

TEUTONS FORCED TO RETIRE ALONG STYR AND LIPA

Vienna Admits Russian Smash Has Forced Withdrawal—Anglo-French Offensive Vigorously Pushed, Gains Being Made by Both Forces—Artillery Active at Verdun.

VIENNA, July 21.—Under the pressure of attacks by the Russians, the Austro-Hungarian forces in the region of the Styria and Lipa rivers, north of the Galician border, have been forced to withdraw to new positions in the region of Berestochk, says an official statement.

The official statement says: "In the sector at the mouth of the Lipa, the enemy attacked after artillery preparations which lasted several days. His advance by way of Worben was arrested. Nevertheless, we withdrew our salient positions before a new threatening surrounding movement in the region of Berestochk."

Along Somme Front

PARIS, July 21.—Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter-attack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt, but the war office announced today they suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulnes region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury. French aeroplanes successfully bombed stations at Conflans, Mars-la-Tour, Longuyon and Brioules.

British Record Gains

LONDON, July 21.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueval has been pushed forward in Fourceux wood, the war office announced today. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

The statement says: "The battle continues without intermission between the Leipzig redoubt on the west and Delville wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Louqueval line the British advance has been pushed to Fourceux wood, from which we drove the enemy."

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the..."

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PRESIDENT ASKS MONARCHS' AID TO RELIEVE POLES

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Personal messages were sent by President Wilson today to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

Efforts in the same direction directed through the state department to the foreign office of the countries involved have met with failure. The president desires that France, Great Britain and Russia allow the passage of the foodstuffs and that Germany and Austria-Hungary guarantee that the food will be given to the civilian population and not seized by armies of occupation.

The messages, which are identical, are addressed to the king of England, the president of France, the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Germany and the emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It is understood that no definite plan is suggested, though the president intimates that the United States would be glad to foster such a relief organization in Poland as has been maintained with such success in Belgium.

ITALY CLASSES GERMANS ALONG WITH ENEMIES

Ministerial Decree Issued Placing Persons and Property of Allies of Austria on Same Footing as Nations Who Have Declared War—Rome Seeking Breach With Berlin.

ROME, July 21.—A ministerial decree was issued today, placing the persons and property of Germans on the same footing as those of Austrians and Hungarians. The decree does not directly mention Germans, but states that allies of Austria are to be treated as enemies and their subjects and goods are liable to requisitioning.

Few Germans Left.

Prior to the war German property and interests in Italy were estimated to be worth \$250,000,000. Their value now is placed at about \$150,000,000. There are only a few German subjects in Italy now and these will be either placed in concentration camps, or sent across the Swiss border.

There has been a strong agitation in Italy for some time for the breaking off of all relations with Germany. The curious situation caused by Italy being at war with Austria, while nominally at peace with Germany was emphasized by an agreement between Rome and Berlin, wherein all rights of the citizens of one country domiciled in the other were to be respected. On July 16 this agreement was denounced by Italy on the ground that it was not being observed by Germany.

Pressure of Allies.

At the great council of the entente allies held in Paris last February the Italian representatives were pressed for an explanation as to why Italy had not declared war on Germany. On February 29, Italy requisitioned 24 German ships, which were interned in Italian ports. As a similar action by Portugal had promptly called forth an ultimatum from Berlin, which was followed by a declaration of war, it was confidently expected that the same sequel would follow in regard to Italy. As far as is known, however, Wilhelmstrasse did not even make a protest. If war is now declared, Italian troops may be sent to the western front, according to the expectations expressed in London and Paris.

ASK BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN BOYCOTT

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Inquiry as to why certain business concerns in the United States have been placed on a blacklist under Great Britain's trading with the enemy act, were directed to the British government by the state department today through both the British embassy here and Ambassador Page at London.

Information is sought specifically regarding a number of firms the names of which have not been made public by the department. There is no discussion of the principle in the inquiry, that matter being left for attention after the American government is fully informed as to the facts.

MEXICO AGREES UPON PLAN TO RESTORE ORDER

Note Received From de Facto Government Approving Appointment of Joint Commission to Settle Border Difficulties—Cabinet Considers Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—All restrictions upon the movement of exports into Mexico, except munitions of war and machinery for their manufacture, were removed today by order of the treasury department.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—While it was admitted at the state department today that a note had been received from the de facto government of Mexico, under date of July 11, approving the appointment of a joint commission to settle border difficulties, officials refused to comment upon the statement given out at Mexico City last night, purporting to furnish the text of the communication.

It was learned from an authoritative source, however, that the Mexico City text, though substantially similar, is not identical with that presented by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, on July 12.

Mr. Arredondo saw Acting Secretary Polk before the latter went to today's cabinet meeting.

Congressional Resolution

Secretary Polk took with him to the cabinet meeting a memorandum of his conferences with Mr. Arredondo, which he supplemented with a verbal report of his latest meeting with the ambassador.

Representative Madden, republican, introduced a resolution today calling upon President Wilson to inform the house why the national guard is being kept on the border, and if there still is an emergency situation in Mexico. It asks specifically whether the guardsmen under orders issued so far can be sent into Mexico for full information of their distribution and situation.

It was indicated after the cabinet meeting that no statement could be expected today. Mr. Polk's only comment was to reiterate that the negotiations were progressing favorably. He is understood to have told Mr. Arredondo that he was not prepared to give a reply to the Mexican note.

Favorable Change

War department officials today interpreted the action of General Calles, the Carranza commander in Sonora, in returning the Nacozari railroad to American management as indicating a favorable change of sentiment on the part of the Mexican military officials on the western part of the border.

General Davis, commanding at Douglas, Ariz., telegraphed the department of the transfer. Authority has been granted, he said, to bring daily passenger trains across the border for renovation and return in accordance with the custom pursued prior to the suspension of traffic by Mexican authorities.

Permission has been given for shipment of coal from the United States for operation of the road.

'ALL FOR FRANCE,' FRENCH WOMEN'S MOTTO



At top, Frenchwoman posting up billboard posters, a job held by men before the war. Below, a Frenchwoman filling the place of conductor on a street car.

GERMANS QUELL WITH MILITARY RIOTS IN BELGIUM

ROTTERDAM, July 21.—Food riots, which broke out in Belgium and northern France, have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources. The rioting was especially severe at Liege, Verrier, Roubaix, Renis, St. Nichols, Lokeren and Termonde.

The shortage of food which resulted in the riots, according to the relief agencies, was due to the shortage of tonnage, which is not likely to be corrected, as the German government definitely has refused to consent to the plan to use interned German ships to bring relief food and because of the embargo which the German authorities have placed on the import into Belgium and northern France of native Dutch food supplies, which especially fats and meats have done much to supplement the supplies sent into the occupied regions by the commission for relief in Belgium.

The quelling of the riots in the populous centers has been followed by the compulsory evacuation from the cities by the German authorities of large sections of the industrial populations. These have been sent throughout the agricultural regions, the reports say, as punishment and to minimize the risk of a recurrence of the trouble.

The greatest forced migration took place from the city of Lille, from which 25,000 people, including women and children, were expelled. These people are not welcome in the rural areas, where the problem of relief, while not as acute as in the industrial centers, does not make the people desire any further drain on their limited resources.

HANLEY CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENT TO LEAD DRYS

Former Governor of Indiana Heads Ticket, Defeating Sulzer by Vote of 440 to 181—Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., Nominated for Vice-President.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—The prohibition national convention which has been in session here since Wednesday morning, adjourned sine die at 3:30 today, after nominating J. Frank Hanley, former governor of Indiana, for president of the United States and Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., for vice-president. Hanley received 440 votes against 181 for William Sulzer, former governor of New York, his nearest contender.

Finley C. Hendrickson of Cumberland, Dd., received 51 votes; James Gilbert Mason, New Jersey, 10; W. P. Ferguson, 4; Sumner W. Haynes, Indiana, 2; Henry Ford, 1.

Several state changed their votes after completion of the roll call, most of the changes being in Hanley's favor. A number of delegates were absent, but about 340 votes were sufficient to elect.

The platform adopted denounces the liquor traffic as a crime, declares for nation-wide prohibition and equal suffrage and opposes the military and naval programs of the republican and democratic parties, but favors a "constructive" platform.

DEATH TOLL OF FLOOD NOW EXCEEDS EIGHTY

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 21.—Food shortage in many of the more remote sections of western North Carolina, which were swept by last Sunday's floods, was reported today and information here was that at some points, notably Mortimer and Collettsville, near Hickory, the population actually faced starvation unless speedy relief is sent. In many places the people were said to be living on potatoes alone, all other foodstuffs having been carried away by the flood.

Seven additional fatalities were reported overnight, and the death toll from the floods now stands between 80 and 90.

TWO SUBMARINES REPORTED SUNK

BERLIN, July 21.—The destruction in the northern Adriatic on July 15 of two submarines, one of them Italian, by Austrian torpedo boats, is announced in an official communication received here today from Vienna.

LONDON, July 21.—The Lloyds announce that the British steamship Yser has been sunk. The Yser sailed June 15 from Portland, Me., for Gotte, France. Her gross tonnage was about 3200.

AMENDMENTS TO NAVAL BILL MEET DEFEAT

Efforts to Cut Down Number of Battleships Fails—Lane Votes in Favor of Reduction—Oliver Accused by Reed of Using Office to Advocate Private Interests.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The naval bill reached its last stage towards passage in the senate today with opponents of the large building program ready with a fire of amendments for reduction. Democratic senators however, were confident the administration program would prevail.

The vote was delayed by a renewal of the controversy between Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose, during Mr. Reed's absence from the chamber got the unanimous consent of the senate to print as a public document the Bethlehem Steel company's published arguments against a government armor plate plant.

For Private Interests

When Senator Reed returned and learned of it, he denounced the action as a "shameless proposition" and "an outrage," and declared the company's statements were false and misleading. Senator Oliver challenged Mr. Reed to show the statements he referred to.

"The senator from Pennsylvania," Senator Reed replied, "had the cool assurance, after admitting that he owned steel stock, to stand up here and attempt to vote money into his own pocket by supporting a bill which would help the Bethlehem Steel company. If the senator were a judge he would not be permitted to vote on this issue."

Senator Oliver denounced the statement asserting that Senator Reed was attempting to avoid his challenge.

Senator Gallinger suggested that Senator Reed had overstepped a senate rule and Vice President Marshall also intervened.

Senator Cummins amendment to reduce the number of dreadnaughts to be constructed in three years from ten to four, was rejected by 60 to 40. Three democrats, Senators Lane, Thomas and Vardaman, voted for it.

Cummins Amendment

Another amendment by Senator Cummins to provide for two dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers all to be begun at once was beaten 61 to 19. Seven democrats, Hankhead, Hardwick, Lane, Newlands, Overman, Thomas and Underwood, voted for it.

An amendment by Senator Townsend of Michigan, to reduce the number of dreadnaughts from ten to four also was rejected. The vote was 58 to 15.

Senator Kenyon's amendment to make the number of battleships six, four to be built at once, was defeated 58 to 17. Senators Lane, Thomas, Shafroth, Overman, Underwood and Vardaman, voting for it.

Without debate the senate next rejected an amendment by Senator Thomas, democrat, to substitute the house provision for five battle cruisers for the senate capital ship program. The vote was 65 to 12.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The naval appropriation bill, with a three-year building program including the immediate construction of four dreadnaughts, four great battle cruisers and fifty-eight other craft, passed the senate late today by a vote of 69 to 8. It carries \$315,826,843, or \$45,857,588 more than the total as the measure passed the house.

STIR UP BRITAIN FOR HOLDING MAILED

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary Polk announced today that he had made formal inquiry of France and Great Britain as to why no reply has been received as to the last American note regarding interference with neutral mails and had asked for a response at the earliest possible minute.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET THAT GUIDES UNITED STATES IN MEXICAN CRISIS



President Wilson's cabinet. President Wilson is seated at the head of the table. On the right of the table are Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Interior Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield. On the left side of the table are Secretary of the Interior, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Secretary of Labor Wilson. This is the first photograph of the cabinet taken since new appointments were made. The new members are: Gregory, who was named after Mr. Reynolds was appointed to the supreme court; Lansing, who succeeded William J. Bryan, and Baker, who succeeded Lindley M. Garrison.