

MAINE FISHING SMACK SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

PORTLAND, Maine, July 24.—All those on the Gloucester fishing schooner Robert and Richard, sunk by a German submarine off the Maine coast Monday had been accounted for today. There were 23 persons on the vessel. Three men were landed at Kennebunkport and eleven at this port last night. Four more were brought in here today and four men and a boy were picked up at sea and taken to Boston. The fishing schooner was sunk 65 miles off Cape Porpoise.

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., July 24.—Four men landed in a dory at Cape Porpoise last night and reported that their fishing schooner, the Robert and Richard, of Gloucester, had been sunk by a German submarine on Casse Bank, 65 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Other dories were coming in behind them, they said. The schooner had just stocked up with halibut for the Boston market.

Bomb Sunk Craft.
The men said that the schooner had been hit by a bomb. The submarine, they stated, came out of the water a few hundred yards distant and sent a shell screaming over their bow. The crew promptly swung the schooner up into the wind and took to their boats. Then the raider sent a boat aboard the schooner, apparently took only her papers, placed a bomb and left her. A few minutes later an explosion sent the trim little knockabout to the bottom. No other ships were in sight at the time as the submarine was last seen going south on the surface.

Attack Off Casse Bank.
The schooner had just stocked 100,000 pounds of fish. All her dories had been recalled and she was headed for Boston when the submarine intercepted her just as she left Casse Bank.

When Captain Robert Wharton of the schooner saw the submarine send out a boat to his vessel he put back, and, according to the men in the first dory to arrive, he said that the Germans apparently were content to take only the ship's papers.
Motor boats went out to search for the other dories. The first dory of men to arrive had rowed sixty miles and were thoroughly exhausted. They were James McKenzie, Fred Martell and Nicholas Fernald.

WILD TALK SHOWS HUN CONFUSION

PARIS, July 24.—Important gains were realized Tuesday by the allies, particularly by the French troops that are bearing 70 per cent of the effort in which they vie in bravery with the Americans, British and Italians.
The fighting, says the Havas correspondent at the front, surpasses in violence that of the March and May offensives and the Germans rapidly are being worn out. The wild talk of the German official statements, he says, proves more than anything else the confusion in Germany resulting from the allied blow. The Germans may delay their retreat by paying a costly price but the necessity of reconstructing their general reserves will soon oblige them to straighten their front between Soissons and Rheims.

BIG LINER TORPEDOED.

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on deck, but it was soon ascertained that the damage was so trivial that the liner would remain afloat for a sufficient period to enable her to be towed to port.
A tug pulled alongside the liner for this purpose, when two or more torpedoes were fired by a submarine which had not been sighted. These missiles passed between the liner and the tug.
Further attempts were made to torpedo the Justine during Friday night, but all failed and it was not until Saturday morning and after the submarine had expended numerous torpedoes that the destruction of the ship was accomplished.
The final attempt was made at 8 o'clock Saturday morning when two torpedoes hit the ship. One struck the engine room causing a violent explosion and the other penetrated a fore hold.
The liner was in tow at the time and as she did not sink until 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was plenty of time to transfer the crew to rescuing ships.

HUNS FAIL TO SLOW-UP PURSUIT OF ALLIED ARMIES

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tory was gained with very slight losses.
On the northern side of the Marne American and French troops met several strong German attacks to which they responded with vigorous counter attacks, as a result of which the allied line again was advanced. The Americans made their gains in heavy fighting near Barbillon wood. On the eastern side of the salient the French and British advanced an average of one kilometer. The British increased the number of prisoners taken in three days to 1,100 by capturing 300. Approximately 180,000 dead, wounded and prisoners have been lost by the Germans since July 15. The enemy continues to burn stores and munitions within the salient, evidently being fearful that the future will see him driven back much further.

Allies Press Forward
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, July 24.—In spite of desperate efforts of the Germans to bring up reserves and stabilize the lines on each side of the salient from Soissons to Rheims, the allies are pressing forward in vital sections on the front south of Soissons and near Rheims.

From unofficial sources it is reported that the rainy weather of the last few days has slowed up the fighting between Soisson and Rheims and probably also has retarded the German retreat from the bag in which the crown prince's forces were caught by General Mangin's thrust against the western side of the salient. Allied air reports the conditions back of the German lines as indicative of a German retreat as far north as the Vesle river. The line of the Ourcq has been virtually rendered untenable by the allies' advance near Oulehy-Le-Chateau and Ouley-Le-Ville, north of the stream.

Soissons' Fate Sealed
Just south of Soissons the French and Americans have reached the western bank of the Crise river. Should the allies succeed in crossing the Crise and in gaining the plateau east of that stream, German occupation of Soisson would probably be short-lived. Such an advance would probably compel eventual retirement by the Germans to the Aisne river. For this reason the allied efforts to force eastward of Soisson may be expected to be redoubled.
Heavy artillery fire and hundreds of machine guns form the backbone of the German defense. This has tended to slow up the allies but has not stopped them. Astride the Ourcq the French have moved another kilometer toward the important German base of Fere-En-Tardenois. The town is now within six miles of the German base of Fere-En-Tardenois. The town is within six miles of the French. A great fire has been burning there for many hours.

Allies Gain Steadily
French and Americans are gaining steadily from the south toward Fere. Around Barbillon wood and toward the Marne, the allies, in heavy fighting are pressing back the Germans. Further east, along the Marne the bridges on the northern bank are being enlarged by the French and Americans, who have advanced more miles between Mont. St. Pere and Chartres.

Southwest of Rheims along the Ardre the British and French pressure continues. An average advance of about two-thirds of a mile has been made on a limited front. The drive here is a corollary to the French pressure astride the Ourcq. The British have taken 300 prisoners, making their total for the three days 1,100.

American and British aviators are using the French airmen in their raids and bombing expeditions. Thirty-seven machines were accounted for Monday, while Berlin claims 53 allied airplanes were brought down.

MRS. LLOYD GEORGE POPULARIZES BACON

LONDON, July 24.—Cold bacon sandwiches are all the fad since Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the premier, introduced them at a recent society function.

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AMERICANS GOOD CANNON FODDER SAYS WOLFF NEWS

AMSTERDAM, July 24.—Telegraphing from the Aisne-Marne battle front Tuesday evening the correspondent of the Wolff bureau, the semi-official German news agency says:
"Continuing their attack between the Aisne and the Marne, the French for the first time employed American cannon fodder in comparatively large numbers, as an addition to their Senegalese auxiliaries.
"Dense masses of blacks and Americans were hurled against the German line. They paid for it in some hundreds of thousands of killed negroes and Americans. In some places they advanced to attack sixteen waves deep. One wave after the other broke down in the German artillery and machine gun fire.
"On the third day the American infantry began to halt at the first rush, throwing themselves down as soon as the German artillery commenced. When the firing continued they retired rapidly so that at times their attack became a hurried flight.
"On many occasions the German infantry stood up in the trenches and while standing there received the Americans with salvos of rifle fire.
"In the attack on July 21 American battalions of the second division advancing thru the ravine of Vieigneux were caught in the fire of German machine guns which covered the about and fled.
"American casualties on July 19 and 20, especially officers, were exceptionally severe. Prisoners say some regiments were annihilated."

Hun Pipe Dream
WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Wolff bureau dispatch purporting to picture tremendous sacrifices among the American troops in the great offensive is characterized by officials here as pure propaganda.
Any statement that any particular class of troops has been picked for sacrifice is said by officials to be almost unworthy of notice.
When the American casualty list begins to come in officials are confident it will not be inconsistent with the results nor with the sacrifices of the French.

If the hundreds of thousands of dead pictured in the German dispatches is meant to refer to Americans only, its utter incredibility appears at once, for there are not more than 300,000 Americans engaged all told.

Further Proof of General Foch's Genius
PARIS, July 24.—Each day's operations bring further proof of the completeness with which the genius of General Foch has turned the tables on the Germans.
General Foch holds the initiative on all battlefronts and, it is believed, it will take the Germans at least two or three months to get up another full dress offensive. Meanwhile American troops continue to land.

DEAD ON SAN DIEGO REDUCED TO SIX

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The number of dead and missing from the San Diego, sunk last Friday off Fire Island, New York, has now been reduced to six, Secretary Daniels said today.
Three of the six men were killed by the explosion which caused the ship to sink. The men still missing are Clyde C. Blaine, Lomita, Cal.; John Paul Harris, Cincinnati; and Andrew Munson, St. Paul, Minn.

GERMANS ASPHYXIATE UKRAINIAN PEASANTS

BERNE, July 24.—Russians who are fleeing from the rule of the Germans in Ukraine report that entire villages are being asphyxiated by the Germans, who are using poisonous gasses to enforce their food decrees among the peasants.

ALLIES AGREE TO PROTECT MURMAN COAST FOR RUSSIANS

LONDON, July 24.—A Russian wireless message gives the text and agreement between Great Britain, United States, France and the Murman council "for the defense of the Murman region against the powers of the German coalition."
The Russian forces will be under a commander appointed by the council but admission of Russian volunteers into the allied forces will be permitted, according to this message.
The three entente powers are to provide the Russian command with the necessary equipment. They agree not to interfere in the home affairs of the region.
To Supply Food
In view of the impossibility of importing food from Russia, the three powers promise as far as possible to secure food for the whole population of the region, the distribution of which will be carried out by trustworthy Russian troops.
They undertake, further to secure the importation of necessary manufactured goods for construction work and other purposes.
The powers declare "the only object of the agreement is to guard the integrity of the Murman region for a great United Russia."
The agreement, it is stated, was sanctioned by the Murman regional council on July 7 and subsequently by its general assembly, without opposition.

Howarth and Czechs Agree
PEKIN, Sunday, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Howarth the anti-Bolshevik commander in Siberia, has declined to withdraw his proclamation of a dictatorship at the request of the allied legations, but appears to have arrived at an amicable agreement with General Dieckrichs, commander of the Czechoslovaks, and is reinforcing Dieckrichs to the extent of a detachment of Kalmykoff's Cossacks with artillery.

Howarth has received deputies of the consuls at Vladivostok and of the Czech national council and agreed to facilitate the importation of food-stuffs from anchuria.


RHEIMS SECTOR SCENE OF HARDEST FIGHTING OF BATTLE

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Tuesday, July 23.—(Night.)—Some of the hardest fighting on the whole battle front now is raging on the new British sector astride the Ardre in Montagne De Rheims. The British attacked on the morning of the 20th on a five mile front between the southern edge of Courton wood and the village of St. Euphrase.
They were opposed by four German divisions, which have been engaged since the 15th, and have suffered heavily.
The Highlanders attacked south of the Ardre against Courton Wood, fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the western border. They took St. Euphrase and Bouilly on Monday, and then attacked again south of the Ardre.
The line tonight runs roughly along the railway from Nanteuil to Chateau Thierry. The Germans are using artillery on both sides of the Ourcq and their front is thick with machine gun nests.
There was fighting between the Americans and the Germans on the crests north of the Marne.
Generally speaking the French-American bridgeheads north of the river are being steadily enlarged. Dur-

ing the day we advanced two miles in the region of Chartres and Mont St. Pere, capturing a number of fortified farms. Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy's front. The German stores or depots fired by our guns were burning. Fires were visible during the night.

LATEST Current Events TONIGHT	FLAGG COMEDY "THE STARTER" TOMORROW
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