

ALLIES SMASH GERMANS ON 75 MILE FRONT; BAPAUME AND NOYON TAKEN; NEAR PERONNE; AMERICANS FIGHTING HARD ABOVE SOISSONS

SENATE VOTES FOR BONE DRY NATION JULY 1

Also Authorizes President to Establish Prohibition Zones About War Plants.

DODGES RECORD VOTE

House Expected to Take Similar Action Promptly—Effective Till Demobilization.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A bone dry nation after June 30, 1919, for the remainder of the war and the period of demobilization to follow is guaranteed under the rider to the food production stimulation bill, which passed the Senate late today without a record vote. This action by the Senate followed five hours of debate, which by reason of the fact that the success of the measure was a foregone conclusion drew little interest for the floor, although the galleries were well filled.

House to Welcome Action.

Today's action by the Senate is expected to find a prompt and enthusiastic echo in the House, where the present movement for war time prohibition was initiated in the adoption of the Randall amendment. The House, it is known, is practically ready to accept any prohibition law which will provide the opportunity for the legislators from dry communities to go back to the autumnal huskings and answer in the affirmative the question from the backlogs: "Did you vote for prohibition?" The members of the Senate to put it on record by a roll call was predicted. It is alleged, upon a tacit agreement not to force the legislators to "stand up and be counted." No one could be found who was willing to charge the issue in this fashion, but it was only through a protracted session of agreements and counter agreements that a bitter fight was avoided.

As a corollary to the amendment the Senate today accepted a further amendment giving the President special powers to enforce the prohibition zones of such width as he might deem necessary around all munition plants, coal mines, shipyards and plants where essential war industries were in progress. This goes into effect immediately. It is expected the President will avail himself of it at once to make dry many areas.

Text of the Amendment.

The complete text of the bone dry amendment was as follows:

That after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined at the termination of the war, the President of the United States, for the purpose of conserving the man power of the nation and to increase efficiency in the production of munitions, ships, airplanes and clothing for the army and navy, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and during said time no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes except for export.

After May 1, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined at the termination of the war, the President of the United States, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe the rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond after June 30, 1919, until this act shall have taken effect for beverage purposes; also in regard to the sale and distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other beverage uses, under the provisions of this act, no distilled malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the United States during the continuance of the present war and the period of demobilization.

Year in Prison and \$1,000 Fine.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

Provided, that the President of the United States may, in his discretion, authorize and empower at any time after the passage of this act to establish zones of such size as he may deem advisable about coal mines, munition factories, shipbuilding plants and such other plants for war material as may seem to him to require such protection in his opinion the creation of such zones is necessary or advisable in the proper prosecution of the war, and that he is hereby authorized to do so.

Continued on Third Page.

German Reports of U. S. Captives Disproved

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 29.—American officers deny the German assertion that 250 Americans were made prisoner in recent fighting, saying that only a few of their men are missing.

300 REDS DIE IN SIBERIAN FIGHT

Japanese Forces Bear Brunt of Battle When Bolsheviks Attack at Ussuri.

AMERICANS NOT IN CLASH

Enemy Is Badly Routed—Revolt of Troops Are Disarmed.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 26 (delayed).

The enemy's considerable numbers attacked desperately along the Ussuri front last Saturday. All the allied forces participated in the fighting except the Americans. Upward of 300 of the enemy were killed.

The Japanese bore the brunt of the fighting. They captured two armored trains and several field guns. According to a wounded Czech the Japanese, infuriated by finding mutilated comrades on the battlefield, charged and routed the enemy in the face of heavy machine gun and rifle fire.

The Japanese report that the allied troops are advancing steadily. Entente and Czech-Slovak patrols succeeded today in disarming all the Russian volunteers who had revolted and had gone over to Lieut.-Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik military leader.

After a discussion lasting an hour the Council of Commanders presented an ultimatum to the troops in revolt, who numbered 400. They were told they could return to the allegiance of Gen. Tolstoy, thereby restoring the peace and the honor of their arms.

The Entente and Czech-Slovak patrols appeared last night in the streets in the vicinity of the barracks and virtually besieged the revolutionaries. The latter apparently had been told they closed their doors to the allied emissaries, refusing to treat with them. Eventually, however, they submitted without violence to disarmament.

ENTENTE DIPLOMATS FREE.

Bolsheviks Deny Arrest—Americans Wait Safe Conduct.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.—While a Moscow despatch to the Reuters Westphalian Gazette of Essen states that the Entente diplomatic representatives there have been liberated, the latest advice from the Bolshevik capital, under date of August 26, deny that the American and British diplomats there were arrested. The despatch to the Reuters Westphalian Gazette, however, says that members of the allied military missions in Moscow are still in custody.

De Witt C. Foote, Jr., the acting American Consul-General in Moscow, despatches state, is awaiting a safe conduct from the German Government and the conclusion of an arrangement between Russia and the Entente Governments for a reciprocal return of diplomatic and consular officers before departing.

RUSSIAN PREDICTS VICTORY.

Head of Archangel Government Sure of Country's Recovery.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A message from Archangel to Paris, received here today, in an official despatch, says that M. Tchoukowsky, President of the Government of the Northern Region, writes as follows in the Regeneration of the North: "We believe in the speedy convalescence of our country; we believe in the friendship and the sincerity of the Allies and consequently in the final victory over the enemy. We believe in the abolition of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and in a national regeneration in the near future."

London Policemen Met. LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Metropolitan Police, famous throughout the world for its efficiency, discipline and devotion to duty, went on strike at midnight, according to the Press Association. They demanded increased wages, recognition of their union and reinstatement of a discharged man who has been active in union affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The demands of the men had been granted were denied in a statement issued at New Scotland Yard. The strike affected only some sections of the metropolis.

JUVIGNY TAKEN BY AMERICANS AIDING FRENCH

Tanks Plough Way for Infantry, Who Face Fifth Prussian Regiment.

HOLD TWO MILE FRONT

Chavigny, a Village a Little to the South, Reported Retaken by Enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—French troops are reported to have captured Juvigny, north of Soissons. They are reported to have lost Chavigny, just south of Juvigny, to the Germans.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage the Americans swept forward early today against the German lines that slowly and reluctantly fell back over Juvigny Plateau. The little operation carried out yesterday by the French and the Americans had been merely preparatory to the attack which began at seven o'clock this morning. The link had been taken out of the line yesterday, but no determined effort was made to advance to any extent.

Early this afternoon the Americans held positions in the fighting line in the Soissons region extending in a northerly direction from Chavigny. All the skill of Gen. von Schwerin, commanding the Seventh Guard Division, is being exercised to hold back the Americans at their point in the line north of Soissons and save the Germans from the menace they would be under if the Allies occupied the plateau extending further toward the east.

Recovering before the day ended from the shock of the early morning attack on Schwerin brought into play his artillery and the German tanks in a desperate effort to check the movement. Equally determined efforts were made by those organizations in front of the French divisions on the right and left of the Americans.

Reports from points on the line where the attack is in progress indicate that the Americans are confronted by what is believed by many to be one of the most determined stands yet taken by the Germans, who realize that a break at any point would probably be followed by disaster.

The opinion seems to be that every yard of territory gained will be bitterly contested and that it is not improbable that villages and other objectives will be subjected to the fate of capture and recapture many times before their possession is undisturbed.

The rapidity with which the gains were made by the Americans and French early in the day was not duplicated in the afternoon, when the battle settled into a strong artillery duel, in which the guns of both sides fired often at direct targets and at unusually close range.

The firing was continuous throughout the night on both sides, the German guns being especially active. The rains of the early evening ceased before the ground had been converted into mud, so when the orders were given today, the men moved forward unimpeded.

Guns Fire Almost Point Blank.

The German positions were shelled most vigorously by heavy guns, mortars and light pieces, firing almost point blank as well as by long range naval guns, which searched the positions far and near, and then the infantry advanced.

Up over the plateau the infantrymen went toward Juvigny and across the little railroad running north and south. The Germans immediately began to employ the tactics of similar retreats, leaving their rear defended by a line of machine guns hidden behind every clump of brush, promontory and woods. Only a few detachments of infantry

Continued on Fifth Page.

American Smokes Their Best Friend

WRITING to the Cast Iron Club, a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor, Private B. F. Dally, Machine Gun Company, 138th Infantry, says:

"Though your name is a hard one I'm sure your hearts are not. Tobacco is a soldier's best friend. It's always more than welcome. You people who donate smokes don't realize how much you are doing. It's money well spent—take it from one who ought to know."

Turn to page 7 and see what others say on the same subject.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FUND, ORGANIZATION OR PUBLICATION. IT EMPLOYS NO AGENTS OR SOLICITORS.

German Dead in War in Excess of 2,000,000

LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is estimated by experts here that the German losses in killed alone now reach a total of more than 2,000,000, and probably approach 3,000,000.

These figures were given out after a study of tables of German and allied losses which have been published.

EMPRESS FEARS GERMAN REVOLT

Illness Aggravated by Brooding Over Fate of Czar and Czarina.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—The Germans seem definitely to have abandoned all pretense of attempting to hold the ground south and west of the Somme. We hoped that our offensive of August 8 assured a German retirement beyond the river and that the rear guard actions at various points were intended to protect the withdrawal. So it has proved.

We declined to rush headlong against prepared positions where we knew we would have been welcomed, but proceeded methodically and dealt with caution with each point of resistance. Meanwhile our guns and airplanes made the main German retreat an extremely costly process, especially at the river crossings, which have been subjected to a constant fire.

Now the only point of German resistance this side of the river seems to be in the angle where the river turns south before Peronne. This morning our advanced positions practically made a chord reaching from Feuilleries to the north to Brie on the south. The French are even further forward, being actually on the heights above the river north of Neale.

Peronne May Be Given Up. It is possible the Germans may try to detain us in the Peronne angle, but this can do them little good. North of the river we are now at Ham, and the position south of the river is becoming more and more precarious. It is probable that the Germans will clear out across the stream and make a stand at Mont St. Quentin, east of the Peronne-Cambrai road. At this point the Germans are said to be working hard on defenses, but whether in the hope of defeating us and landing there or only delaying us until they can reach the old Hindenburg line we do not know.

The great fact is that the line of the Somme is ours again. We are once more in possession of all that ground on which our thin line fought so gallantly in other days. All that is a proud memory now.

Our attack has been pushed with great skill and always with a view to economy. We had nothing to gain by pushing the enemy forward and would only have played into his hands if he did not do so. As a result we got Ham and the Somme without what would have cost had we made a direct attack.

Canadians in Hard Battle.

In the Scarpe area the Canadians had sharp fighting yesterday before they captured the Jiveux wood which once before was in their hands. Twice last night the Germans counter attacked with new troops of the Twelfth reserve division, the second being in great strength. Both were beaten off, however. Other Canadian units, meanwhile, pushed across the Senese river and captured Haucourt, while close above they are along the river as far as Remy.

Scotsmen and Londoners, fighting on the Canadians' right, pushed from the Senese River to Les Croisilles and fought their way 2,000 yards to the edge of Hendecourt, and on the south advanced to half way to Lion with the Germans put a new division here, but their resistance to our advance was again poor. The whole country is so full of machine guns that an impetuous advance is impossible, but our troops are making good progress in spite of this.

North of the Scarpe the Fifty-first Highland division has been fighting through all the dreadful defenses in the Roux neighborhood, covering the flank of the Canadians on the other side of the river. The weather continues fine, with clear, bright sunshine.

SCARPE LAST STAND TO BLOCK BRITISH

Germany Battle for Drocourt-Queant Line. BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—The British forces gained additional ground today. There has been hard fighting in the Scarpe region, where the German resistance to being sustained regardless of cost in an effort to save their Drocourt-Queant line. The line is still intact, but this is solely

Belast Sets Ship Record.

Vessel Put in Operation Five Days After Launching. LONDON, Aug. 29.—Another world's record has been made at a Belfast shipbuilding yard by the completion of a ship in five working days after the launching of the vessel.

The boat left the ways August 22 and the work of putting in the machinery was started the same day. Steam was generated August 26. Trials were completed yesterday and she was handed over to the owners this morning.

No Liquor for Island Soldiers.

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 29.—Orders regarding the consumption of alcoholic liquors by United States soldiers in the Philippines, to become effective August 31, have been promulgated by Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Greene.

LINE OF SOMME AGAIN HELD BY BRITISH ARMY

Enemy Holds Only Near Peronne, Where Retreat Seems Near at Hand.

FRENCH FURTHER EAST

Canadians Have Heavy Fighting, but Hold Their Gains on Scarpe.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

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ALL RHINELAND IN PANIC AS RESULT OF AIR RAIDS

Cologne Virtually a Closed City and Guns Mounted at Frequent Intervals in Streets—Much Damage Done at Mannheim.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. Cologne, according to reports, is practically closed. Persons provided with a pass for Rhineland were sent back from the frontier because they came from Cologne. A neutral with influential local connections managed to get into the city, but was forced to travel from the station to his hotel in a carriage with closed blinds. He peeped through the blinds, he said, and saw machine guns thrust in the streets at frequent intervals.

ENEMY IN TRAP AS NOYON FALLS

Will Be Compelled to Evacuate Area Between Aisne and Canal du Nord.

STILL HOLD TO HEIGHTS

Pressure From North Grows Rapidly, Putting Entire Salient in Peril.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—The Third French Army, continuing its operations around Noyon, advanced along the road leading to Guise and the field of manoeuvres opposite. The operations of the last two days have put the Germans into another pocket between the Canal du Nord and the River Aisne. They will have to evacuate it promptly or run a big risk of having their positions there turned from the north by the French along the valley of the Somme.

Since the fall of Noyon, which was the apex of this salient, until this morning, Mont St. Simeon, a mile and a quarter to the east, is its advance defence. This height dominates the valley of the Aisne eastward and the valley of the River Meuse and the Canal du Nord to the north. These valleys were lines in the salient last night.

The taking of Quessoy Wood this morning has lightened the pocket from the western side, the French within shelling distance of the main road leading out of it in the direction of Ham. The road from Noyon to Chauny, which skirts the salient on the south, has been under the fire of Gen. Mangin's artillery for several days.

Between the roads to Ham and Chauny a succession of heights extend from Mont St. Simeon to Chauny, forming a position of great strength. The Germans are violently shelling the French lines from there today, but the imminence of danger threatens the connection to the north suggests that they are merely using part of their immense ammunition supplies there to ease the pressure, which had become so strong as to require them to abandon ammunition all over the field of the Aisne.

The French troops having gained a foothold in the valley of the Somme northeast of Neale may naturally be expected to advance eastward on Ham, which will render the stronghold of St. Simeon and the ridge leading east useless to the enemy while enormously increasing the difficulty of getting the rearward out of the salient.

The rapidly succeeding military events not only confirm that the Germans have lost all control of their operations in the regions of the Somme, Aisne and Oise rivers, but they indicate that the enemy's own retreat is getting out of hand.

The German lines reported that two American surgeons had been captured by the Germans by accident. The surgeons, who were in an automobile, got lost and drove into the German lines. Seeing some German wounded they supposed they were prisoners and at once began dressing their wounds. Then some other Germans came up and took them prisoner.

CAPTURE OF NOYON BIG BLOW TO ENEMY

Town Highly Important as Transportation Centre.

The fall of Noyon comes as a heavy blow to the Germans, who were thought during the early days of the Picardy offensive to be planning to hold Noyon as the southern pivot of their line, which runs northward along the old battle front of 1916.

Noyon is situated on the right bank of the Oise River, at the confluence of that stream and the little River Verre. To the south and east there are large areas of flat lowlands along the Oise, while to the north is a winding valley. To the southwest is Mount Renaud and the Laasgny massif, which dominate the whole region. To the northeast a range of high hills runs out into the valley.

One railroad runs through Noyon. It comes up the Oise Valley from Compiègne and La Fère. A canal leads to Chauny and La Fère. A canal leads

Gen. Korniloff Still Living.

Paris, August 29.—Vladimir Korniloff, the Russian revolutionist, says he has received advices from Russia that General Korniloff, who often has been reported dead, is living, according to the Temps.

French Drive Ahead Twelve and a Half Miles Between Oise and Aisne.

ENEMY IS DESPERATE

Crack Divisions Strive to Check the Great Onrushes of Foch's Army.

FIGHTING HAND TO HAND

American Guns Fire at Point Blank Range in Battle at Juvigny and Chavigny.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 29.—British troops under Field Marshal Haig reached the west bank of the Somme River, south of Peronne, as far as Brie today, thus flanking the Germans in that important city.

On the southern end of the line Gen. Mangin's army has advanced beyond Noyon on the east and south-east, capturing Morlincourt and moving up to the west bank of the Canal du Nord, which they occupy for almost its entire length. They have crossed the Ailette at several places, thus threatening the German positions on the Chemin des Dames and making probable a withdrawal of the Germans to the Crozat Canal.

Gen. Mangin also has captured Juvigny, in the capture of which American troops participated, taking a prominent part.

In the north the British are now in possession of Bapaume and are closing in on Comblès. On the entire battle front from the Scarpe to the Oise the Germans are being thrown back to the line of the Tortille River and the upper Somme between St. Simon and Peronne. Here they may make a stand before retreating to the old Hindenburg line or beyond, which now seems inevitable.

ENEMY HARD HIT ALONG ENTIRE LINE

Resistance Stubborn at Half a Dozen Strategic Points.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—This was another great day for the allied armies on the front in France. All along the seventy-five mile line from the Scarpe River in Flanders to the neighborhood of Soissons the victorious French, British and Americans drove forward into the disintegrating German ranks.

The American participation in today's events was at Chavigny and Juvigny, north of Soissons. The Americans, who are opposed on this front by the Seventh Prussian, are reported to have captured the village of Juvigny. It was unofficially announced, however, that the Americans found their positions at Chavigny untenable and that they retired to better positions. It is not believed that the Americans are operating in force at these points, their efforts for the present being confined to the Vesle line, further east.

British Well Over Line. In the extreme north the British are now beyond the old Hindenburg line from the Scarpe southward to Croisilles. On both sides of the river they continued their progress today, although the Germans fought desperately to stay their progress. Numerous counter attacks were launched by the enemy, but they were beaten off.

Further south Bapaume is now in British hands. The Germans who had retreated to this town fought with desperate courage to drive the British back, but all their efforts were unavailing. This town has been a German supply and road centre ever since the Allies began their drive into the Aisne salient. From Bapaume there is a railway and several highroads leading to Cambrai and these are expected to be of great value to the British in future operations.

Ham Reported to Be Reached.

The British are also reported to have reached Maurepas and the still more important village of Ham. This latter town is considerably to the east of the British line as it was officially defined yesterday and the capture of the town has not been confirmed as yet by the British War Office. The statement that it had been taken appeared in the afternoon newspapers in Paris and presumably was based on despatches from their correspondents at the front.

On both sides of the Somme the British continued to gain ground. Canadian troops have crossed the stream south of Peronne, at which place the Somme turns abruptly southward. British troops are now well beyond Peronne on the north, and these troops, operating in conjunction with the French further south, have created a new pocket in which the Germans find themselves uncomfortably placed.

French Cross the Ailette.

The French forces under Generalis Humbert, Debeney and Mangin continue