

Allies Capture Many Villages; The Turks and Germans Break

RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND TURKISH EMPIRE SEVERED

Copenhagen Hears Directly From Constantinople That Important Situation Has Arisen At the End of Four Years of War — Trouble May Be Due To Division of Spoils in Balkans and Caucasus—Turkish Problem Has Been Occasionally Discussed in the Reichstag.

London, July 29.—The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed according to direct information from Constantinople.

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

If, as reported, there has been a break in the relations between Germany and Turkey, disputes over the distribution of the spoils of war doubtless form the basis of it. For a long time there have been rumors that Turkey was opposed to the share of Rumania that Bulgaria was to receive and that Turkey also was looking with jealous eyes toward the Black Sea littoral, the Caucasus and the Balkans.

Announcement was made in the Reichstag in June that differences had arisen between Bulgaria and Turkey over the division of lands taken from Rumania under the peace agreement with the Central Powers.

In the Reichstag. The announcement was made by Dr. Von Kuehnemann, the German foreign secretary, who said that the provisional arrangement which it was decided should continue as short a time as possible must find its rational solution in the union of Northern Dobruja with Bulgaria in accordance with the desires of the Bulgarian people. The foreign secretary said that the question was a difference of opinion between two of Germany's allies, to whom Germany was bound by exactly equal ties and that everything must be avoided which would cause the impression to prevail abroad that Germany's policy favored the claims of the one ally at the expense of the other.

Cologne Gazette. The Cologne Gazette early in June asserted that the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria involved a certain danger that the "work of harmony" achieved by the Central Powers at Bucharest may suffer.

The newspaper added that both Bulgaria and Turkey were claiming Germany's full support in their respective interests.

The North German Allgemeine Zeitung, the semi-official German Government organ, however, declared that the dispute over Dobruja was one on which Turkey and Bulgaria would have to come to an agreement and that

Germany could only express herself reservedly on the matter if Germany was not to assume heavy responsibilities for the future.

The Vossische Zeitung. A few days later the Berlin Vossische Zeitung printed an article by its Constantinople correspondent declaring that the political censorship in Turkey had been abolished in order to permit Turkish newspapers to attack Bulgaria. Announcement was made some time ago that Germany and Turkey were in a hot dispute over the disposition of Russia's Black Sea fleet. Talat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, replying to deputations from the Turkish Navy League, which pointed out that Turkey had an incontestable claim to the fleet, said negotiations were proceeding between Germany and Russia for the handing over of the fleet to Germany, but that the Turkish government had taken energetic action with a view to acquiring it.

Turkey's ambitions in the Black Sea littoral and in the Caucasus recently were attacked by the pan-German Berlin newspaper, Kreuz Zeitung. "Turkey's idea," said the newspaper, "seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the pan-Turkish idea paramount there and creating in the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence the German policy is confronted with difficult tasks."

BERLIN WAR OFFICE TELLS HOW GERMANS FELL BACK

Communication Admits That on Night of July 26-27 Germans Evacuated Front Line Between the Ourcq and the Ardre, and Also Shifted Their Defence To Region Between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois.

Berlin, via London, July 29.—"After fulfilling their tasks," says the German official statement issued today, "our forward guards fell back to their lines in accordance with orders before strong attacks by the enemy. At Fere-en-Tardenois and to the south of that place, the enemy's attacks, several times renewed, led to violent combats which ended in the repulse of the enemy."

The communication admits that on the night of July 26-27 still in accordance with plans, the Germans evacuated the front line between the Ourcq and the Ardre and also shifted their defence to the region between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois. Our movements remained unknown to the enemy. On the 27th the enemy's artillery fire was still directed on our lines. Rear guards prevented the

"Partial attacks launched by the British north of the Lys were repulsed Sunday's Fighting.

"Partial attacks in the afternoon (Sunday) by the enemy north of Villersmontre which were preceded by violent artillery duels, were repulsed by counter-attacks."

"On the night of the 26-27, according to plans, we evacuated our front fighting zone between the Ourcq and the Ardre to a certain extent and shifted our defence to the region between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois. Our movements remained unknown to the enemy. On the 27th the enemy's artillery fire was still directed on our lines. Rear guards prevented the

ALLIED FORCES CONTINUE TO TAKE TOWNS

Ground Gained At Almost All Points on Soissons-Rheims Salient—Especially Around Fere-en-Tardenois.

Paris, July 29.—The allied forces continue to gain ground at almost all points on the Soissons-Rheims Salient today, but the principal progress, according to the war office announcement tonight, was on the left flank and around Fere-en-Tardenois. Numerous villages fell into the hands of the allies.

With the French Army in France, July 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—The allies pushed on beyond Fere-en-Tardenois this morning and maintained their positions everywhere in the face of strong German counter-attacks.

The village of Sergy, southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois changed hands four times, finally remaining in possession of the allies.

An extremely violent artillery duel was on this morning north of the Ourcq as far as Soissons. In the sector south of the Ourcq the guns were also busy.

Americans Busy. Further south the Americans at Bonchères sustained and defeated a strong attack by a German division. The chosen Prussian troops were stopped everywhere suffering enormous losses.

The eastern wing of the front was comparatively quiet today except for artillery fire. During the night and this morning the Germans launched thousands of shells into the valleys of the Marne and the Ardre.

The enemy appears determined for the moment to hold his line stretching from Ville-en-Tardenois to the Ourcq. His troops strongly occupy Ville-en-Tardenois, but the allies are keeping in constant touch with him here. Cohette Woodgutter south, has been occupied by the allies, who captured two field guns, two six inch guns and much ammunition in this wood.

A GERMAN GENERAL GETS PUNISHMENT

Washington, July 29.—The German General Von Francois has been put on the retired list as punishment for his failure in the offensive in the region of Soissons, according to an article in the Frankfurter Zeitung received here today by cable.

troops, who not until the afternoon felt their way forward hesitatingly, from occupying without fighting, the territory given up by us.

"Yesterday the enemy's infantry under strong artillery protection endeavored to work its way up to our new line. Weak detachments which had been left in the forefield received the enemy at close quarters and inflicted considerable losses on him. The German artillery, which had been in position since the previous day, and battle planes found good targets in the enemy's advancing columns and tanks."

Germans Fall Back "Our forefield guard after fulfilling their tasks, fell back to their lines in accordance with orders before strong attacks by the enemy. At and southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois the enemy's attacks several times were renewed and led to violent combats, which ended in the repulse of the enemy."

"In this fighting Prussian regiments and General Rachelin, which are ready had distinguished themselves on the heights of Chateau-Thierry and since the beginning of the battle almost daily had frustrated assaults by American and French divisions against especially distinguished themselves yesterday."

Berlin, via London, July 29.—"Severe attacks against our new positions west of Fere-en-Tardenois failed with sanguinary losses for the enemy," says the official report from general headquarters this evening.

ASQUITH APPEALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF IRISH ISSUE

London, July 29.—Herbert H. Asquith, former prime minister, speaking in the House of Commons this evening, made an appeal to the government in the interests of the empire and the entente allies, to try again at the eleventh hour to find a settlement of the Irish question.

Regarding the suggestion made by John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, that the Irish question be referred to President Wilson, Mr. Asquith said: "It would be a very bold man who would expect Mr. Wilson to undertake a task which has baffled so many pioneers in the past. It could not be referred to members of our own family if it does not seem that a question of that kind could well be submitted to the arbitration of a foreign country, however friendly."

In the debate in the House of Commons today on his motion regarding Ireland, John Dillon, the Nationalist leader, proposed the reference of the question to President Wilson.

HUN SOLDIERS STILL WANDALS

Much Property Ruthlessly Destroyed Before Germans Left Marne Salient—Chateau Thierry Ruined.

London, July 29. (British Wireless Service)—Evidence accumulated "that during their brief stay in the Marne salient the Germans have been again indulging in wholesale acts of vandalism. In a message sent from French army headquarters, Reuters' correspondent gives details of their conduct while in possession of Chateau Thierry.

The Germans were in the town for some time, and apparently thought they would remain there indefinitely. When they found they would have to give it up they apparently determined to take the only vengeance in their power, which was to destroy everything which remained there indefinitely. When they found they would have to give it up they apparently determined to take the only vengeance in their power, which was to destroy everything which remained there indefinitely.

"These houses," he said, "were magnificently furnished, the walls hung with costly tapestries and admirable pictures. The furniture is of exceptional elegance, and impressive mirrors and charming statues were numerous. There is nothing that has not been destroyed."

ENEMY REPULSED BY THE ITALIANS

Austrian Attacks in Albania Repulsed—Vienna's Version.

Rome, July 29.—The following official statement was issued by the war office today: "There has been considerable activity by both armies in the Fella-Brenia Valley and on the Flave River above St. Dona di Flave. In Albania on the Senjal River at the Kucil Bridge enemy attempts to advance were sanguinarily repulsed."

Austrian Statement.

Vienna, July 29.—The war office communication issued today follows: "In Albania the enemy's counter pressure has increased in strength on our positions in the Senjal Salient, which five times were the objects of violent attacks, all of which broke down with sanguinary losses. In the Mali Silove Mountains the enemy vainly attacked four times. He was driven back partly by our first counter-attack."

MAYOR MARTIN'S WIFE SEVERELY INJURED

Montreal, July 29.—Mayor Martin of Montreal in his motor trip with Mrs. Martin through the White Mountains on his way from New York to this city had a bad accident when the bursting of a pipe in the auto caused Mrs. Martin to jump from the car and in the fall fractured her knee. Mrs. Martin is now in the hospital at Littleton, New Hampshire.

THE ENEMY FRONT IS COMPELLED TO BEND BACK ON ALL SIDES

BRITISH TROOPS PARTICIPATE IN SUCCESSFUL RAID

Canadians and Australians Figure in Several Operations North of Gavrell and Morlancourt.

London, July 29.—British troops last night carried out a successful operation in the Morlancourt Sector, the war office announced tonight. The British took all their objectives and three German counter-attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy.

The text of the communication follows: "In the successful minor operations carried out last night in the Morlancourt Sector we captured 143 prisoners and 38 machine guns. All our objectives were taken and three counter-attacks were beaten off with loss to the enemy."

"Australian troops carried out successful local operations last night in the Morlancourt Sector. Two lines of hostile trenches on a front of over two miles astride the Bray-Corble road were attacked, and together with over 100 prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured."

Enemy Loses Heavily "Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy in this operation. Our losses are reported to be light."

"Two successful raids were carried out last night by Canadian troops south and north of Gavrell. A few prisoners were secured by us on each occasion. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

"Toward Soissons the French surrounded the village of Buzancy and took 200 prisoners, but later lost the village."

"From various parts of the line the news is that the Germans are continuing their retirement but are resisting strongly at several points, especially on the easterly wing of Chambercy, Ville-en-Tardenois and Saint Commes."

HOME RULE LATER ON FOR INDIA

Secretary Montague Expects Her To Take Place in Commonwealth of Free Nations

London, July 29.—(British Wireless Service)—The principle of the British government in dealing with India should be the progressive realization of responsible government, step by step, until India proved to the satisfaction of parliament that she was ready for home rule, is the view of Edwin Samuel Montague, secretary of state for India, as expressed in a speech at Cambridge. When the day came in which that process had been completed, added Mr. Montague, India would take her place in the commonwealth of free nations called the British Empire.

250 U. S. WARSHIPS ACROSS THE WATER

More Will Be Sent Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Announces.

London, July 29.—"There is no branch of Anglo-American activity in which co-operation and comradeship are more marked and more complete than in the navy," said Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, speaking today at the American Club luncheon. "There are more than 250 American warships now based on this side," said Sir Eric, "and Mr. Roosevelt, (American assistant secretary of the navy) has assured us this number will increase eight in the future than in the past."

Only At Anchor Points Resting Immediately on Cities of Soissons and Rheims Have German Lines Stood Terrific Strain From the Allied Forces—Latter Capture Numerous Villages and Points of Vantage—Sanguinary Fighting in Fere-en-Tardenois—Sorgy Changed Hands Four Times.

(Undated War Lead By The Associated Press.) Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have powerfully strengthened their battle line running across the Soissons-Rheims salient with additional fresh reserves and have stubbornly disputed further: passage northward to the Entente Allied troops, the enemy front has been compelled to bend back appreciably on all sides of the salient, except at the anchor points resting immediately on Soissons and Rheims.

South of Soissons further wedges have been driven eastward into the enemy front down to the Ourcq river; eastward, along the Ourcq, French and American troops have crossed the stream at various points and advanced their line well to the northward, while southwest of Rheims the Allies have debouched from the wooded sectors and gained the plains, notwithstanding the violence of the enemy's counter manoeuvres. At some points the Germans succeeded somewhat in checking the forward movement but nowhere were they able to bring it to a standstill.

Orderly Retirement The retirement of the Germans still remains orderly, but everywhere the Allied forces are pressing them hard. Particularly bitter fighting has taken place around Fere-en-Tardenois and at Sorgy, both of which towns are now well in the hands of the French and Americans. The battle line shifted back and forth and Sorgy changed hands four times, but the Americans finally drove the Germans out and retained the village inflicting heavy casualties.

At Fere-en-Tardenois. The fighting in Fere-en-Tardenois also was of a sanguinary character, the opposing forces fighting in close contact throughout the streets of the town, but with the Germans being gradually driven back under the machine gun and rifle fire of the French and Americans or left weltering in their blood from contact with the cold steel of the allied bayonets.

Immediately south of Soissons on the western edge of the salient the Germans strove heroically to hold back their enemies in order to prevent the further flanking of Soissons and the possible cutting off of large forces of their men fighting along the Ourcq, south of Oulchy-Le-Chateau. Scottish troops, however, captured positions in the outskirts of Buzancy, just to the west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road, while farther south the French overcame the resistance imposed against them, crossed the high road and took Grand Rosoy and Cugny and the Butte Chalmont. Southeast of Soissons, well inside

MUNITIONS STRIKE IN ENGLAND ABOUT OVER

Work Resumed At Birmingham and Coventry—Will Be Investigation.

London, July 29.—Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, announced tonight that work had been resumed in the munitions factories in Birmingham and Coventry, he intends to appoint immediately a committee to investigate the labor conditions which rendered the embargo on skilled workmen necessary. Mr. Churchill said the union advisory committee had been called to meet Wednesday to name its representatives for the investigation.

ANOTHER BIG BERTHA

Paris, July 29 (Havas Agency)—French and American troops have discovered a second emplacement for a German super-cannon at Nanteuil-Notre Dame, according to the Herald. The emplacement was five metres deep and fourteen metres square. The super-cannon emplacement discovered by the Allies was at Brecy, a little over three miles to the south of Nanteuil-Notre Dame.

NO RELAXATION IN THE BIG FIGHTING

Secretary of War Baker Says Victories Cause of Congratulation and Rejoicing.

Washington, July 29.—Official despatches to the war department, Secretary Baker said today, show that the Allies made substantial progress on both sides of the Soissons-Rheims salient Sunday. "It is fortunate that our people accept the present successes with a true measure of their significance," said Mr. Baker.

"They are a cause for congratulation and rejoicing, but in no wise will mean a relaxation of our efforts."

EX-PREMIER CAILLAUX TO GO BEFORE SENATE

Paris, July 29.—The preliminary investigation in the trial of former Premier Joseph Caillaux, charged with treason, is now virtually completed. It is understood the ex-premier is to be tried, not by court martial, but by the senate sitting as a high court, as in the case of Louis Malvy, the former minister of the interior. No official decision has been as yet reached on this point, however.