

BRITISH WIN TWO MILES OF TRENCHES, RUSSIANS RESUME KOVEL DRIVE

ALLIES WIN SMASHES ON TWO FRONTS

British on Somme Advance From 200 to 600 Yards on Two-Mile Front—Russians Break Austro-German Lines Along Stokhod, Resuming the Drive on Kovel—French Capture Remainder of Ruined Fleury on Verdun Front.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The most notable advance recently made by the British on the Somme front, is reported by London today. The gains were along a section two miles in length and ranging from 200 to 600 yards.

The Russian drive on Kovel has been successfully resumed. Petrograd announces today. After having been held up for some time along the Stokhod, General Brussloff's forces have broken through the Austro-German lines about 40 miles north-east of Kovel.

Northeast of Verdun the Germans have been forced out of the remainder of the ruined edge of the village of Fleury, which they occupied, Paris announces.

Today's bulletin from Rome announces the prompt checking of an Austrian counter attack upon the left wing of the Italian positions on the Carso plateau.

British Score Success.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The British line on the Somme front has been advanced over a section two miles long and 200 to 600 yards deep, from High wood to the junction point with the French forces, the war office announced today.

Our success reported last night has been maintained and extended. During the night the enemy delivered several determined counter attacks against positions we had captured. Except on our extreme right where the enemy regained a little ground, these counter attacks everywhere were repulsed.

On Two-Mile Front.

From High wood to the point where we joined with the French, we advanced our line over a frontage of more than two miles for a distance varying between 200 yards and 600 yards. We now hold the western outskirts of Guillemont and a line thence northwards to midway between Delville wood and Gluechy, and also the orchards north of Longueval.

Between High wood and the Albert-Bapaume road we captured some hundred yards of an enemy trench. East and southeast of Moquet farm we advanced our line by some 200 yards. Between Ovillers and Thiepval we pushed forward on a front of over half a mile. As a result of these operations several hundred prisoners have been taken by us.

Russians Victorious.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—The Russians have broken through the Austro-German lines on the Stokhod river in Volhynia and have made a considerable advance it was announced today.

The break in the Austro-German front was made in the region of the

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BANK TELLER ADMITS SHORTAGE OF \$7,300

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—George Weigle, removing teller for the Harris Trust & Savings bank, was arrested today; charged with embezzlement. Bank officials recently discovered a shortage in the accounts of the bank of approximately \$7,300, and they assert that Weigle confessed the alleged embezzlement. He was released on \$15,000 bonds.

PRESIDENT STILL TRYING TO AVERT RAILROAD STRIKE

Another Conference With Railroad Magnates Held—No Final Answer Given and Another Meeting Scheduled for Monday—President Says He Is Spokesman for People.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—After an hour's conference with President Wilson today the thirty-three railroad presidents left the white house without giving any indication that they had abandoned their stand for arbitration, but with assurances that the negotiations were not ended.

The railroad executives gave no final answer to the president's proposals, but will deliberate on them today and see President Wilson again probably Monday.

All the railroad presidents said the question was not closed and that the negotiations would be continued.

In his talk to the executives today President Wilson told them they were facing a condition, not a principle.

Spokesman for People.

"I have been asked to sit as a judge," said the president in substance. "I cannot do that. I simply can suggest a plan, a way in which I believe this question can be settled fairly to all sides."

President Wilson declared he was the spokesman for 100,000,000 people, every one of whom had a deep interest in the present situation. His only object, he said, was to avoid a strike, with its consequent disaster to the nation.

As the president spoke to the officials he paced up and down before them in the blue room. Several times he emphasized points with a clenched fist. He spoke solemnly and often paused and forced them as he asked that they accept his plan.

President's Speech.

President Wilson's statement follows:

"I have recommended the concession of the eight-hour day—that is, the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. The eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours.

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made, in justice to the railroads and their stockholders, in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled (if such adjustments are necessary) there is a wide divergence of opinion.

"The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect of their cost of operation as compared with the railroads which have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change, must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments.

Experience Necessary.

"Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable either on behalf of the men or in behalf of the railroads. That experience would be a definite guide to the interstate commerce commission for example in determining whether, as a consequence of the change, it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of

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HEAT WAVE GRIPS MIDDLE WEST

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The heat wave which began over the middle west yesterday continued today. Weather bureau officials said the temperatures would again range between 95 and 100 degrees in most central states. In Chicago the temperature was 92 at 9 a. m.

ALL RIGHT WITH THE NAVY DECLARES ADMIRAL DEWEY

UNITED STATES SHOULD BE PROUD OF SHIPS AND MEN SAYS MANILA VICTOR

Slanders Regarding Personnel and Discipline Indignantly Refuted—No Demoralization, No Lack of Discipline, No Absence of Enthusiasm—Daniels' Course as Secretary Meets Commendation.

By GEORGE CREEL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—For two years and more the United States navy has been the subject of discussion as bitter as it is confused. The disputes between pacifists and militarists, between democrats and republicans, have resulted in a babel, and out of it all have come prejudices that do not care to bother with facts.

The people of the United States are entitled to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. What is slanders and what is fact? Is the navy, as it stands today, an asset or a liability? Is the navy bill honest and adequate or a dose of "eye wash"? Has Secretary Daniels "demoralized"? Is he a faithful public servant, worthy of support, or a joke?

One man only is qualified to answer these queries. That man is Admiral Dewey. He has been in the navy of the United States since 1854, serving through two wars. Since 1902 he has been head of the general board, passing upon naval defects, naval needs and naval plans. No administration has power to hurt him. By law he is exempted from the usual retirement provisions, and if he does decide to retire it will be of his own volition and at full pay. No partisan quarrel has ever had power to drag him from his berth.

Admiral Dewey Talks.

"The attacks that have been made upon the navy," he said, "are as false as many of them are shameful. It is not a junk heap. There is no demoralization. Both in material and personnel we are more efficient today than ever before. Our ships are as good as any, our officers are as good as any, and our enlisted men are the finest in the world.

"It is true that we have not enough ships or enough men. But navies are not built in a day. It was between 1908 and 1909 that Germany passed us, and that we commenced to lose rank as a naval power. This is in no sense a criticism of administrations. Congress, after all, expresses public sentiment in large degree, and the reason we dropped was because the people wanted the drive. The recommendations of the general board went unheeded because they were not backed up by public opinion. Until 1914 people were thinking in terms of world peace. It is different today, and it is today that should concern us.

New Navy Bill Discussed.

"This new navy bill is the best ever passed by either house of any congress.

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FAIR WEATHER FOR COMING WEEK PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, August 20, issued by the weather bureau today, include:

"Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Temperatures will average low for the season with local frosts in the high regions in the north.

"Pacific states: The week will be generally fair with temperatures near or below the seasonal average."



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

WAITERS REFUSE TO SERVE LUNCHEON TENDERED HUGHES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Union waiters refused today to serve a luncheon given by Charles E. Hughes, republican presidential candidate, at the San Francisco Commercial club because the club exhibits an open-shop card as part of a fight being made here by the chamber of commerce upon the closed shop. For the Hughes luncheon a request was sent by the club management to the waiters' union asking for sixty-five waiters, after the union officials had protested to Francis V. Keessing, chairman of the republican state central committee, against dining the candidate in an open-shop club.

The Pacific Coast Waiters' association backed up the action of the local waiters, and pickets were sent to the Commercial club entrance to warn union waiters away. Culinary workers struck several weeks ago for shorter hours and the Restaurant Men's association immediately declared an open-shop regime. One of the large downtown cafes locked its doors over the lunch hours and sent its entire crew to the relief of the Hughes luncheon.

About thirty union waiters who have been employed regularly at the Commercial club walked out an hour or so before Hughes was due at the club, according to P. B. Reitter, manager. The kitchen help remained at work.

MACEDONIA FIGHTING PRELUDE TO ADVANCE

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The severe fighting now in progress in Macedonia in the sectors of Duran and Florina and elsewhere is believed by military observers to be a prelude to more extensive operations.

ALLIES REPULSE BULGARS ALONG SERBIAN FRONTIER

SALONIKI, Aug. 19.—Bulgarian troops who attacked the positions of the entente allies along the Serbian frontier on August 17 were repulsed and thrown back upon their original positions after sustaining enormous losses, says the Serbian official statement.

The Serbian statement issued August 18 announces: "Yesterday at dawn the Bulgarians attacked along our front in the sector of Moglena (Moglenen) north of the villages of Serepina and Pojar. The Bulgarians were repulsed by our powerful counter-attacks and were thrown back upon their original positions after sustaining enormous losses.

"The Bulgarians occupied the town and station of Florina. "An enemy air squadron three bombs on the British ambulances at Verdelop. Six persons were killed. "Sixteen allied aeroplanes dropped eighty bombs on the enemy hangars at Monastir. Excellent results were observed."

SENATE TO CONFIRM KERBERG'S NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The senate committee today decided to recommend confirmation of the nomination of J. F. Kerberg for postmaster at Sioux City, Ia., which has been held up for many months. Objections by Representative Steed of Iowa have been withdrawn.

BOLT SHOT BY HUGHES FAILS TO HIT BULLSEYE

Champ Clark Opens Campaign in Maine—Declares Either Hughes' Tongue and Pen Have Lost Cunning or Has Nothing to Talk About—Speeches Merely Carplings.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 19.—Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, opened the campaign in Maine for the democrats today in a characteristic speech in which he told of the accomplishments of the administration in congress under the leadership of President Wilson. He also took note of the campaign tour Charles E. Hughes is making in behalf of his candidacy for the presidency.

Mr. Hughes, he said, had thus far made enough speeches to enable people to form judgment as to his opinions on current issues, and in the speaker's opinion, "he has shot his bolt, but failed to hit the bullseye."

Mr. Clark spoke as follows: "Failed to Hit Bullseye. "Judge Hughes has made enough speeches in this campaign to enable intelligent persons to form something approximating a correct judgment as to his opinions on current issues. He has shot his bolt, but has failed to hit the bullseye.

"It was universally conceded by both friend and foe that his speech at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1908, was far and away the greatest republican speech made that year. Comparing his speeches since he was nominated for president with his strong Youngstown speech, one is forced inevitably to one of two conclusions:

"First, that his pen and tongue have lost their cunning measurably; or second, that he has nothing worth while to urge against democratic accomplishments or to propose as republican policies should republicans, by some miracle, win the house, the senate and the presidency.

"His speeches may not be unfairly summed up as 'querulous carplings' at the splendid record of a democratic congress and a democratic administration. Here and there out of a vast multitude of things, he finds a few of minor character, which he deems unsatisfactory to him—which even if wrong—have no more to do with the tremendous problems which a mighty people are wrestling with, than have the potato vines of Aroostook County, Maine, to do with the majestic flow of the Mississippi river.

"He endeavors to make an issue of the separation of Honorable E. Dana Durand from the payroll director of the census. I know Mr. Durand, he is an estimable gentleman, but he had no vested right to the office which he held. There are thousands of American citizens as capable, honest, industrious and patriotic as Mr. Durand is, and neither Judge Hughes nor anybody else of veracity will deny these necessary qualifications to the splendid American who was appointed to succeed Mr. Durand.

"No Specifications Given. "It is not within the power of Judge Hughes nor any other campaigning orator to make a national issue of Durand any more than he can make a national issue of who fires the Ephesian dome. Or who struck Billy Patterson. Or who was the man in the iron mask.

"He draws a general indictment

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JAPANESE CHAMPION WINS TENNIS CUP

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—William M. Johnston, the national tennis title holder, was defeated by I. Kurosawa, the Japanese champion, today in the final match for the singles tournament for the Casino cup. The score of Kurosawa's victory was 6-1, 9-7, 5-2, 2-6, 9-7.

ITALIAN LINER STAMPALIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Carried Crew of 170 and Small Passenger List—Armed With Rapid-Fire Guns to Resist Submarine Attacks—Vessel Evidently Sunk in Mediterranean on Return Voyage.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Italian steamship Stampalia, which plies between New York and Italian ports, has been sunk, says a dispatch to Lloyd's.

The Stampalia was a passenger liner of 9000 tons gross. In common with other Italian liners, she mounted guns for protection from submarines. The last report of her movements was her arrival on July 30 at Genoa from New York, so that she apparently was sunk on the return voyage to the United States. She was commanded by Captain Lavarello.

The Stampalia has accommodations for about 1700 passengers. The agents in New York of the line said today she probably carried a comparatively small number of passengers. Her crew numbered about 170. No word had been received in New York by the agents of the line of the reported sinking of the Stampalia at the time of the arrival of the London press dispatch.

Carried Rapid-Fire Guns. The Stampalia first appeared in New York as an armed steamer in February last, arriving from Genoa with two three-inch rapid-fire guns mounted on her after deckhouse. Washington was notified, and on being informed that the guns were to be used for defensive purposes only, instructed the collector of the Port of New York to grant clearance papers. On arriving at New York on March 24 the Stampalia reported a wireless warning had been received soon after leaving Genoa that a submarine was lying in wait for her off Sardinia. Instead of going north of Sardinia and along the north shore of the Mediterranean. The steamship that time had proved the safest route, she went south of Sardinia and through the Straits of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica.

Several armed Italian steamships have reported sighting submarines in the Mediterranean and in some instances being pursued by them and firing on them.

Fired on Submarines. When the Italian steamship Re d'Italia arrived in New York August 6 from Genoa her captain reported she had fired on three submarines in the Mediterranean. The steamship was pursued for seven hours and passengers said they believed one of the submarines had been sunk.

There has been some increase lately in submarine activity. The naval expert of the Paris Temps wrote on Thursday that the German submarine campaign against merchant ships was again in full swing, in accordance with the German note to the United States in February, in which it was said that vessels carrying munitions could not be known as peaceful merchantmen.

PACIFIC MAIL RESUMES SERVICE

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The resumption of the Pacific Mail Steamship company's trans-Pacific service announced yesterday, is made possible, says President George Baldwin, by the present high rates for freight. "We know that during the existence of the present abnormal freight rates these ships could be profitably operated," said Mr. Baldwin, "and having bought them, we propose to continue their operations as long as this may prove profitable, believing that such revision of our laws will be made as will enable us to continue permanently the only trans-Pacific line operating under the American flag."