

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 4.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

ALLIES SWEEP ASIDE GERMAN RESERVE ARMY; BRITISH CAPTURE LENS AND 15,000 PRISONERS; FRENCH OPEN NEW OFFENSIVE NEAR SOISSONS

WHITMAN BEATS LEWIS BY VOTE OF ABOUT 2 TO 1

Smith Wins, With Apparently Eight Times More Votes Than Osborn.

SCHOENECK LANDS AGAIN

Organization Sends Charles D. Newton Ahead of A. E. Becker in Primary.

Gov. Charles S. Whitman was re-nominated in the Republican primaries yesterday by a vote of better than two to one.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, was nominated for Governor in the Democratic primaries. His vote will run from ten to ten to one over that of Mr. Osborn.

Lieut.-Gov. Edward Schoeneck, although handicapped by the criticism of his loyalty, was re-nominated by the Republicans over William M. Bennett and Seth G. Heacock. Bennett ran well in this city, but Schoeneck beat him by two to one.

Senator Charles D. Newton, the Whitman candidate for Attorney-General, won, although Alfred E. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General and on the Lewis ticket, gave him a close race in this city. Here the ratio was about five to four for Newton.

Travis Defeats Fraser. Comptroller Eugene M. Travis had a runaway race from his opponent in the nomination for his present office on the Republican ticket. He defeated Samuel Fraser, the farmer of Genesee, by three to one. The vote of John Kissel of Brooklyn for that nomination was negligible.

State Treasurer James L. Wells had a walkover in the fight for the Republican nomination for that office. Theodore T. Baylor's vote was too small to cause Mr. Wells any anxiety at any stage.

There were no contests in the Democratic primaries on the State ticket held out of the office of Governor. In 1,869 election districts out of 2,067 in New York city the vote was Whitman 46,112 and Lewis 18,249.

In New York county Whitman won over Lewis by three to one. In Kings the ratio was nearly two to one. In Queens 22,085 in the Whitman vote was 20,858, and that of Lewis 11,250. In these districts Lewis ran about 3,000 votes behind Deputy Attorney-General Becker.

The Bronx for Whitman. In the Bronx Whitman won by nearly four to one. In 250 election districts out of 267 the vote was, Whitman, 5,621; Lewis, 1,873.

In 100 districts out of 181 in Queens Whitman ran better than three to one. The vote was Whitman, 2,495; Lewis, 789.

President Smith made it a walk away in the Democratic sweepstakes in this city. In some of the districts he got twenty votes to every one for Mr. Osborn. In 1,660 out of 2,067 districts Smith got 96,931 and Osborn 37,919.

In New York county Smith got 37,919, Osborn 22,085 in the 754 election districts. In 600 of the 777 districts in Kings Smith got 37,795 and Osborn 29,046. One hundred and fifty of the 167 districts in The Bronx showed a vote of 7,574 for Smith and 871 for Osborn.

In Queens 180 out of 191 districts give Smith 11,760 and Osborn 1,294. In 1,710 election districts out of 2,067 in this city Lieut.-Gov. Schoeneck got 3,653, Bennett 22,158 and Heacock 3,267.

Barnes's Control Weakens. The biggest surprise in the election was the small vote for Attorney-General Lewis in Albany county, the stronghold of William Barnes, who more than any other man was responsible for the entrance of Mr. Lewis into the race. Two years ago he rolled up a vote of nearly sixteen to one for Robert Bacon against United States Senator William L. Calder in the Senatorial primaries.

Candidates Nominated in Yesterday's Primary

Rep.	Dem.	Socialist.	Prob.
Charles S. Whitman	Alfred E. Smith	Charles W. Ervin	Olin S. Bishop
Edward Schoeneck	Harry C. Walker	Ella Reeve Bloor	Mamie W. Coivin
Francis M. Hugo	Franklin E. Bard	Jesse Wallace Huzman	Ella L. McCarthy
Eugene M. Travis	Bird S. Coler	James C. Sheahan	Claude V. Stowell
James L. Wells	Jacob G. Cohen	Charles W. Noonan	George B. Humphrey
Charles D. Newton	Charles Morschauer	Herskiah D. Wilcox	Clarence Z. Spriggs
Frank M. Williams	Dwight B. La Du	Raymond Wilcox	David B. Passage

WAR EXEMPTION FOR POLICEMEN

Firemen Also to Stay if Department Head Certifies They Are Needed.

CROWDER SEES WILSON

Provost Marshal and Gen. March Discuss Draft Plans With President.

Special Dispatch to The Sun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson conferred for more than an hour this evening with Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Provost Marshal General Crowder on the subject of the general scheme of exemptions under the forthcoming draft of 15,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45.

The numerous and complex problems which such a draft creates were gone over by the three officials upon whom will fall the responsibility for the organization of the vast army of more than 5,000,000 men with the least possible disruption of essential industry or of commerce, finance and transportation.

Discussed by Cabinet.

The new draft was also the subject of protracted discussion at today's Cabinet session. It is coming home to the heads of the various departments that the assimilation of the stupendous draft into the military force of the nation presents complexities of the gravest nature. It is assumed that the burden of selection under the amplified selective draft act must rest with the Government authorities. It falls to the Government to decide how the assimilation can best be accomplished and at the highest speed without causing industry to falter and production to let down. But it is a staggering problem, with which every Cabinet member is wrestling.

Fortunately the Administration's interpretation of the draft law relieves the registrant in large measure of having to decide for himself whether he is essential to the work of the nation in war, but at the same time the Government is finding the preparation of a complete and coordinate system of automatic exemptions exceedingly difficult of preparation.

Police and Firemen to Stay. One of the early preliminary adjustments of the exemption problem was made by the office of the Provost Marshal General today when the modification of the rules governing policemen and firemen was promulgated. Under the revision more latitude will be allowed in the case of the guardians of the peace and the fire fighters than heretofore.

Employment for a period of three years previous to registration will no longer be necessary. Upon the affidavit of the registrant accompanied by a sworn statement from the head of his department that his employment is that of a specially and highly trained and qualified policeman or fireman and that his induction into the military service is a serious detriment to the municipality which he serves he may be exempted.

RHINE PROVINCES BOMBED.

British Drop Tons of Explosives in New Raid.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The British independent air force within the last twenty-four hours has dropped fifteen tons of bombs on German military works in the Rhine provinces. Three raids were made on the German airbase at Buehl. Three hangars were demolished and direct hits were obtained on many others.

The railways at Schweg, four miles northeast of Treves, were attacked from a height of 900 feet and every bomb scored a direct hit. At Saarbruecken, forty miles southeast of Treves, the Burbach works and railways were bombed.

SEES GERMAN CRASH NEAR.

Swiss Says Bolsheviks May Be Outdone by Teutons.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A despatch from Berne, Switzerland, to Le Matin quotes a prominent Swiss citizen coming from Germany as declaring that in the past six weeks a formidable situation has swept over Germany.

WORLD RECORD TAX BILL FILED

Revenue Measure Calling for \$8,182,492,000 Introduced in the House.

PAYS THIRD OF WAR COST

Remainder of Annual Expense to Be Met From Sale of Liberty Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Sun

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The greatest revenue bill in the history of the world—one that will reach into every American pocketbook, bulging or depleted, and take part of what is there to help win the war—was introduced today in the House of Representatives. The wealth and industry of America will pay out in one year under the new taxes \$8,182,492,000.

The bill is drawn in fulfillment of the fiscal policy of providing one-third of the annual expense of carrying on the war from taxation and the other two-thirds from the sale of bonds. This policy was adopted. It was explained today in the report which accompanied the measure, upon careful consideration of the effect of the fiscal policy upon the morale of the people, upon the inflation of prices, upon production and with reference to the relative ability of these people to pay taxes now and after the war.

Changes Expected in Senate.

The bill will be taken up in the House Friday, and it is hoped to pass it before the end of next week. It then goes to the Senate Finance Committee, then to the Senate, and the final step will be the conference to adjust the differences between the Senate and the House. It is practically impossible to accomplish all of this before December.

In some features the bill does not altogether coincide with the views of the Administration, which will now look to the Senate for rectification. Chief among these is the excess profits alternative tax, which was opposed by the Administration, but which was insisted upon by Mr. Kitchin and his associates.

There will be no excess of either house until the bill is passed.

Hope to Avoid Obstruction. It is Senator Simmons's hope that the bill, a non-partisan war measure, can be revised by the Senate with scientific deliberation and careful consideration, but with neither filibusters nor extended debates to slow down the consideration.

One of the most important new features in the application of the abatement system to individual incomes. Instead of having the full normal tax of 12 per cent of the net income apply to all income above the exemptions permitted, the bill has been so drawn that only half of this high tax will apply to the first \$4,000 of taxable income. The text of this clause follows:

"Section 210. That there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the net income of every individual a normal tax as follows: (a) In the case of a citizen or resident of the United States 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216; provided that upon the first \$4,000 of this amount the rate shall be 6 per centum.

(b) In the case of a non-resident alien 12 per centum of the amount of the net income in excess of the credit provided in section 216."

Saves \$120 for \$5,000 Incomes. The first title of the bill is given entirely to definitions. Title II, covering the income tax provisions, a change was made at the last moment in this part of the measure providing that the 12 per cent normal tax shall not apply except to net income above the deductions. In the case of a citizen or resident this shall affect the first \$4,000 of income above the deductions instead of the first \$4,000 of income. This will save \$120

42,000 CAUGHT IN DRAFT RAIDS; MANY SET FREE

12,000 Taken in Manhattan and 400 Soon Sent to Fort Jay or Camp Upton.

PRISONERS JAM ARMORIES

20,000 Men Spread Great Net for War Skulkers in Metropolitan Region.

New York's draft cleanup, the detection and sending into uniform of young men who fooled themselves into thinking that they could save their precious skins by evading the selective service law, started yesterday on a prodigious scale. More than 42,000 were caught in New York's boroughs and the near by cities of New Jersey.

A great, cleanly organized police force of 20,000 men began what is officially called a canvass of the city and metropolitan district, including Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark. They stung out a net in which 12,000 suspects were ensnared in Manhattan alone. But segregation of the real slackers from those who at first sight may have appeared to be such, which went on in police stations and in the central sorting establishment, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory at Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, seemed to vindicate the judgment of United States Marshal McCarthy.

"This drive," said the Marshal, "is necessary and will have great moral effect on the community, proving once more that no man is exempt from taking his place in this war until he is so labeled by the Government. But it is equally certain that the Government is right along—that New York is no slacker town."

Less Than 3 Per Cent. Slackers. The raids in Manhattan yielded 15,094 and in Brooklyn 19,000. Jersey City and Hoboken contributed 10,000. The proportion of proved slackers was probably less than 3 per cent. The others had left their draft credentials at home or were not of conscript age. The hunt will go on for three or four days. The canvassers have been asked to be more careful than many of them were yesterday.

At 11 o'clock at night between 10,000 and 12,000 men had been taken to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. Of these 200 were proved to be slackers and sent to camps for immediate induction into military service. Two hundred more were put under guard to be sent to-day. Four hundred against whom suspicion was strong were escorted to the Tombs by Marshal McCarthy. So the day's catch was 400 known and 400 probable slackers.

Chief Det. Woody of the Department of Justice said a majority of the slackers were from out of town. Seventy-five slackers were ticketed from Brooklyn to Camp Upton out of 10,000 "arrested" in the borough.

About 2,500 men were in the armory awaiting examination at 11 P. M. Cots had been provided for only a thousand. The men were crowded on benches, relatively more cubicles are being caught here than was the case in the scouring of Chicago a few weeks ago in which 27,000 men were nabbed and 600 held up for military duty. As a by-product of the raid about 300 crooks fell into the hands of the welcoming police.

Looking for Criminals, Too.

In the same way the corraling of draft suspects that is going on in New York is expected to count. Observing the lines of men in the armory and police station were sleuths from Police Headquarters, with their eyes on the faces, and keepers from Sing Sing, Blackwell's Island and the State prison at Trenton, N. J., looking for escaped convicts.

The 400 young men who were proved to have beaten the draft in Manhattan were conspicuous in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. They couldn't complain of lack of courtesy, for they were ushered, one by one, by a United States soldier whose face was as stern as his uniform.

Continued on Twelfth Page.

Thanks From the Front to "Sun" Fund Donors

"I WISH I could thank all THE SUN Tobacco Fund contributors personally, but as I can't do that I want THE SUN to thank them for me. All them they are serving the country nobly and that the boys at the front will never forget them. I speak for tens of thousands of the fellows."

This is the message brought from Over There by Capt. Stanley G. Saulnier, a Brooklyn boy. Read what else he has to say on page 7.

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

Germans Move Belgian Quarters Nearer Border

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.—The German General Staff has transferred its headquarters from Spa, Belgium, to Verviers, a little further to the north and fourteen miles east of Liege, according to *Les Nouvelles*. Verviers is six miles west of the German border.

LOST U.S. PATROL BAGS 30 OF FOE

Enters German Lines Near Juvigny and Brings Back All of Captives.

16 OFFICERS ARE IN LIST

Private Morse, Ankle Broken and 96 Hours Foodless, Gets Valuable Information.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger. With THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3.—Near Juvigny, where the Americans wrested Saturday from the Germans, are three large caves. Here it was that the chief of the thousand or more prisoners were captured.

Centuries ago the stone for building the town in this neighborhood was taken from these caves. The buildings are now razed by artillery fire, and the caves have become the refuge of soldiers.

The American advance in the drive now amounts to two and a half miles on a two mile front, our troops being sandwiched between French divisions.

The best story of the five days' combat is the story of Sergeant S. B. Leschinsky of Detroit, who, with four other men, went out on scout duty. The night became foggy and several times passed into the German lines. Wandering through the woods and stumbling in the shell holes of the old Aisne battle-field the men managed to pick up thirty prisoners, including two commissioned officers and fourteen under officers, all of whom were brought back to our lines.

Soissons is a Wreck.

The beautiful city of Soissons is a frightful wreck. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is in ruins, as are also the theatres on Grand Place Abbatie, the Hotel de Ville and the Hotel Lion Rouge, where the German General Von Klueck stayed during the first invasion. Soissons has become a memory, along with Verdun, Cambrai and Montdidier.

The fighting of the Americans after the capture of Juvigny centered on trying to get to the old system of trenches on the east side of the Soissons-Bethune road. Our attack began at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, with the left of our line taking the railroad line northeast of Juvigny in fifteen minutes.

Then the thought followed up in the face of a heavy machine gun fire and took the German line. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning the Americans started for the Castille trenches. There is a rope factory north of Terny-Sorny, which the Germans stoutly defended. When we got there the factory was burning. In this fighting our men used 708 firing point blank. One of our machine gun batteries fired 15,000 rounds of ammunition, putting a German machine gun nest along the road out of business.

Prisoners From Four Divisions.

Although we have taken prisoners from four divisions, the Germans from the 237th Division said they had to march from Metz, and those of the 238th they had been rushed from the Rhine River to meet Mangin's attack. Capt. Arthur Langh of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and Lewis J. Donovan of Grand Rapids, Mich., have been congratulated for the success which attended their drive on the Castille trenches. Lieut. Merl Q. Dabry of Detroit, and Sergeant George E. Burr of Milwaukee said Chang Dingman of Detroit, had charge of a signal detachment that kept our telephones working throughout the engagement, the men who patrolled the lines and kept them working being Sergeant Ray Shore and Privates John A. Phelan and Marshall J. Mills of Milwaukee and Donald Palmer of Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Private Richard Morse of Harrisburg, Pa., while across the Veale inside the German lines, broke his ankle. For ninety-six hours he was without food or water, dragging himself back inch by inch at night. Despite the terrific pain under which he suffered he kept his eyes and ears wide open and brought back information characterized by his commanding officers as "most important."

RUPPRECHT OPPOSED DRIVE.

Is in Complete Disagreement With Ludendorff Over Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Despatches from Switzerland say Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is in complete disagreement with Gen. Ludendorff. It is said, opposite the last German offensive, holding that they had neither the means nor the strategic positions to be successful. He wished to retire, but the German command feared the disquiet this would awake in Bavaria.

It is suggested that this situation may explain why Rupprecht has gone home on a long vacation.

LONG GERMAN FRONT NOW IN STATE OF FLUX

British Going Deeper Into Hole Pierced in Drocourt-Queant Line.

TOOK STRONG POSITION

Deliberate Destruction of Beautiful Bailleul by Foe Enrages Allied Troops.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. With THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3 (5 P. M.).—The whole German front opposite the British army, from the Somme to Peronne to Messines Ridge, is in a state of flux. It is difficult to say that the enemy is holding firmly anywhere, though everywhere the Germans are doing their best to cover the retreat with rear guard machine gun actions. On the whole front the most interesting point is south of the Scarpe River, where we are breaking farther and farther through the Drocourt-Queant line.

How real is the defeat suffered here by the Germans is best shown by the fact that we took 10,000 prisoners yesterday. That was on a narrow front of 10,000 yards, which is evidence enough that the ground was strongly held, but here these troops were definitely put to hold what the Germans recognized as one of the strongest and most complicated defensive positions devised since trench warfare was invented. In a few hours we had shattered all the defenses and captured a great number of prisoners. It will be found that there were more than 19,000.

This morning I saw a crowd of 7,000 prisoners massed in the first army cage. Another column of 2,300 arrived in a marching column of fours, like a blue army snake. The officers were drafted into special compartments and it was a delight to see Thomas Atkins check off the Prussian officers like so many sacks of coal.

Many Prisoners Unfit. Many prisoners were middle aged. They were obviously unfit for front line duty. Five out of six had their shoulder straps and a complete identification, and a number were iron crosses. Newcomers to the cages were greeted with shouts of laughter and welcome by their previously captured comrades. Those inside the cages were mostly eating beef and biscuits, and the new arrivals were being fed with this cheerless staple as they awaited identification. The prisoners were not had regular rations for three or four days. Yesterday's captures numbered thousands, whereas only hundreds were taken to-day. The Germans in this section being everywhere in flight, and all apparently are now behind the line.

A naval division added a magnificent achievement to yesterday's events. Driving southeastward this division swept down the slopes toward the valley of the Acache, east of Peronne, thus cutting off both Peronne and Queant, the movement being a complete success. The naval men had at one time a hard fight. The attack went so fast it got ahead of the guns and the men were left without artillery protection or tanks. They suffered an enfilade fire from the north, but this did not stop them. These men sing the praises of our machine gunners, who fired thousands of rounds to protect them.

This morning the naval men pushed forward inch by inch and up to noon they seemed to have met with no serious opposition. In fact the whole of our front had moved forward an average of 2,000 yards before noon to-day and doubtless are much further by this time. Our men express the greatest surprise over the enemy's complete collapse. The positions which we took yesterday and to-day are such as any troops naturally would fight hard to hold.

Enemy Air Screens Fail.

Last evening we knew new masses of enemy troops were assembling in the direction of the Scarpe Canal and Aubigny au Bac. The Germans tried to screen this assembly with patrols of a score or so of airplanes to prevent our machines from getting through. Our air men got over them, however, and bombed the massing troops. When this discouraged the Germans we do not know. Anyway nothing came of the threat and there is no further evidence of a stand this side of the canal. We are fighting now on ground we never reached before.

The naval men's advance behind Peronne brought them to the furthest point we have reached since the Cambrai attack last winter, before the German offensive began. Our line then ran between Peronne and Inchy, although neither of these points was taken.

North of the Scarpe the Germans seem to be holding Blanche in strength. They have damaged the Scarpe at Vitry, causing a flood to prevent our advancing there. The weather is chilly but it is whole excellent for campaigning.

I have been with the northern army since the capture of Juvigny. It is a very valuable result which the allied forces have not before succeeded in accomplishing since the war began. Germany has held Lens from the time of the first onrush into France, and all efforts to retake it heretofore have failed.

LONDON FIREMEN MAY STRIKE.

Demand Answer to Request for Recognition of Union.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Following the settlement of the police strike last week London was threatened yesterday with a strike of the fire brigade. The secretary of the Fire Brigades branch of the National Union of Corporation Workers addressed an ultimatum to the Ministry of Labor demanding a reply to previous requests for recognition of the union.

In answer for a reply by September 10 the secretary expressed a hope that it would be satisfactory, as the men in their present frame of mind will require such assurance to prevent them from taking drastic action.

Haig Crushes Enemy on 20 Mile Front, Gaining to Depth of Four Miles and Reaching New Switch Line.

MANY MORE VILLAGES LIBERATED. SIGNS OF FURTHER RETREAT SEEN

Foe Strives Desperately to Reach Position Behind Canal du Nord, but Impetuous Advance Threatens Still Greater Losses

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 3.—In the battle south of Arras to-day, which has become one of the greatest, if not the greatest struggle of the war so far, the British drove forward more than four miles over a front of twenty miles, smashing through the powerful Hindenburg line and the still stronger Queant switch line behind it without apparent difficulty, although not long ago these lines were said to be impregnable. They have reached the new switch line hastily constructed by the Germans six miles to the east of the Drocourt-Queant switch, and in all likelihood will go through it with equal ease, as the Germans have been so harried that they have not been able to complete it.

In desperate attempts to stay the resistless advance of the British, the Germans threw in mass after mass of their reserves, including some of their finest troops, but they were of so little avail that the advance was not even slowed. There is evidence that the Germans in this futile effort have used up the last of their reserves. Most of the new men in the German line were far inferior to the troops who faced the British even a week ago, and thousands of them surrendered almost without a blow. The captures yesterday and to-day, it is believed, will exceed 15,000.

In the south, in the vicinity of Soissons, the French are beginning an operation which correspondents at the front intimate will develop into even a greater blow than the British drive, but for the moment the details are withheld.

Great Coal Centre Taken. So rapid was the rush of the British that it is difficult to estimate the number of villages taken, but there must have been at least twenty places, including Lens, the great coal centre in northern France, on the upper end, and Queant, a little to the south, the junction of the Hindenburg and the Queant lines, which were completely turned here. The Germans, however, continued their retreat to the east, and in an accelerated pace. In places in this northern sector it was almost a rout, on the whole fifty mile front of the British advance the German resistance seems to be crumbling rapidly. If this goes a little further no one can predict what may be the result.

The Germans apparently are trying to get behind the Canal du Nord in the hope that they can get a brief breathing spell there, but it is doubtful if the British, now that they have their feet on the run, will allow them even that respite.

Signs of Further Retreat. The greatest territorial advance today was along the line of the Arras-Cambrai road and east of Le Mesnil, East of Bobsy, south of the Arras-Cambrai road in the direction of Magnicourt and Tuchy, fires were burning to-day, a few signs of a German retreat. South of Arras, also, the smoke veiling the horizon told the same story. It should be noted, however, that despite much demoralization among individual troops the Germans have been able so far to preserve their main lines.

Canadian troops now are only a few miles from Cambrai, and there is no doubt among the men at the front that this city, which perched on four steep hills a mile from the British, would be within the Allied grasp. The new switch line, even if the Germans make a temporary stand, will not help them much. The battle of the switch line is not yet over, but there is still some heavy fighting ahead.

Retreat Going Beyond Control. The German withdrawal is not viewed by them as a rout, nor is the German defence viewed as having collapsed. They interpret latest advice to mean that the Germans, after losing strategic points which imperiled their lines, attempted to carry out an orderly retreat and have found themselves forced back faster than they anticipated, in fact the retreat is growing out of hand. The loss of Lens is regarded as a great blow. The Germans estimate that a great number of their troops are now in a state of panic and are being driven back to the rear.

While many officials were inclined to see an almost immediate German collapse coming, some General Staff officers to-night deprecated undue elation. They interpret latest advice to mean that the Germans, after losing strategic points which imperiled their lines, attempted to carry out an orderly retreat and have found themselves forced back faster than they anticipated, in fact the retreat is growing out of hand. The loss of Lens is regarded as a great blow. The Germans estimate that a great number of their troops are now in a state of panic and are being driven back to the rear.

Coal Fields Won by Haig Held by Enemy Since Beginning of the War.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Official Washington shared with the general public today the elation over the latest news from the battle front.

General Staff officers, conservative in their views, characterized the continued British advance, the capture of Lens, the smashing of the Drocourt-Queant switch line and the taking of 10,000 prisoners in one day by Sir Douglas Haig's forces as constituting one of the most severe blows dealt the Teutons since the beginning of the war.

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