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WAR SUMMARY.

The Germans are not imposing strong opposition to the further advance of the Allied troops along the Neale River from the east of Soissons to the region west of Rheims. Meanwhile, however, the main body of the enemy army continues to make their way toward the Aisne, to the north of which stream they hope somewhere to reach a haven of safety from the persistent onslaughts of the British, French, American and Italian troops, who in less than three weeks have all but blotted out the Soissons-Rheims salient. Notwithstanding the bringing into play by the enemy of large numbers of machine guns and artillery of heavier calibre, and the employment of large numbers of picked troops, including the well-tried Prussian Guards and the Bavarians, and despite the fact that the rains have sent the Vesle out of bounds and turned into quagmires, the Allied troops have forced crossings of the river at a number of new points, and on the north side of the stream are engaging the enemy. The latest French official communication, which reveals that has been extremely modest in chronicling gains made by the Allies, says that Monday saw only local engagements and that the situation on the battlefield is without change.

Correspondents with the Allied headquarters, however, assert that at several points between Semois, which lies to the east of Soissons and Fismes, and between Fismes and the Meuse, the French and Americans have taken further ground across the Vesle and have nullified German counter attacks delivered in an endeavour to recover their losses. Between the Meuse and Chamigny the Prussian Guards and the Bavarians again suffered heavy losses in their efforts to hold back their antagonists. The Germans jealously are guarding this part of the line, as an advance there to any considerable depth would compel them to entirely lose their hold on the territory in which they are entrenched around the shell-torn city of Rheims. In addition to the heavy infantry actions here, violent bombardments also are in progress. It is not expected in Allied military circles that it is the purpose of the Germans to turn about and face their enemies south of the Aisne. The Hill region to the north of the Aisne, probably the old Chemin-des-Dames battlefield, is considered the more probable sector in which the German Crown Prince will elect again to test the mettle of the men of General Foch's command. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the greater portion of the western battlefield shortly may undergo material changes in positions. From the southeast of Amiens near Mont Didier, northward to the region around Ypres, the German front seems all tremble with expectancy. In addition to a retreat around Mont Didier to the west bank of the Avre River, retrograde movements in the face of attacks around Albert and an evacuation of territory over a front of half a mile north of La Bassee Canal, the Germans are nervously bombarding British and French positions at various points, possibly with the idea of ascertaining their strength. The Hebuterne, La

Basse, Haschbrock and Ypres sectors are being particularly chosen for the attention of the German artillerymen. Just what the Germans have in mind cannot be foretold. It is known, however, that Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, during the early stages of the Allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims sector, sent a large number of his men to the aid of his sorely tried Imperial cousin, the Bavarian Crown Prince thereby weakening his line, while Field Marshal Haig's front was not materially touched by withdrawals. It is not improbable, therefore, that Rupprecht is worrying somewhat over this diminution in strength and already has placed barriers between himself and the forces fronting him to ward off possible attacks, and is endeavoring to ascertain what chances he has to hold other positions from which he had intended ultimately to launch a drive toward the Channel ports.

CAPTURE OF BOOY.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Each day adds to the booty captured by the Allies. It will be impossible to take full stock for some time but the booty includes a considerable number of 77 millimetre guns, many of which were found in the depths of the woods of Arcy and Tournelle and the forest of Fere. The number of 77 millimetre shells salvaged up to the present totals 1,500,000.

General Mangin's army captured 500 cannon and 600 trench mortars during the fighting along the River Oise last Friday, says the Petit Parisien.

LULL IN FIGHTING.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There was a lull in the battle along the Soissons-Rheims front last night, and the breathing spell extended into this morning. The Germans are being favored by the weather conditions which have transformed the Vesle River banks into swamps and morasses, and they are making a stiffer stand here than was anticipated.

GERMANS MARCHING NORTHWARD

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE, Aug. 4.—From various French villages come reports that thousands of Germans are marching northward in the great retreat, changing as they marched "Back to Germany."

GERMAN MAN-POWER.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 5. (By the A.P.)—The latest indications of a shortage in the German man-power is found in the fact that certain Prussian Divisions opposing the British have recently received drafts of Saxons, which is a most unusual proceeding. It is obvious that as the battle between Rheims and Soissons continues, more fit divisions must be obtained by the Crown Prince, and these must be withdrawn from other parts of the front. "The smallest number of troops needed on a front held defensively than one held for offensive may partially explain the apparent change of attitude by the enemy opposite the British."

LATEST HUN OUTRAGE—HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK WITH BIG LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—One hundred and fifty patients are reported to have been killed by the explosion of a torpedo which sank a hospital ship this morning. The ship was returning from France and near the coast, where they were, struck by a torpedo. The ward room where the patients were accommodated. About one hundred wounded have been landed at a British port, coming ashore in what clothing they could reach when rudely awakened. About four hundred patients were on board the vessel. It is not known definitely what the loss of life was. One hundred patients, however, are accounted for as having landed at one port, where they were, struck by British organizations. "The American Red Cross. Two American officers and five privates were on board the vessel. Both the officers are officially reported as saved. They were Captain J. L. Beatty and Lieut. H. T. Hubert. The fate of the privates is uncertain. The official report indicates that two of them were sav-

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ed. After being torpedoed the ship remained afloat for two hours and a quarter. Immediately after the explosion five boats were launched, but before they could be cleared they were smashed, and many of their occupants were drowned. Destroyers rushed to the spot where the submarine was seen to submerge, and dropped depth charges. More than 350 survivors have been landed at a British port.

A BRITISH PORT, Sunday, Aug. 4.

The ship torpedoed yesterday morning as she was nearing home from France was struck in the after part of the engine room. There members of the staff were killed here, and the dynamo were destroyed, plunging the vessel into darkness. Just over the dynamo was the ward room, containing over one hundred patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion. The others injured by the explosion were trapped and perished, except for a few who jumped overboard and were picked up.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The vessel which was torpedoed on Saturday morning near a British port, while bringing wounded men to England from France, was the Warilda. The total number of missing is 123. These are as follows: Two military officers, a commandant in Queen Mary's Military Corps, one American soldier, seven of the crew and 112 others. The Warilda was built at Glasgow in 1912. She was 411 feet long, had a beam of 56 feet, and a depth of 34 feet. Her registered tonnage was 7,713. She was owned by the Adelaide Steamship Co. of Port Adelaide, Australia.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Admiralty this evening issued the following communication concerning the torpedoing and sinking of the steamer Warilda: "The homeward bound ambulance transport Warilda was torpedoed and sunk on the 3rd of August."

ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, Aug. 5.—The official statement from the war office to-night says, on the Dossio Alto two enemy officers and a few men were captured. The enemy attempted attacks on Montorno and Rio Fredo, which failed, and we took some prisoners. An attack by hostile parties was repulsed at Cornone.

U. S. SHIP "SAN DIEGO" WAS MINED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Investigation has disclosed that the armored cruiser San Diego, sunk several weeks ago off the American coast, struck a mine, Secretary Daniels announced to-day. This is the finding of a naval court of inquiry, which holds that the loss of the ship was due in no way to negligence or inefficiency on the part of the captain or crew.

GERMANS EVACUATE LINES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 5. (By the A.P.)—Advanced lines on a sector of nearly half a mile north of LaBassee canal, have been evacuated by the Germans, and the British have pushed forward and occupied this ground.

EMPEROR NICHOLAS' LAST WORDS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—What seems to have been the last

words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Emperor, were: "Spare my wife and my innocent, unhappy children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin." These words were called out by the former Emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

RUSSIANS SEEKING BREAD.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—Newspapers in Moscow print a proclamation calling upon the workmen and soldiers to supply themselves with bread from the farming sections of Russia, according to Moscow, advice received here by way of Berlin. The proclamation reads: "Workers and army, seek bread for yourselves quickly from the agricultural provinces. Do not allow landowners and capitalists with their assistants, the social traitors, to suppress the revolution of the proletariat by hunger." Houses in Moscow, it is said, are being searched for food supplies.

BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—We have pushed forward our possessions slightly during the day at the Paquet wood, east of Robecq, says the British official communication issued to-night. Hostile artillery was active in the sector south of Ypres. The Paquet wood lies about five miles northeast of Bethuns.

RAID ON ENGLAND FUTURE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Hostile airships approached the east coast of England about half-past nine o'clock Monday night, the Admiralty announced early this morning. The enemy aircraft did not penetrate far inland.

OVER MILLION GERMANS ENGAGED.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The German Crown Prince has engaged forty of his divisions (540,000 men) in the Champagne, and forty-seven divisions (825,000 men) between the Aisne and the Marne since he began his offensive on July 15th. The intrinsig states it is estimated that by the shortening of the front through his retreat he has economized in the number of troops necessary along the line to the extent of some ten divisions (135,000 men).

FRENCH PREMIER AT FRONT.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—(Havas Agency).—Premier Clemenceau visited Soissons and the villages in the region of Fere on Tardenois on Sunday. The Premier personally congratulated the battalion of Chasseurs which captured Soissons.

GERMANS RESIST STRONGLY.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 5 (By the A.P.)—German resistance along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers is growing more stubborn. Allied patrols which have crossed these rivers have met with the sternest resistance. In the neighborhood of Mulson, on the south side of the Vesle the Germans fought fiercely last evening before they were forced back. The battle was especially severe around the Vantus farm and the ancient woods. On the end of the line nearest Rheims a heavy artillery duel is going on. The machine gun fire in this region is very severe. Similar conditions prevail between Fismes and Sernois near the confluence of the Vesle and the Aisne. The enemy maintained a steady fire on the valley south of the two rivers all yesterday and last night in an attempt to catch Allied concentrations. German aviators also were active, descending often to harass Allied infantry with machine guns.

TWO BRITISH TORPEDO BOATS MINED.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Two British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk by enemy mines on August 2nd, according to an official statement by the British Admiralty. Five officers and ninety-two ratings were lost, according to the statement.

BERLIN OFFICIAL.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 5.—Attacks by the Allies north of Albert and on both sides of the Somme have been repulsed by the German armies, according to the official communication issued by the War Office to-day. The communication adds that north of Mont Didier the Germans withdrew without molestation from the Allies.

QUIET ON RHEIMS FRONT.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Except for local fighting on Monday on the north bank of the Neale river, which resulted in no material change in the fighting front between Soissons and Rheims, the day passed quietly, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

GERMANS ADMIT STOPPAGE OF OFFENSIVE.

BERNE, Aug. 5.—The German offensive has been stopped and present operations cannot be publicly discussed, declared General Hallingrath, Bavarian Minister of War, speaking in the first Chamber Saturday. The first year of the war ends by what amounts to a stoppage of our offensive, he said, but it is not possible to judge the situation apart from the operations now in progress, which cannot be discussed in public, besides our po-

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