

To-Day's Messages.

10.00 A. M.

THE ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, To-day. The Allied Archangel Expeditionary Force has reached Petrozavodsk, 100 miles south of Archangel, on the Arctur coast of Volga. It is announced here that Bolshevik forces are retiring and declared to have committed every form of atrocity on the civilian population. Fairly determined resistance to the Allied advance was offered by the Bolsheviks, and the progress of the Expeditionary Force was delayed. Allied forces have been landed along the shores of Onega Bay, one hundred miles south of Archangel, for the purpose of intercepting the Bolshevik forces retreating from Archangel. It is learned...

PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

LONDON, To-day. According to unofficial estimates here, the Germans captured in the present offensive by the British Fourth Army, and the French First and Third Armies, total 34,000, while thus far 470 guns have been captured. Of these the British took 30,000 prisoners and 100 guns. There is clear evidence of the demoralizing effect of the tanks on the enemy. Where previously the Germans offered stubborn resistance, they now they surrendered almost as soon as the tanks got near them.

LOSSES LESS THAN CAPTURES.

LONDON, To-day. The proportion of the German losses to those of the Allies, since August 8, is greater than at any other period of the war. It is said that the total Allied casualties probably will not be as large as the number of Germans taken.

LINKS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

WASHINGTON, To-day. American troops to-day began to disembark at Vladivostok, and will immediately join the international force to aid the Czechs-Slovak army in the campaign in Siberia. The Americans are composed of the 77th Infantry Regiment from Manila, and will be followed by another Regiment from the Philippines and additional troops from the United States.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

WASHINGTON, To-day. American troops last night established themselves in high positions, and the enemy in retreating, falling back to the important Austro-Italian defense positions. The following report of Italian operations was received at the Embassy to-day in Rome: Italian Front in Valais and Valcanonica. While an intense fire of our artillery is still concentrated on the most important positions of the enemy defense, our operations are establishing themselves on the summit which took from the enemy in Valisgartinia and on the Castello. The activity of the artillery on both sides has been lively between the Piave. At dawn on the 15th our detachments crossed the river and occupied one of the great islands in the river, making prisoners of the enemy of forty men. The occupation has been held in spite of continuous attacks by enemy troops, and of a heavy barrage fire.

FOR AMERICANS FOR EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. The drafts programme and plans of the War Department are of such a character that the rapid movement of men to France is continuing. Secretary Baker said to-day, and by request of the very great assistance given by the British Government in placing such shipping at the disposal of the American Government, the Department hopes to continue the accelerated movement of men overseas. There are now approximately 2,500,000 American soldiers in this country and overseas. Mr. Baker added, "The return in the United States is such, even with the exhausting for a period of the eligible in Class 1, the movement of men overseas would not be interrupted. Fourteen National Divisions are already in France, and Secretary said, and these have included in the new field army formation."

FRENCH MAKE GAINS.

PARIS, Aug. 15. Further gains have been made by the French in the wooded region between the Meuse and Oise Rivers, and south of the Oise and Ribecourt, leading to the French communications on this evening. On the most part, the operations have been of a character. The text of the day's progress follows. During the day minor operations were enabled us to make progress in the wooded hilly region between the Meuse and Oise. We have captured the Farm, and the Monobit Farm, and were energetically defended by the enemy. We made some prisoners.

IN THE EAST.

ARMY OF THE EAST, Aug. 14. The German artillery is still in the hands of the whole of the front. To the west of Porconant the enemy made a renewed attack, which was repulsed here, from which the British aviators have bombed the German aircraft to the north of the front.

THE FOX DANGER.

GENEVA, To-day. Health of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is at Naubach, suddenly improved, according to a despatch received here, from which it is now considered critical.

11.30 A. M.

ARRIVAL TO NEWFOUNDLANDERS. Arrived via London, Aug. 15.

Admission that the Germans have evacuated positions near Pultevaux and Beaumont Hamel, which lie to the north of Albert is made in the German official communication issued to-day. The text of the communication follows: There has been little noteworthy action between the Year and the Scarpe. South of Ayesse a British partial attack broke down before our lines. North of the Ancre during the last few nights, we have evacuated the sector of our positions near Pultevaux and Beaumont Hamel, which projected sharply into the enemy's position. It was occupied by the enemy yesterday afternoon.

VON HINTE ON LLOYD GEORGE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15. Admiral Von Hintze, German Foreign Secretary, before leaving for his headquarters, took part in the audience between the Emperor, William and Charles of Austria, and their advisors, was interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette. Admiral Von Hintze discussed the statement of Premier Lloyd George in his War Anniversary Message, that six months ago Germany deliberately rejected a just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies, and that Germany discarded finally the task of moderation in partitioned Russia and enslaved Roumania. Admiral Von Hintze said, that Lloyd George's statement was vague and uncertain. Nothing is known authoritatively in political or military circles about such reasonable peace proposals. Had the Entente statesmen seriously intended to pave the way for a peace understanding, they could have approached Germany through the properly authorized persons with a view to a discussion that would bring both parties into contact. There can be no question therefore of a refusal to accept any reasonable proposal. Referring to the half year period mentioned by parties, what was the position at the time. Admiral Von Hintze said at the end of December 1917, the Central Powers invited the Entente Nations to take part in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, with a view to a general peace understanding. The Entente however permitted this period for participation in the negotiations to pass.

IT MUST BE HELD.

LONDON, To-day. Whether the Allies will be able to hold Baku permanently, in view of the difficulties of transporting supplies, is too early to say. However if the British can hold their position at present time, which now seems likely, they probably will be able to cut off the enemy from an outlet to the sea, thus proceeding the important oilfields of the Baku District. It appears from the meagre information at hand in London, that the British detachment voyaged by steamer from Baku to the Caspian Sea already is fairly established. The situation in the Caucasus has been extremely involved since the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace, as under that treaty Turkey has been given important territory in the southern Caucasus, and the Turks shortly afterwards proceeded to occupy it. They met with considerable resistance from the Armenians and are endeavoring to push even beyond the limits set by the treaty made with the Bolsheviks, and toward Baku. As long back as April 21, an armed force was said to be holding Baku, and although the place has since been reported to have changed hands during the fighting, a despatch on August 2 declared it was still in Armenian possession. Germany is said not to look with approval upon Turkey's aggressiveness in seizing territory in Caucasus, German eyes apparently, being now particularly upon the Baku region, which is one of the world's greatest oil-producing districts. Domination of Baku by either Turkey or Germany, however, would be decidedly unwelcome to Great Britain, not only because of the supplies of oil there, but because of its comparative proximity to India.

It is probably the feat performed by the British in throwing a force in the Baku territory, in the face of what would have seemed almost insuperable difficulties of transport fairly established. The Allied forces now undoubtedly will endeavor to make secure the communications and once this task is accomplished there will be hardly a possibility of the Central Powers gaining possession of the Baku oil field. The brief advice received here indicated that the Russian General Dukucheff was commanding at Baku.

1.30 P. M.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

(By the A.P.)—The fighting on the Somme-Oise battle ground still continues of a minor character, compared with that of the early part of the week, when the Germans reinforced their lines and stopped the eastward sweep of the Allied forces. Nevertheless the British and French again have been able to gain ground on the important sectors. The British, a short distance northwest of Roye, where they took the villages of Danzey and Fervillers, and the French on the southern wing of the battlefield, where they have captured two farms in the process of clearing the hilly and wooded district around Laissigny, of the enemy. North of the Somme between Albert and Arras, the Germans are continuing to fall back, and the British are keeping in close contact with them. Thus far the Germans have definitely given up the towns of Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Duquoy, and Pultevaux du Mont, and at several points have crossed the Ancre River with the British following closely on their trail. No official explanation has yet been advanced of the retrograde movement of the Germans over this front, but it is not at all unlikely that the operations on the Somme front, and the harassing tactics the British recently have employed, made the enemy desirous of re-establishing himself on new ground eastward, with the Ancre River a barrier between him and his foes. At any rate the Hebuterne salient has virtually been obliterated by the retirement of the Germans, and seemingly they now will be compelled to make a readjustment of their line between the Somme and Arras. In the week of fighting on the Ploisy front, 30,244 prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British Fourth Army and French First Army, according to an...

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official announcement. Of this number the British captured 21,844. Unofficial reports, probably compiled since the official to-day was sent from the front, give the number of prisoners in Allied hands since August 8 as 24,000, and say also that 570 captured guns thus far have been counted.

The situation in Russia again is looming large. With the Soviet leaders having fled from Moscow, the Bolshevik capital, to Krasnodar, the Soviet troops now are declared to have begun the evacuation of Moscow. American troops have begun to disembark at Vladivostok to aid the Czech-Slovak army in its campaign in Siberia. An Allied force is charging to assist the Armenians in defending the Caucasus, and the British are reported to have made a landing southwest of Archangel and are endeavoring to dislodge the retreat of the Soviets, while British troops have arrived at Baku in the Caucasus, on the Caspian Sea, to assist the Armenians in defending this important seaport against the Turks, to whom it was given by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. In the attempt to take the town of Yevlakh, a member Russia. Thus it will be seen that Allied forces now are operating jointly on three important sections in Russian territory, on the north, with a base in the White Sea; in the east, with a base in the Sea of Japan, and on the south, in Transcaucasia. Probably realizing the seriousness of the situation, as it now affects, the Central Powers with defeats on the western front and their military positions in the other theatres none too secure, with the feeling in Russia daily becoming more intense against the Bolshevik-Germans, who, with the spectre of more than a million Americans already in France, and more millions of them soon to be in readiness for overseas duty, important conferences are in progress at German Headquarters. The German and Austrian Emperors and their suites, and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, are the main conferees.

TO RUSSIA VIA PERSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 15. The British advance through Persia, from Bagdad to Baku, was accomplished under the greatest difficulties. In the mountainous sections they were resisted by a few groups of tribesmen, but they quickly overcame this opposition. The British forces crossed the Persian frontier and reached Enzelli on the Caspian Sea, by the way of Vamdad.

AVIATION REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 15. An official communication on aviation issued to-day says on the 14th instant the activities of the enemy's aircraft declined somewhat, but our machines carried out a great deal of reconnaissance and observation work, and took many photographs. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped by us during the day. The principal large attacks being Peronne, Royel, the Dump at Enghel, and the Bruges Docks. In air fighting twenty-two hostile machines were destroyed and six driven down out of control. Fifteen of our airplanes are missing. One the night of August 15th the Somme Brigades attacked the railway at Peronne. Douai and Cambrai were heavily...

bombed, a total of thirty tons being dropped with good effect. An enemy night flying airplane was brought down in flames. One of our night bombing machines failed to return.

CAPTAIN KEPT PRISONER.

NAUTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 15. The British steamer Nautucket, victim of a submarine attack, one hundred miles east of Nantucket on Sunday morning, was brought down in flames. One of our night bombing machines failed to return. The ship, reported on arrival here to-day with other survivors. A torpedo fired at close range hit the vessel, striking the fourth engineer, and wounding four firemen. The Captain of the Nautucket who returned to his ship just before she went down, in the hope of obtaining his papers, was captured by the U-boat and kept aboard a prisoner of war.

AIR RAIDING GERMANY.

GENEVA, Aug. 15. An official despatch received from Frankfurt, Germany, says that on Monday morning at about 11 o'clock that city was attacked by twelve enemy aviators, who dropped twenty-six bombs killing twelve persons, and injuring five others. Reports from Berlin however asserted that the casualties were far more numerous than these and say that a bomb fell in the crowded Katerstrasse, killing many persons and stopping the street cars. That another fell in the middle of the large station and several in its vicinity, while two more fell in the barracks, and still another near Goethe House which was undamaged.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15. The arrival of British troops at Baku is considered here as highly important, because it opens a way in that part of the world for Allied aid to Czech-Slovak, and loyal Russians. Some weeks ago a body of British soldiers succeeded in pushing from Mesopotamia through to Reah. Ships were acquired at Enzelli, the seaport of Reah, and it is no doubt the force that has reached Baku. The movement from Baku to the country controlled by the Don Cossacks, offers few practical difficulties. Providing the Georgians are friendly, as it is believed they are, in spite of the fact that Georgia made a separate peace with the Central Powers, the British force can reach Darfel Pass which is the easiest route northward. From that point on, with the exceptions of a few small hostile Mohammedans, in Northwest Caucasus, the difficulty in reaching the land of the Don Cossacks are so small as to be negligible. A railroad line runs by this route from Baku.

What George III. Said.

It is due to the memory of old George III. to record his remark to our John Adams when the latter presented his letters accrediting him as Minister from this country to Great Britain. "Sir," declared the King, "I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, and having become irrevocable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power." Perhaps, therefore, after all, the present King George was not doing such violence to British traditions when he pitched that first ball in the big game which took place in London on July 4th.—Nashville Banner.

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Thursday Wanders Will Give Dance for returned Sailors and Soldiers to be held in the C. C. C. Hall, C. C. C. Band, Aug. 22nd, at 8 o'clock. All returned Sailors and Soldiers cordially welcomed. Come and bring your lady friend. Apply to EX-SERGEANT MITCHELL for Lady's ticket. Admission free. aug 16, 17, 20, 22

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