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WEATHER—Maximum yesterday, 90; minimum today, 53. FORECAST—Tonight and tomorrow, fair and warmer.

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HAIG STRIKES TEUTON LINE NEAR YPRES

Battle Now Raging From North Sea to Verdun With Allied Forces Everywhere Victorious — Italians Make Further Progress in Smash at Austrians—Germans Start Offensive in Riga Sector.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 22 (by the Associated Press), 5:45 p. m.).—In the Langemarck-Frezenberg sector of the Belgian front the British have forced their way to a considerable depth into the German defenses and have been fighting in the neighborhood of Hill 35, the ridge where the Irish recently were forced back. Southeast of Ypres in a distinct local operation near Inverness Copse, the British are meeting with determined enemy resistance.

Another of the rapid succession of blows which the British and French are striking at various points along the Franco-Belgian front fell this morning on the Germans in the region of Ypres, where the British were held up last week in their drive in conjunction with the French forces to the north. At dawn the British advanced over the fiercely contested field between Langemarck and Frezenberg. No details have been received this morning of the new battle which is being fought over a section strongly organized by the Germans with concrete redoubts and machine gun nests in shell holes.

Sharp fighting continues around the coal mining center of Lens, in the outskirts of which the British are making progress in spite of the determined resistance of the Germans.

French Hold Gains.

The Germans last night continued their efforts to recapture ground gained in the new French offensive on the Verdun front. Heavy counter-attacks were made on both sides of the Meuse, and altho the Germans were able to gain a footing temporarily in the new French positions at points, they were soon driven out. The number of prisoners taken by the French has reached 6116. Several strong attacks by the Germans on the Aisne front during the night were repulsed.

Vienna concedes that the Italians have forced back the Austrians at some points in the new battle of the Isonzo. The Austrian war office reports the loss of the village of Selo on the Carso front, and of territory below Auzza, on the Isonzo south of Tolmino. It is said more than 5600 Italians have been captured.

Offensive at Riga.

The Germans have opened an offensive on the extreme northern end of the Russian front. They struck between the river Aa and the Tirul marshes, a belt of lowlands between Aa and the Dvina. Petrograd reports initial success for the Germans, who compelled the Russians to withdraw as much as two miles at some points.

If the fighting now under way develops into a sustained attack, the first objective of the Germans undoubtedly will be the important Russian port of Riga. Possession of this city would be of immense advantage to the Germans in land or sea operations against the Russian northern flank.

Berlin Admits Losses.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—French troops have gained a footing in the southeastern part of Avocourt wood and on the knolls to the east of that posi-

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EXPORT CONTROL BY ADVISORY BOARD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Administration of the export control act was taken from the department of commerce by President Wilson today and given to the export advisory board. The purpose of the move, it was explained, is to simplify procedure in the guarding of export licenses.

SENATE FAVORS INCREASED TAX ON MILLIONAIRES

Gerry Amendment Increasing Surtaxes on Incomes Exceeding Half Million Dollars Adopted—Lewis Charges Multimillionaires With Swindling Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—After protracted debate in which many senators urged heavier levies on income and war profits in the war tax bill, the senate today tentatively adopted Senator Gerry's amendment, which would add $40,375,000 by greatly increasing surtaxes on incomes exceeding $500,000.

Under the Gerry amendment, the total tax levy on all millionaires' incomes, including the present law, would be 67 per cent. With the Gerry amendment the bill would aggregate $2,035,000,000, with several amendments by Senator La Follette pending for further increases in the income tax rates.

The Gerry amendment was adopted without a dissenting vote.

All of the Lenroot amendments as adopted by the house were retained by the senate after reductions proposed by the finance committee were rejected on two test votes.

Charges of Swindling.

Charges that the government has been defrauded out of fully $300,000,000 in income taxes evaded by the wealthy were made in the senate today by Senator Lewis of Illinois, who declared the treasury department had the proofs.

Senator Lewis was speaking in support of Senator Gerry's amendment to the war tax bill to greatly increase taxes on great incomes.

"There has been inconceivably ingenious lying on the income tax schedules before the finance committee that would in other forums subject those responsible to perjury," said he.

Loss Is $300,000,000.

"In the treasury department at this hour is proof of $300,000,000 swindled out of the government by fraud, perjury, deception and other different forms of commercial trickery on the income tax returns. If it had not been for a certain set of men who, prating loudly about unpatriotism and crying for war, there would have been no necessity for levying the heavy burdens of this bill."

Senator Lewis also said that had this set of very wealthy men shown fidelity and honesty in making their income tax returns the government would in past years have had ample funds for preparedness purposes.

SECOND CALL TO COLORS WILL BE EARLY IN SPRING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A full statistical report on the operations of the draft law will be prepared by the provost marshal-general's office as soon as the mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men of the national army has been completed some time early in October.

Pending the preparation of the report, no steps toward calling a second increment to the colors will be taken. General Crowder said today that the call for the second increment never had been considered at any conference at which he was present, and that he had no indication that it had been taken up in any way by President Wilson or Secretary Baker.

The first increment will fill all the training areas — sixteen national guard camps and sixteen national army cantonments—to capacity and there will be a surplus of men beside those assigned to the regular army. The regulars are now 12,000 above full war strength by voluntary enlistment and the national guard is in a similar situation.

Training facilities already are taxed to make ready for the men now available and it is regarded as unlikely that organization of an additional 500,000 men of the national army can be begun until the early spring of 1918.

"RUSSIA WILL FIGHT!"

Declares Russell in First Article After Return From Russia With the Root Commission

No Braver Men on Earth Than Majority of Russian Soldiers—Greatest Danger Russia Has to Face Is Peace Talk in the United States.

Charles Edward Russell has spent three months in Russia as a member of the American commission to the new Russian government, which was headed by Elihu Root. His opportunities for observation and investigation of Russian conditions were unparalleled, as all the resources of the provisional government were placed at his disposal. The commission has just returned to this country, and Russell, after closing his immediate official business, has started to write the truth about Russia. His first article is printed today; tomorrow he tells the facts and truth about the Russian revolution.

By CHAS. EDWARD RUSSELL.

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Will Russia fight?

Of the thousands of eager questions plumped at the Root commission, of which I was a member, since it came back to American soil, this has outnumbered all the others together.

Will Russia fight?

Yes. Russia will fight. She will fight with courage, skill, persistence and success. She will put up a strictly first class article of fight and she will win with it.

Up to United States.

Provided only that she gets any kind of a fair chance and that the United States of America will let her fight.

I find that millions of us seem to have this whole Russian business wrong end to. We think, for instance, that if Russia is not now pushing the war vigorously the reason is that the Russians have a great, broad streak of yellow in them—yellow and not much else.

This is the most monstrous fake and lie that was ever believed by one nation of another. It is a slander and a libel and ought to be dropped, buried and forgotten.

None Braver Than Russians.

There are no braver men on the face of this earth than the great majority of the Russian soldiers. Ask anyone that has seen them in action, ask those that saw the marvelous and almost incredible heroism displayed by the Russian army in the famous movements of the summer of 1915. Ask anyone that can tell you of the masses of Russian soldiers that have gone unarmed against the best equipped troops in the world and have fought them with bare hands.

To hear the uninformed casting reflections upon the valor of such men or sneering at the Russian nation as "yellow" is a hard strain on patient tolerance.

The real reason for the apparent halt and hesitation on Russia's part since the revolution is something very different. What it is I hope to be able to make clear in the articles that will follow this, and I think you will agree before I am thru that harsh

(Continued on page six.)

WIRELESS REVEALS TRAGEDY OF SEA

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 22.—A succession of wireless calls, telling the story of a sea tragedy of which an unknown steamship was the victim of a German submarine are recorded in the log of a neutral steamer which arrived here recently from a Scandinavian port.

The calls were recorded while the neutral vessel was passing close to the Irish coast on her way to this port and began with the international "S. O. S." followed by messages telling of the crew abandoning the ship after it had been chased and shelled by a submarine.

The neutral vessel, forbidden by regulations to go to the rescue, relayed the call and in about 20 minutes picked up a radio from an American destroyer reading: "We will reach you in one hour."

AIRSHIP RAID ON BRITISH COAST MEETS REPULSE

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Ten German airplanes approached the English coast on the County of Kent today, the British war office announces. Two of the raiding machines were brought down.

Bombs were dropped at Dover (an important naval base on the English channel) and at Margate. Three persons were killed and two injured. The statement says the raiders were unable to penetrate far inland.

An air raid warning was issued in London this morning. About an hour later the announcement "all clear" was made, indicating that the raiders had been driven off.

German airships made a raid off the Yorkshire coast last night, it is also announced officially. So far as has been ascertained the damage inflicted was small.

The announcement follows:

"The enemy in numbers not definitely ascertained, appeared off the Yorkshire coast (in northern England on the North Sea) last night. One of the raiders attacked the mouth of the Humber and was fired on by anti-aircraft guns. She dropped some bombs, then made off to sea.

"The damage so far reported is slight. One man was injured."

Official Report.

The communication issued by Lord French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, says:

"Ten enemy airplanes approached over the Kentish coast near Ramsgate about 10:15 a. m. Being met and heavily engaged by machines of the royal flying corps and royal naval air service, and also by gunfire from anti-aircraft guns, the raiders were unable to penetrate inland.

"A small party traveled west to Margate, but then turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast to the south as far as Dover.

"Bombs were dropped at Dover and at Margate. Casualties reported up to the present were three persons killed and two injured. The material damage was slight. Two enemy machines were brought down by anti-aircraft gun fire and by our own airplanes."

GERMANY TO PROHIBIT SMOKING IN STREETS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.—According to Die Morgen Post of Berlin, the police in Germany intend to prohibit smoking in the streets in view of the decline of tobacco stocks. The prohibition will be extended to the whole of Germany.

TANKER GIVEN UP AFTER 180 SHOTS FIRED AT U-BOAT

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 22.—The Standard Oil tank steamer Campana, whose captain and five of her navy gunners were taken prisoners by a German submarine on August 6, surrendered to the U-boat, but only because she had not another shot to fire. The Campana's ammunition, after firing 180 shots, became exhausted.

Passengers on board the French liner said they heard that the German U-boat shortly after its attack on the Campana was sunk by a French patrol boat.

This was the story told by J. H. Bruce, third mate of the Campana, who, with forty other members of the Campana's crew and eight gunners, arrived today on a French battleship. The battle began at 5 a. m. and was waged for four hours at a range of between 7300 and 7500 yards.

The U-boat fired 400 shots, only two of which hit the mark. The Campagna, nevertheless, was outranged by the two guns, one four inches, the other two-inch, with which the submarine was armed. The U-boat also was fully as speedy as the American vessel.

After the Campana hoisted the international signal of surrender, her last shell gone, the submarine nevertheless continued to fire, Bruce said, and all hands took to the boats.

The U-boat commander first approached the boat commanded by Bruce, which had aboard the Campana's thirteen naval gunners, and ordered it alongside. He then went to the lifeboat occupied by Captain Albert Oliver of the Campaga and took him prisoner.

Having room enough only for six additional men aboard his craft, the German skipper made only five of the gunners prisoners, Bruce said. These included the chief gunner and two petty officers. One of the gunners, whose name was Miller, was included because he could speak German.

The submarine was the U-2. Bruce did not learn the commander's name. The German told him, he said, that he had first fired a torpedo at the Campana, but had missed, the projectile apparently passing under the steamship.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—First game (22 innings):

Pittsburg 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5; 19; 2.

Brooklyn 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6; 28; 4.

Cooper and W. Wagner, Schmidt; Cadore, Marquard and Miller.

GERMANS SEEK DISSENSION FOR U. S. IN MEXICO

Newspaper Propaganda Being Conducted to Stir Up Trouble for America and Create Impression That Germany Is Victorious and U. S. and Allies Defeated.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22.—Friends of Germany are conducting in Mexico newspaper propaganda against the United States, but up to the present time the efforts have failed of their purpose insofar as the better educated and influential classes of Mexico are concerned. There is reason to believe that it has had no effect on men prominent in public life, those associated with the government or the high officers of the army, but it seems certain that the German campaign has exerted a certain influence over the uneducated Mexicans.

The line followed has had for its end the convincing of the more ignorant classes that the friendly advances of the United States are not to be trusted, and that country is steadfast in the aim of overthrowing the sovereignty of Mexico and seizing for its own either by economic means or by force the territory between the Rio Grande and Panama.

Spread False News.

The Germans also have made strong efforts to spread the belief that the allies are in desperate straits for men, ships and money and that the ultimate victory of the central powers is assured.

So far as is known H. von Eckhardt, the German minister, keeps himself and his immediate subordinates aloof from this propaganda, the direction of which, it is understood, is in the hands of R. Lubeck or Von Lubeck, a wealthy retired German merchant. It is known that Von Lubeck sent messages to German consuls thruout Mexico last May asking them to disseminate the new that Von Eckhardt had been enthusiastically received by the crowds at the opening of the Mexican congress while the American ambassador had been greeted by marks of disapproval.

Not Confined to Capital.

German propaganda has not been confined to the capital. Strong efforts to influence public opinion have been made in Guadalajara and Puebla and other cities, but so far as can be estimated have met with little sucess. Pro-German meetings were stopped by the authorities on at least two occasions in Guadalajara.

There has been a marked influx of Germans to Mexico City. The greater part of the new comers seem in prosperous circumstances and many of them speak Spanish fluently. It is supposed they come, for the most part, from Cuba and Central and South America.

PRESIDENT PLANS TO FIX PRICES FOR STEEL PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—President Wilson held another personal conference at the federal trade commission late today on plans for further fixing prices of coal from mine to consumer.

The president also decided the steel price situation on which the commission has made an extensive investigation and report as a preliminary for price fixing.

Having determined the prices to be charged for bituminous coal at the mines thruout the country, President Wilson today turned his attention again to the task of selecting a man to head the coal administration. Rumors today name President Harry A. Garfield of Williams college, now head of the committee fixing prices on wheat, as the likely appointee. The president also soon will fix the coal prices to be charged by middlemen and retailers.

The president is believed to have abandoned the federal trade commission proposal to commandeer the output of the mines and sell the product to the public.

CENTRAL STATES CANNOT AGREE ON PEACE TERMS

Difference of Opinion Between Berlin, Vienna and Sofia—Austria Desires Complete Acceptance of Papal Note, Germany Conditional Acceptance.

BERNE, Aug. 22.—In diplomatic circles the passage in the speech of Dr. George Michaelis, the German chancellor, in which he said:

"Notwithstanding efforts to hasten a decision it has not yet been possible for Germany to agree with her allies concerning a joint reply to the papal note," is interpreted as indicating a difference of opinion between Berlin and Vienna and also between Vienna and Sofia.

Austria, according to reports, desires complete acceptance of the papal note, whereas Germany wishes only conditional acceptance and Bulgaria demands public assurances by her allies that she may annex the territories now occupied by her.

Socialists for Peace.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—After Chancellor Michaelis had informed the main committee of the Reichstag Tuesday that Germanw would not reply to the papal peace note until she had consulted her allies, socialist speakers who followed him said they welcomed the pope's action as they would welcome any step capable of bringing peace, and all the more because it was expected to bear results. The liberals declared themselves in agreement with the chancellor's sympathetic interpretation of the pope's action. The centrists associated themselves with the chancellor's remarks and said the pope's proposal marked extraordinary valuable progress toward peace which was so ardently desired by all nations. They hoped the act of his holiness would meet with full success.

Austria Favorable.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—The Vienna Reichspost says it has reliable information that the pope's peace note is in absolute harmony with the aims of the monarchy. Austria-Hungary, according to the paper, is willing to evacuate occupied territories and renounce claim to indemnities once the pope's ideas of disarmament, international arbitration and freedom of the seas are guaranteed and world peace is carried out, but all the consequences deducible from the pope's proposals must be understood to be included therein, namely, the disappearance of the British naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal and also the Italian abandonment of Varona.

JAPANESE MISSION WARMLY GREETED AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The imperial Japanese mission arrived today on a special train from San Francisco, its port of arrival. Accompanied by a cavalry guard, the distinguished visitors were escorted in motors to their official residence by Secretary Lansing and other high government officials. While here the mission will stay at the home of Perry Belmont, a grandson of Commodore Perry, whose visit to Japan resulted in the opening of the country to foreigners.

No official engagements were made for the mission today but beginning tomorrow it will be very busy. Viscount Ishii, head of the mission, will first officially call on Secretary Lansing. Tomorrow night the mission will dine at the White House and Friday will dine with the secretaries of state, war and navy.

The personnel of the mission follows: Viscount Ishii, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Major-General Sugano, Commander Ando and Colonel Tanikawa, Masano, Harinara, consul-general at San Francisco; Matsuzo Nagai, secretary of the foreign office; Tadenao Imai, vice-consul at Honolulu; Yoshiro Owaku, secretary, and Douglas L. Dunbar, American secretary to the mission.