

# ON TWENTY-TWO MILE LINE FRENCH AND BRITISH GAIN

NEW YORK, September 19.—(Associated Press.) British and French veterans made another vicious, successful smash against the Hindenburg line yesterday, sweeping forward their front for twenty-two miles from one and a half to three miles into the German defense system. At places the Hindenburg line was blotted out, while along the greater part of this twenty-two-mile advance the Allies have reached their old positions, held when the Germans launched their great offensive on March 21.

## ST. QUENTIN FALL NEAR

Many prisoners were taken, the British capturing more than six thousand and the French taking many more, while the defenses of St. Quentin are so crumbled that the early capture of that buttress of the German defense-line is made more inevitable. The fall of St. Quentin within a few days may be confidently expected. The new advance of the British places them at points north of the city and leaves the fortress in a pocket with the Allies holding three sides.

From the vantage points gained by the French and the British in their nibbling progress during the past week the two forces struck yesterday morning along a front of twenty-two miles, the British storming the enemy's line from south of Gozeaucourt to the Holnon Woods, due west of St. Quentin and about three miles from the city. The French attack ran from the British right at Holnon along a curve to Essigny-le-Grand, five miles south of the city.

## BRITISH STRIKE IN FORCE

The British struck in heavy force, having knowledge that the Germans had heavily reinforced this front in anticipation of attack and with a determination to hold the approaches to St. Quentin. The attack was entirely successful; the German defenses being penetrated after heavy fighting and the advance continued until the Hindenburg line was reached at practically every point from St. Quentin north along the fighting front, with the British crossing the line and occupying the German defenses at Gozeaucourt and at Villeret, some seven miles north of St. Quentin. The German casualties were heavy, six thousand were prisoners and a large number of machine guns and trench weapons were taken.

## MANY TOWNS RETAKEN

In this sweep over many square miles the British recaptured eleven villages and occupied some important high ground south of Gozeaucourt, points of vantage for a further drive to flank the objective city. The villages taken are Pontu, Fresnoy-le-Petit, Bethaumont, le Verger, Villeret, Hargicourt, Templeux, le Guard, Ronsoy, Epely, Peziere and Gauchewood. The high ground south of Gozeaucourt has been entirely cleared of Germans and the British have crossed this and reached the outskirts of Villers Gislain.

The French advance, which was along a six mile front, was less sensational than the British, but entirely successful, an average gain of a mile and a third along the entire front being made.

An official communique sent out by wireless from Berlin last night admits that the British penetrated the German positions between Hargicourt and the Omignon rivulet, but states that the Germans are heavily and successfully counter-attacking.

On Tuesday night, London announces, the Germans made a heavy artillery attack upon the British in Moeuvres, the British retiring under the shelling to the edge of the village.

## GERMAN COUNTERS FAIL

The Germans also launched a particularly heavy counter offensive against General Petain's front on the plateau southeast of Saucy, seven miles northeast of Soissons, where the French gains are very seriously menacing the German positions of the Chemins des Dames. The fighting was heavy but the French repulsed the enemy and retained all their gains.

The German official report concerning this fighting states that the French made progress against the German positions between Vauxillon and Allemont on Tuesday, penetrating the German lines in the direction of Pinon. Here, says the German account, the French were driven back by counter blows.

# SPEECH OF LODGE WINS APPROVAL

Republican Floor Leader of Senate Voices Patriotism Not To Be Questioned

WASHINGTON, September 18.—(Official Press.) Profound impression has been created by the speech of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican floor leader, delivered during the discussion of the Austrian peace note in the senate. Taken as voicing the sentiment of his party as well as himself the stand assumed and the praise of Wilson's action is highly commended. In part, Senator Lodge said:

"When Prussian militarism is crushed and the Germans throw up their hands, then we and the Allies will tell them the terms of peace they are to accept. In no other way can the world be made safe against German wars of conquest."

"Until a complete victory is reached on German soil, negotiations or discussion with our enemies would mean a war lost, our sacrifices in vain and our high purposes defeated. There's much hard fighting yet to be done, many sacrifices yet to be made, but the light of victory is shining upon our arms and upon those of our allies."

"We mean to make the world safe for all free, law-abiding, decent people, who may live their lives in peace, free from threat and free from alarm. For this we fight. We shall not ask more. We shall never accept less."

Senator Lodge said one of the most creditable things President Wilson had done during the entire war was to recognize the Czech-Slovakia. "If any nation," he said, "deserved deserved recognition it was the Czech-Slovakia. We must go further and recognize the Jugoslavians, at the head of which stands Serbia. We must recognize the Poles. They and they alone can make a peaceful state in Central Europe that will forever bar Germany from Eastern Europe. When President Wilson recognized the Czech-Slovakia he set hand to documents that meant the dissolution of the Austrian empire in Europe."

# DENMARK WILL GET SUPPLIES IT NEEDS

Gives Required Guaranty That None of This Country's Exports Go to Central Powers

WASHINGTON, September 19.—(Associated Press.) Danish-American shipping agreements have been completed, it was announced last night. Thus will Denmark be assured of foodstuffs and supplies to which she has long and vainly sought. The condition that has been attached—the grants in full and has given for guaranty that there shall be no exportation of imports which she may secure from the United States to Germany or any other of the Central Powers.

Danish vessels are to be placed at the disposal of the movement of such goods at once.

Denmark has been barred from securing supplies that were eagerly sought by reason of the embargo and not until the full and specific guaranty that was required was given were such exports from the United States permitted.

# GOOD PROGRESS ON REVENUE BILL MADE

WASHINGTON, September 18.—(Associated Press.) Rapid progress was made by the house of representatives today in its consideration of the War Revenue Bill.

Without amendment from the floor of the bill as it came from the ways and means committee and in less than an hour the house had adopted the general plan of the bill and the rates of imposts. It is estimated that the section which covers the taxation of war and excess profits will bring to the treasury a revenue of \$3,200,000,000.

# GERMANY EXPLOITS BULGARIA

GENEVA, Switzerland, September 19.—(Associated Press.)

Eighty British soldiers, who were released from imprisonment in Bulgaria because of their weak condition and sent here on parole, have arrived in a very serious physical condition, with reports of hardships undergone that discount the tales told by Allied prisoners held in Germany and Austria.

The officer said that the conditions within the military prisons are not much worse than conditions outside, so far as food goes, as the whole population of Bulgaria is on the verge of starvation because of the exploitation of the food supplies by Germany. Throughout Bulgaria, this officer reports, the feeling of the people against the dominating actions of the Germans is rising.

# FRENCH AND SERBS ARE STILL WINNING

German Reinforcements of Bulgars Routed—Advance Is Full Ten Miles In Depth

NEW YORK, September 19.—In Macedonia the Serbs and the French continue to push forward in major operations against the Bulgars and the German forces which have been sent to reinforce them.

The advances reported yesterday were steady and highly important. The Allied forces advanced to an average depth of ten miles along a fifteen-mile front and found the resistance of the Bulgarian forces weakening before their blows. More than fifty guns have been taken, according to the latest reports from Saloniki. Enemy casualties are reported as heavy and more than 1000 prisoners have been taken.

Berlin reports told of the sending of German reinforcements to the aid of their Bulgarian allies and news of the success of such troops is contained in a Serbian official statement which says that the Germans who were sent to the aid of the Bulgarians in Macedonia have been defeated and put to flight by the Allies.

German official despatches tell of fighting in northern Italy and Albania, the former a channel avenue for the Allies. This report said the Italians had defeated five attacks on Treason ridge, north of the mountain sector and that each attack had been repulsed with severe losses.

Reports of British attacks in Albania, near the coast, were also reported.

# VEIN OF HUMOR RUNS THROUGH MESSAGE

LONDON, September 18.—(Associated Press.) Premier Lloyd George today received the message of congratulations which he sent following the American victory in the St. Mihiel salient.

In his message to General Pershing the Premier said that he had received news of the American victory as he lay on a sick bed, had immediately felt better and found the news more joyful and more beneficial than any tonic he has ever taken.

General Pershing replied in a similar vein and said:

"Your congratulations are appreciated. It shall be the endeavor of the American army to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine, as needed from now on until the final victory is attained."

# CASUALTIES ON LIST ARE THREE HUNDRED

WASHINGTON, September 19.—(Associated Press.) Casualties in the army and the Marine corps as reported in the lists which were released for publication yesterday numbered 296, of which 278 were in the army and twenty-two in the marine corps.

Army casualties as classified were seventy-four killed in action, twenty-two dead of wounds, nine dead of disease and other causes, 115 wounded for duty missing and three known to have been made prisoners.

The casualties reported among the Marines were three killed in action, three dead of wounds, six wounded and missing.

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# Terauchi's Resignation In Emperor's Hands and Genro Called To Meet

TOKYO, September 18.—(Special.)—Premier General Count M. Terauchi's resignation is now in the hands of Emperor Yoshihito, having been tendered by the prime minister probably last Sunday, as it had been previously said was expected. The formal announcement of presentation by Terauchi of his resignation, however, will not be made until after the "genro" or elder statesmen's conference, which will be held either Thursday or Friday.

Emperor To Preside The "genro" conference is to be held at the imperial palace and will be presided over by the Emperor in person. Prince A. Yamagata and Marquis M. Matsugata, two "genro" who returned to Tokyo from their summer villas at Odawara, will attend the conference and Marquis K. Saionji will also be asked to attend. The resignation of Terauchi will be discussed at this conference and a successor be selected.

While Marquis Saionji is leading all other candidates in race for the premiership it is a question whether he would accept the proffer. He has refused so far from making any statement regarding his position in the pending political crisis, which may be taken as indication of his readiness to become the new premier of Japan. It is generally believed here that he will be induced to succeed Terauchi.

If Saionji accepts the premiership, the new cabinet to be organized by him will be an "all parties" cabinet. Members of this cabinet will be selected from among the leaders of the various political parties in the lower house of the Japanese diet and will have the backing of every political organization in the Empire.

K. Hara, president of the Seiyukai, the largest party in the diet, is considered as also a strong candidate for premier. If Saionji declines, Hara may be called upon to form the new cabinet with members of his party. However, he has many strong opponents, and it is quite likely that some strong opposition will be brought to bear to defeat his candidacy. In such case, some dark horse may get the plum.

# BEAT COMMISSARY TO BATTLE FRONT

At Chateau Thierry the Red Triangle Ration Trucks Kept Close To Heels of Fighters

By E. A. BATCHELOR PARIS, August 26.—(By Mail.)

When Franco-American forces gave the Boche that memorable licking on the Chateau Thierry front, the Y. M. C. A. ration department was put to a test few organizations of similar character ever faced. The battle moved swiftly. The Red Triangle had to move with equal celerity or get left behind. It is one thing that the "Y" objects to. It never has happened since the overseas war began.

So swiftly did the scene of action shift during the progress of the fight that the ration trucks could not always keep up. Conditions were such that it was not humanly possible to give the men the food that normally is issued to them. In some cases it was impossible to give them any. The Y. M. C. A. supplies, of course, classified as something to supplement the rations became the means actually of sustaining some of the fighters.

The story of how the Red Triangle kept up with the army in these few days is one of hard work, valor and efficiency unimagined. To get something as much as that is done at a stretch almost constantly under fire, dozens of the Y. M. C. A. workers stuck to the job and were rewarded by being able to supply the men in olive drab with biscuits, chocolate, cigarettes and hot drinks and give them stamina to go on with the work of beating the Boche.

The number of ton miles gotten out of motor trucks in these days of constant fighting was prodigious. The number of hours of labor that the men were able to put in was almost uncountable. The six-ton motor in the service make the small size of the Red Triangle ration truck seem minuscule.

Just as soon as the news came that a big push was on, the ration department temporarily suspended all other activities and devoted its entire attention to rushing supplies to the front. Biscuits, chocolate and cigarettes, destined for points in the reserve areas were requisitioned and loaded on trucks bound for the scene of the hottest fighting. Even the warehouse filled with supplies to be used against the possibility of an evacuation of Paris was emptied in order that the Army might be fed.

No matter how fast or how far the fighting units went, a Y. M. C. A. man was right on the heels of the soldiers. The trucks were taken as far as possible and then, when it would have been suicidal for wheeled traffic to venture closer to the lines, the workers picked food and supplies in on their backs.

# HOPE ISLAND SHIPYARD NOW HITTING ITS STRIDE

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.—(Official.)—At Hog Island, the great government shipyard, shipbuilding is now hitting its stride as has been demonstrated by the recent record-breaking work which was made there. In an eight hour working day 195,242 rivets were driven breaking the former world's record which was less than 100,000.

# SOLICITOR DAVIS TO BECOME AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, September 18.—(Official.)—To succeed Walter Hines Page as Ambassador to Great Britain, President Wilson has named John W. Davis of West Virginia, solicitor general of the United States since August 30, 1911 and now in Switzerland to attend the conference on the subject of treaty amendments and arranging for exchange.

Mr. Davis is forty-five years of age and a graduate of Washington and Lee University where he later taught law, after securing his degree of LL.B. in 1895. In 1897 he entered the practice of law and, two years later he was elected to the house of delegates. He has been prominent in Democratic political affairs ever since and was serving his second term in congress when appointed solicitor general.

# BOLSHEVIKI LOSE IMPORTANT CITY OF EAST RUSSIA

Perm, Capital of Eastern Province, Important in Manufactories, Is Captured

# CZECHO-SLOVAK FORCE PUSHES STEADILY ON

Reign of Terror Continues in Petrograd—Hundreds of Refugees Make Way Out

NEW YORK, September 19.—(Associated Press.)—Capture of the important manufacturing city of Perm by the Czech-Slovak forces was reported yesterday in despatches from Vladivostok reaching here by way of Paris. The Czech-Slovak forces had advanced from the west and overcome the resistance of the Bolsheviki after some little early difficulty with comparative ease.

The city of Perm is the capital of the province of the same name. It has a population of more than 45,000 and is important industrially having copper manufactures and cannon factories. It was formerly a station for exiles on route to Siberia. It is 900 miles east northeast of Moscow on the Kama River.

The Province of Perm is the most easterly of European Russia and is directly west of Irkutsk. The Ural mountains run through the province and sections of it are highly mineralized. Terror Reigns

In Petrograd the reign of blood and terror continues. Those under suspicion of opposition to Bolshevism are shot with only a semblance of a trial. Soukhonoff, who was minister of war in the cabinet of the Czar before the revolution has been court-martialed and was shot on September 8. It is reported in messages from the former Russian capital.

The exodus from Russia continues and hundreds are making their escapes. Stockholm despatches tell of the arrival at Haparanda of 600 refugees of whom sixty were American and British exiles and more than 400 were Italian soldiers, officers and men.

German Treachery The United States consul general of Lituksk has advised the state department that a Moscow courier has reported new evidence of Germany's double-dealing in Russia. German agents some time ago sought indirectly to form an alliance with strong Russian groups against their tools, the Bolsheviki. Hunches and disorder are reported everywhere in the Moscow region.

LONG TRIPS TO GET TO HAWAII LOS ANGELES, September 5.—The following State Normal School graduates leave Los Angeles tomorrow en route to Victoria, B. C., for Honolulu, to all their appointments to teach school on the various islands at Hawaii.

Helene Weston, Evelyn B. Newton, Ethel West, Dorothy Arlis, Margaret Stoddard, Gladys Stoddard, Ruth Baker, Pearl McLean, Agnes Dorsey, Adele Gibson, Ida Hope, Beatrice Hunt, Marie Helen, Miss Peck, Miss Neumann, Miss Emerson and Hazel Moody.

These teachers were unable to secure accommodations on any ship out of San Francisco.

The following expect to go to Honolulu via San Francisco: Anna Helen Anderson, Ethel Raymond, Helen Johnston and Hazel King.

# PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN IS EXPECTED

LONDON, September 18.—(Associated Press.)—When the Reichstag meets again on November 5, according to Berlin rumors that reach neutral capitals, there will be undertaken a strong peace demonstration, similar to that of last spring but more thoroughly concerted and better planned. The socialists will lead in the demonstration and the war leaders will have much to explain.

# BUSINESS OF GERMANS IS FURTHER CURTAILED

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 18.—(Official.)—The Brazilian government has cancelled the licenses of German insurance companies.

The closing up of other German owned or controlled business is expected to follow.

# BACK FROM MEDITERRANEAN

TOKYO, September 18.—(Special to Nippo Jiji.)—Captain Sato and 300 of his men and belonging to the Japanese destroyer squadron operating in the Mediterranean ocean have returned to a Japanese naval base. The squadron was sent to the Mediterranean sea in April of last year.

# ARGENTINE SEEKS TO RELIEVE SHIP SHORTAGE

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—(Official.)—The Argentine president has asked congress for authority during the war to nationalize steamers of Argentine registry to operate under government control for relief of shipping difficulties between America and Europe.

# COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

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# FIVE AMERICAN PLANES LOST IN AIR BATTLING

Squadron Carrying On Bombing Raid Over Enemy Territory On Lorraine Front Encounters Superior Force

# LIEUTENANT LUKE DOWNS THREE GERMAN BALLOONS

German Raid Fails and British Conduct Successful Attack On Bruges Where They Drop Bombs On Docks At Submarine Base

WASHINGTON, September 19.—There was much activity in the air yesterday along the western front, in one air battle the Americans losing heavily, according to an official communique from General Pershing. In this fight five American machines were lost, either driven down or their crews captured or shot down and their crews killed.

Those five machines were part of an American squadron carrying out a bombing raid over German territory. They were attacked by greatly superior forces of German machines, was driven back, with the loss of five. This air battle was on the Lorraine front.

Earlier in the day a most successful attack had been made by Lieut. F. Luke, Jr. on a number of German observation balloons. Lieutenant Luke flew over the German lines and shot down and destroyed three of these balloons, one after the other. This makes a total of nine balloons accounted for by this American aviator in three days.

A German air raid against the American positions was made during Tuesday night west of Vandieres, resulting in a complete fiasco. The low-flying bombs prevented the Germans from locating their targets and their attack, with bombs and machine guns, was made against a section in which no American troops were located. The Germans swept the ground with their machines and blew up heaps of earth with their bombs, the roar of the attack upon bare ground enabling the American crews of the anti-aircraft batteries to locate the raiders and give them a hot reception. The American shells driving the raiders back.

British Raid A British communique states that a raid in force was made on Tuesday night by a British squadron, which dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks and submarine base at Bruges. During the day the British shot down eleven German planes in air fighting.

# AMERICAN TANKS PLAY GREAT PART

Manned By Americans For First Time They Press On Forward and Take Many Towns

WASHINGTON, September 19.—(Associated Press.) Comparative quiet reigned over the American front yesterday and infantry engagements did not extend beyond patrol encounters. The big guns roared on both sides and there was much activity in the air. Last night's communique reported that except for artillery activity in Algeze and Lorraine the day was comparatively quiet with nothing of importance to report.

On Tuesday night German infantry, following a brief forage, undertook to attack the American lines on the west of "de Musele" but the attackers were driven off by the well directed artillery which met their attempt of advance.

General Pershing's reports of September 16 and 17 say that aside from small attacks on the sixteenth in which prisoners were taken and increased artillery and aerial activity and some of encounters in the St. Mihiel sector there was nothing of importance occurring and that in the Vosges sector an enemy raid was repulsed.

General Pershing's communique from the St. Mihiel salient, American manned tanks, operating for the first time, played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans. Divided into brigades they swung into the field of battle immediately after the barrage. Before the day had ended they had captured Noncourt, Pannes, Lamarche and Rioncourt and were a considerable distance in advance of the infantry.

A despatch from Pannes army head quarters says General Diaz, commander-in-chief said: "I have immensely admired the spirit of the American troops. They've fought with true heroism. This is noteworthy because Americans constitute the youngest army on the western front. They are a comparatively young and untried by action in every form and animated by a sort of optimism and faith which will give them easily to overcome all the odds of the war."

Greater Program General March, chief of staff, explaining to the house appropriations committee the estimate of \$7,000,000,000 for the army, said that the enlarged American military program calls for an army of 1,000,000 by next July 1st. All detachments have been made for casualties, rejections, etc.