

Cable News.

GALLIOLI VETERANS TO BE DECORATED.

LONDON, July 31. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In the Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, announced that the King had approved of the issue of a decoration to the Anzac and Newfoundland troops. The decoration will be issued by the War Office, but the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland would determine to whom it should be granted. The decoration will not be issued to Imperial troops, because it is determined to meet the desire of the Government mentioned to mark the entry of their troops for the first time into a European war. It was also announced that the Government should desire a similar decoration for its troops, the question will doubtless be settled.

SIGNS OF FURTHER RETREAT.

PARIS, July 31. French aerial observers, says the Matin, report that there are signs behind the present German battlefield of preparations for a continuation of the retreat northward. The enemy is destroying much material, and big fires have been seen. The newspapers generally point out that the fighting on Tuesday was marked by brisk but vain enemy reactions, although the Allies were able to make additional gains. Several military experts do not believe that the Germans have yet reached the ends of their retreating movement.

AMERICANS PUSH FORWARD.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 30. (By the A.P.)—Through a barrage as deadly as any the Germans have laid down on any sector for months, the American soldiers, comprising men from the Middle West and Eastern States, pushed their line forward a little more to-day, and tonight it forms the apex of the long Allied line. The progress was considerable, though less than two miles, but it is regarded as a brilliant operation, in view of the determined counter-attacking by the Germans.

GERMAN EFFORTS FRUITLESS.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE FRONT, July 31. (By the A.P.)—The efforts made by the Germans to advance their lines against the Americans on this front last night and this forenoon were fruitless. The Americans for their part were content to hold their positions along their slightly advanced line. The German line, however, is reported gradually giving way, both to the right and left. There was hard fighting through the night, but no concentrated attacks in force by either side. During the night the Americans made a pretense of retreating from a part of the town of Serignes. The Germans advanced into the town on observing the supposed evacuation. The Americans then closed in and enveloped the German force, killing or capturing every man of it. Both high explosives and gas shells were sprayed by the Germans over a wide area. The air forces on both sides were busy this morning.

MAINTAINED THEIR POSITIONS.

PARIS, July 31. American troops maintained their



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positions in the region of Serignes at Neules which they carried after violent fighting, according to an official statement from the war office to-day. The Germans made four attacks against the new French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau. They were repulsed, and the French line held intact. The French carried out raids at a number of other points in the sectors east and west of the Marne salient, but there was no change in the general situation of those points.

REPULSE COUNTER ATTACKS.

WASHINGTON, July 31. Repulse of enemy counter-attacks on the line of the Ourcq, after severe fighting, and improvement of the American positions there, were reported in General Pershing's communication for yesterday, at the War Department.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, July 31. (Official.) After a heavy bombardment, the Germans attacked the new French positions east of Oulchy-le-Chateau. Our troops repulsed four enemy assaults and maintained their lines intact. On the right bank of the Ourcq there were lively combats northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois. The village of Serignes-et-Vaux passed from hand to hand, but was finally taken by the American troops in a counter-attack. A number of raids were made by the Germans near Mesnil-Georges west of Mont Didier. In La-Prete Wood on the right bank of the Meuse, and in the Vosges. They were repulsed without result. Our troops made successful incursions into the German lines northeast of Perthes-lès-Herisy, in Champagne, and brought back prisoners. The silence was quiet on the remainder of the front.

NEARING THE END.

LONDON, July 31. Information reaching Stockholm, says the correspondent of the Times there, shows that the Bolshevik regime has come to the end of its tether and that the Russian masses, workmen and peasants are about to rise in

arms against Bolshevik. Many official representatives of social democracy parties in Russia have arrived in Stockholm, says the correspondent, and have issued a remarkable appeal to the Socialists of Europe. They call upon the Socialists to form an international commission representing all Socialist parties, to visit and ascertain by direct investigation whether the Russian Socialists are not right in declaring that the Bolsheviks have brought widespread evils on Russia, destroying industry, causing universal starvation, despotically oppressed the people and are now concerned only in retaining power at all costs.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, July 31. The entire German Press, the Socialists included, is obediently toying the line laid down by the German official communications regarding the retreat from the Marne. This line substantially is that General Foch's formidable attack to pinch off the whole of the Marne salient was vain, that his great sacrifices in men have been fruitless, and that the initiative remains with the Germans. To this is added that the German concentration on a "shortened chord" means a stronger front.

THE EMPIRE'S WAR WORK.

LONDON, July 31. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Hon. W. A. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in a speech at Kew emphasizing Great Britain's share in the war, pointed out that seven and one-half million men have been contributed by the Empire, of which the British Islands had given seventy-five per cent. including four and one-half millions from England alone, while the Dominions and Colonies had given twelve per cent., and India and other Dependencies had given the remainder. Regarding the air service, he said that British airmen had accounted for considerably over four thousand airmen in the last twelve months. British airmen had made 74 air raids into Germany in June and during the year had dropped over eight hundred tons of explosives on enemy forces on the enemy coast. He was supreme in the air. Their air forces were very much larger, their machines better and their men more daring and more resourceful than those of the enemy. The tonnage of the British navy was now over six million as compared with four million at the outbreak of the war and the personnel 420,000 as compared with 145,000. There were 567 steamers continually employed carrying troops and stores to the armies in France and in the East. The idea that the German submarine was going to win the war has been dispelled by steps taken to deal with the submarines. The submarine peril was not yet passed but was being dealt with much more successfully than was the case a year ago. The navy was now able to sink submarines more rapidly than they were replaceable and the torpedoes could not now affect the final result of the war, the hunter was becoming the hunted, and the hunting would continue until there was not a submarine left. The Navy has done marvelous work in the war, declared Mr. Massey, and if it got the opportunity of dealing with the Kaiser's fleet he had not the faintest doubt of the result. The next time the German fleet would not get away so easily as it did

at Jutland. Great Britain's war expenditure to the end of March was £7,014,000,000 sterling, of which £5,170,000,000 sterling was in loans, and £1,844,000,000 sterling in revenue. It was noteworthy that 25 per cent. of the war expenditure was raised by taxation. Loans to the Allies and Dominions amounted to £526,000,000. It was quite certain we could outlast the enemy financially, said Mr. Massey. Our position was still sound, and our assets far exceeded our liabilities. If the Kaiser thought we were going to stop before he was knocked out, he never made a bigger mistake.

KEEPING BACK FACTS.

PARIS, July 31. Information reaching Paris from Swiss sources tends to show that the Germans are still trying to keep from the German people the fact that American troops are now engaged in battle with the Germans on the Soissons-Rheims sector. These sources say that the Germans recently stripped the uniforms from a number of Americans they had made prisoners and gave them other clothing to wear.

A BAD OMEN.

AMSTERDAM, July 31. (By the A.P.)—The famous "Hungerstone" in the River Elbe, near Tetschen, which, according to popular belief in Germany, predicts a famine when seen, is now visible for the first time since the beginning of the war. The stone lies in the bed of the river and has never been visible save at exceptionally low tide. On the stone is chiselled in old German, "when ye see me ye will weep."

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, July 31. The following official communication was issued last evening by the Air Ministry: On the night of the 28th-29th our machines attacked the railway station at Offenbourg-Rastatt, and Baden, Stuttgart and Solingen also were attacked. Three hostile aeroplanes and numerous targets, also were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire. All our machines returned. On the morning of the 30th inst., our squadrons successfully bombarded the railway station at Offenbourg. Good results were obtained in the course of the combat. Three enemy machines were shot down and one other was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 31. British casualties reported during the month of July totaled 87,381. This compares with the total casualties reported during June of 141,147. Losses for July are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 521; men, 8,474; wounded or missing, officers, 1,537; men, 56,759.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 31. Since March of this year the British have taken 14,500 prisoners on the western front, James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, informed the House of Commons to-day.

WILL PUT VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

PARIS, July 31. (Havas Agency.)—Premier Clemenceau will put the question of confidence in the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, according to the Echo de Paris. The question will be brought forward in the discussion of the bill relative to the census and the call to the colors of the class of 1920, which the Government desires to have passed.

NO MORE NEUTRAL WORKMEN.

LONDON, July 31. Women at Essen are determined that no more neutral workmen shall be employed at Krupp during the war, because for every neutral who comes to work there is a German workman sent to the fighting front. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express says he learned the facts from the Dutch workmen who have just returned from Essen. When the last batch of Dutchmen arrived at Essen stones were thrown at them by thousands of women, who denounced them as "neutral job stealers." The women are resolved to give a similar reception in future to all Dutchmen. The police force is powerless because of the great reduction in its strength.

FIGHT WITH SUBMARINE.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 31. A tanker arrived here to-night after a five-hour fight with a German submarine, six hundred miles off the New Jersey coast Friday last. The ship's cook was wounded in one leg by shrapnel during the engagement. The U-boat was sighted when eight miles away.

WOULD JUSTIFY MURDER.

LONDON, July 31. In addition to a question in the House of Commons, James Ian Macpherson, said he was aware that the German Government were attempting to justify the bombing of the hospitals at Etaples, France, on the night of May 19, by alleging that the Red Cross was not displayed at the hospital. Mr. Macpherson had seen in the German newspapers, photographs which were published with the intention of proving that the Red Cross sign at the hospital was not shown on May 21, but existed in large numbers

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on May 27. German photographs of this nature are never conclusive, he said. In any case the hospital was again bombed on the night of May

31, in spite of the Red Cross signals, which German evidence shows to have been in existence on May 27th.

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