

BERLIN CLAIMS 13,000 CAPTIVES SO FAR IN DRIVE

Report Crossing of Marne by Army of Gen. Von Boehm and Capture of Strongly Defended Positions

Berlin, via London, July 16.—The Germans claim the capture of 13,000 prisoners, in the official communication from headquarters issued today. The army of General Von Boehm, it is added, crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans.

The statement says: "In some sectors strong activity has revived. East of the Ailette an enemy night advance was repulsed, as was also a strong enemy attack east of Hebutrune. Between Aisne and the Marne and east of Chateau-Thierry there were lively artillery duels.

"In minor enterprises and during an advance across the Marne to the southwest of Jaulgonne, we broke the enemy's lines and brought back some prisoners."

Yesterday to the southwest and east of Rheims we penetrated into part of the French positions.

"By their devastating effect, the artillery, mine throwers and gas throwers, together with our tanks and infantry flame throwers, opened the way into the enemy's positions. The army of General Von Boehm has crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans."

"At daybreak, pioneers transported storming troops across the river and thereby created the foundation for the success of the day. The infantry stormed the steep slopes on the southern bank of the Marne and under their cover the construction of bridges was carried out."

Admits Strong Defenses.

"In steady fighting we thrust through the stubbornly defended, wooded country of the first positions and drove the enemy back towards his rear lines at Conde-La-Chapelle-Monthodon."

"North of the Marne we also wrested from the French and Italians their first positions between the Arde and the Marne. In the evening we were fighting to the east of the Chailion-Cuchery line."

"The armies of Generals Von Mudra and Von Rinon attacked the enemy in Champagne from Brunay, east of Rheims, as far as Tahure, and in an encounter with the enemy who was avoiding our attack, we captured the first French positions."

"To the south of Mauroy and Moronvillers, we pushed forward across the Cornillet-Hochberg-Keilberg ridge of heights to the crater field of last year's battle as far as the Roman road to the northwest of Prosmes and into the wooded country south of Fichtelberg."

"To the east of Suippes, we wrested from the enemy the field of the Champagne battle between Auberville and southeast of Tahure."

"On our front of attack east of Rheims the enemy is holding his second position to the north of Prosmes, Souain and Perthes."

"In spite of low clouds and a high wind our aerial fighting force was active. From a low altitude our aviators with bombs and machine guns attacked in the battle on the ground. Yesterday they brought down over the battle field 31 enemy airplanes and four captive balloons."

"The number of prisoners brought in up to the present amounts to more than 13,000."

Yale University Gets Nearly \$20,000,000 by Will of J. W. Sterling

New York, July 16.—Yale university is bequeathed nearly \$20,000,000 by the will of the late John W. Sterling, a New York lawyer, who graduated from the institution in 1864, and died a bachelor on July 5.

The value of the estate, while not named in the will filed today, was made public by a representative of the executors placing it in excess of \$20,000,000.

Yale gets the residue after bequests to relatives, friends, employes and benevolent institutions, which total not much in excess of \$1,000,000.

The Skull and Bones society of Yale, of which John W. Sterling was a member, is left \$10,000.

Cutters Making Army Shoes Declare to Go on Strike

Brockton, Mass., July 16.—Two hundred and seventy-five shoe cutters employed at the Bridgewater factory of the L. Q. White Shoe company which has a contract for making 1,000,000 pairs of army shoes tonight voted to join striking cutters in many factories in this district. Union leaders claim that more than 2,500 cutters have left their work.

Food Prices Advanced

Washington, July 16.—Retail food prices in the United States increased 3 per cent from April 15 to May 15 of this year, according to the bureau of labor statistics.

The Weather

Comparative Local Record.		
Highest today	76	1918, 1917, 1916, 1915.
Lowest today	68	60 75 64
Mean temperature	78	69 88 67
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:		
Normal temperature	77	
Deficiency for the day	1	
Total deficiency since March 1	538	
Normal precipitation	.13	
Deficiency for the day	.13	
Total precipitation since Mar. 1	7.85	
Deficiency since March 1	8.49	
Deficiency for cor. per. 1917	.55	
Deficiency for cor. per. 1916	.67	
Reports from Stations at 7 p. m.		
Station	State or W. or	Temp. High-Rain-Fall.
Bayonne, part cloudy	66	88 16
Davenport, cloudy	76	78 34
Denver, clear	72	72 12
Des Moines, cloudy	82	84 00
Jodge City, part cloudy	82	84 23
Lander, clear	82	82 00
North Platte, clear	72	74 28
Omaha, cloudy	82	85 00
Pasadena, part cloudy	74	82 04
Rapid City, cloudy	78	78 12
Salt Lake, cloudy	78	88 00
San Fe, part cloudy	80	89 02
St. Paul, clear	78	78 00
Valparaiso, cloudy	78	89 00
Washington, cloudy	68	72 7
Indicates trace of precipitation.		
L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.		

Poincare Lauds Troops Under Gen. Pershing

Washington, July 16.—In a response today to President Wilson's Bastille day message to the French, President Poincare said: "The message you were pleased to send me in honor of the Fourteenth of July has reached the heart of France. General Pershing's magnificent troops which are already giving on the battlefield such striking evidence of their grand military quality. The great memories that united our two countries are drawing from the war we are waging together a strength of vividness that nothing can impair. Right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring even nearer together our two beloved nations in the splendor of the same ideal."

QUARTER MILLION AMERICANS BAR WAY TO PARIS

and widen the dent, General Foch might swing a flank assault from the American positions to the west in an effort to trap the army of General Boehm which Berlin claims crossed the river here.

The official report from Paris tonight showed the Franco-American forces had recaptured St. Agnan and the heights dominating the Marne valley behind the German advanced positions. This led to the hope among officers that a wide flanking movement would be possible which would clear the south bank of the river of the enemy and probably result in important captives of prisoners in the hands of the defenders. It is believed that the Germans have been able to make only limited improvement of their position.

First Big Battle for Yanks

This is the first great battle in which Americans have engaged. If any confusion developed, the swiftness and certainty with which counter attacks were sent home shows that it was quickly overcome.

Many officers believe the real object of the drive was to widen the German line along the Marne so a later blow could be delivered with Chateau-Thierry and the line northwest of there as the center of attack and reduction of their Compiegne salient as its objective.

In that event a coincident attack south of Amiens aimed directly at Compiegne, it was thought would have been delivered and if Compiegne fell, the German advance could either be directed against Paris or the scene be shifted for a fresh blow at the channel ports through the British lines to the north.

So far as the present drive goes, much satisfaction is taken here in the fact that the German right ran into an abrupt check against the Americans, who still held what will be the very center of assault if a new thrust at Paris is to follow the present effort.

The War department tonight received information from the American military attaché at Paris of heavy losses sustained by the German assaulting armies to the west and east of Rheims and of the failure of the enemy to make substantial progress against the allied resistance during the past 24 hours. No late cable dispatches had been received from either General Pershing or General Bliss.

KAISER BRINGS UP PICKED ARMIES IN DESPERATE EFFORT

east of Rheims "the situation is unchanged." The only claim made to any success by the Germans is that there were "some local successes to the southwest of Rheims."

The successes of the Americans and the French gave back to them points of strategic value on the heights dominating the Marne valley. The Americans alone captured Fossey and Crezancy, east of Chateau-Thierry, and at one point near Fossey drove back the enemy across the river and took a number of prisoners. Aided by the French there, capture of St. Agnan, Hill 223 and La Chapelle Monthodon, south of Dormans, was accomplished.

Throughout the region lying to the west of Rheims, especially south of the Marne, the Germans made desperate attempts on various sectors to increase their penetration of the allied front, but where they were able to gain any advantage it was only a foot at a time, the French meeting their onslaughts with the greatest bravery and making the enemy pay dearly for every inch of ground he took.

Fighting East of Rheims. Eastward from Rheims hard fighting is still going on almost to the western fringes of the Argonne forest, but apparently the enemy is meeting with ill success. Attacks attempted near Prunay and Suippes came to naught under the French fire, while further east, near Crosnes and Tahure, efforts to break the French line were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German official communication, in dealing with the fighting of Monday, says the Germans took 13,000 prisoners. The French on their part are reported to have taken thousands of captives and it is known that the Americans have made prisoner of between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans. In addition, the Americans, French and Italians have inflicted terrible losses on the enemy by the accuracy of their cannon, machine gun and rifle fire.

Although the allied troops seemingly have the situation well in hand, it is not improbable that the Germans soon will throw large numbers of reserves into the fray. They are known to have thousands of these men behind the battle line, especially north-east of Rheims.

\$150,000 Fire in Lumber Mill Supplying Camps

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—A fire of unknown origin late this afternoon broke out in the lumber yards of the Lothman Cypress company, which is supplying lumber for the construction of cantonments. Officials of the company estimated the damage at \$150,000.

NEW PEACE TALK FROM AUSTRIAN FOREIGN LEADER

Territorial Demands of Allies Only Stumbling Block Burian Declares in Answer to Wilson Speech.

Amsterdam, July 16.—Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in a note to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, is quoted in a Vienna dispatch:

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents. President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

Continuing, the Austrian-Hungarian minister said:

"The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, Trentino and the German colonies appear to be insurmountable."

In his reference to President Wilson's speech, Baron Burian said he was able to approve of them heartily and that to a great extent "nobody would refuse homage to this genius and nobody would refuse his co-operation."

Baron Burian said none of the belligerent states need ever come into the position reached by Russia and Romania as "we ever are ready to enter into peace negotiations with all our opponents."

Continuing, the foreign minister said:

"If our enemies continuously demand atonement for wrong done and restitution, then is a claim which we could accept with more justification against them, because we have been attacked and the wrong done to us must be redressed."

HUNS BUY PAPER HERE IN THE WEST

ing peace propaganda at the close of the war.

It is known that Alfred L. Becker, deputy attorney general of the state, who is conducting the investigation of the purchase of the Mail for the government, is in possession of information that shows the German government had acquired the ownership or control of at least 13 newspapers in the country.

Mr. Becker admitted that these newspapers were controlled from Ambassador von Bernstorff's office in Washington, but he refused to state whether they were all controlled through the fund which purchased Dr. Rumely's newspaper.

Government officials are in possession of secret correspondence between German officials in Berlin and in this country which goes to show that as far back as in 1915 the Kaiser's diplomats were figuring on the amount of advantage they could obtain in the peace conference at the close of the war, and it is now known that the strong weapons Potsdam expected to use in this country were German newspapers which his representatives here were expected to control.

Kansas City Star Man Cited for Bravery by Italy

Italian Headquarters, July 16.—Ernest M. Hemingway of Chicago, formerly on the staff of the Kansas City Star and lately an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross in Italy, has been recommended for the Italian cross.

While serving at a canteen he received 200 separate wounds by the explosion of a trench mortar. None were dangerous. Despite his wounds he brought into a dressing station several Italian soldiers who had been wounded more seriously.

Arthur Guy Empey Is Commissioned Captain

Washington, July 16.—Arthur Guy Empey, who, while serving with the Canadian overseas forces, took part in several important battles in the first years of the war, was today commissioned a captain in the national army. He will be assigned to the adjutant general's department.

Wire Strike Averted

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—C. E. Hill, vice president of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, today stated that the controversy with Great North-western Telegraph company had been settled and the strike called off.

AMERICAN TROOPS REGAIN MUCH GROUND

(Continued From Page One.)

From prisoners taken by the Americans it is established that the Germans have used up a large portion of their reserves since yesterday.

The morale of the last prisoners taken is extremely low, in fact, lower than any captured in recent months.

The fighting following the counter-attack which drove the Germans back a long distance yesterday, has continued fiercely. Some of the ground has been fought over several times.

German Low in Spirit. By Associated Press.

On the French Front, July 16.—Prisoners taken in counter-attacks by the French have been very low-spirited on account of their losses. A battalion commander captured inveighed against the regular officers of the German army. He declared that they sent reserve officers like himself forward while they remained in the rear. If any of the officers complained, he added, the regular officers formed courts martial and meted out stern punishment.

Having met defeat in every effort to advance today east of Rheims, the Germans turned their attention toward pushing the advantage they had gained west of that city. Strong columns which crossed the Marne tried throughout the day to ascend the river. Their powerful dashes were met steadily by the French, who contested every foot of ground.

Cross at Various Places. The Germans have crossed the Marne at various places, giving them control over 12 miles of the southern bank of the stream between Gland and Mareuil-le-Port.

This operation cost them dearly. Five bridges being destroyed as the troops were passing over, while hundreds of their men are believed to have met death from the machine guns and bombs of aviators.

The town of Gland lies about two and one-half miles east of Chateau-Thierry and Mareuil-le-Port about nine miles northwest of Epernay.

About 20 enemy divisions were engaged in the fighting between Rheims and Chateau-Thierry and the same number between Rheims and Massiges. Other divisions were in reserve and ready to enter the battle.

All the divisions have been identified as representing the elite of the German army, showing that Germany on Monday delivered an extremely powerful effort. All suffered heavily.

Promised "Easy Victory." Prisoners say their officers assured them they would have an easy victory, asserting they would be opposed by troops in no great numbers and who were completely demoralized.

Never before were the enemy losses so high. Piles of bodies cover the ground. The fighting of the Americans and Italians was extremely brilliant.

In the region of Prunay, the heavy attacks of the enemy were repulsed outright. The German losses at that point are estimated as 65 per cent of the effectives engaged.

Mareuil-le-Port on the Marne, was the scene this morning of terrific fighting in which French and American troops were resisting most valiantly against heavy odds.

Other fierce struggles were in progress north of the Marne, in Rodemard wood and around Marfaux, where Italian troops are participating.

Captives stated that the number of men thrown into the line on this occasion was fully equal to the total forces utilized in any attack heretofore made.

Battle Lulls at Night.

The battle lulled throughout the night after extremely lively actions to the south of the Marne. French and American troops came back in the most vigorous manner against the Germans who crossed the river. In the course of numerous counter-attacks they made large captures of prisoners in the neighborhood of Dormans.

Colorado Republicans Endorse Waterman and Phipps for Senatorships

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 16.—Lawrence C. Phipps and Charles W. Waterman, both of Denver, were designated by the republican state assembly meeting here today, as candidates for the republican nomination at the September primaries for U. S. senator to succeed Senator John E. Shafer, democrat.

Resolutions adopted by the assembly declared in favor of winning the war on the battle field, asserted that there can be no enduring peace without victory and which does not guarantee to each of the nations concerned rights and privileges guaranteed to the American people by the federal constitution.

The resolutions demanded the expulsion of Senator Robert M. La Follette from the U. S. senate.

men, the Americans outdoing their French comrades in this respect.

The maximum German effort seems to have been thrown against the western portion of the battle field, where the army made immense endeavors to advance as far as possible south of the Marne towards Montmirail, which it was his intention to reach in the course of the first day's fighting.

The Franco-American resistance, however, prevented the Germans from executing this plan. The strength of their effort is shown by the fact that they engaged 14 divisions—approximately 170,000 men—in the first line in this part of the battle field.

Behind these were probably 14 additional divisions, some of which owing to the losses sustained by the men in the front line were compelled to take part in the fighting.

On the eastern side of Rheims, where the Germans met such a severe check yesterday, they also had about 14 divisions in the front line, with a similar number in reserve. In consequence of the nature of the fighting there the Germans suffered terribly and their troops were obliged to halt for the purpose of reorganization.

East of Rheims. The enemy activity to the east of Rheims was quite pronounced this morning, the heavy artillery being very busy. It appeared as though the Germans were preparing to renew the battle for Chalons, which according to prisoners, it was their intention to capture today. Some of the finest divisions of the German army have been engaged in the battle; those identified including the Prussian and Bavarian guard, Saxons, Silesians and Wurttembergers.

Guards are Used. Among the units which attacked the allied lines on the front southwest of Rheims were several of the famous guards divisions and these advanced in such overwhelming numbers that the allies, although fighting with the utmost tenacity and courage were forced back slightly in the vicinity of Marfaux, Cuchery and Bouilly. The Italians fought shoulder-to-shoulder with the French on this front, a line bent a little here but it did not break.

German tanks, which attacked north of Souain, suffered heavily from the allied artillery. Many were destroyed. In a section of Champagne lying east of Rheims the enemy attack was broken in its first stage. The point where the farthest advance was made

Japanese Warship of the Largest Size Blows Up in Harbor

Tokio, July 16.—The Japanese battleship Kawachi, of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokoyama bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

President Will Permit Stenographer to Enlist

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson has agreed to the enlistment of his personal stenographer, Charles Swem, and the young man will join the army aviation service August 1. Until now the president would not approve of his enlistment. Secretary Tumulty's stenographer, Warren Johnson, also is about to join the army.

This small result, considering the nature of the attack is regarded very favorably by the allied staffs, while the French army holding this portion of the battle front displays the fullest confidence that any further effort by the Germans here will meet a similar fate.

Aviators flying over the German lines declare the German losses in this sector are tremendous.

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The Fashion Center for Women

July Apparel Sales

A clearance of summer stocks of women's clothes. The best sale of the year.

SUITS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, BLOUSES

Plan to come tomorrow

July Footwear Sale

Pumps and Oxfords \$2.95 to \$6.95

This sale offers unusual savings on both pumps and oxfords. Stylish modes of the best grades for less than ordinary.

Three hundred pairs of add pumps. This season's stock. In white canvas, patent leather and bronze kid. Heretofore sold up to \$6. Wednesdays—**\$2.95**

Graceful Figures

An erect, graceful carriage is often fostered by a well fitted La Grecque corset with an additional brassiere. The brassiere gives correct support to the bust and back, besides smoothing out all lines at the top of the corset. Select both your corset and brassiere carefully. Corsets, \$2 and more. Brassieres, 50c upwards.

Linen Specials

Imitation Filet lace scarfs with all linen centers, sold for \$1.50 regularly. Wednesday, only \$1.

Extra heavy bleached Turkish Towels, 85c quality, for 50c.

DREXEL'S SALE

Of Low Cuts for Women, Misses and Children Begins WEDNESDAY, JULY 17th, AT 8:00 A. M.

This is the sale of all sales, the one you have been waiting for. It includes all short and broken lines of our high grade Pumps and Oxfords in all colors, also White High Shoes in Kid and Cloth. No factory "rejects" or "seconds" bought for sale purposes. Each pair is from our regular stock and of strictly DREXEL QUALITY.

Included are Patent leather, Tan Calf, Black Calf, Glazed Kid, Dull Kid, White Kid and White Cloth from such famous makers as Hanan & Son, J. & T. Cousins, John Foster Co., S. Weil & Co., and others of America's best shoemakers. The regular prices range from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per pair. We have reduced them for this sale to prices ranging from 95c to \$7.45 per pair, so the savings are truly great.

Misses' and Children's Low Shoes Reduced 25% From Regular Prices

You who in the past have attended one of these great Drexel sales know what bargains we have in store for you. You know that we hold but two such sales each year, one in January and one in July, and that we do it for Clearance purposes only.

Remember Wednesday Morning, July 17th, at 8:00 O'clock

And be here promptly at that time. We have arranged for extra help and will try to serve you in the true Drexel style.

Special Notice—On account of the great reductions in the prices we cannot allow Delivery, Refunds or Exchanges to be made on these shoes. We cannot charge those sold for \$1.95 and less.

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JUST THINK OF IT, MEN!

Suit Tailored to Your Measure and Extra \$8 Pair of All-Wool Blue Serge Pants Free.

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