

BRITISH AGAIN ADVANCE THEIR LINE TOWARD ST. QUENTIN

Graphs under battle conditions. One American group made ten patrols in twenty-four hours and engaged in eleven combats in that time.

The American pursuit planes proper were of French manufacture, but the greatest interest was in the work of the De Havillands. These splendid machines cannot dive and manoeuvre as well as the pursuit planes, but carrying guns forward and in the rear, diving is not so essential, and the De Havillands engaged in many battles with striking success.

The speed of these planes, with their powerful Liberty engines, enabled them to overtake even the fast Fokkers of the massed German pursuit squadrons. Three of our De Havillands spotted two speedy Fokkers, which fled but were overtaken by the heavier machines, and one of them was shot down in flames, while the other dived and escaped.

In aerial fighting Sunday French aviators destroyed twelve German airplanes and set on fire sixteen captive balloons, says the statement on aviation activities issued by the War Office last night. Sunday night bombing squadrons dropped forty-six tons of bombs on military targets behind the German lines from Laon to Metz.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Last night witnessed a further closing in of the British lines northwest of St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig in his report to-day announced that the British had made progress in this area in the direction of Le Verduer.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Bulgarian regiments have arrived at Maubeuge to co-operate with the German troops on the western front, according to the Echo Belge.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Pershing's communique for Monday is as follows:

"Section A—Antilles local combats in which we took prisoners, and a further increase of artillery and aviation activity, these in nothing to report from the St. Mihiel salient.

"Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

BRITISH.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Text of today's War Office statement reads as follows:

"Our troops made progress yesterday in the direction of Le Verduer, northwest of St. Quentin. We improved our positions slightly yesterday and during the night northwest of Bulch (between Lens and La Bassée) and northeast of Neuve Chapelle (Flanders front)."

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Following is today's War Office report:

"North of the Aisne there was actual artillery fighting," the communique said.

"West of Maons-de-Champagne our surprise attacks resulted in some prisoners."

"Between St. Hilaire-le-Grand and Mont Sanson, also north of Abbeville, we repulsed several surprise attacks."

"EASTERN THEATRE, Sept. 15.—This morning, after violent artillery preparation, French and Serbian troops attacked enemy organizations in the mountainous region of Dobro Polje. The whole first positions of the enemy were carried in spite of the difficulties of the ground. A number of prisoners and pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Allies. The operation continues to develop favorably. On other parts of the front there has been lively artillery activity."

"Serbian and French aviators participated in the battle and efficiently assisted the infantry, bombarding the enemy lines of communication."

SERBIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—An official Serbian report from the Macedonia front, dated Monday, says:

"Our offensive continues with complete success. The front pierced has been widened to include the remainder of the village of Gradzenitsa and extends over a front of more than twenty kilometers."

"The whole of the ridge of Sokel is in our hands, as well as the ridges of Truvaviska, Rovovska and Braz-

\$7,347,000,000 MORE IS ASKED FOR U. S. ARMY

War Department Submits Estimate for Increased Programme to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Congress was asked by the War Department to-day to provide \$7,347,000,000 in addition to previous estimates for carrying out the enlarged American military programme for the coming year.

The new estimates if used by Congress will bring total appropriation for the fiscal year of 1918-1919 to more than thirty-six and a half billion dollars.

The estimates are divided as follows: For pay of the army, \$791,619,952.16. For subsistence, including food, \$269,419,029.94.

For transportation, \$1,277,854,805.97. For clothing, \$178,762,831.81. For chemical warfare, \$198,704,000. For ordnance, \$3,585,874,660, including \$500,000 provided for in a previous contract authorization.

For Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder's office and for draft work throughout the country, \$23,417,502.

For air service, \$178,758,366.85, which is in addition to more than \$194,000,000 previously appropriated in the regular Army Appropriation Bill.

The chemical appropriation is carried for the first time as a separate item. The medical department has always had charge of these expenditures.

The new estimate is based upon plans for having nearly 4,000,000 American soldiers in France next summer and another million in training at home.

The increases asked for to-day indicate the possibility of a change in the pending \$5,000,000,000 war revenue when it reaches the Senate. Consumption taxes seem most likely to be inserted for raising additional revenue.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Monday, Sept. 16 (via London).—Italian patrols were repulsed in the Mori and Monte Cimones sectors, according to an official statement issued at the War Office to-day.

In the Sella Communi (Seven Communes) several Italian thrusts failed, the statement adds, but in the Brenta Valley the enemy pressed an advance post back slightly.

In the Albanian coastal region the Italians have vainly attempted to recover ground won from them during the past two days.

BULGARIAN.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sunday, Sept. 15.—The Bulgarian War Office statement to-day says:

"Enemy detachments attacked our positions north of Gradzenitsa at several points, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Several French prisoners remained in our hands."

"Further east after excessive violent artillery preparation French and Serbian divisions attacked early this morning our positions on the Sokol-Dopropolje-Vetrenik line. After an obstinate struggle they succeeded in occupying these points, suffering heavy losses."

"In order to avoid the sacrifice of our troops we withdrew our units in this section to positions further north."

GERMAN.

BERLIN (via London), Sept. 17.—Following is the report issued to-day by the War Office:

"In the Cotes Lorraine, near St. Hilaire (three miles east of France), and west of Jonville (three miles east of St. Hilaire), we conducted successful enterprises," the statement said.

"Partial attacks by the enemy against Haumont (midway between Premeux and Pont-a-Mousson) and northeast of Thiaucourt (eight miles west and north of Pont-a-Mousson) were repulsed. Artillery fighting was limited to destructive fire."

"The artillery duel in the region of Havrincourt (British front), southwest of Cambrai, yesterday increased to great intensity."

"German troops recaptured the eastern fringe of the heights to the east of Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons, where the French have gained a footing."

TO RELEASE QUESTIONAIRES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Questionnaires for the new registrants will be released to-morrow. It was announced at the office of the Adjutant General to-day.

Draft boards have been instructed to proceed at once to mail the questionnaires at the rate of ten per cent. for ten days beginning to-morrow.

HAVE DE GRACE WINNERS.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs.—Milkmaid, 117 (Sande), straight, \$3.50, place \$1.50, show \$2.30. (Mrs. Mahoney, 115 (Kumner), place \$2.50, show \$2.40; Duchess Lane, 120 (Alex), show \$2.50, third Time, 1:13.1/2. Green, Mint, Twilight, 415 (Christie Hooters and Lucky Lady also ran.

AQUEDUCT RESULTS.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse \$600; six furlongs.—Turi, 104 (Hutchings), 19 to 1, 5 to 1, 4 to 1, first; House Maid, 116 (Kelley), 7 to 1, 7 to 1, 5 to 1, second; Lively Joe (McCrann), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:13.1/2. Blue, Fine, Pecos, Miss Kuster, Intriguer, Annie Edgar, Geneva, Hiza, Kiriak's Cub, Wild, Tossing, Zarate, Deep Night, Burlington, Appleton Walk, Battalion and Hero also ran.

Gen. Remus Coming Here. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Jan Christian Remus, member of the British War Cabinet without portfolio and former British leader in the United States, is expected to arrive in America soon to establish personal relations with President Wilson.

U. S. Soldiers Bringing in German Prisoners; Some of Their Captives Have Been Wounded



American Troops Bringing in German Prisoners. (Special to Herald)

SOMETHING GOES WRONG WITH THE GERMAN SHELLS; THEY FAIL TO EXPLODE

From 50 to 70 Per Cent. of Those Fired North of Marne Were Useless.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 6 (Associated Press).—American artillery officers estimated recently that at certain stages of the German retreat north of the Marne from 50 to 70 per cent. of the shells fired by the enemy failed to explode. One night after the Germans crossed the Vesle the enemy fired seventy-two shells of large calibre into a wooded tract where American troops were supposed to be quartered, and artillery experts of one of the divisions engaged reported that only four of these shells had exploded.

None of the American officers suggested that the German shells were deteriorating generally. There had been days after day of rain during the retreat, and it was believed quite possible that in the withdrawal the Germans had not been able to take the usual precautions against dampness, the result being that many projectiles from some of the big guns failed to do anything more than strike the earth with a thud.

One officer suggested that possibly the Germans had been firing old shells rather than no shells at all, the officers realizing that only a few of them were exploding, but preferring to keep the big guns pounding away merely in an effort to keep up the morale of the men putting up the rear guard fight.

The average number of faulty shells generally is from 2 to 6 per cent.

SENATORS INDORSE WILSON'S REJECTION OF AUSTRIA'S PEACE NOTE

(Continued from First Page.)

that such a conference as Austria-Hungary suggested in its peace note would be useless, Foreign Secretary Balfour expressed his opposition to the return to Germany of her naval bases in various parts of the world.

"The text of this portion of Mr. Balfour's speech, received to-day, shows that the Foreign Secretary went somewhat further in his discussion of the subject of Germany's colonies than the first reports of the address indicated."

"Germany," said Mr. Balfour, "is going to insist upon the return of her colonies. Here, again, is a point upon which there can be no misunderstanding. Germany stands on one side and we on the other.

"It is impossible to conceive that any conversations can bridge over a difference so deep, or to restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations she misused, or give back to Germany control over those naval bases which can give her control of the means of communication, not only between the British Empire, but between the civilized nations of the world."

"President Wilson speaks for the Allies," declared Lord Northcliffe, writing in the Evening News to-day relative to the American reply to the Austrian peace proposal.

"The only question here is how the refusal should be couched. A small, timid minority fears a flat rejection will drive Austria back into the arms of Germany. But the fact is Austria has never left them."

The Senator declared that the German Emperor has been the fountain head of much propaganda, adding: "Of his unattractive qualities, his religious hypocrisy is the worst."

He said the Kaiser had "insulted" Belgium with a separate peace offer. "When the President recognized the Czech-Slovaks he set his hand to a document that meant the dissolution of the Austrian Empire," said the Senator.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, followed Senator Lodge with a brief speech, declaring that the President spoke for the Nation.

In the House President Wilson's answer to the Austrian peace note was raised by Representative Foss of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. He declared the note "leaves no chance for the enemy to gain by diplomacy when it could not win on the field."

"The quick reply may jar upon diplomatic ears," he added, "but is justified as a rebuke to the double dealing of our enemy, and a forestalling of either propaganda to weaken the Allies or time to rebuild shattered enemy lines. Discussion of 'unbinding terms' in the dark, as suggested, can result in no good."

"This reply should be an end to this peace offensive until the enemy is on its knees."

President Wilson's reply to the Austrian communication speaks for all the nations arrayed against the Central Powers, in the belief of officials to-day.

The text of the answer constitutes one of the shortest important notes recorded in American diplomatic history.

After stating that "the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian Government," President Wilson set forth the position of the United States Government in a single sentence as follows:

"It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

The direct and clear-cut answer of the United States was accentuated by the promptness of the reply, which officials to-day believed will demonstrate fully to the enemy the firm purpose of the American people in waging the war and set before the world more clearly the position of the United States Government.

GERMAN NAVAL BASES MUST NOT BE RESTORED, BALFOUR NOW INSISTS

Impossible Also to Restore Enemy's Colonies, Says British Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In his address yesterday voicing his personal view

AUSTRIAN NOTE SENT TO VATICAN ASKING POPE'S AID FOR PEACE

Text of Appeal to Holy See to Support Proposed Conference Made Public.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 17.—Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on Sept. 14, according to a Vienna dispatch, sent a note to the Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. di Honz, stating that his Government had decided to propose a peace conference and urging the Vatican to support it.

The Austrian note to the Vatican reads as follows:

"After four years of unheard of struggle and gigantic sacrifices the battle which has been devastating Europe has not been able to bring about a decision. Animated by a spirit of reconciliation which already has been expressed in its note of December 22, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to approach all belligerent states and invite them to pave the way to a peace which will be honorable for all parties by a confidential and unbinding exchange of thoughts."

"Full of gratitude to the Austro-Hungarian Government hereby remembers that touching appeal which His Holiness, the Pope, sent to all belligerents last year with the exhortation that they seek an understanding and live again in brotherly concord."

"Firmly convinced that the Holy Father to-day also longs that suffering mankind will soon again enjoy the blessings of peace, we confidently hope he will sympathize with our note and support it with the moral influence which is recognized all over the world."

"Animated by this thought, I request Your Excellency to submit the enclosed text of the note to His Holiness."

Italian Press Warns Against Austrian Peace Proposal. ROME, Sept. 17.—The Corriere della Sera to-day sounded a warning in connection with the Austrian proposal of peace discussions.

"It is necessary to offer energetic resistance to the Austrian proposal because it is aimed at embroiling the belligerents at a decisive period," said the newspaper.

The Messenger said: "The first condition of any federative peace must be the Central Powers' acceptance of the general principle of freedom and independence for every nation."

ADMIRAL MAYO IN ENGLAND

American Naval Officer's Arrival Formally Announced. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Admiral Mayo of the United States Navy has arrived in England. It was officially announced to-day.

Reprisal for Bombing of German Towns, Says Berlin. BERLIN, Sept. 17.—As a reprisal for the continued bombing of German towns, says the official statement issued by the German War Office to-day, twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped Sunday night on Paris.

Austrian General Staff Confers at Headquarters. ROME, Sept. 17.—An important council at Austrian headquarters was held to-day by members of the General Staff.

SERBS AND FRENCH GAIN FIVE MILES ON BALKAN FRONT

Take 3,000 Prisoners and 24 Guns in Advance of 12 Miles Wide.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Serbian and French troops continued their offensive in Macedonia and have progressed more than five miles, according to a Serbian official statement received here. The advancing Allies have occupied an important series of ridges.

The Allied troops have captured more than 3,000 prisoners and twenty-four guns. Their casualties have been slight.

The Allies are moving forward on a front of more than twelve miles and have taken the villages of Gradzenitsa, twenty miles east of Monastir. A Jugoslav division is fighting with the Serbs and French and has reached Kozjak, the most important position in the region of the offensive.

Greek troops have advanced from two to three miles on a 18-mile front in the Struma sector, between the Vardar River and Lake Doiran, capturing several villages, according to a despatch from Salonica to-day.

The attack was a complete surprise. The Greeks lost only two officers and ten men, while the Bulgarian losses were extremely heavy.

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Sofia Admits Capture of Positions by Allied Troops. SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sunday, Sept. 15 (via London).—Franco-Serbian troops in an attack on the Bulgarian lines in Macedonia early Sunday morning succeeded after a desperate struggle in occupying the Sokol, Dopropolje and Vetrenik positions, says to-day's War Office announcement.

"The only question here is how the refusal should be couched. A small, timid minority fears a flat rejection will drive Austria back into the arms of Germany. But the fact is Austria has never left them."

SOLDIER'S WILL GIVES ESTATE SHARE TO FIANCEE

Deaf Mute Teacher Made Provisions for Intended Wife Before Going to War.

The will of the late Enosh George Margraf, which document is merely a notice to the parties concerned, was filed for probate to-day. Margraf, who lived with his parents at No. 245 East 177th street, was a teacher in the School for Deaf Mutes on Port Washington Avenue, and was killed in action Aug. 13 last in France. His only two blood relations are his parents. He was engaged to Bertha E. Dinsinger of Philadelphia, who inherits one-fourth of the estate. She filed the petition, which in part says:

"In the event of anything happening to make my return impossible it is my last wish that my fiancée, Bertha E. Dinsinger, have every comfort that it is possible to give her from my estate, and that she be given sufficient money to insure her from want, and that she always be treated as she would have been if she had been my wife. Had it been possible we would have been married before my departure for foreign service. I look upon her as my own, and desire that she shall be treated as such."

Dr. Salter Dentist

17 West 34th Street, New York. Hours, 8:30 to 6.

BRANCH OFFICES: Cor. 52d St. & 5th Av., Bay Ridge, Bklyn. Cor. Columbia & Carroll Sts., Bklyn. 140 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. 147 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J. 119 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HAS WALKED 15,000 MILES SO FAR LOOKING FOR "DAD"

Fourteen-Year-Old Boy Now Planning Trip Abroad to Hunt Soldier Stepfather.

Charles M. McDonald, fourteen years old, is so fond of his soldier stepfather he has walked 15,000 miles looking for him, and to-day is preparing to extend his search to the American forces in France.

William Bollbach, the stepfather, lived at No. 129 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, when he went with the National Guard to the Texas border, and Charles went to Denver to live with his grandmother.

The late family friend of Bollbach was from Aniston, Ala., more than a year ago. Since then Charles has wanted to find the camps in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama and other States without finding "Dad." They wouldn't let him enlist because of his age, so he is going to France on a cattle boat.

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AMERICANS FIGHT BOLSHEVIK TROOPS NEAR ARCHANGEL

Allied Forces Victors in Clash—812 Executions in Petrograd in Week.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Sept. 14 (via Amsterdam, Sept. 17).—American, British and French detachments are reported by the Pravda to have met the Bolsheviki forces in battle on the Archangel front.

The Bolsheviki troops, after an initial success, were repulsed by British reinforcements and fled in panic.

A number of Bolsheviki officers, the newspaper says, "deserted to the British."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17.—Wholesale executions are increasing in Petrograd, according to private telegrams received here by way of Helsingfors.

During the last week 812 persons were executed, and more than 400 others are on the proscribed list. Most of them have already been made hostages.

All persons of the rank of councillor of state have been imprisoned regardless of their political views.

Ten thousand officers are said to have been imprisoned in Petrograd.

"MISSING" SOLDIER WRITES. Two Letters Since Date of Supposed Casualty Tell of Battles.

Rougher Corp. Henry George Mount Vernon, was reported missing in action on July 30, he has written two letters home since that date, Aug. 9 and Aug. 20, stating that he was all right, had seen exciting times and had been in several engagements.

Corp. Herroder is twenty-two years old and was drafted Oct. 5, 1917. A brother, William, is in a training camp in South Carolina.



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DIED. MITCHELL.—On Sunday, Sept. 15, BERTHOLD MITCHELL, beloved son of Bertha and Kate Mitchell.

BORDAN.—At Camp Hancock, August 14, 1918, Private LOUIS NELLIS BORDAN, beloved son of William and Sarah Bordan, and brother of Mrs. M. J. Bordan, Catherine, and Mrs. William Bordan, and nephew of Mrs. Crimmins.

FURS. HANDSOME SEAL COAT, 43 length, best model, nos \$150. 852 West End Ave. (Opp. 100th).

CANDY

Our Mid-Week Special for Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 17-18

CHOCOLATE COVERED HOME-MADE FUDGE—With the exquisite flavor of raw materials, home candy making is rapidly becoming one of the lost arts. And who would blame the maker of such delicious and healthful confections? Available opportunities are presented in the LIFT special programmes and available. Chocolate covered nuts, SPECIAL FOR 25c DAYS ONLY. FOUND BOX

Tuesday's Worthwhile Candy Attractions

ASSORTED FRUIT AND NUT BITTERS—CUPS—Dainty little pillow-shaped sweets, having jackets of lustrous finished, delicately flavored, crisp, hard candy, and fillings of either luscious crushed fruits or tasty nuts and cream. 44c

CHOCOLATE COVERED MIXED MOGLED—The heart of this sweet is a morsel of delicious honey-wax with Marshmallow. Melted in honey, in which is buried a big tasty Bitters. The finishing feature is a coating of our luscious Chocolate. FOUND BOX 49c

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All "Lost and Found" articles advertised in the World or reported to "Lost and Found Bureau," Room 104, World Building, will be held for 30 days. These items can be seen at any of the World's Advertising Agencies, or can be returned to the "Lost and Found Bureau," Room 104, World Building, New York City.

Gen. Remus Coming Here. LONDON, Sept. 17.—Gen. Jan Christian Remus, member of the British War Cabinet without portfolio and former British leader in the United States, is expected to arrive in America soon to establish personal relations with President Wilson.