News of the Week Out Down for Busy Readers

U.S.—Teutonic War News

American torpedo-boat destroyer warn suspects' that have engaged in sinking submarines, entering them to submerge without shooting. One of the U-boats had just sunk a steamer and the other was attacking a merchantman.

Recruiting for the regular army Monday was the largest since the outbreak of the war. It was learned that 3,841 enlistments were reported. Seventeen turned in more than 100.

One company from each unit of the Iowa National Guard will depart "immediately" for the training camp at Deming, N. M., under orders received at Des Moines from the war department.

At 30,000,000 men began their march to examination headquarters, the selective service department of the nation worked with the problem of supplying them with food and clothing. By the time the men are in camp the department will have enough supplies for the preliminary training.

"Germany's best peace suggestions, sent forth from Berlin and Vienna, carry nothing new that can possibly help to influence public opinion in neutral countries and powerfully in Russia," the United States cannot seriously consider them in the least save as far as Washington officialdom cared to go in commenting on the statements of Chancellor Michaelis of Germany and Foreign Minister Czernin of Austria.

The government at Washington has completed a program for airplane construction and operation, and will place the industry in this country within six months on a basis which the allies then required three years to attain. It calls for the training of a small army of trained aviators, equipped with battle planes, on the front in time for next spring. Twenty more training fields have been selected.

In a speech at Madison Barracks, N.Y., before 1,700 members of the officers' Reserve corps at Camp Charles D. Lansing, emphasizing the peril of Germany's submarine war, Major General Leonard Wood declared that the belief that the German people would not cast off the yoke of autocracy after the present fearful might of the united democracies of the world had destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany. That, he insisted, is the only way to restore the peace of the world.

European War News

British casualties in all theaters of military operations published in the London newspapers in the month of July total 71,852 officers and men. The offices killed, wounded or missing total 2,005, while the privates number 69,328.

Russian forces which made a stand in western Kukovina, says the official statement issued at Petrograd, were forced to evacuate their Chernosh line and retire to the eastern bank of the Suczawa, the German capital of Berlin. The fleeing men sent near the Rust special. The troops were made at the Vatka station.

The young men who have thronged the recruiting stations in Berlin since the government would exempt them from the draft are being sent to the front. They may be liable to prosecution. If they are killed or wounded they will die in the misdemeanor, also will be their fate, according to a statement issued at Washington by

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, with 15 of his deputies, appeared at the criminal courthouse here in N. New York where scores of young men of draft age with their parents and parties broke were waiting for it. Many of the men had served and suffered ways of half of the number.

Two hooked men held up the catch-ing of a small car a section of the side ground in the region of Citte di Sabbia, on the Isonzo front, the Italian Positions on a front of 1,000 yards to a depth of 600 yards have been reconsolidated, but the Germans have made no serious attempt to counter attack.

Russian troops retreating on the northern front have been forced to withdraw from the Dniester, and the German advance has reached the Russian border at Hostitza, the German official announced yesterday. Further south the Russians maintain their line from the Dniester and Pruth rivers, but a powerful German force has driven the Austrians, Kuty, in the Galician Carpathians, has been captured by the Teutons.

A Japanese destroyer steamed the perfumes of the Mediterranean and undoubtedly destroyed the U-boat which had attacked at London.

The secretaries of the London Times of Russian southwest headquarters, after describing the fighting, described and panic of the Russian troops, says General Kornilov, who is now in command of disciplined here began to spread and he is exercising drastic measures.

The German submarine UB-23 anchored in the harbor of Victoria, Sunk, she entered the roadstead with only her periscope showing from the water. The submarine had been dismantled and was brought to Victoria on a flat car.

A dispatch to the London Post from Petrograd, referring to the Russian retreat to Galicia, says it is impossible to estimate that more than 2,000,000 Russian troops are involved in the forward movement. Those constitute the eleventh and seventh armies with their reserves.

The British cruiser Aeschne of 11,000 tons has been sunk by submarine, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty yesterday. Thirty-eight officers and the admiral were killed by the explosion. All the other officers were saved.

France is crowded Russia front the western Galician front, following the retreat before a second sorting of the Skiv army to seek refuge within its own territory, it was reported that the Teutonic troops had crossed the Dniester river in pursuit of the fleeing Russians.

Refugees to Great retinia's war zone in Switzerland, and others, fleeing Noel Buxton, who said an unfortunate impression got abroad that Great Britain favored a policy of annihilation, brought a reply from A. J. Balfour, foreign secretary. Mr. Balfour said he was sure it would be unwise for the government to declare its policy now.

Personal

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager of the Los Angeles Times, died in Los Angeles at the home of his son-in-law, Harry Chandler. Heart trouble caused his death. General Otis was eighty years old. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, a Washington county (Ohio) farm, February 10, 1837.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luhr, founder of the naval war college and one of the leading advocates of the battleship system of the navy, died at his home in Newport, R.I., aged ninety years.

Washington

Increase of debt pending $1,670,000,000 war tax bill to a total of $2,000,000,000 was decided upon by the senate finance committee at Washington, the bill as it now stands is an increase of $329,000,000. Increases on corporations, notably those based on income of dollar millions of $15,000 and over and a further increase of $1 a gallon on distilled liquors and 50 cents a barrel more on beer are the new items in the measure as it now stands.

Every belligerent drends another winter of war, but Germany most of all. Germany is being forced to face the facts of a world coalition against her and going hungry and cold for warm clothing and sufficient coal to run her rapidly deteriorating railroads and her factories and mines. Germany is more comfortably warm, not to speak of the famine in the food facts we necessary to those facing zero weather.

Germany looks on the bright truce of the spring on the eastern front. It is hard to realize that the Russians just one year ago were in the midst of a similar offensive such like that which has surprised the world in the present month. In the 1916 drive Russia's chief pushed for within Bukowina and Galicia, overrunning the whole of Hungary. He took about 250,000 prisoners, mostly Austrians, and forced the enemy to concentrate masses of reinforcements there, aided by a few Turks, to check him.

The real reason his drive came to a halt, however, we know now was lack of munitions, failure of transport. Brusson within the czar's armies and demoralized bureaucratic inefficiency. These handicaps seem to have been removed by the new provisional government, perhaps for all time.

Unfortunate Rumania.

Roumania declared war on the Teutonic powers August 27 and immediately invaded Transylvania, where the Austro-Hungarian armies were easily pushed back and the important cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt were soon in the invaders' hands.

Field Marshal von Von Falkenhayn, the Teutonic strategist just displaced by Von Hindenburg, rallied and the grand army staff, and massed on this front, while Von Mackensen, Bulgarians and Turks themselves on Roumania's southern frontier.

The Roumanians proved no match for the combination of foes. Bailiff work by German spies, or the treachery of certain members of the army, put the Roumanians' plans of campaign in the Teutons' hands. It is now divulged. Darhaest fell December 6, and two days later all Wallachia was lost. On December 18 Russian troops took over the whole Roumanian front, and a few weeks later the Teutons had driven the last of the invaders from the line of Sereth and Danube rivers.

Some Battle Costimers.

In the west, however, Germany was not idle. She had to send divisions to the poorly outfitted and trained Roumanian peasants. When the third year of the war opened the battle of the Somme was still going on vigorously with the French and British showing a constantly growing superiority over the Prussian troops were waiting for it. Verdun and the two days later all Waldechal

Domestic

Mrs. Gregory Mason of New York and other travelers arriving at Tokyo from Russia told of two airplanes supposedly by anarchists, to kill members of the provisional government in Russia en route home while in Siberia, by dropping a bomb on the. The flaming cars were sent near the Rust special. The wrecked was made at the Vatka station.

Fifteen Wisconsin men, drafted Thomas D. McCarthy, with 15 of his deputies, appeared at the criminal courthouse here in N. New York where scores of young men of draft age with their parents and parties broke were waiting for it. Many of the men had served and suffered ways of half of the number.

Two hooked men held up the catch-ing of a small car a section of the side ground in the region of Citte di Sabbia, on the Isonzo front, the Italian Positions on a front of 1,000 yards to a depth of 600 yards have been reconsolidated, but the Germans have made no serious attempt to counter attack.

Russian troops retreating on the northern front have been forced to withdraw from the Dniester, and the German advance has reached the Russian border at Hostitza, the German official announced yesterday. Further south the Russians maintain their line from the Dniester and Pruth rivers, but a powerful German force has driven the Austrians, Kuty, in the Galician Carpathians, has been captured by the Teutons.

A Japanese destroyer steamed the perfumes of the Mediterranean and undoubtedly destroyed the U-boat which had attacked at London.

The secretaries of the London Times of Russian southwest headquarters, after describing the fighting, described and panic of the Russian troops, says General Kornilov, who is now in command of disciplined here began to spread and he is exercising drastic measures.

The German submarine UD-23 anchored in the harbor of Victoria, Sunk, she entered the roadstead with only her periscope showing from the water. The submarine had been dismantled and was brought to Victoria on a flat car.

A dispatch to the London Post from Petrograd, referring to the Russian retreat to Galicia, says it is impossible to estimate that more than 2,000,000 Russian troops are involved in the forward movement. Those constitute the eleventh and seventh armies with their reserves.

The British cruiser Aeschne of 11,000 tons has been sunk by submarine, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty yesterday. Thirty-eight officers and the admiral were killed by the explosion. All the other officers were saved.

France is crowded Russia front the western Galician front, following the retreat before a second sorting of the Skiv army to seek refuge within its own territory, it was reported that the Teutonic troops had crossed the Dniester river in pursuit of the fleeing Russians.

THIRD YEAR OF WAR SEES SITUATION OF THE ALLIES GREATLY IMPROVED

Germany's Position Less Favorable Than One Year Ago or Two Years Ago—In Principal Theater of War, the West, East and Italian Fronts, the Entente Allies Have Shown Decided Superiority.

New York—Germany's situation at the end of three years of war appears less favorable than it did either one year ago or two years ago.

She has to her credit in the last twenty months the crushing of Roumania, the conquest of Montenegro and the subjugation of that nation's territory.

But in the principal theater of war, the west, east and Italian fronts, the entente allies have shown, on the whole, a decided superiority to the central powers.

In the materials of war the nations fighting for democracy clearly have an overwhelming advantage over the kaiser's legions. They have dealt the enemy severe blows which have laid bare their inferiority in lives, if not in territory.

Germany More Desperate.

Germany's plight is rendered more desperate than it was a year ago, in 1916, by the invasion of the United States and several minor peoples to the ranks of her enemies. Almost the last hope she had was based on this fact.

Every belligerent drends another winter of war, but Germany most of all. Germany is being forced to face the facts of a world coalition against her and going hungry and cold for warm clothing and sufficient coal to run her rapidly deteriorating railroads and her factories and mines. Germany is more comfortably warm, not to speak of the famine in the food facts we necessary to those facing zero weather.

Germany looks on the bright truce of the spring on the eastern front. It is hard to realize that the Russians just one year ago were in the midst of a similar offensive such like that which has surprised the world in the present month. In the 1916 drive Russia's chief pushed for within Bukowina and Galicia, overrunning the whole of Hungary. He took about 250,000 prisoners, mostly Austrians, and forced the enemy to concentrate masses of reinforcements there, aided by a few Turks, to check him.

The real reason his drive came to a halt, however, we know now was lack of munitions, failure of transport. Brusson within the czar's armies and demoralized bureaucratic inefficiency. These handicaps seem to have been removed by the new provisional government, perhaps for all time.

Unfortunate Rumania.

Roumania declared war on the Teutonic powers August 27 and immediately invaded Transylvania, where the Austro-Hungarian armies were easily pushed back and the important cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt were soon in the invaders' hands.

Field Marshal von Von Falkenhayn, the Teutonic strategist just displaced by Von Hindenburg, rallied and the grand army staff, and massed on this front, while Von Mackensen, Bulgarians and Turks themselves on Roumania's southern frontier.

The Roumanians proved no match for the combination of foes. Bailiff work by German spies, or the treachery of certain members of the army, put the Roumanians' plans of campaign in the Teutons' hands. It is now divulged. Darhaest fell December 6, and two days later all Wallachia was lost. On December 18 Russian troops took over the whole Roumanian front, and a few weeks later the Teutons had driven the last of the invaders from the line of Sereth and Danube rivers.

Some Battle Costimers.

In the west, however, Germany was not idle. She had to send divisions to the poorly outfitted and trained Roumanian peasants. When the third year of the war opened the battle of the Somme was still going on vigorously with the French and British showing a constantly growing superiority over the Prussian troops were waiting for it. Verdun and the two days later all Waldechal