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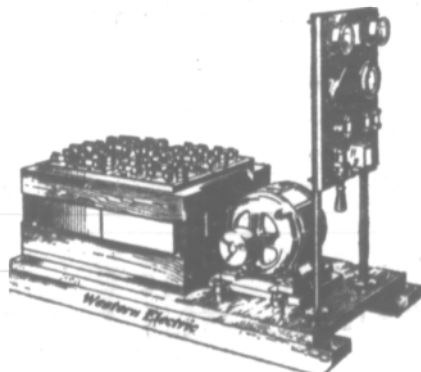
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YANKEES BREAK UP GERMAN ATTACK

Counter Attack Throws Enemy Back and Many Prisoners Are Captured.

With the American Army on the Marne—A strong American counter-attack south of the Marne river bend completely upset the Germans, who broke in retreat.

The American troops drove the enemy back all the way to the railway skirting the Marne in the region southwest of Jaulgonne. This position now is being held.

The German prisoners captured in the counter-attack by the Americans at the bend of the Marne number between one thousand and fifteen hundred. They include a complete brigade staff.

French and American forces fighting together have recaptured the village of St. Agnan, Hill 223, to the northwest and the village of La Chapelle-Monthodon. They now hold heights dominating the Marne valley at various points.

American troops also recaptured Fossey and Crezancy, towns on the south bank of the Marne, taken by the Germans when they crossed the river.

Comparatively large forces of Americans have been engaged, especially in the region of Descrievre, where they were brought up to support the attacking French. Within a short period the Americans were hotly engaged in the fighting.

The defense of the Marne crossings by both the French and the American troops was magnificent and a number of vigorous counter attacks marked the fighting.

Paris.—In the desperate fighting which is reported in the official communication from the war office, the American troops are given the credit for driving back the Germans who had succeeded in crossing the Marne southwest of Fossey.

The battle is proceeding furiously on various sectors along the whole 50-mile front in the Champagne, the French war office reported.

Fighting is particularly violent south of the Marne, where Americans, after clearing their own sector of Germans, are aiding the French to their right.

Other battles are proceeding between the Marne and Rheims, and east of Rheims. At no point have the Germans made considerable gains.

GERMANS ATTACK AMERICANS AT VAUX

With the American Army on the Marne.—The Germans at daylight Monday launched a violent attack against the American positions west of Chateau Thierry, especially near Vaux.

The attack came after a most violent bombardment of high explosives and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared, the Americans swarmed out and met the attackers with a rain of machine gun bullets.

The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans.

Heavy shells from German naval guns fell in regions far behind the actual battle area, many of these projectiles having fallen in the city of Meaux, 25 miles from Chateau Thierry.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting which is continuing.

BRITISH TROOPS TO SIBERIA

Reinforcements Dispatched to Co-operate With Czech-Slovaks.

Washington.—British reinforcements have been dispatched to Siberia, according to official information received here, to assist the Russians and Czech-Slovaks guarding the allied stores from Bolsheviks acting with German prisoners who are reported to be advancing upon Vladivostok.

Apparently whatever may come of plans for allied and American military intervention in Russia on a great scale, the hard-fighting Czech-Slovaks are to be given by the allies the aid necessary to prevent them from being crushed by Bolshevik forces operating with released German prisoners.

Just what British forces have been dispatched is not known, nor is it clear whether the movement is part of a general plan of action.

Wheat Veto Sustained.

Washington.—The house sustained President Wilson's veto of the agricultural bill. A motion to pass the measure over the veto was defeated, 173 to 7.

C. M. SCHWAB



Charles M. Schwab, Emergency Fleet director-general, who is on a tour of inspection of Pacific coast shipyards.

OVER 1,100,000 U. S. SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

Washington.—American troops overseas and on shipboard en route have passed the 1,100,000 mark, according to a statement of General March, chief of staff. This represents an increase of more than 90,000 since last week.

Three army corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 men each have been definitely organized from American divisions in France.

Major General Hunter Liggett, commanding the 41st (the Sunsets) division, national guard, has been detailed as temporary commander of the first army corps. Commanders for the second and third have not yet been designated.

The 18 divisions comprising the corps, consisting of four regular, nine national guard and five national army divisional units, probably will compose the first army which, with supplemental army troops such as heavy artillery, will total a million men.

Instead of one field army on January 1, 1919, as originally planned, it now appears probable that two such armies will be operating in France by that date, backed by full American-built and maintained supply lines. The great project of establishing the American army as the right flank of the battle line will then be within sight.

PEACE DRIVE IS OPENED

Baron Burián, Austrian Foreign Minister, Defines Acceptable Terms.

Amsterdam.—Baron von Burián, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has written a note to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers and the text of the document has been sent out from Vienna by way of Amsterdam.

What is apparently intended to be the outstanding feature of the note is an endorsement of four new points made in President Wilson's speech of July 4. Accompanying this is an avowal of enology for Wilson in the statement that "nobody would refuse homage to his genius and nobody would refuse his co-operation."

"We are prepared to discuss everything," said Baron Burián, "except our own territory."

Baron Burián's statement was made in one of his periodical reports to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

Tobacco Rations Possible in America. Washington.—Government control of the tobacco industry may result from the heavy requirements of the allies and the American military forces abroad. Rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility.

August Draft Will Call 300,000 Men.

Washington.—The August draft calls are expected to total 300,000 for the month.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$61.75 ton. Barley—Standard feed, \$53 per ton. Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76. Hay—Timothy, \$31 per ton; alfalfa, \$25.50.

Butter—Creamery, 45c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 39c per dozen.

Potatoes—Burbank, \$1.50@1.85 per hundred; new, 3 1/4@3 1/2 per pound.

Poultry—Hens, 27@28c; broilers, 30@32c; ducks, young, 30c.

Seattle.

Butter—Creamery, 49c per lb. Eggs—Ranch, 44c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 35c; light, 35c; broilers, 40c; roosters, dressed, 26c; ducks, live, 30c, dressed 34c; geese, live 27c, dressed 35c.

DOUBLE THE CROP TO WIN THE WAR

Food is Now America's Most Important Asset and Weapon.

COMB OUT THE IDLE MEN

Draft the Exempted Men in an Agricultural Army—Put a Million Men at the Disposal of the Farmer.

By MARK SWAN, of the Vigilantes.

We Americans like to consider ourselves the most wide-awake people in the world. Hustle is our middle name, and we glory in it. When the word American is mentioned, in connection with a job, or an emergency, we conjure up a mental picture of an alert and determined individual, with the fine frenzy of conflict flaming in his eyes, rolling up his sleeves and doing things. It is very complimentary and very comforting. There is one slight flaw in the picture. It isn't true.

Naturally, when a spectacular opportunity arises, like the declaration of war last April, we do wake up and do things. We buy bonds, and enlist, and drill; we join defense leagues, and knit, and make bandages, and all the rest of it—feverishly, sincerely—taking great credit to ourselves, meanwhile, for our unalloyed patriotism, and forgetting, by the way, that all the things we are doing, and mean to do, should have been foreseen, and done long ago, quietly, thoroughly, and as a matter of course.

We Are Asleep.

We were warned over and over again. But we were asleep. And we're asleep now. We're facing the most tremendous emergency that has ever confronted us, the bald, cold fact that the United States is not going to raise as much food as we raised last year, that we are not going to raise nearly enough to supply ourselves and our allies with food—and we're sound asleep.

The lack of result, when the widely advertised and justly popular Mother Hubbard sought a bone for her dog, is known to all readers of juvenile history, and goes to prove that the lady lacked foresight. She had a food problem, and she didn't meet it.

Like true descendants of old Mother Hubbard and Rip Van Winkle we slept asleep at the switch, and apparently we will never start to take action until the cupboard is bare. Then it will be too late.

This year we have had heatless days and wheatless days and meatless days. Next year we will have endless days, but nobody seems to be unduly distressed.

If a German army were landing on Long Island our inertia would vanish. We would stop discussing what's going on in Russia, and worrying about who's going to pitch for the Giants—we might even cut out the movies, or the cabarets, for a night or two. We'd drill and shout and work and very likely fight and die.

The situation confronting us is just as serious, though not as dramatic, as if Hindenburg were advancing on Bayshore. Hunger is just as deadly an enemy as the Hun.

Best Asset and Weapon.

Food is our most important asset and weapon. The only way we can get food is to plant it, cultivate it and harvest it. But the farmer claims he can't get labor to do this work.

To any mind capable of comprehending the startling news that two and two are four, it would seem that the vital thing to do is to get labor to the farmer, and get it to him quickly so he can plant his crops. If he doesn't plant soon he can't plant at all.

Now we can't do this as individuals, but we can do it together and ask the government to do it. Draft the exempted men in an agricultural army. Draft all the boys from eighteen to twenty-one, not subject to military service. Comb out the idle men. Put a million men at the disposal of the farmer. It won't hurt any man to work outdoors from March to September, and if now and then we find one too proud to work, the chances are the experience will do him good.

Will we see it in time? Will the national alarm clock go off, and will we realize that each one of us must do his bit and help—or will we join that large and imposing band whose philosophy of life may be briefly summed up in the trenchant phrase, "Let George do it?"

If we drowse on, next winter we will have an excellent chance for repentance at leisure, while we dine on snowballs in la Russe.

Jail War Garden.

Bartlesville, Okla.—The Bartlesville county jail is to have a war garden. The jailer, under sheriff and deputy sheriff have arranged for the garden. They will take their turns in tending the garden, which will furnish peas, beans, radishes, onions and other vegetables for the prison table.

Patriotic Thief.

Philadelphia.—William Boyer wanted to buy Liberty bonds the worst way. That was his excuse when charged with the theft of 60 pounds of brass fittings from a United States battleship.

MAKES PARIS LAUGH

German Papers Give Lurid Tales of Bombardment.

City Is Serene and No One Pays Any Attention to Long-Range Gun.

Paris, France.—The damage caused in the Paris district by shells from the long range German cannon has been insignificant in proportion to the mirth provoked by German newspaper reports giving lurid accounts of the damage, panic and consternation in the French capital since the bombardment began.

One German paper says great numbers of dead are buried at night; that the people of Paris take their breakfast and luncheon in their cellars and that all those who can leave the stricken city are hastening to a safe distance. Another says that in the high tension of nerves resulting from the havoc the common people, "who are unable to leave the city" are bringing about trouble that amounts to riots after each unfavorable communique from the fighting front.

The situation in Paris has been described fully by cable. No disorder of any kind has occurred and instead of consternation there reigns and has reigned from the beginning perfect tranquility. No one pays further attention to the long range guns than to speculate after each explosion as to where the shell fell. Most of the shells fall in the soft earth of the country districts.

The few shells that have reached settled portions of "the entrenched camp of Paris" have done astonishingly little harm. Even the shell that went into a church on Good Friday killed no one, the casualties resulting from the caving in of the arches. Had the shell not happened to strike a pillar supporting the ceiling few if any of the congregation would have been hurt. Shells have fallen within ten to thirty feet of buildings without doing more damage than breaking windows.

WRIST-WATCH SAMMY

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON of the Vigilantes.

A blondest, beautiful-looking man sat at a lunch table alone. Men came to him occasionally. He made notes in a small book. He was engaged in the highly useful profession of book-making.

His bulging eyes caught sight of a wrist-watch on the arm of a young man in khaki.

"Humph! pretty Sammy and his wrist-watch! All doddled up and don't know how to fight! Won't the business end of a bunch of Boche guns make him run. Ought to have a stop-watch to keep a record of his get-away speed."

"These picture soldiers make me sick! Wonder what that wrist-watch Sammy'll do when they send him over the top. Poor bby!"

People around him burned at the insult to the uniform. The lady with the khaki-clad Sammy rose and went to the check-stand. She returned with a pair of crutches. The Sammy's right leg was off at the knee.

Thrilling to the effectiveness of the reproof to the unpatriotic animal and thrilling with a deeper something that brought the tears, every man and woman in the restaurant rose. As the hero went out they stood at attention in a silence vocal with their acknowledgment of the superb sacrifice for them and the world's democracy made by that precious Wrist-Watch Sammy.

Friendliness for Huns Lands Him Behind Bars

Paragould, Ark.—Tom West a young farmer, expressed a desire that all American ships would be sunk and all American soldiers drowned before they could reach France to fight with the allies. West made his wants known, and while there did not appear to be any immediate prospect that he would be able to aid the kaiser in any way, it was thought by local authorities the country would be just as safe with him in jail.

"WORLD MAY TIRE OF YOU"

Message Left by Seventy-Eight-Year-Old Confederate Veteran Who Commits Suicide.

Memphis, Tenn.—"Don't try to live too long, or the world may get tired of you. As for me, I am tired of the world. I go without regret or fear." These were the words penned in a note found beside the lifeless body of D. V. Collier, seventy-eight, who had served as a lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865. The veteran dressed carefully in his gray uniform, wrote his last word to a relative and then sent a bullet crashing through his brain.

Grocers Patriotic.

Milton, Mass.—Grocers of this town discovered they had an over-stock of white flour. They made an inventory and found there were 200 barrels more than their normal needs for the month. They at once notified the state food administration and the flour was distributed to other communities.

SERGEANT PUTNAM



Sergt. David E. Putnam, of Newton, Mass., reported to have downed five German airplanes in one day.

ALLIES IN ALBANIA ADVANCE STEADILY

Rome.—Italian and allied troops in Albania and Macedonia have succeeded in perfecting a single front extending from the Adriatic sea to Saloniki on the Aegean sea, a distance of some 200 miles, according to the latest reports published here.

British monitors and Italian destroyers are co-operating with the Italian troops which are penetrating into the heart of Albania.

The French and Italians in Albania have carried their lines steadily northward. The town of Berat, the most important point in southern Albania, has fallen.

Official reports indicate that the advance of the French and Italians is reaching further and further east into the mountains and toward the rear of the Bulgarian positions around Monastir. Serbian positions near that city have been savagely attacked by the Bulgarians, who, after gaining a momentary foothold on the Serbian trenches, were driven out.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Occupation of Berat and the capture of quantities of war materials and many prisoners by the advancing Italian army in Albania, were announced in an official dispatch from Rome.

In Albania the French and Italians are giving the enemy no rest, pressing him back daily, mile after mile, and capturing strategic positions and villages. The latest French official communication shows that the French troops have taken the villages of Narta and Gramshi, which brings their eastern flank appreciably nearer Lake Ochrida.

The Germans renewed their offensive on the western front Monday, violent attacks being made between Chateau Thierry and the Main de Massiges on both sides of the city of Rheims, the fighting extending over a front of about 50 miles. West of Rheims the Germans forced their way across the Marne at several places, but east of the city their gains were small.

American troops were involved in the fighting on several sectors and they successfully withstood the enemy. At Vaux they not only broke down a violent attack by the enemy, but drove him back several hundred yards. A spirited counter-attack carried out by the American troops drove back on the right bank of the Marne enemy contingents who had reached that bank southeast of Fossey. In the counter-attack between 1000 and 1500 Germans were made prisoner by the Americans. The captured contingents included a complete brigade staff.

The Americans, French and Italians have inflicted terrible losses on the enemy by the accuracy of their cannon, machine gun and rifle fire.

Although the allied troops seemingly have the situation well in hand, it is not improbable that the Germans soon will throw large numbers of reserves into the fray. They are known to have thousands of these men behind the battle line, especially northeast of Rheims.

Roosevelt's Youngest Son Killed.

London.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company. Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron. It was seen that Roosevelt suddenly lost control of his machine, having probably received a mortal wound.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—The council of state, acting in accordance with the legislative powers given it under the new Haitian constitution, has unanimously voted the declaration of war upon Germany demanded by the president of the republic.

Sugar Board Created.

Washington.—To equalize the price of sugar to the consumer in the face of prospects for an increase due to a threatened shortage, and to secure better distribution, President Wilson created the sugar equalization board, on recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover.

Allies Owe U. S. Six Billion.

Washington.—Great Britain has been granted an additional credit of \$175,000,000 by the treasury department, making the total loans to her, to date, \$2,345,000,000 and the total credits to the allies \$4,364,500,000.

CONGRESS ADOPTS WIRE CONTROL BILL

Power to Take Over Telegraph and Telephone Lines Given to President.

Washington.—Congress has granted President Wilson's request for authority to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines.

By a vote of 46 to 16—the minority all republicans—the senate adopted, without amendment, the house resolution granting such power for the period of the war.

All attempts to amend or modify the administration measure, which passed the house July 5 by a vote of 221 to 4, were defeated.

Amendments by Senator Watson, of Indiana, to except telephones and press wires from the resolution were defeated, respectively, 41 to 20 and 39 to 21. An amendment by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, democrat, to limit action regarding telephones to long-distance wires was voted down, while an amendment by Senator Reed, of Missouri, designed to insure unrestricted public use of facilities, was twice rejected.

Opposition to the measure was based largely on the contention that no military necessity had been shown and on objection to what was termed a further step toward government ownership and socialism.

CONGRESS STARTS SUMMER VACATION

Washington.—Congress started its summer vacation Monday. Under the arrangement, only a few members will remain to attend the perfunctory sessions twice each week.

The vacation plan, it is understood, has the sanction of President Wilson, who called upon congress last week to defer holiday plans to enact the telegraph resolution.

The three-day plan was adopted because of the constitutional provision against longer recesses by either house without the consent of the other and also because congress technically remains in session prepared for any emergency action.

In arranging for a midsummer vacation, a formal unanimous consent agreement was entered into by the senate to defer until August 26 further consideration of the \$11,000,000 emergency food production bill, containing the amendment for "bone dry" war time prohibition effective New Year's day.

REPORT HINDENBURG DEAD

Field Marshal Said to Have Succumbed to Stroke of Apoplexy.

Amsterdam.—The death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is announced in Les Nouvelles, a French language newspaper published at The Hague.

Von Hindenburg's death, which resulted from congestion of the brain, is said to have occurred after a stormy interview with the German emperor at great headquarters at Spa. The emperor and the field marshal are declared to have had serious differences of opinion concerning the German offensive toward Paris.

The violent interview between Von Hindenburg and Emperor William took place on May 16, Les Nouvelles says. It was followed by an apoplectic stroke.

The newspaper says its information was obtained "from good sources in the occupied district of Belgium."

China to Build Ships.

Washington.—China has been added to the list of nations building merchant ships to help defeat Germany. The shipping board has awarded to the Chinese government yard at Shanghai contracts for four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each, and took options for the building of 80,000 more tons.

Haiti Declares War on Hun.

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