

STILL DOING THEIR WORST UPON RHEIMS

German Guns Night and Day Shell City and Cathedral.

HUNS' WORST SIN

Faithful Clergy and People Stick to Their Danger Posts.

With the French army, cable.—The systematic and wanton destruction of Rheims Cathedral is a tragedy and crime which still continues. When I last visited the town eight months ago the case was thought as bad as it could be. It is infinitely worse now. Since the beginning of the French offensive on April 16 the enemy has greatly increased the intensity of the fire poured upon it from batteries on Brimont, Nogent and La Basse. During the fortnight of June 15-28 the number of shells of all calibres from 77 mms. to 380 mms. that fell on the town during each 24 hours was over 1,100. On June 25, 26 and 28, respectively three, five and eight of them hit the cathedral, which since the beginning of the war has received between 600 and 700 shells. Of these 59 were of the heaviest calibre. One of 365 pounds crashed through the south wall and dug a great hole in the floor without bursting. It has been left standing on the pavement close to the entrance as a concrete example of the mind and ammunition with which the enemy is carrying on his vile work of destruction.

THREE MONTHS' BOMBARDMENT. On the streets behind the cathedral and on each side of it in the open square there are several huge craters, nine I think, all made by 380's, which just missed their mark. On the west facade, which is protected from direct hits, the weather is gradually flaking away the surface, finishing the ruin begun by flames from a burning scaffold. The other three walls with flying buttresses, pinnacles and windows, are even more deplorable. The bombardment of the last three months has done more damage than all the other months of the war together, in the south wall especially. In the roof of the choir above the pile of rubbish which marks the site of the high altar, there are wide, gaping chasms where shell after shell has enlarged the same openings, so the wonder is that in these places the fabric holds together. Practically all the beautiful old glass has gone. The floor of the nave, which looks like a rough road thickly strewn with broken and twisted fragments of lead chips, brilliant-colored glass and masses of stone and mortar, amongst which at regular intervals there are rows of neat little heaps of sifted earth and rubbish, from which the workmen have carefully gleaned every atom of debris that can be used to piece together and repair the windows and stonework when the gigantic task of restoration is taken in hand.

FAITH OF THE PEOPLE. The faith of these Frenchmen is a thing of wonder. Everyone about the place—the old architect, who worked in the cathedral all his life, the caretaker (who can tell the story of each shell, and firmly believes some of which hit the fabric without doing any damage, being stayed by the hand of God), most of all the silver-haired old cardinal, Archbishop Monsigneur Luçon, who, with the utmost bravery and devotion, has stuck to his post as guardian of the house of God, to father his poor flock through the whole bombardment, all have the unshakable conviction that whatever ruin the guns of the enemy has done or may yet do to the sacred building, it must be raised again to the glory of God and France.

Seventeen shells have fallen on the Archbishop's palace, and the houses round are wrecked and deserted, for the cathedral quarter is more mercilessly shelled than any other in the town, yet to look at the brave old face and hear the Archbishop talk you would never imagine that for months and months he has been living in one of the most dangerous places on the French front. In all France I have not seen a face so serene or even happy. He has endured as a good soldier of Christ. He has won the right to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as well as the cross of his calling and office. Now what he wants more than anything is the means to provide for the needs of his people. Not only the 5,000 still living in the town, but others when they come back. Can there be any doubt that in both respects the faith in him is well justified?

UNDAUNTED SPIRIT SHOWN. But in Rheims they are all brave and all have faith in the destinies of the country. The Mayor and his colleagues, who are forced to hold municipal meetings underground; the workmen and women who "carry on" as if there were no such things as shells, no less than the spiritual pastor of their town, the city is dead. Whole streets are in ruins, scores of houses gutted by fire, and hundreds smashed and splintered. In street after street you see no living soul, nothing but grass growing. Stones in every wall still standing are pitted with flying fragments. Every day fresh ruins are added to the old piles long ago covered with grass and weeds. Nearly every day one or two more are added to the list of non-combatants, killed for no kind of military purpose. Yet those left, and the whole of France with them, however sadly

they cry in their hearts: "How long, Lord, how long?" never doubt for a moment that the day of deliverance is as certain as the dawn. Of all fatal and futile mistakes the German nation has made the mad, vain effort to destroy the works as well as the rights of civilization in the bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims is one of the maddest and last to be forgiven. It is a sin against the Holy Ghost. It is being repeated every day.

AS A HUN SPY.

I.W.W. Organizer Arrested in Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Pa., Report.—With the arrest to-day of Joseph Graber, an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with being a spy in the employment of the German Government, Federal authorities declared their investigation had satisfied them that recent strikes and agitations of the I. W. W. in the anthracite coal regions had been stirred up by German agents, with the hope of lessening the power of the United States in the war by decreasing coal production. Graber, who was taken into custody by United States Marshal James S. Magee, was held without bail under the Allen Enemy Act.

UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ONE

British Press Rejoice Over the New Unity.

Huns Praised for Reuniting the Nations.

London Cable.—The newspapers give prominence to Independence Day, and, besides fully reporting the celebration, devote editorials to emphasizing the sentiments expressed by Foreign Secretary Balfour. The Morning Post, which often in the past has been critical of America, rejoices that "the anniversary of estrangement has become a festival of reunion" and declares: "Not the least of the manifold benefits the Germans unwittingly conferred on Great Britain is the lifting of Anglo-American relations to a plane of more intimate and cordial friendship than a century of time has been able to achieve."

The Times, after gratified general comment, says there are some Britons "who still do not see American belligerency for what it is, one of the miracles of the war and its crowning mercy." It contends the American intervention swept away bickerings such as over blacklists, which at one time threatened Anglo-Saxon estrangement. It adds: "It has stamped the justice of the Allied cause with the authority of the most powerful of neutrals, and with the prestige of acknowledgment by the leader of the western hemisphere. The political balance of universe shifted when General Pershing's troops landed in France, and America, in entering the war, has also entered the world—to play in it, we are very sure, side by side with the Allied democracies, a vigorous and inspiring part."

The Daily Telegraph, which regards the flying of the Stars and Stripes over Parliament as a wonderful thing, says: "The high compliment and like courtesies paid our flag in America bear witness to the founding of international comradeship which nothing, we trust, will ever disturb and which means much for the world's future." The Chronicle says the war has set the final seal upon the rapprochement of the two nations.

ROUMANIANS TO ATTACK THE HUNS

Big Offensive Soon is of Great Importance.

Russians Hold All Ground They Won.

London cable: The Russians still hold their gains in Galicia against Austro-German attacks. Around Zrzesany and near Lipnicarolna, north of Brzezany, the Austro-Germans have attacked the Russians in attempts to regain the territory lost early in the week. Their efforts against Russian advanced posts east of Brzezany were checked by the Russian artillery fire and two attacks near Lipnicarolna were broken up.

Further south along the Hungarian-Roumanian border and in Roumania, where there has been no violent fighting since the cessation of Field Marshal von Mackensen's drive last fall, greater activity is reported. The recapture of some positions is claimed in the official communication issued to-day from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. The statement reads: "At Brzezany the last portion of the positions still in the possession of the enemy were recaptured and maintained against his attacks. Otherwise the fighting activity was slight in all theatres."

It is authoritatively announced that the Roumanian army will shortly launch an offensive of the utmost importance, designed to prevent the Germans from securing the Roumanian crops now ripening and also to recover possession of the Roumanian oil fields, which unless regained will soon be producing for Germany. There is apparently confidence in the ability of Roumania to produce a bigger surprise than Russia has done by its present offensive.

BRITISH NAVY CONVINCED SUBMARINE WAR FAILS

Witness of Fleet's Work Says U-Boat Sighted by Dirigible is Doomed.

German Leaders Are Still Boasting That Subs. Will Win.

London Cable.—The navy still maintains secrecy regarding the submarines sunk, but the pursuit has become so lively that a U-boat shows its periscope in Channel waters only with the greatest risk. It is impossible to keep entirely secret such incidents as that of an oil driven destroyer which a few days ago swept into port with a portion of a rammed submarine hanging triumphantly from her prow. The naval correspondent of the Times writes: "Last week's official figures of shipping losses showed an improvement of the week before. This week's, if fishing craft are excluded, is better than those of the week ending June 24th. Fewer vessels of both larger classes have been sunk, and the total loss of the month is below the average. It is almost impossible to resist an inclination to crow, but the inclination should be resisted. The improvement shown in the tables may be illusory, for tonnage will tell more than hulls in cumulative effect on the carrying capacity. Moreover, the enemy's effort is not yet spent. He claims to be turning out U-boats faster than we account for them. Nevertheless, no one is obliged to believe Captain von Kuhlvetter when he says: "If German achievements are reduced it is because there is less shipping left to sink. His boast that the result of the campaign already guarantees success receives no support. Figures of traffic again show a slight decrease compared with those of the previous week, but they exceed the total of the week ending June 3rd. On the whole, they are well above the average as regards the numbers sunk by submarine and mine with respect to the larger vessels we have now almost got back to the figures of the first week in June."

A regrettable feature of the return is the loss of fishing vessels. It is noted that certain localities have now again suffered more than others. Not long ago there was a dead set against the boats on the Irish coast. During the last five weeks there have been no losses of French fishing craft. In this respect, however, neutrals are suffering again. Monday we were told the German submarines had resumed the offensive against the Swedish fishing fleet on the coast of Norway. Only by including fishing craft the total is raised above the average month. The return also shows, when corrected by notes, that only eleven British merchant ships were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, compared with 17 which escaped the week before, and 37 in the week ending June 17. It is difficult to explain the decrease in the number of vessels that were unsuccessfully attacked, unless fewer vessels had been attacked,

and that a larger part of the losses are due to mines. It is possible the concentration of U-boats to meet the American transports may to some extent account for the fewer number of merchant vessels being attacked and the depletion of our mercantile marine will continue until an effective reply to the submarine is found.

NAVY IS CONFIDENT. Von Hindenburg's boasting pronouncement that Germany's enemies will be forced to make peace in a view to the submarine war has been read with considerable interest in Admiralty circles. The general view is that the submarine war has done its work, "if we hold our ground until the British naval arm has done its work," has a pleasant sound to the British naval ear, for the navy is now firmly convinced that the submarine war has failed, and that the anti-submarine measures are constantly growing in effectiveness.

A staff correspondent of the Associated Press was privileged to spend two days last week in observing the anti-U-boat campaign at close quarters at a big naval base on the south-east coast. There was plenty of evidence from such a vantage point of the effectiveness of the Admiralty work in nearby waters, as well as of the tremendous effort which is being put forth. Aeroplane and dirigible patrols in the Channel are proving highly effective and a U-boat which is once sighted by a dirigible has small chance of getting away. The conclusion has been reached that it is impossible for the submarines to maintain an average of sinkings, which will have an appreciable effect on the overseas communication of the allies. The official report reads: Arrivals, 2,745; sailings, 2,846. British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, 15; under 1,600 tons, 5. British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including 5 previously, 16. British fishing vessels sunk, 11. The French Ministry of Marine has statistics to show that during the month of June French patrol vessels had 31 engagements with enemy submarines, while French seaplanes fought eight battles and shore batteries three, with hostile U-boats. In the same period 12 merchantmen were sunk by torpedoes and 2 by shellfire, while 7 which were attacked by means of torpedoes and 13 by shellfire escaped.

FOE TOTALLY REPULSED IN WORST DRIVE SINCE VERDUN

Terrific Assault by Picked Troops Broke Down Before French Fire.

Did Not Gain a Single Yard or Capture One French Soldier.

French Front in France, cable.—After their strongest offensive effort since Verdun, the Germans found themselves to-day thrown back everywhere along an 11-mile front on the Chemin-de-Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead, and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

The French lines remained intact, and the French commanding general, who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches, was able to declare to-night that not a single yard of territory had been lost. The Germans came forward everywhere in the closest formation and in successive waves, preceded by the famous "shock" troops, who were mown down by the French fire. At the first onslaught in the vicinity of Cerny and on the California Plateau the French were obliged to give way, but their yielding was only momentarily, and a counter-attack remedied the slight dent immediately, and in addition gave them possession of some German trenches in the vicinity of Cerny, which they held. The German infantry appeared to have all the dash taken out of them by the French defence, and made no attempt to regain the ground lost by the French reaction. The artillery throughout the day, however, maintained a sweeping fire, but its effects were minimized by the enemy's lack of observation posts.

CANNOT DEPRESS FRENCH. London cable: The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: A campaign is being attempted by German agents in France to depress the spirits of the French, but he declares, it is a dismal failure. In the course of his despatch he says: "Yesterday I saw a wonderful example of their un-

quenchable energy and lightness of heart. It was in a village—when first I visited it the day after the enemy left there was nothing left but piles of bricks—stretching along the banks of the canal, still within reach of the German guns. To-day it is almost a village again, teeming with life and even ringing with band music of two regiments. Everywhere among the ruins little one-storyed houses are springing up. London street and New York street are now the main thoroughfares. Brooklyn bridge and four other bridges, including the frail structure of planks by which the French crossed on the heels of the enemy, span the canal on the banks of which Red Cross men have run up neat huts for the wounded. In the canal there are bathing places for the United States camp troops are taking officers and men. Farther along is a football ground, and in the spacious place was in when the French arrived its marvelous."

HINDEBURG LEAD. Admiral von... Minister of Marine... statement on the... submarine war during... political situation in the main committee of the Reichstag, says a despatch from Berlin. The admiral said the navy had the fullest confidence in the future of the submarine campaign, and added: "The continuously increasing enemy efforts to overcome the submarine danger by counter-measures is more than equalized by the continually growing number of submarines set in operation against the enemy. Submarine losses now, as hitherto, are kept within moderate limits, and all reports on the contrary in the enemy and neutral press are untrue. To sum up, there is not the least reason for doubting the success of the submarine war."

A representative of the German general staff described the military situation as favorable in every respect and as in agreement with the plans of the supreme army command. He expressed the conviction that despite the number of Germany's opponents, the war would be brought to a happy end. Dr. Kari Helfferich, the Secretary of the Interior, described the steps taken to increase the output of coal, and where possible to restrict the consumption which at present exceeds the output. He declared that steps would be taken to secure for the public the necessary coal supplies.

The Secretary produced figures to show that within a pre-determined period, as a result of the submarine war, England will only have available tonnage inadequate to her needs, even when the latter were restricted to the utmost.

FREE POLAND AND FINLAND

Part of the Objects of New Russ Government.

As Stated by Ambassador to U. S.

Washington report: Complete independence for Poland and a wide degree of self-government for Finland, Ukraine and other subsidiary nationalities of Russia were said to-day by Ambassador Bakshmetoff to be the objects of the new Russian Government.

Plans are now under way, he said, for the actual working out of the principle that government should rest on the consent of the governed, and to the widest degree possible for a centralized authority. The Ambassador said that Poland had been offered complete independence and a special committee was now at work in Petrograd seeking the best means to carry this out. Poland will be given absolute control of her future destiny, both as to her form of government and such questions as tariffs and alliances. It is hoped, of course, that she will choose to gravitate towards Russia, especially as she could not live on the same economic strata as Germany, but no compulsion is to be applied. Perhaps the most complicated phase of the question, the Ambassador said, is that of how much of the cost of the present war Poland shall bear.

As Poland at the beginning of the war was part of Russia it is felt that it is only just that she should bear part of the Russian war debt which will serve to make her free, and which now is expressed in an agreement to that end will be effected.

The new Government has already announced its willingness to grant autonomy to Finland, the Ambassador said, and to give a large measure of autonomy and self-government to the Ukraine. It does not feel, however, that it should heed the extremists in these two sections for complete independence, as this would seriously weaken all parts of the Russian federation. Likewise the question of the future of Manchuria and other Far Eastern sections has been discussed, but no decisions reached.

1,500,000 HUNS SLAIN IN WAR

Paris cable: The total number of Germans killed from the beginning of the war to March, 1917, is not less than 1,500,000, according to an estimate reached by French general headquarters. This computation has been made after careful study of the documents bearing on the subject.

From April 15 to June 30 the Franco-British troops on the western front captured 63,222 prisoners, including 1,378 officers, says an official summary of the operations issued to-day. The war material taken in the same period includes 509 guns, 503 trench mortars and 1,318 machine guns.

DRIVE HUNS BACK IN EAST AFRICA

London Cable.—Under pressure of British forces advancing from Giza, the Germans in German East Africa have evacuated strongly held positions south of the Njauru River, says an official statement issued to-night. The positions extended from Gimamba Hill, on the shore of Beaver Hafen, to Makangaga, and the Germans retired a distance of from seven to nine miles.

The official report indicates a general retirement of the enemy forces in other fields of operations in German East Africa.

GERMAN RAID ON CANADIAN LINE FAILED

Foe's Artillery Soon Tires of Activity, and Sinks Below Normal.

FLIERS AGAIN BUSY

Huns Lost Nine Machines and British One—The French Front.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian press correspondent with the Canadian Forces)

Canadian Headquarters in France, Cable.—The enemy raided one of our advanced posts in the flooded area to the south of the Souchez River last night, inflicting a few casualties among the defenders. Our artillery fire was promptly left loose upon the raiders, causing a hurried retreat. Elsewhere in the region occupied by the Canadian corps the artillery activity has become somewhat spasmodic. At times, however, it is extremely violent, reaching drumfire intensity. It has been noted that the enemy fires of this activity more quickly than do our guns, and that after these outbursts his fire sinks to sub-normal proportions.

If the important mining centres of Lens and Lievin, in the Canadian zone, it is doubtful whether there is a single uninjured house to be found. In Lievin the contrast between the houses and the grounds surrounding them is startling. Near Bois de Riamont yesterday the correspondent came upon a garden—behind a mansion torn to tatters by the shells of both armies—in which roses still bloomed profusely, overcoming with their perfume the tainted atmosphere of the adjacent battlefield. Not only were the shrubs and flowers unharmed, but strawberries, raspberries and red currants which had matured in this deserted garden, which was until recently out in "No Man's Land," were to be had for the picking. A week ago no one could have gathered the fruit without risking his life. The enemy front line was then only a few yards on one side of the garden and one of our own outposts was a few yards on the other side.

Even many miners' cottages, smashed utterly beyond recognition under the shellfire, may still be identified by familiar flowers surrounding them, which bloom triumphantly amid the debris. As a result of our recent advances, and despite the German counter-strokes, "No Man's Land" is now moved almost 1,000 yards nearer the centre of Lens than it was a week ago on the Lievin sector.

BRITISH REPORT

London Cable.—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued to-night reads: "Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts south of Lens. One of our men is missing. As the result of another raid the enemy captured, east of Loos four wounded prisoners were left in our hands. The enemy's activity was active to-day south of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Messines. The enemy's activity continues. In the air fighting yesterday three enemy machines were driven to the ground and five others were driven down out of control. Another was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. One of our aeroplanes failed to return."

FRENCH REPORT

Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the war office to-day reads: "The enemy violently bombarded our lines to-day, particularly in the region of Pantheon, La Roquette, in the neighborhood of Hurtebise and on the Vauclerc Plateau. "It is confirmed that the German attacks last night, which developed along a front of about seventeen kilometres, cost the enemy exceptionally heavy losses without bringing him either gain of ground or prisoners. Everywhere else we have completely maintained our positions. "The Germans have not renewed their attempts, but on the contrary we have carried out east of Cerny a detail operation which enabled us to capture a strong salient held by the enemy. On the left bank of the Scarpe three successive attacks, accompanied by jets of flame and flames, directed against our trenches, south-west of Hill 304, were repulsed. The artillery fighting continues very spirited in this region."

BELGIAN REPORT

Paris Cable.—Wednesday's War Office report said: "There was slight activity on the part of the enemy artillery in the sector of Steenstraete-Helens in the region of Pyregeale, intense artillery duels occurred. Last evening an enemy aeroplane was brought down in an aerial combat by one of our machines and fell within the enemy lines south of Dexmude."

Good Salesmen.

The efficient salesman is a man who can get a job, probably a better one from a financial standpoint than you can give him. The production man, with his tendency to stricter discipline and his idea of fifty of wages, rarely understands the more temperamental and emotional sales type. The salesman demands a looser rein than the toolmaker, the laborer and the office clerk. The salesman gets it because he can go where he can have it. —Industrial Management.

Muggins—The Germans really make a business of war, Buzza. And they seem to possess the faculty of combining business and pleasure.