

A PAGE OF AMERICAN WAR NEWS

GREAT CHALONS WINE CAVES GIVE REFUGE TO WHOLE CITY FROM BOMBS OF AIR RAIDERS

Every Inhabitant of City Sought Shelter There Nightly While Americans Fought Back the Advancing Germans.

By Martin Green.

(Special Correspondent for The Evening World.)

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 22.—The German offensive forces were withdrawn after failing to penetrate our lines on Tuesday, although some attacks were launched on Wednesday by small forces. The bombardment by artillery of the back areas ceased Tuesday afternoon, but on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights German aeroplanes flew over our lines and over Chalons, dropping big bombs. I passed through Chalons at 9 o'clock Saturday evening on the way to another part of our front. A soft but extremely wet rainstorm was soaking the town. Our route lay through the main street toward a road on the outskirts skirting a range of hills.

The street was jammed with men, women and children, bound in our direction. They moved in a noisy, laughing procession, with constant accessions joining in from the side streets. Every able-bodied person carried bedding or wraps. There were hundreds of baby carriages and push carts in line, loaded with mattresses and blankets. Women carrying babies, canary birds, kittens and even dogs were numerous in the throng, and it appeared as if about half the little boys and girls were leading dogs.

Many soldiers were in the line—fact the whole population of Chalons was on the move. As we turned off the main street into the road we were seeking we saw the reason for the exodus. The population of Chalons was being swallowed up in immense wine caves built into the side of the range of hills. A resident of the city told us this nearly everybody in the city sought shelter in the caves at night because of the frequency with which German bombers had attacked the place. There is room in the caves he said for 50,000 and it is like a great live when, in the growing darkness outside, the last of the safety seeking folk of Chalons enters and the doors are shut and the temporary refugees, by the dim light of candles, begin to prepare their resting places for the night.

On Saturday morning General Gouraud of the French Army visited the headquarters of the large unit to which two units I have written about are attached. The general is one of France's heroes. He has lost an arm in the war and seven wound stripes on the sleeve of his other arm bear testimony to his disposition to be in the middle of things. He does not speak English, but he is so magnetic in his personality and so eloquent in his gestures that his meaning is conveyed quite clearly, though his words may not be understood.

"We thought," said the general, after he had lauded the courage and the unselfishness of the Americans who had held the German advance, "that through some bad fortune the enemy might break through here, for we knew this was his objective in the line and we were prepared to meet him further back. But this was not a fight of generals and staff officers. It was a fight of privates, and after the German failure of Monday we determined to let the privates fight it where they wanted to fight and full well was our faith justified. The Germans had a big force of tanks back of their line which they expected to use after they had broken through here, but not one of them

BOY TRAVELS 15,000 MILES TO FIGHT FOR PALESTINE ONLY TO BE TURNED BACK



Rosenstock Misrepresented Age and Is Sent Home From Cairo—Survived U Boat Attack.

Inspired by a desire to play his part in the redemption of Palestine, Jack Rosenstock, seventeen, of No. 135 Moore Street, Brooklyn, enlisted among the first young Jews called for service in the Jewish Legion. He has just returned, downhearted, from a trip to Cairo, where he arrived only to be turned down by the military authorities on information forwarded them by Max Rosenstock, the young man's father, that Jack had misrepresented his age. He traveled approximately 15,000 miles.

Young Rosenstock says that the U. S. S. Pula, on which he sailed home from England, was torpedoed about two days out and that during twenty-five passengers were drowned, some of them jumping overboard as the boat began settling. The others, about 500, including crew and passengers, he said, were picked up by a freighter and returned to Liverpool. They came across a few days later in an American ship and landed at an Atlantic port.

"I will not try to enlist again," said Rosenstock, "because of the worry it will cause my parents. I was so anxious to go that I gave my age as nineteen and my father was not able to have me discharged until after I reached Cairo. Two battalions of the Jewish Legion are fighting with the British in Palestine and others are training in Egypt."

CORPL. 'JOE' AUGUSTINE IS REPORTED DEAD AGAIN

Yonkers Lad in the 165th Now Believed Killed in Action—Only Wounded Before.

Corpl. Joseph Augustine, eighteen years old, of the 165th (old 69th New York Regiment), has been reported dead for the second time, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Augustine of No. 215 Prescott Street, Yonkers, believe that this time the gallant young soldier has made the supreme sacrifice. The War Department notified them on Monday night of his death in action Aug. 7.

Last November a similar notice was received. His monthly allowance was stopped by the army and the payment of his insurance money began. For two months the Augustines mourned him as dead and in January received a letter from him saying that he was in a base hospital with wounds received in battle. The error was corrected by the War Department, the corporal recovered and returned to his regiment. Joe Augustine enlisted with the old Seventh Regiment when he was fifteen years old. He was at the Mexican border with his outfit in 1916. Then when war was declared by America he received his parents' consent to remain in the army and the regiment.

He was transferred to the old 69th under the reorganization and went to France. Two older brothers, Andrew and Stephen, enlisted as soon as war was declared and they too are in France.

GERMANS' CALL FOR BOYS MAY MEAN NEW DRIVE

Preparation of Youths of Eighteen Must Be Finished Within Twelve Weeks.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Ludendorff is reported to have wired urgent orders to Berlin for training the class of 1920. Preparation of these youths of eighteen must be finished in ten or twelve weeks. Such an order means either that the Germans are still planning for a tremendous drive this autumn or that the manpower crisis is even more serious than appearances indicate.

Military writers are inclined toward the former belief. They expect the Germans to attempt a big drive this fall unless Foch, meanwhile, keeps them too busy. The actions of the Germans in the last few weeks, since the failure of the Marne operation, shows their desire to save their manpower, even at the expense of losing territory. Although they are putting up a stiff fight at vital points, on the whole they are surrendering territory more freely than heretofore.

MAN POWER BILL READY FOR HOUSE WITH AMENDMENTS

Committee O. K.'s Measure After Putting Youths 18 to 20 in Separate Class.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A favorable report was voted by the House Military Committee on the Administration manpower with an amendment providing that youths from eighteen to twenty years of age shall be placed in separate classifications to be called into military service after men from twenty to forty-five.

Another amendment by Chairman Dent provides that the fact that a soldier has not reached twenty-one shall not bar him from a commission. A section added at the request of the War Department provides that men of draft ages may be sent to colleges for technical training in uniform, without changing their military status.

No vote was taken in the committee of the Work or Fight Amendment, objected to by organized labor. The amendment is certain to figure in House debate, however.

Chairman Dent presented his report when the House convened and obtained unanimous consent to have it taken up to-morrow with right of way over all other business. He thinks it will be passed by Friday. Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member of the committee, will lead a fight on the floor against the amendment directing separate classification of younger registrants, contending that the War Department should be left to work out this question according to its program.

Consideration of the bill also will begin to-morrow in the Senate. Congressional leaders on both sides say it will require only a few days to pass the measure.

Employment of prison labor to aid in counteracting the shortage of men needed to carry on necessary war work was recommended to Congress in a resolution adopted to-day by the War Labor Policies Board. It is proposed that the prisoners work only under agreement between the Federal Government and the various States or sub-divisions of the States and not under contract with private contractors.

GERMANS TOLD AMERICANS HAVE LOST 40 TROOPSHIPS

Cologne Zeitung Tries to Show U. S. Army Abroad Can't Do Much.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 21.—An antidote to the opinions of Gen. Von Blume and Von Liebert, who see a menace to a large American army on the western front, already has appeared in the Cologne Zeitung. To calm the German public the Tuesday edition of the Zeitung contained a long article attempting to prove by statistics that America cannot possibly send 200,000 men to Europe in a month. The article declares that more than forty troopships already have been sunk. It continues:

"If the Americans at the front are fighting well that does not need to cause surprise, for it is the fine flower of American manhood which is now at the front, namely, the old regular army, plus about 60,000 of the most sturdy and most adventurous elements, which all nations have, who volunteered at the outbreak of the war. Then there will be contingents recruited from the New England States who are the best educated and keenest fighters because their hearts are in the business.

"So we get an aggregate of from 200,000 to 250,000 picked men, but once these are used up the picture will be altered because they cannot be replaced."

PRAYS FOR DELIVERANCE FROM PRO-GERMAN AND SPY

House Chaplain Also Includes Profiteer, Pacifist, Slacker and Those Retarding War Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Rev. Henry N. Coudon, chaplain in opening to-day's session of the House, prayed: "Good Lord, deliver us from the typheated American, the pro-German, the spy, the profiteer, the pacifist, the slacker and all who would retard the prosecution of the war for human rights, human happiness, in the establishment of a permanent world wide peace for Christ's sake, Amen."

SEX WAR SEEN IN ENGLAND.

Possible Because of Woman's Train Strike, Say Commentators. LONDON, Aug. 21.—"A sex war" is a possibility seen by some commentators on the strike of women transportation workers for the same pay received by men for equal work. It is pointed out that the ramifications of the strike may extend virtually to all war activities and other industries. Newspapers advertising equal pay for men and women are being attacked and receiving a reputation for being un-Christian. Cause their husbands are fighting, the women are becoming dissatisfied over what they claim to be "inequality."

352 CASUALTIES IN ARMY TO-DAY MAKE TOTAL 22,494

Army Has 56 and Marines Five Men Killed in Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Three casualty lists, two from the Army and one from the U. S. Marines, given out to-day, add 352 names to the list of losses in the American Overseas Forces and bring the total thus far reported up to 22,494.

One list, given out for publication in this morning's paper, carried 176 names, of whom 32 were killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 5 died of disease, 2 died of accident or other causes, 47 were severely wounded, 5 were wounded to a degree undetermined and 80 are missing in action.

The second list, given out for publication in this afternoon's paper, carried 16 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 24; missing in action, 64; wounded severely, 47; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 2; wounded (degree undetermined), 15.

KILLED IN ACTION. Major. M'KENNA, James A., 125 West 70th Street, New York, N. Y.

Lieutenant. DICKOFF, Ray C., Wood, Pa.

Sergeants. ROYLE, William, Shenandoah, Pa.

KENDALL, Harry N., Shenandoah, Pa.

Wagoner. MANLEY, Edward, Weedsport, N. Y.

Corporals. KANE, John J., 212 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Privates. ARKLEY, Walter E., Port Angeles, Wash.

BANKOWSKI, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.

GULICKSON, Harvey Andrew, Neenah, Wis.

HILT, R. D., Lakota, Ind.

KERSHNER, Anton E., Forestville, Wis.

NIMKE, Howard L., Great Lake, Mont.

RODEL, Charles, 423 East 16th Street, New York.

STRAHL, Joseph, Tinschank, Pa.

BLANK, Frank A., Milwaukee, Wis.

STRAHL, Joseph, Tinschank, Pa.

GLOTT, Joseph, Tinschank, Pa.

DAVY, David, Waterbury, Vt.

WELLS, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.

NORRIS, George H., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS, George H., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARDNER, Benjamin, Lakewood, O.

HOWARD, Glenn L., St. Paul, Minn.

DIED OF WOUNDS. REBA, Patrick, No address.

FAZIO, Salvatore, 40 Lucille Place, Passaic, N. J.

15 ON CASUALTY LIST FROM MARINES, FIVE KILLED IN ACTION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Marine Corps casualties to-day numbered 15, as follows: Killed in action, 5; died of wounds received in action, 1; wounded in action (degree undetermined), 9.

KILLED IN ACTION. Sergeant. CORBETT, John H., Fort Detrick, Md.

Corporal. CASNER, Des P., Woodstock, Va.

Privates. CORBETT, John H., Fort Detrick, Md.

DETTMERS, Carl, Woodstock, Va.

STIEL, Arthur C., Tacoma, Wash.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION. Corporal. HUBB, Severely Wounded in Action.

Privates. HUBB, Severely Wounded in Action.

ALL MEN OF THE OLD 69TH DO THEIR PART IN BIG DRIVE

Mechanic Who Acted as Messenger Writes From Hospital of Heroic Work of Troops.

In the famous drive of the Americans on the Marne, in which the 164th Regiment (the old 69th New York) took so intensive a part, everybody in every company had his share to do from the captain to the cook. The casualty list doesn't contain the name of Mechanic John A. Healy of Company E, but the mechanic was made a messenger in keeping the liaison established between his and other units. After four days of this work in trench and field he was sent to the hospital with a wounded knee and shell shock.

The news came in a letter to his mother, a widow, living at No. 211 East 40th Street, written in the hospital on July 21.

"The big German drive started on the 15th," he writes, "and we started our back on Friday morning, July 13. The old 69th made a thorough cleanup and, with its characteristic 'pen,' was not to be stopped. Company E took twelve prisoners. We could have had more, but the men were too eager to go forward and left the prisoners for the companies which were following.

"They were sorry-looking specimens, those Kaiser's best troops. They were the Prussian Guard, and a lot of them were glad to be captured. They were half starved.

"After I had been four days carrying messages I was making my way through a communication trench when a shell exploded fifty feet from me. It sounded like an earthquake and that's all I remember. I woke up in the hospital. The hospital was bombed from the air the night before I got there. The attack was reported at 11 o'clock the night I arrived.

"Tell the people who have their boys in the 69th that our casualties were light, but those of the Germans were horrible. A German medical officer, a prisoner, told me that 4,000 of the Prussian Guard were killed in the sector in which we were fighting."

BATTLE WITH SUBMARINE IS REPORTED BY SAILORS

Captains of Vessels Hear Sound and See Flash of Guns 85 Miles Off United States Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 21.—Reports of heavy firing, eighty-five miles off the Atlantic coast, which may indicate a battle between a steamer and submarine, were brought here to-day by captains of several fishing vessels.

Capt. George Perry of the schooner Goodspeed reported seeing a large steamer firing at an object in the water early yesterday, the flash of the guns could be plainly seen, he said.

Capt. Perry declared he heard one shot, which was followed a few seconds later by four more shots. Later a naval vessel was seen making full steam in the direction from which the firing came.

SO S O Call 150 Miles Off New England Coast Reaches Navy. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—An S O S call from a point about 150 miles off the New England coast was received by the Navy department to-day. The department's policy is to withhold the source of such calls until details are investigated and the facts ascertained.

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