

# BRITISH GO THROUGH HINDENBURG DEFENCE, PENETRATE 3 MILES; IMPERIL WHOLE LINE; AMERICANS REACH BETHUNE-SOISSONS ROAD

## HUNDREDS HUNT DRAFT DODGERS IN CITY TO-DAY

All Public Places Will Be  
Combed to Capture  
5,000 Slackers.

## ARRESTS BY WHOLESALE

White Card or Birth Proof  
Only Hope of Those Who  
Appear Within Age.

The advance guard of an army of 25,000 men, which will be mobilized to-day in the metropolitan district for a great drive against draft evaders, took possession of railroad stations, ferry houses and bridges in Manhattan and Brooklyn and of the New Jersey terminals early to-day and was ready to comb the incoming rush of workers for suspects.

The units of the main army will be in position as soon as the business day is well begun, and thereafter for an indefinite number of days the streets of New York, Jersey City, Newark and all cities of New Jersey and Westchester within the metropolitan zone will be highways of inconvenience for men whose appearance indicates that they may be within the draft age limits.

## De Woody Leads Search.

The search for draft dodgers will be led by Chief Charles De Woody of the New York bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. His army will include the New York Police Department, the New York Police Reserve, numbering 6,000; soldiers from nearby camps, numbering 2,000, and 1,000 sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the agents of the Department of Justice and 5,000 members of the American Protective League.

The agents of the Government, under instructions, are bound to subject a large number of young men who have complied with all the conditions of the selective service law to temporary inconvenience. They will hold up in streets and public places not only every man who is within the draft age limits but every man who looks as though he might be within those limits.

Only by thoroughness can the object of the drive be achieved, and it is hoped by Attorney-General Gregory, who ordered the move, and Provost Marshal General Crowder, who approved it, that when the cases of all arrested men are released there will remain in custody the 5,000 men who it is estimated have evaded the law in the metropolitan district.

## Organization to Be Devised.

The organization for the drive has been secretly in preparation for two weeks. It was thought wise to have it begin in a surprise. The newspapers have printed a warning issued by the Department of Justice, the registers that they should be ready to issue their draft cards explaining their classification, but no hint was given of an impending drive against draft dodgers. For this reason a large number of young men who have registered and received deferred classification, but who have not received the notification carrying their classification card, are very likely to take an unexpected journey to a police station to-day.

The small white card, Form 1097, sent out to registrants after their classification as to liability for military service had been determined, will be the only insurance against interference that a draft registrant may possess during this drive, and that only when the card proves that the registrant has received deferred classification.

## Proof of Birth Date Needed.

Men below or above the age limits but who look as though they might be registrants were advised in the newspapers by the Department of Justice to carry some form of documentary proof such as a letter of identification or proof of birth date.

When suspects fail to produce their white cards giving proof of deferred classification or proof that they are not within the draft age limits they will be taken to the nearest police station. There they will be held until an automobile arrives to take them to one of four armories which have been designated as detention headquarters. The armories are as follows:

For Manhattan and The Bronx, old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington avenue at Twenty-fifth street. This armory will be held by the general headquarters.

For Manhattan, Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic avenues.

For Jersey City, Fourth Regiment Armory, Newark avenue and Mercer street.

For Newark, First Regiment Armory, Sussex and J streets.

## Examining Boards Will Sit.

In each of these armories twenty examining boards will sit. These examining boards are a new development of the draft process. Arrangements have been made that the examining boards may get into prompt communication with local draft boards about individual cases.

## Plan for Bifurcating Cases.

The detention of men who have complied with the law except as to the carrying of their classification cards will be the period occupied by the journey to

## N. Y. Steamship Omega Torpedoed; 26 Missing

A BRITISH PORT, Sept. 2.—The American steamship Omega has been torpedoed. The vessel foundered Friday night. Twenty-nine persons were saved. Twenty-six are missing. Many bodies have been washed ashore. The captain of the Omega was drowned. His body has been landed.

The Omega was 3,636 tons gross and was built at Belfast in 1880. She was owned by Barber & Co., New York. The vessel was 400 feet long, thirty-nine feet beam and twenty-one feet deep. The Omega was formerly the S. V. Luckenbach and before that would change under the names of Brooklyn, MacPherson, Oldham and British Queen.

## POSSIBLE PEACE SEEN BY WILSON

Considers It a Factor Before  
Middle of 1920 in Fixing  
Wheat Price.

## TO APPOINT COMMISSION

He Decides to Maintain \$2.20  
Minimum Rate—Risk of  
\$500,000,000 Loss.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Possibility of a world peace before the middle of 1920, which would change present trade currents and commodity values was mentioned to-day by President Wilson in his explanatory memorandum, issued in connection with his formal proclamation fixing the minimum price of the 1919 wheat crop at \$2.20 a bushel.

The President advanced this as one reason why it would be dangerous for the Government to fix wheat prices too far in advance.

In issuing his proclamation the President took cognizance of the general sentiment of the country, which is in favor of a readjustment of prices on higher levels and promised the country that in the spring of 1919 he would appoint a disinterested commission to prepare data and report upon the cost of production, including labor and supplies, and recommend a new price.

## President's Memorandum.

The memorandum with which the President accompanied his proclamation follows:

In issuing to-day the Government's guarantee of the same price for the 1919 wheat crop, I wish it to be understood that in the spring of 1919 I will appoint a disinterested commission who will secure for me the facts by that time disclosed as to the increased cost of farm labor and supplies, using the three year pre-war average prices of wheat, of labor and of supply costs as a basis, and that from this information I shall determine whether there should be an increase in price above the present level, and if so what advance, in order to maintain for the farmer a good return. Should it then appear that the increase is covered over the present guarantee, however, it will be applied only to those who have by next harvest already marketed their 1918 wheat.

In the desire and intention of all departments of the Administration to give to the wheat grower a fair and equitable return, it is understood that the present average in wheat may be maintained.

I find a great deal of opinion among various sections of the country as to the price that should be named as a minimum guarantee. It must be obvious to all, however, that the factors which will make for increased or decreased cost of production of next year's harvest cannot be determined until the near approach to the harvest.

## Considerable National Risk.

In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the Government), there is involved a considerable national risk. It must be understood that the Government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unrelenting surplus; or, in any event, in maintaining a high level of price to our own people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets.

Despite this, the desirability of assuring a supply to the world of prime breadstuffs by insuring the farmer against the fluctuations in prices that would result from the uncertainties of the present situation and from the speculation those uncertainties entail, seems to me to make the continuation of the guarantee for another year desirable.

On the other hand, it is clear that before increasing this liability by large sums with the risks set forth above

## SCHINDEL TO LEAD MEADE BRIGADE

MacArthur to Get Field Command in France.

CAMP HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Brig. Gen. S. J. Meade Schindel, one of the best known officers of the old Regular Army, has reported here for duty and has been assigned to command the Twenty-first Infantry Brigade. Gen. Schindel came here from Camp Pike, Ark., where he served as a regimental commander. He has also served as an officer on the General Staff.

To Gen. Schindel has been given command of the brigade, which it was thought would be taken to France by Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur of Baltimore, who is expected to be in France in command of a brigade in Gen. Pershing's new field army.

## CAPT. ARCHIE IS BACK IN U. S.; HIS ARM PARALYZED

Col. Roosevelt Learns Son  
Has Arrived in Hospital  
at Newport News, Va.

## SOON AT SAGAMORE HILL

Eighteen Other Officers and  
300 Wounded Men Also  
Invalided Home.

Capt. Archibald Roosevelt, first of the former President's sons to be wounded in action with the American forces in France, has been invalided home and was received yesterday as a patient at an army hospital at Newport News, Va. Col. Roosevelt received the news of his son's arrival from the front upon his return last night to Sagamore Hill, at Oyster Bay, near Newburgh, N. Y., where he delivered an address at a ship launching. The news was conveyed to him by Archie's wife, to whom Capt. Roosevelt telephoned from the hospital late in the afternoon.

Capt. Roosevelt's left arm is paralyzed, the elbow having been broken and the nerves severed by bits of shrapnel. In the short conversation he held with his wife he said the army surgeons had told him they would be unable to decide before at least eight months whether he ever would regain the use of the arm.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was Miss Mary S. Lockwood of Boston, has been staying with her parents-in-law at Sagamore Hill for several days, anticipating the return of her husband from France. With her is her 5 months old infant, whom Capt. Roosevelt never has seen.

## Stay at Newport News Uncertain.

It is not known yet how long Capt. Roosevelt will be required to stay at the Newport News hospital, but he is not expected to arrive at his parents' home for at least a week or ten days. In the meantime, it was explained, Col. Roosevelt will not go to Virginia to see him, preferring to wait until the army regulations have been complied with.

"Archie did not want to be invalided home," Col. Roosevelt said last night. "He believed that if he was returned here he would not be able to go back to the front, and he fought it tooth and nail to stay on the other side."

The Colonel said he hoped it would be possible for his son to go as soon as possible to Oyster Bay, where every effort would be made to procure the best surgical treatment for him.

Capt. Roosevelt was wounded on March 11 while in service on the Toul sector of the western front, and two days later he was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French commander. He was struck down by shrapnel while leading a raid "over the top." He lay in a trench, filled with mud and for several hours before he was found and hurried away for treatment at a first line dressing station.

## Two Brothers in Hospital.

Subsequently the Captain was transferred to a hospital in Paris, to be followed only a little later by his elder brother, Major Theodore Roosevelt, who first was gassed and later wounded in action. Capt. Archie still was in the Paris hospital when the third fighting Roosevelt, Lieut. Quentin, fell to his death during a battle with German aviators behind the enemy lines.

The wound in Capt. Roosevelt's right knee has entirely healed, and the leg, it is understood, is as good as ever. It is known, however, that the wound in the left arm is considered very serious, but the surgeons who have been treating it, and that there is strong probability he never will be able to use it again. Two operations were performed upon the arm in Paris, but it is understood they have had little success in arresting the paralysis.

On the ship that carried Capt. Roosevelt to an Atlantic port were eighteen other American officers and 300 men who also have been invalided home. Upon his arrival at the Newport News hospital Capt. Roosevelt declined to give an account of the action in which he was wounded, dismissing the request with the statement that he remembered very little about it.

## NAVAL FLIER KILLED IN 300 FOOT FALL

Drops Into Shallow Water of  
Great South Bay.

HARTON, L. I., Sept. 2.—Walter P. Talski of Rochester, a student flier at the Bay Shore naval station, was killed this afternoon when his hydroplane fell into the Great South Bay off the mouth of the Arnot, Ronkonkoma River, near Babylon. He fell about 300 feet and into about five feet of water. It is believed he died instantly.

He was flying alone over the bay. His plane was about a mile off shore. Boatmen saw his machine drift suddenly downward, but being used to aviators, noticed slight listings of it until it splashed into the water.

Chester O. Ketchum, president of Babylon Village, who was crossing the bay in a motor launch, was the first to reach the spot. Talski had had one under strapped to his seat and had gone under. A patrol boat and other craft soon surrounded the wreckage and the body was extricated and brought to Babylon. Talski was 24 years old.

## British Mission at Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The British war mission headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen which has been visiting South American countries to adjust trade and financial conditions to meet exigencies of the war, arrived in Washington to-day from Havana.

The visitors will remain in Washington a week or ten days and will be the recipients of official courtesy.

## 128,302 Men Captured by Allies Since July 15

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A summary of the captures by the allied forces on the western front since July 15 was issued to-day as follows:

In the course of their offensive from July 15 to August 31, the armies of the Allies have taken 128,302 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, and captured 2,069 guns, 1,734 machine throwers, 13,783 machine guns and considerable quantities of munitions, supplies and materials of all kinds.

## YANKEES WIN PLATEAU ROAD

Cut Way Through Acres of  
Wire Entanglements  
Strongly Defended.

## REACH TERNY-SORNY

Operation Conducted in Face  
of Terrific Fire From  
Ground and Air.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.  
Sept. 2.—The American troops reached the embankments of the Bethune-Soissons roadway late Sunday night by literally cutting their way through acre after acre of barbed wire—the work of two great armies. In gaining the road the Americans passed over great open places consisting of an immense network of wire.

The American spearhead east of Juvigny was driven across the Bethune-Soissons roadway by a great early morning hammer blow and the Americans passed in a great semi-circle and held their objective.

In the face of German machine-gun and airplane fire the Americans began a powerful night assault from the Bethune-Soissons roadway, which they had reached late Sunday. They held the roadway until after dark, despite machine gun fire from the high points ahead and enflaked by machine guns from the south in the direction of Terny-Sorny. The attack carried them to the De Castille trench, more than half a kilometer east of the roadway. From there the De Castille trench crossed the Bethune-Soissons roadway a line to the southwest, on the outskirts of Terny-Sorny.

A barrage preceded the infantrymen, who crossed the roadway in the night assault, the artillery succeeding in clearing the machine gun nests ahead on the hills. The chief source of machine gun fire in the Bethune-Soissons roadway, where the artillery had difficulty in shooting them out because of the dense woods.

Soon after the American barrage began German bombing aviators started operations, endeavoring to block the advancing infantrymen by using the direction of the German machine gun flashes as a guide to the desired targets. The bombing aviators came out in greater numbers than at any time since the Americans made their attack north of Soissons.

"Any of the wires the Americans had to overcome were new, representing recent work by the Germans, while others were rusty, having stood since the French struck them some years ago. In addition to the wire entanglements the Americans were compelled to overcome a trench system which ran along the hills like carats. The trenches ran in every direction and most of them were deep, having been dug by either the French or Germans during their respective occupations of the plateau.

## NAVY COAL MINERS IN RIOT

Japanese Colliery Fired and Fifty  
Houses Destroyed.

By the Associated Press.  
YOKO, Aug. 31 (delayed).—Serious disturbances are reported among the miners in the Kyushu coal district. At one colliery the miners set fire to the mine buildings and before the flames were extinguished fifty houses had been destroyed.

## New Donor Asks How Smokes Are Distributed

THE soldiers themselves make answer. Their letters to donors come back from the active sectors, while news is still being printed of these activities; such celerity is surprising, but comprehensible by reading the extracts from letters and post cards printed on page 5.

One of them was written by Corporal George W. Piner. "To-day was tobacco day for us, and I tell you it is helping us finish our little 'job.'"

## WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND HAS NO CONNECTION

with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## MILITARY LOSS, ECONOMIC FEAR, SHAKE BOCHES

Political Changes and Serious  
Crisis Indicated  
on All Sides.

## LUDENDORFF IN DANGER

Wanting of Prestige as General  
Will Deprive Him of All  
Other Power.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
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LONDON, Sept. 2.—The complete failure of German expectations in the submarine warfare is expressed by Capt. von Huestetter, writing in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, who says:

"Undoubtedly we underestimated the determination of our enemies. We never thought England and her allies would be so little disposed toward peace after eighteen months of submarine warfare."

All signs point to coming political changes in Germany, if not to a serious political crisis. The U-boat fighting, the turn on the western front and the danger of an economic war and a recently felt and there is a growing discontent and depression.

In the Pan-American weekly *Das Grossere Deutschland* Herr Buchenlester, the National Liberty advocate of the armament interests, plainly voices the alarm felt at the prospect of an economic warfare and declares the Government has been unable to produce anything like a counter policy or to face those economic questions which closely concern the people.

## Admits People Are Sick of War.

These things he says, have aroused a widespread hatred among the people, who he admits are heartily sick of the war.

Prof. Walter Goetz in the *Vossische Zeitung* plainly tells the German people that they must crush England and other materials, or take into consideration the fact that England holds the key to Germany's industrial revival and even to Germany's actual life.

He advocates a curious post-war scheme to make Germany completely independent of England and the British controlled markets by entering into an alliance with Russia, China, Japan, Spain, Persia and the South American cotton producing countries, Germany, he states, can and must buy copper, tin and lead from Spain, Bolivia and Chile, cotton from Turkey, and rubber from Germany's "increased colonial empire" in Africa.

## Ludendorff Being Interrogated.

His despatch to the Daily Graphic from Amsterdam says the military reference in the west are having their effect as imperial headquarters, where Gen. Ludendorff is the all prevailing power. There can be little doubt, the despatch says, that the reverses are affecting Ludendorff's political prestige or that his political enemies are using the present situation to injure him. When his military supremacy goes his political downfall will be certain.

The Kaiser is reported to be very much annoyed these days. He is still completely under Gen. Ludendorff's thumb, and the only question in which he takes any interest is what Vonowetz calls the "doctors," this being the job of setting up new thrones in the East. He is said to be more passionately devoted to his divine right theory than ever, and his burning anxiety is to give crowns to as many of the German princes as possible. He is a sad and bitter figure in his days of defeat.

## Give Work to Win War.

EMPLOYEES OF BRIDGEPORT CO. BUILD  
GUNS WITHOUT PAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Employees of the Bullard Engineering Works, Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated Labor Day by giving, without compensation, five hours of their time to constructing 152 millimeter guns for the American Army overseas. In announcing this to-night, the Ordnance Department made public the telegram sent to Gen. Pershing by the men.

"To help you win, and win soon, we propose to give Labor Day a meaning true to its name by giving, without compensation, five hours of our time on this national holiday to the building of 152 millimeter guns to shoot the Hun."

## Ninth Son Enlists in Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Representative Hastings (Ohio) read into the Congressional Record to-day an account of an Oklahoma family which recently enlisted its ninth son in the military service.

## ENEMY AIRMEN STRANGELY MISSING ON BATTLE FRONT

Allies Mystified by Absence and Conjecture Break-  
down of Aviation Service—Raiders Go Far  
Behind Lines Unopposed.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Sept. 2.—During the fighting along the whole length of the front in the last few days German airplanes, usually plentiful during actual fighting, have been strangely absent, and this has given rise to numerous conjectures concerning the actual condition of the enemy's air forces. On the entire Soissons-Noyon front only five enemy machines have been observed in the last twenty-four hours.

This has enabled the French fliers to carry out some extremely effective bombardments of German railroads and junctions, batteries and transport columns. Some of the French crews, having nothing else to do, busied themselves with carrying rations to the French out-post fighters, who are only partly entrenched in the open fields, making the work of the food carriers extremely dangerous.

The SUN correspondent visited a park not far from Amiens, where the booty taken by the Canadians and Australians during the last month was piled up neatly. More than 1,300 cannon were there and upward of 5,000 machine guns.

## RUINED TOWNS MARK RETREAT

Ground Given Up on Somme  
Had Been Fought Over  
Four Times.

## MUCH BOOTY RECOVERED

Includes Wheat in the Shoeks,  
Which Had Been Har-  
vested by Enemy.

By PERRY ROBINSON.  
SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE  
LONDON TIMES SERVICE.  
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE.  
Sept. 2.—I visited many villages yesterday which had been the scene of recent fighting along the Somme, such as Cappy, Chignoles, Chignoles, Hebecourt, Dompreux and Bray. All these towns were ravaged and destroyed by the Germans in their retreat of last year, and since then they have been pounded by our guns.

One is greeted by the familiar spectacle of stumps of mowed churches, charred cornfields and hay. All these broken walls with black ribs of shattered rafters. Around the villages are charred remnants of our hunters, the majority showing how completely they were destroyed by the before we left them.

Everywhere are German sign posts, the Germans having retreated in the face of such enterprises. One sign points to the house where the German commandant a few days ago had his headquarters. It is now used by the Australian Y. M. C. A.

Among the rubbish in the outskirts the German dead still lie unburied and at one place a German howitzer lay sprang across the road. Twenty yards further was an overturned gun carriage and the horrid fragments of horses. One can picture the dreadful scene that resulted when one of our guns exploded, shattering the German machine gunners. It was trying to get away. Still farther along was one of our tanks, blasted by fire, showing where it had gallantly charged down the side of a bank.

Numbers of our forces were encountered on the roads, dragging back German machine stores. Among the booty were several German motor cars that had been hit by shells, but still in such condition that they could be repaired. All along are great numbers of German gun that had to be abandoned in flight.

On some of the ground captured the enemy had gathered the harvest before we drove him out and shocks behind which machine guns tried to make a stand are still there. We came into possession of a large wire dump, with great quantities of timber and other engineering stores which the Hun could neither remove nor destroy.

It is a region which was very familiar and it is strangely fascinating to go over the old ground and notice the changes made by the Germans. The weather, continues cool and unsettled, but mostly fine, with occasional showers.

## YANKEES GO FORWARD ONLY

They Refuse to Yield an Inch in  
Three Days Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Employees of the Bullard Engineering Works, Bridgeport, Conn., celebrated Labor Day by giving, without compensation, five hours of their time to constructing 152 millimeter guns for the American Army overseas. In announcing this to-night, the Ordnance Department made public the telegram sent to Gen. Pershing by the men.

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## ENEMY USED EIGHT DIVISIONS.

By today's success the British struck the Germans one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows they ever received in a single day's fighting. The enemy is believed to have used eight divisions in an effort to ward off this blow. The British official report to-night records that "thousands" of prisoners were taken.

On the southern wing of the front the French continued their successes in spite of desperate resistance and the creation of what has been described as a "living wall" of Germans to stop them. The French made gains on the plateau east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny, where the Americans are now fighting and captured Leffilly and Terny-Sorny.

By these operations the Hindenburg line is endangered along its entire length. The British have these defense positions flanked on the north and are keeping up an unrelenting pressure. The French are well along the southern end of the line, and it is the unanimous opinion of military critics here and in Paris that the next few days will witness an evacuation of the Hindenburg line altogether.

## Pershing's Men in Flanders Also Battle On East of Voormezele.

## SOMME LINE WAVERS

## Gigantic Retreat Imminent Through Haig's Great Smash in Artois.

## FRENCH MAKE NEW GAINS

Advancing on Ham and Gain  
on Plateau Near Coucy-  
le-Chateau.

## NEW ANTI-TANK TACTICS BY FOE

Squads of Infantrymen Try to  
Damage Caterpillar Bands  
With Grenades.

## French in Hard Fighting

North of Soissons Cap-  
ture Thousands.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.  
SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE  
LONDON TIMES SERVICE.  
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE.  
Sept. 2.—North of Soissons French troops have taken Lery, the last village at the further edge of a big gully which runs down to the Aisne. From Permeuse, to Seroy they have demolished several strong points and have brought in thousands of prisoners. On this part of the front the enemy left an unusually large number of dead, as an inevitable result of the Ludendorff policy of examining every possible man into the front lines.

This is the attitude of the von Frenck policy in retreat actions. It is true the Germans are no longer retreating in this sector, and a wall of armed men offers a stiffer barrier than any amount of wire.

It is also true that the enemy lately has evolved a new system of retreating in the French advance. This consists of meeting the bridged tank attack by blowing up bridges wherever possible and by mining the roads and damming streams to create marshes. They are also employing a special anti-tank gun and delegating special squads of trained infantrymen to attack the tanks with hand grenades. These are thrown under the tanks with the idea of putting the caterpillar wheels out of action.

As part of the living wall scheme these are no doubt excellent defensive measures, but they are carried out with fearful cost to the enemy. When men must go out to meet the tanks with hand grenades it is rare that any of them get back alive. The drawback to the living wall theory is that it costs too many men and can only be effective as long as the wall remains. When the wall begins to crumble it cannot be repaired in little hours, except by drawing on precious reserves.

The Germans may for the present check our advance, but it happens that they are after just now. The French policy at present is to kill Germans, and the thicker they come the thicker they fall.

## JUVIGNY A THREE DAYS TASK

## Americans Entered the Town Wearing Gas Masks.

By HERBERT BAILEY.  
SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN FROM THE  
LONDON TIMES SERVICE.  
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.  
Sept. 2.—In the capture of Juvigny village, northwest of Soissons, the Americans after three days of tremendous hard fighting carried out a fine operation. After a heavy shelling they proceeded in little waves to clean up machine gun nests, and after clearing the flanks of the village entered the town wearing gas masks.

They were met by machine gun fire, but after severe fighting in the streets drove the Germans out.

## YANKEES GO FORWARD ONLY

They Refuse to Yield an Inch in  
Three Days Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Americans, led by the correspondent for Reuters, limited at American headquarters in France, so far have never yielded ground in France, and they kept that proud record intact by their successful advance on Juvigny after three days and nights of the bitterest fighting. The correspondent says the Americans entered a stout-hearted and extremely skillful enemy showing no signs of a lowered mood later, when the Germans flooded the valley with gas.

Every foot of the way into Juvigny had to be contested with machine guns, and they fought until none was left to fight. The Americans gained ground, which remains the last important point in the Somme-Soissons sector.

The German higher command apparently has abandoned hope that the impenetrable allied advance can be stopped.

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