vessel, timber laden, is lying head on and is full of water. There is a strong wind and heavy sea. Captain Allen and his crew were taken off by life guards and saved most of their personal effects.

PROVO WOOLEN MILLS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Provo, Utah, July 30.—Two of the largest buildings of the Provo woolen mills, engaged in government contracts, were destroyed by fire today. The loss was estimated at \$500,000. The cause is unknown.

AUGUST CALL WILL EXHAUST CLASS ONE

Washington, July 30.—August draft calls, which are expected to reach 300,000 men, from the provost marshal general's reports, indicate that class 1 in the draft will be completely exhausted by October 1. This means that congress will have to get quick action on the new manpower bill when it reconvenes August 19, and that a new registration and classification of American manhood just coming 21 will be formulated before October 1.

HUN ATTEMPTS TO DISLodge YANKS FUTILE

MILLION GERMANS ARE FLUNG INTO GIGANTIC BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

COUNTER ATTACKS GAIN LITTLE

Allies Fight Against Stiffest Resistance From Soissons to Rheims For 24 Hours

London, July 30.—The Germans are counter-attacking heavily along virtually the entire battlefield. An especially heavy attack drove the Americans from the village of Clerges and another German thrust drove the Americans back from Beugnien near Rosoy. Elsewhere the allies have gained some ground.

Clerges is five and a half miles southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. There has been heavy fighting near Buzancy, five miles south of Soissons, also in the Ploissier wood, five miles farther south. In the latter locality 45 prisoners were taken. The allies advanced somewhat in the Ardre valley toward Aubilly. A certain amount of ground has been gained in the neighborhood of Villers Agron Aiguizy. The main advance on the westerly side seems to have been at Grand Rozoy. The French are progressing here. The enemy's withdrawal has been orderly and it is unlikely that the Germans will be rounded up in that salient.

London, July 30.—Later reports said that the Germans drove the French, not the Americans from Beugnoux, which later was recaptured by the enemy.

Paris, July 30.—The Germans have thrown nearly a million men into this gigantic battle, but have made no more than a dent or two by counter attacks.

With the American Army, July 30.—Under fire from the enemy only slightly less intense than yesterday, the Americans north of the Oureq held their positions today, and even advanced them a little toward the road from Serignes to Seray. Their repeated efforts to dislodge the Americans was futile. On the Americans left, the French are moving forward to the right line and are holding steadily. The fighting is the heaviest that the Americans have experienced. They are, however, being praised by the French observers.

Paris, July 30.—The fierceness of Monday's fighting is believed to be a sign that the German retreat has reached its limit. The enemy will make a stand with its right wing on the plateau south of the river Crise and left wing on the hill south of the river Ardre. For the defense of this line the Germans will use all of General von Bohn's army and the reserve divisions taken from Crown Prince Rupprecht.

London, July 30.—The allied armies from Soissons to Rheims have been fighting against stiffened resistance, along the whole line for 24 hours. Little fresh progress has been made. The Germans appear to have retained Clerges but the Americans are holding Seray determinedly, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. In hastily organized counter attacks, the French captured Romigny on the eastern side of the salient.

Washington, July 30.—The Spanish government has at no time been asked by the German government to act as intermediary in peace conferences, according to a formal announcement made by M. Dato, president of the council. Madrid dispatches said today.