

Nearly Two Million Reasons For Buying Liberty Bonds Are Hammering the Hun To-day—Back Them Up With YOUR Dollars

Yanks Crowd Huns Back to Defence Line

Onslaught of Americans Takes Them to Brunnhilde Position of Germans

Guns Start Fires Behind Foe's Front

Bridges Over Meuse Being Bombarded by U. S. Cannon West of Verdun

largely that of a clearing operation, a great number of isolated machine gun nests being met with. These and ordinary snipers have been troublesome, although unimportant in view of the general operation.

One detachment of engineers south of Montfaucou, being hampered in their work, dropped their tools long enough to clean out one German machine gun nest. The gunners who were not killed were captured by the Americans.

Aviators Have Trouble

Thick clouds and ground mists again hampered the airmen detailed for observation to-day in the area of the operation now in progress. The conditions, however, did not prevent entirely operations by the pursuit planes of the American air force.

In no previous engagement has the pursuit machine displayed greater indifference to weather conditions. Night flying has become common, the airmen starting off in the darkness and landing by the light of flares. Their course is determined by flash signals.

Raid by the airmen heretofore have been confined almost wholly to the daylight hours in operations of this character, but the Germans have been forced in this engagement to combat swift attacks upon their balloons by planes appearing out of the darkness and clouds and opening on their troops with machine gun fire while the men were trying to get a period of rest.

Germans' Surprise Proved by Absence Of Proper Reserves

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 28 (By The Associated Press.)—Details of yesterday's fighting along the line held by one American corps show that the infantry overran the first German position. The enemy first attempted to make a stand on the line running through Cuisy, but the Americans pushed ahead, and by 8:15 o'clock Cuisy was taken and detachments pressed forward as far as the Fayel farm during the forenoon.

Only a few hours after the battle began the correspondent started for the front. Although American and German shells had torn up the roads but a short time before, engineer detachments were already filling them in and making them serviceable. In the perfectly blue sky there were, as long as daylight lasted, dozens, and sometimes scores, of airplanes, which darted back and forth over the lines and engaged in daring combats above the moving columns.

In spite of statements made by prisoners that the attack was foreseen, it is evident that the enemy had not anticipated the time, place or character of the assault and had not been able to make adequate preparation to meet it or to retire. He lacked reserves to defend the positions behind the front line. The American advance already has cut across new narrow gauge lines which form the only rail connection between the two main railroads coming down from the north.

Fine weather was of great assistance to the Americans in sweeping forward over very difficult ground. Soon after midnight last night, however, the sky clouded over and rain was falling so steadily this morning

Baker Inspects 3,300 German Prisoners Taken by U. S. Troops

Secretary Questions Captives in Hun Language About Conditions Behind Lines and Orders Men Be Given Food as Soon as Possible

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press.)—Secretary of War Baker, who watched the American troops begin the attack in the region northwest of Verdun, visited the various headquarters behind the front to-day. The Secretary spent more than an hour in the vicinity of cages holding German prisoners and gave instructions as to the treatment of the prisoners.

One cage inspected by Secretary Baker contained 2,000 prisoners. When the Secretary appeared American officers commanded the Germans to stand at attention. All except one, an officer, leaped to their feet, and a pull on the shoulders of the German officer by his feet. Speaking in German the Secretary asked the prisoners questions regarding conditions within the German lines and what the soldiers thought of the war.

The trousers of one of the prisoners had been patched. The Secretary noticed this and asked about it. The prisoners explained that each German regiment had a tailor's kit.

Secretary Baker gave orders that the prisoners be given food as soon as possible after being brought to the rear. The Secretary was told that the Germans had heard of American canned beef and that they always asked for it first after being captured. White bread came second in their desires.

A German officer who wore a monocle and carried a cane resembled the German Crown Prince. He attracted much attention from the Secretary's party.

The Secretary shook hands with all the military police on duty at the cage and watched the army photographers taking pictures of the prisoners and the crowded corrals.

Another cage visited by the Secretary contained 1,300 prisoners. These were furnished with American blankets and mess kits before being taken to the rear.

that a staff officer remarked, "This is helping the Germans."

Last evening the German artillery fire became heavier, apparently indicating that he had retired to his second line of resistance. This line he is expected to try to hold more tenaciously than he did the first.

The Germans apparently made a desperate effort to withdraw the heavy artillery captured by the Americans in the region of Dannevoix, but the American artillery had severed the German lines of communication. In this sector, north of Dannevoix, in the great elbow of the Meuse River, four 210-millimetre guns and eight 150-millimetre pieces were captured by the Americans.

American observation aviators carried out seventy-five missions during the day, starting from their bases before daylight and working until long after dark. They came in contact with German infantry on thirty-five occasions.

Single Yank Corps Captures More Than 3,000 Huns

WITH AN AMERICAN ARMY CORPS NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Sept. 27 (By The Associated Press.)—German prisoners counted up to noon to-day by one corps alone total more than 3,000. One division took more than 1,100 of the total and reports that it still has several hundred more. The prisoners include a large number of Prussian Guards.

The prisoners carried in dozens of machine guns and automatic rifles, which were captured with them, and the cages in the rear resemble small arsenals. A majority of the prisoners expressed pleasure that the war had ended for them.

Yank Fighters Rank With Europe's Best, British Press Says

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The victory of the American army in France has evoked tributes, not only from the British and French correspondents with the American army, but from all the English papers. The fact that the young American soldiers, pitted against Prussian Guardsmen, have shown their mettle is not overlooked. If the American army needed any proof of its claim to rank as the equal of the old European armies it has now given that proof. That Marshal Foch delegated to it the most important post in the latest advance is significant of his estimate of the quality of the Americans. The military correspondent of "The Westminster Gazette" says:

"The public need not be at all concerned if the French advance, for the moment, should not prove to be deep. It should not be assumed on that ac-

Wilson Holds Yarn, Wife Knits

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Wilson returned to Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon from New York.

At Manhattan Transfer, a few miles out of New York, a small crowd gathered at a distance about the windows of the President's private car to watch him holding with outstretched hands a skein of gray yarn, from which Mrs. Wilson was rolling a ball preparatory to starting a soldier's sock. One finished knitted sock lay in her lap.

The President nodded and smiled at the interested audience on the station platform, but did not let himself become distracted from the task of holding his hands "just so."

Austria Withdrawing Troops From Albania

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Austria is withdrawing her troops from Albania, according to reports received in Amsterdam from well informed sources, the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam wires.

Chinese Revolutionary Leader Will Visit U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Wang Cheng-ting, president of the Revolutionary Senate of China, is coming to the United States to present to the American people the cause of the revolutionary government at Canton. He is a graduate of Yale University, a leader in Chinese Y. M. C. A. activities and widely known as a progressive Oriental.

It is doubted that he will request recognition of the Canton government by the United States, the Peking government being associated with America in the world war.

Advices from China furnish no basis for confidence that the difficulties between the two sections of the country are nearer a solution. The Southern government demands the reconvoction of the Parliament duly elected and arbitrarily dissolved by the Peking authorities. Premier T'ao Chi-ch'iu is considered the arch enemy of the Southerners, and he is a candidate for Vice-President of the Peking government. His entire elimination from the Chinese government is another demand of the Southerners.

In the interest of the territorial integrity of China, threatened by the division between the North and the South, representations from the Tokio government to both governments of China are expected to be one of the first acts of the new Japanese Cabinet which is now being planned by the Elder Statesmen.

The United States will not renew its friendly advice to China, extended several months ago, urging it to compose its internal differences, and a like attitude is understood to have been taken by the other Allied powers.

"Battalion of Death" Commander Not Slain, As Bolsheviki Reported

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 28 (By The Associated Press.)—The Bolshevik wireless report of the capture and execution of Maria Butchkareff, who was commander of the Russian women's battalion which fought so gallantly in the early days of the revolution, is an absolute fabrication. She rode to the front on a locomotive with a correspondent of The Associated Press the day the wireless reported her shot, and recently returned to Archangel.

U. S. Propaganda Is Discovered on German Prisoners

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VERDUN FRONT, Sept. 27 (Night). (By The Associated Press.)—Among the prisoners taken to-day by the Americans were fifteen soldiers of an Hungarian division, whose position was astride the Meuse River.

To the east of the Meuse more than 100 men from the Hungarian division were captured by the French, who were cooperating with the Americans in the drive.

Upon many German prisoners captured by the Americans was found American propaganda, which had been



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Gen. Soukhomlinoff Escapes From "Reds"

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28.—General Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War in the Russian imperial Cabinet from 1909 to 1915, who was reported court-martialed September 6 and shot the same day, has succeeded in escaping from Russia after a most adventurous flight. He was arrested upon his arrival on Finnish soil, but will be granted his freedom at a station in Finland where his wife went after her acquittal on a charge of high treason.

General Soukhomlinoff was sentenced to hard labor for life on September 26, 1917, by a Petrograd court after being found guilty of high treason, abuse of confidence and fraud.

General Soukhomlinoff was charged with being responsible for the breakdown of the Russian army while he was in office because he failed to increase the output of munitions work and prevented the military department from supplying troops with guns and shells. It also was alleged that he had communicated secret information to German agents and that he and his wife had accepted bribes from contractors. The trial developed that all these charges were true.

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