

## BOLSHEVIK ARMY CLAIMS VICTORY

Drive Czecho-Slovak Troops From Cities in Volga and Siberia.

### ARMED TRAINS SHELL TOWN

Enemy Reported to Be Retreating Before Counter-Offensive of Lenin's Forces in Siberia.

London, July 13.—Bolshevik forces have taken the offensive against the Czecho-Slovak army in the Volga region and the government troops have won a great success, says a Russian official statement received here by wireless from Moscow. The Czecho-Slovaks in Siberia also are reported to be retreating before a counter-offensive of the Russian bolshevik.

The communication, which was sent out by the department of military operation of the people's commissariat of war, reads:

"July 9.—Czecho-Slovak front: After preparations for an offensive our troops have reached a great success. Almost without loss we took Syzran (70 miles south of Simbirsk) and Bugulma (130 miles northwest of Ufa). The Czecho-Slovaks and White guards fled in disorder in the direction of Samara. We are reaching Stavropol (in Ciscaucasia, Yaroslavl (160 miles northeast of Moscow) and Rybinsk (52 miles northwest of Yaroslavl).

"An armed train has violently shelled towns occupied by the White guard, who are fleeing in panic over the River Volga. Detachments fled to Rybinsk, where they tried to raise a mutiny. Measures have been taken against them.

"Eastern sector: Czecho-Slovaks after occupying Techeshradinsk, now are retreating before a counter-offensive of the council's troops."

### COLUMBIA FLOATS TO PEKIN

Excursion Boat on Which 85 Persons Lost Lives Rises to Surface While Workers Are on Board.

Peoria, Ill., July 13.—Like some ghost craft come to strike fear with its hoary outlines, the steamer Columbia, which crumpled up in the Illinois river last Saturday with more than 600 persons aboard, rose abruptly out of its grave Thursday afternoon and floated almost to the water front of Pekin, 85 of whose citizens lost their lives in the wreck. When finally the wreck stopped and was boarded by rescue workers two more bodies were recovered. Coroner Clary and Sheriff Wilson, together with 15 or more workers, were aboard the Columbia when it suddenly popped to the surface. There was a hasty scramble to quit the vessel and all reached small boats in safety.

### BIG ROUND-UP NETS 5,000

Hundreds Seized at Cub Baseball Park in Chicago—Movies and Billiard Halls Combed for Men.

Chicago, July 13.—More than 5,000 men of draft age were seized on Thursday as suspects by agents of the department of justice in the greatest round-up of slackers in the city's history. The drive was prosecuted by federal operatives and the police. The scene of the first raid was the Cubs' baseball park.

Hundreds who could not produce registration cards were rushed to nearby police stations.

Meanwhile other details of police and secret service men entered hotels, barber shops, saloons, motion picture houses—every place, in fact, where men of draft age might be found—while the streets similarly were combed.

### EX-LAKE SHIP SINKS SUB

American Steamship Lake Forest Sends U-Boat to Bottom During Battle Off Cape Henry.

New York, July 13.—A German submarine which attacked the American steamship Lake Forest, 1,500 miles off Cape Henry, while she was returning from a recent voyage to Europe, was sunk by the steamer's guns after a two-hour running fight. Capt. Herbert R. O. Johnson, United States naval reserve officer, in command of the ship, has been commended to the navy department for having sunk the U-boat, by officers associated with him in the naval reserve. The Lake Forest formerly was the War Fox and was taken over by the United States shipping board on the Great Lakes soon after she was launched.

### Exchange 500,000 Captives.

Berne, July 15.—More than 500,000 invalid and sick prisoners of war of different nationalities have been exchanged and repatriated through Switzerland since the beginning of the war, according to official statistics.

### Kuehmann "Sick of It All."

Amsterdam, July 15.—Dr. Richard Kuehmann will go to Switzerland for a long vacation, a Berlin dispatch states. "I will be glad to get a bit of fresh air," he was quoted as saying to a friend. "I am sick of it all."

## HE SEEMS TO LIKE IT



## MAY AID THE ALLIES DRYS WIN TEST VOTE

JAPAN LIKELY TO SEND ARMY INTO SIBERIA. RULING OF CHAIR IS DEFEATED 36 TO 33.

Ambassador Viscount Ishii Called to Secret Conference at the White House.

Washington, July 11.—Further evidence that President Wilson is maturing a policy covering intervention in Russia to drive out the Germans was furnished when it was learned on Tuesday that he invited Viscount Ishii, the Japanese ambassador, to the White House for a conference.

It is surmised in some diplomatic quarters that President Wilson requested Ambassador Ishii to acquaint his government with the fact that the United States favors the principle of military assistance to Russia. It is believed the president also wants to obtain from Tokyo the Japanese government's views of the immediate military action that is practicable on the part of Japan, including the number of troops which might be engaged in an expedition into Siberia, the distance it might penetrate, the extent of Chinese co-operation, and what collaboration by the American government is desirable.

The situation of the 50,000 Czecho-Slovak troops in Russia, who are at the present time holding Vladivostok, Irkutsk and Samara, shortly will become critical, it was learned on the highest authority, unless relief is instantly given to them.

### "T. R.'S" SON BAGS AIRPLANE

Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt Brings Down German Machine Northwest of Chateau Thierry.

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 12.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of ex-President Roosevelt, brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. Lieutenant Roosevelt with three other pilots was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines when the machines became separated. Soon after Roosevelt saw three planes which he thought were his companions, and started to join them. He was approaching the machines from the rear when he saw his mistake, for the planes were German. The American opened fire and after 50 shots tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine and it went into a spinning nose dive, falling through the clouds 2,000 yards below.

### 100 DIE, 80 HURT IN WRECK

Passenger Trains in Head-On Collision in South—Illinois Soldier Among the Dead.

Nashville, Tenn., July 11.—One hundred persons, most of them negroes, are believed to have lost their lives in a head-on collision between passenger trains on the Louisville, Chattanooga & St. Louis seven miles west of here on Tuesday. One of the trains is said to have disregarded orders. Lieut. Don Long of the aviation service of Nashville was among the seriously injured. The dead include Private John P. Hussey, Uhlia, Ill.; Wilson B. Harris, naval reserves, and — Alexander, United States marine corps.

### Cubans Save Yank Officers.

Havana, July 15.—At the mercy of a heavy sea, the engine of their motor boat having failed three miles off shore near Santiago, two American army officers were rescued by the crew of a launch of a Cuban gunboat.

### Rail Strike in Russia Spreading.

Paris, July 15.—Russian railway men are on strike in several districts, according to a Zurich dispatch, quoting the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten. The strike threatens to become general, the newspaper reports.

### Turk Capital Bombed.

London, July 15.—Air force contingents acting with the British navy dropped a half-ton of bombs upon the city of Constantinople on July 7, it was announced by the admiralty on Friday afternoon.

## WILSON VETOES \$2.40 WHEAT

Says Patriotic Farmers Do Not Need Increase to Stimulate Production.

### WOULD ADD TO LIVING COST

Arbitrary Basis Is Not Fair to the Producer or Consumer, Asserts President in Message to Congress.

Washington, July 15.—President Wilson vetoed on Friday the annual agricultural appropriation bill, containing an amendment increasing the price of wheat to \$2.40 per bushel. Members of congress from wheat-growing states will make a fight to pass the bill over the veto, but indications are that the wheat-price provisions will be eliminated. The president's message said the increase in the price of wheat would add \$2 to the cost of a barrel of flour, and would add \$387,000,000 to the price of the 900,000,000 bushel crop of 1918 wheat.

The president's message follows: "I regret to return without my signature so important a measure as H. R. 9054, entitled 'An Act Making Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919,' but I feel constrained to do so because of my earnest dissent from the point of view of principle as well as wise expediency, from the provisions of that part of section 14 which prescribes a uniform minimum price for No. 2 northern spring wheat of \$2.40 a bushel.

"I dissent upon principle because I believe that such inelastic legislative price provisions are insusceptible of being administered in a way that will be advantageous either to the producer or to the consumer, establishing as they do arbitrary levels which are quite independent of the normal market conditions.

"It is evident that the present method of determining the price to be paid for wheat has had the most stimulating effect upon production, the estimated crop of spring wheat for this year exceeding all high records in a very remarkable and gratifying way. By an overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States the price administratively fixed has been regarded as fair and liberal, and objections to it have come only from those sections of the country where, unfortunately, it has in recent years proved impossible to rely upon climatic conditions to produce a full crop of wheat and where, therefore, many disappointments to the farmer have proven to be unavoidable.

"Personally, I do not believe that the farmers of the country depend upon the stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis by exerting themselves to an extraordinary degree to produce the largest and best crops possible. Their patriotic spirit in this matter has been worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country.

"To a very greatly increased production of wheat they have added an increased production of almost every other important grain, so that our granaries are likely to overflow, and the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies has been relieved.

"The administrative method of agreeing upon a fair price has this very great advantage, which any element of rigidity would in large part destroy—namely, the advantage of flexibility, of rendering possible at every stage and in the view of every change of experience a readjustment which will be fair alike to producer and consumer.

"A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel would, it is estimated, add \$2 a barrel to the price of flour; in other words, raise the price of flour from the present price of \$10.50 to \$12.50 at the mill; and inasmuch as we are anticipating a crop of approximately 900,000,000 bushels of wheat, this increase would be equivalent to the immense sum of \$387,000,000.

"Such an increase in the price of wheat in the United States would force a corresponding increase in the price of Canadian wheat.

"The increase would also add very materially to the cost of living, and there would inevitably ensue an increase in the wage paid in practically every industry in the country. These added financial and economic difficulties, affecting practically the whole world, cannot, I assume, have been in contemplation by the congress in passing this legislation.

"WOODROW WILSON."

### Air Instructor Is Killed.

Belleville, Ill., July 13.—Lieut. Lee C. Giddings of Duluth, Minn., an instructor, was killed and Cadet Edward C. Darlington of Washington, D. C., was severely injured when an airplane dropped 800 feet at Scott field.

### Edison, Jr., Joins Tank Forces.

Morristown, N. J., July 13.—William L. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and honorary chairman of the navy consulting board, enlisted in a tank division of the United States army and left for Fort Slocum.

## The Way of Sport Styles



Sport clothes, having come to stay, have their growing strength constantly re-enforced by wonderful new developments. Designers can be as daring as they like so long as they know how to turn out beautiful, if startling, new things that are ingenious and full of style.

Stripes and checks, in strong contrasts of color, made up in combination with plain color, have occupied our field of vision this year, almost to the exclusion of the odd, brilliantly colored figures that were strewn over the surface of sport clothes last year. These checks and broad stripes are most cleverly managed, and now we have hats and turbans made to match coats and skirts. One wonders where these new by-paths will lead, at any rate, they run in the direction of the smartest informal clothes that we have ever known.

The sport costume pictured leaves nothing to be desired in the way of

## Children's Frocks for Late Summer



For late summer and early fall wear the choice of fabrics for children's dressy frocks narrows down, as sheer goods are more or less eliminated from calculation. Wool has advanced until it has reached a point where silk may be considered on a par with it, so far as economy is concerned. For this and for patriotic reasons, the little miss may as well go in silk attire as in anything else.

Among the new model dresses there are taffetas, crepe de chine and foulards. The taffetas are shown in plain colors and in narrow stripes, the crepe de chine in uniformly plain colors and the foulards, with medium dark grounds, have small figures in white or in white and colors printed on them. But, of all silks, the taffetas fill the requirements of children's dress in the best manner. One of the prettiest taffetas is shown above and is an excellent example of good designing.

This frock has a skirt in which the fullness is arranged in five box plaits. It is set on to a short bodice, and by way of ornament it has suspenders of silk over the shoulders. They are split near the ends, where they extend below the bodice and fasten to the skirt with flat pearl buttons. Small silk-covered buttons might be substituted for these. This dress is in porcelain-blue taffeta, but the same design looks well in tan or brown, and in any case the French knots that provide the finishing touch are made of black silk twist.

There are some heavy cotton crepes, in all the attractive colors of silks, that will prove interesting as substitutes for wool frocks, when the time arrives to get school clothes ready. All dresses are simply made, with fancy stitching and French knots, or very simple embroidery providing their meager decorations. White organdie collars, and sometimes undersleeves of organdie, prove a means of freshening up these childish frocks.

Julie Bottomley

### Capes in Vogue.

Capes are much in evidence and pleated ones on deep yokes are very good; the large collars roll over and all but cover the yoke. Yoke collars are cut to follow the yoke line exactly. Other capes are for afternoon wear and are of satin or heavy silks, and have vests of contrasting material at the front.