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is to the man in need of clothes

See announcement in this evening's papers.

TURKS HURLED BACK 40 MILES

Russians Fall on Foe's Rear in Persia.

Sept. 20.—A brief sentence in the Russian official statement yesterday shows that a considerable success has been achieved by the Russian forces in Persia. The Turks, after occupying Hamadan, advanced sixty or seventy miles northward in the direction of Kasvin. Then, military advisers say, a Russian blow from the rear of Kasvin fell. The Turkish rear was seriously menaced, the rear troops were compelled to fall back until eventually the Russians reached Kurdiyan, twenty miles from Hamadan.

Successes for the Turks against the British in Persia and against the British on the Tigris are announced in today's Turkish War Office report. It is estimated that the Russians lost about 8,000 men in the recent fighting in the neighborhood of Kasvin.

Successes for the British in Mesopotamia.—We fought successfully against hostile batteries. A hostile ammunition depot was exploded.

An enemy detachment advancing against the Ennasy district was driven back to its former position.

Persian Front.—Enemy reconnoitering detachments at several points were repulsed. We occupied the village of Kerest, eighty kilometres east of Dildary.

According to declarations of prisoners, confirmatory of each other, the Russians lost about 8,000 men in the recent engagements of Esadabast and Hamadan.

Caucasus Front.—A band of robbers formed by the Russians landed near Penik, killed five women and thirteen male civilians and wounded seven others. The robbers were driven back.

Russian airmen bombarded the open village of Potshat. No Turkish troops were in the place. One child was killed and two children were wounded.

REAL BULLETS MAR "BATTLE"

Continued from page 1

horses for the most part vaulted the prostrate infantrymen, but Private Joseph Healy, Company H, 12th Infantry, of 908 Eighth Avenue, was not so lucky as the others. He stood up. A horse's head struck him squarely, knocking him end over end for a distance of ten feet. His right arm and several ribs were broken. As he lay prostrate a score of horses vaulted over him, but none harmed him.

The maneuver resulted in the capture of the Hidalgo Ford by General Lester's reinforced infantry brigade. Then occurred the most thrilling scene in the history of Hidalgo ever has witnessed. Machine guns were rushed into place until they fairly studded the river bank. Artillery pieces of 3-inch calibre poked their noses out across the water. Infantry, a massive line nearly a mile long, stood in solid ranks along the very brink of the river.

On the other side—the Mexican side—the population of the town of Reynosa flocked to the river bank to see the fun. Many of them crowded the ferries to come over to the American side.

When the wild cavalry dash occurred the Mexicans seemed more excited than the Americans, and cheered wildly from every housetop in Hidalgo.

The American forces received word in the night—this was theoretical word to make up a battle problem for tomorrow—that an overwhelming force of the enemy has occupied the Mexican river bank and is crossing.

There is nothing for the Americans to do but retreat, and this they will do with the first cavalry harassing them in the guise of a Mexican rebel army, all the way back to McAllen.

The 3d Tennessee Regiment, under command of Colonel F. Spence, put up their tents to-day on the site occupied until to-day by the 2d New York Infantry at Pharr. The Tennessee regiment comes under command of Major General Bryan, as part of the New York division. But this does not come hard to the Tennesseans, as it happens they were brigaded with the 2d New York Infantry and the 12th and 3d as well as at Manassas, Va., several years ago. The officers, therefore, are good friends with many New York officers.

The 2d is entraining to-night for departure for Camp Whitman tomorrow.

BRAND SEES FRANCE AS A UNITED COUNTRY

Peace, He Says, Will Find No More Divisions There.

Paris, Sept. 20.—"Don't be pessimistic about French politics after the war," Premier Briand is quoted by Arthur Meyer in the "Gaulois" as saying to newspaper directors who were his guests at luncheon and who expressed anxiety as to the turn political events might take.

"When peace has been declared," continued the Premier, "we shall have won a victory over ourselves as we have won it over the Germans. It is always possible to come to an understanding with Paris. As to the provinces, you know I have sources of information. Well, I can tell you that the spectacle they offer is admirable—more divisions nor local troubles; no more hatred of church temples. There is only one heart, there is only one France.

"You, all of you, may aid us to maintain this magnificent union after the war."

BRITISH SHIPPING STRONGER

Public's Investments Bring Free Placing of Orders in Yards.

London, Sept. 20.—The shipping trade of Great Britain, while suffering losses from enemy submarines, is being strengthened by financial amalgamations of interests to meet the "after war" competition and by fresh tonnage construction, despite the huge increase in cost of material and labor. The investing public is showing its belief in the future of British shipping by absorbing shipbuilding shares.

The recent move by the Admiralty to proceed with the construction of mercantile vessels has led to orders being freely placed in practically all yards of Great Britain. Overhaul and repair work is particularly brisk on the Clyde, the Tyne and in certain South Wales yards. The new shipbuilding project at Liverpool, for constructing standardized vessels, is also well under way.

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

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TURKS HURL BACK GALICIAN ATTACKS

Stand Firm in Great 48-Hour Battle with Russians.

CZAR'S ARMY PUSHES ON IN CARPATHIANS

Wins Local Successes South of Bystritza River.

London, Sept. 20.—The Russian forward movement in Southern Galicia, along the foothills of the Carpathians, continues. South of the Bystritza, in the neighborhood of Luchina, the Czar's troops advanced again to-day.

"Local advantages," Berlin and Vienna term these successes, but they are all a part of the methodical Russian campaign to clear the entire region in the shadow of the mountains, to permit of operations against Lemberg without danger of flank attacks, and to prepare for actions contemplating the union of the Czar's forces with those of King Ferdinand in Transylvania.

Both in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians are again attacking in strong force. Swinging forward in deep formation on the Stokhod front to-day, near Szelow, Brusiloff's forces succeeded in penetrating the advanced trenches of the Austro-Germans, but counter-assaults of great fury thrust them back to their original positions. The startling statement is made by Berlin that "in most places the Russian infantry could not be moved from its trenches by reason of the fire of the Russian artillery, which was directed upon it."

Italians Lose Villages.

This action took place at the foot of the Belaschitz plateau, east of Lake Dolran. King Victor's troops were driven out of Schogovo, Manitz, Gorniporog and Doniporog, all small villages, and fell back in good order along the Dolran-Dezir-Hisar railway. Stubborn rear guard action protected the main body of troops, and only 250 prisoners fell into the hands of the Bulgarians.

The Austrian success over the Rumanians in Transylvania was obtained in the Strain River valley, south of Hatzeo. Scharf's division, which was captured by the Teutons, emerges from the Transylvanian Alps just west of the river, and was one of the first routes along which the Rumanians were driven. The Austrians lie in the possibility of a flanking movement against the Rumanian positions at Hermannstadt.

ALLIES CHECK VON MACKENSEN

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ALLIES REPEL SOMME BLOWS

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Somme Gains Cost Allies 500,000 Men, Germans Say

Berlin, Sept. 20.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The British and French losses in the battle of the Somme have reached about 500,000 men, the Overseas News Agency estimates.

"Recent local successes obtained by the British on the Somme are considered by the English press as great victories, and even occasioned a special message from King George to the British commander, General Sir Douglas Haig," says the "Gaulois." It is stated that the British occupied the villages of Fiers, Martiniquich and Courcellette in the first day's fighting, although it had been planned to take them in the course of four days of battle.

"Nevertheless, the British were enabled to make this advance only after eleven weeks of the most desperate efforts. The result of the battle of the Somme should be gauged by considering the amount of French and Belgian territory occupied by the Germans, which amounts in all to about 50,000 square kilometers. Of this, 23,000 is Belgian and 27,000 French. The efforts of the British and French have resulted in the reconquest of only 1,500 square kilometers, or 3 per cent.

"The price paid for this territory is appalling. According to a conservative estimate, the British lost 350,000 men up to September 15. This, together with the French losses, brings up the total to about half a million men."

Day's Official Reports on Balkan Operations

Paris, Sept. 20.—To-day's official report says:

To the east of Florina, in the region of the Broda River, a Bulgarian column supported by cavalry was driven back in the direction of Borensia by the fire of our 75-millimetre guns before the Bulgarians could reach the Serbian lines on the left wing.

The enemy is still holding out on the heights to the north of Sledero and near the monastery of San Marco.

In Florina we have cleaned up several houses in which Bulgarian snipers were still defending themselves with savage energy. During these operations we took one hundred prisoners.

One of our air squadrons has thrown numerous projectiles on Monastir.

From the River Struma as far as the region to the west of the Vardar there have been the customary artillery exchanges and engagements between our troops. To the east of the Cerma offensive movement, attacked Hill 2,625, the highest peak of the Kaimakalan range, which had been defensively organized by the enemy. This was a fierce struggle, in which our troops, by hand-to-hand fighting, the Serbian infantrymen came out masters of the position.

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North of the Somme the Germans to-day made a powerful effort to dislodge us from positions we had recently won. The battle lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until nightfall on a front of 15 kilometers between Priez farm and a point south of the farm of L'Abbe Wood.

Enemy masses made repeated attacks, preceded each time by violent artillery preparation. Our troops resisted magnificently all the assaults, repulsing the attacks with a cross fire of machine guns and artillery. Everywhere we held our positions.

The battle was particularly violent at the edge of Priez farm and in the region of Bouchavesnes. In front of Priez farm four assaulting waves were successfully smashed by our fire. The enemy attack could be seen from our side to break up and flow back in disorder behind a crest, leaving the ground covered with corpses.

In the sector of Bouchavesnes the enemy, who suffered several sanguinary defeats, had succeeded about 1 o'clock in the afternoon in setting foot in the northeastern part of the village, was dislodged with the bayonet in our irrefragable positions. Fifty prisoners, including several officers, remained in our hands.

According to observations made along the whole front and statements by prisoners, the enemy suffered heavy losses.

An earlier statement read:

To the north of the River Somme German forces attacked our positions at Hill 76, along a line running from the Clery road to the Somme. Their advance was broken by our curtains of fire and by the fire of our machine guns. The enemy found it impossible to reach our lines on the northern section, while on the southern flank certain German detachments which secured a footing in our advanced positions were repulsed by our brave and vigorous counter attack delivered by our troops.

In the Champagne district, to the east of Soutain Hill, as well as in the region of the Somme battlefield, including attacks on the part of the enemy upon minor French posts failed.

London, Sept. 20.—The official statement issued to-night reads:

Heavy rain has again fallen to-day. The general situation remains unchanged. There was constant till artillery activity on the battle front south of the Ancre.

During the last forty-eight hours over 100 prisoners have been taken.

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A successful minor enterprise was carried out yesterday south of Eras, 200 yards of the enemy's trenches being cleared and casualties being inflicted.

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Army group of Prince Rupprecht—There were no events of special importance on the Somme battlefield. Intense enemy attacks were repulsed. We achieved some success in a hand grenade attack near Fiers. Supplementary news states that during Monday

WOULD REVIVE POPE'S DIPLOMATIC STATUS

Germans Want to Remove Italian Influence on Vatican.

London, Sept. 20.—A movement in favor of reestablishment of the temporal power of the Pope is reported by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph. It is believed to have been inaugurated by Roman Catholic newspapers of Germany, with the idea of drawing the Vatican wholly away from Italian influence.

The "Cologne Volks Zeitung," a prominent Catholic newspaper, is quoted as saying Germany gives a free hand to German Catholics, and as denouncing the law of Papal guarantees adopted by the Italian government in 1870, when the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was ended.

All Austrian and German Catholic papers are following this lead, the dispatch says. It adds that the movement has been inaugurated by Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, with the idea of gaining representation for the Vatican at the peace conference after the war.

Burning of Zeppelins Denied.

Berlin, Sept. 20 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says the recently published report that an aerodrome near Frankfurt was burned, causing the destruction of fifteen aeroplanes and four nearly completed Zeppelins is untrue.

British Best Armed Body in the World, Says Derby

Superior in Every Branch of Fighting, Declares Secretary—Sees Allies as "Sure Bet" in Great Race for Victory.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 20.—Lord Derby, Under Secretary for War, who recently returned from a visit to the West Front, emphasized to-day the growing superiority of the Allies over the enemy in all branches of fighting, especially in the air service. Though admitting that the end of the war was still far off, he said he wished he could bet on a horse that had the same chance of success as the Allies have now.

To a question about the winter fighting, Lord Derby replied: "The winter necessarily will interfere to a certain extent, but you can be sure that we won't give the Boche a chance to rest this winter. Watch his casualty lists and see if they are as low as they were in the last two winters. We have learned by experience and should be better prepared this winter."

Lord Derby also made a reference to the whole population from eighteen to sixty-five years, said there was no immediate intention of calling the men up to forty-five, though earnest consideration was being given to various methods of sustaining the army's man-power.

"We now have a European army with better guns, better rifles and better ammunition than any other country in the world to-day," continued Lord Derby, "and are fighting the best organized nation in the world, however, and it would be a reflection on our own troops not to admit that the Germans are showing extraordinary bravery. Two years ago they had a great chance to win. They are still exceedingly strong in engines of destruction, but we at least are even in this respect now, and I cannot help feeling that our men individually are better. Soon we hope to have a distinct margin of superiority."

"We are able to continue to increase the arms, munitions and food of our troops and we will get more men if we are properly badged for other work."

"In company with Joffre and Haig I watched the trials of the famous 'tanks,' a sight which provoked unrestrained laughter, despite the terrible losses they displayed, crossing trenches, butting their way through wire entanglements and even through groves of trees."

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Today—A Special Offering of

Smart Autumn Scarfs for Men at 69c

☐ Better scarfs at this price have yet to be shown, and a more inspiring collection of designs could scarcely be assembled.

☐ The silks are fresh from the looms of America's foremost mills, in a diversity of colors, designs and tones, second to none in New York at this price.

Rich Paisley effects; plain and striped Mogadors—of a quality usually foreign to scarfs at this price; Brochet figures that will not fray; Doekskin satins and exquisite Italian Failles

are some of the weaves which emphasize the inclusiveness of this important offering.

☐ The values are so pronounced, in the face of extraordinary wholesale costs, as to warrant our saying it will be almost impossible to repeat these values.

Also—A Sale and Display of

New Autumn Shirts for Men at \$1.10

☐ Made with that skill and care characteristic of custom-made garments, but in a range of fabrics and patterns which far exceeds the limitations of so-called custom shops.

☐ The beauty and exclusiveness of the materials; the skilled tailoring, and the finish of these moderately priced garments can only be realized in a "hand-to-hand encounter." See them today!

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ITALIANS ADVANCE IN BRENTA VALLEY

Seize Hill North of Ghisi and Repulse Foe's Attacks.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Inclement weather in the last few days has prevented the Italians recently have scored advances in the direction of Trieste, has not interfered with their work of consolidating the newly occupied positions on the Carso Plateau. The War Office announced progress to-day in this task, mentioning otherwise only sporadic artillery and minor infantry activity on the Carso front.

In the Trentino the Austrians have been attacking at various points, and in some places gained footings in Italian trenches, but were ejected by counter attacks. Italian troops scored an advance in the Brenta Valley, capturing a hill north of Ghisi. The statement reads:

"During Monday night and yesterday demonstrative actions were attempted by the enemy near Casera Zebio, on the Asiago Plateau, and on the Gioianni, at the head of the Vanoi Valley; on the northern slopes of Col Bricon, in the Travinello Valley, and on Vreic Monte spur. The enemy succeeded at some points in obtaining a footing in our trenches, but was immediately driven out by our counter attacks."

"In the Brenta Valley small offensive operations directed toward driving the enemy from the left bank of the Maso resulted in the capture of Hill 694, north of Ghisi. The Austrians suffered losses and left about thirty prisoners, including three officers, in our hands."

"On the Carso the work of consolidating new positions continues on both sides, in spite of the bad weather. Along the whole front on the plateau only intermittent artillery duels occurred, besides small attacks and counter attacks, in the course of which we made fifty prisoners."

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Men's Flannel Pajamas at \$1.10

☐ Finely tailored garments, offered at this low price as a result of a purchase made over a year ago.

☐ In all desirable colors, and in every size.

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The very latest and most practical garment for motor comfort. Both windproof and rain-proof.

The same style coat in every particular—material, finish and design—as is now being worn in the trenches by British officers.

Made of showerproof gabardine, lined with oil silk and fitted with detachable lining of fleecy Kamel cloth.

PRICES:

Complete with two linings . . . \$55
Without Kamel cloth lining . . . \$45



GREEKS DEMAND TROOPS' RETURN

Continued from page 1

nationality. The civil authorities and police remain at Kavala.

The Greeks are using these telegrams as a basis for the contention that General Hadjipopulos did not wish to surrender to the Bulgarians, and that he and all his forces are now being kept as prisoners, instead of being treated as neutrals.

The Greek forces in the easternmost part of Macedonia, or in the Bulgarian occupation of Kavala, are being transported to have been transported to Philippopolis, where they also are being held prisoners.

Allies Announce Blockade of Coast of Greece

Paris, Sept. 20.—In the "Journal Official" to-day announcement is made of the blockade of the Greek coast from the mouth of the River Struma curved, to the Greek frontier, effective from September 16.

The blockade is declared on account of the occupation by the Bulgarians of the Greek seaport of Kavala.

WOMEN GIVE AMBULANCE

Russia Accepts Motor from American and British Colonists.

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—A motor ambulance, the gift of American and British women resident in Petrograd, was presented to the Russian Red Cross this afternoon after it had been on exhibition for several days.

The fund for the purchase of the machine was completed a few months ago through the efforts of the leading women of both colonies by means of public entertainments and private subscription. The ambulance will be sent to the front to-morrow.

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THE RISING TIDE

By MARGARET DELAND

Urges State Department Not to Grant Japan's Demands.

A letter, declaring that American trade in China would be cut off should Japan's demands be granted and asking the State Department to "take such action in the premises as seems proper to meet the conditions arising," was sent yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing by the president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

The letter points out that last May the association told the government that Japan, taking advantage of the occupation of other world powers with their own affairs, was pursuing strong measures in carrying out designs in China which promised to nullify the open door policy to which Japan had committed herself.

"The demands," the letter reads, "while not fully disclosed by the newspaper reports, are sufficiently appreciated by this association to warrant its belief that they may have as their object the extension to other parts of China of special interests for Japan and result in the exclusion of American prestige and the handicap to the extension of legitimate American commercial interests in the former country."

Guard to Vote at Sea Girt.

Members of New Jersey regiments (excepted at Sea Girt, N. J., will vote next Tuesday, which is New Jersey's primary day. It was announced yesterday in Trenton that all arrangements for forwarding blanks, envelopes and ballots to the Jersey mobilization centre had been made.

"A new novel by Mrs. Deland is always a joy. When, as in 'The Rising Tide,' she brings her talents to bear upon one of the most difficult problems of our time, setting up the new thought against the old in perfect fairness and understanding, she not only gives pleasure, but she makes a distinct contribution to the discussion regarding the changing order. . . . Mrs. Deland has lost none of her skill. The characterization of the strained-looked community who form the chorus in poor Freddy's little tragedy recalls the delightful people of the old Chester tales."

—Phila. Public Ledger.

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