

of defence: The first covers Lille, Douai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon; the French and British are almost through it and threaten to pierce it and roll it back both ways.

Blow Expected in the Vosges. All three lines join north of Verdun and for this reason the Germans themselves expect their offensive by the Allies in the Vosges sector, which, if successful, would turn all the German defences west of Verdun and would bring the whole German army in France and Belgium tumbling back to the Rhine.

REPAIR TELEPHONE UNDER SHELL FIRE

Canadian Chums Veterans of Many Fights

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 8 (delayed).—A story is told of the gallantry of two signallers of a Manitoba field battery which has fought since the battle of the Ypres salient in 1915, through the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London, England, and the other from Winnipeg.

They discovered that the line was down and, though the enemy was strafing with a deadly machine gun, they went to work to find and repair the break. This done, they discovered that other batteries on the line were cut off, and they proceeded to repair the line, just getting it into commission as "zero" hour struck.

Tales of individual heroism are legion, but none is more notable than the gallantry of the Colonel of a Canadian Scottish battalion, who, when his unit was in an exceedingly tight place last Monday, owing to its being cut off from the air for lack of support, personally led the assault, leading his front rank by a hundred yards in the charge against the enemy machine gun positions. His gallant snatching victory from what seemed a disastrous defeat.

GERMAN SOLDIERS DENIED ANY REST Divisions Kept Constantly in Action

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The fighting line from the region southwest of Cambrai southward now runs through the Havrincourt Wood to Heudoucourt, Villers-Passieu, Reims, and the Somme, and the line between the Somme and the Argonne, and thence by the western edge of Soissons.

KAISER BOASTS HE HAS FREED UKRAINE Tells Hetman at Luncheon Its Security Is Assured

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The German Emperor recently entertained at luncheon Gen. Skoropadski, Hetman of Ukraine, and both generously expressed their admiration for each other.

TURK LEADER SEES WAR'S END Talat Pasha, Grand Vizier, Predicts Peace by Winter

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Talat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, in an interview published in the Vienna Neue Presse, said he firmly believed peace would come before winter.

GERMAN HAVOC COMPLETE. Between Aisne and Oise Demolition of Towns Is Thorough.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8.—The destruction of towns and villages within the zone of the recent operations has been so complete as to offer little basis for comparisons.

MOSCOW REFUGEES REACH STOCKHOLM

Americans Report Starving Conditions Prevailing in Bolshevik Capital.

JOURNEY TAKES 12 DAYS Russia's Grain Crops Not Bad, but Peasants Refuse to Feed the Cities.

By the Associated Press. STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7 (delayed).—The American refugees from Moscow reached Stockholm to-day—twelve days after their departure from the Bolshevik capital. They were met by Sheldon Whitehouse, the American Charge d'Affaires, and a party of Americans and Europeans who were anxious to learn the lot of friends and relatives in Russia.

Immediately after crossing into Finland the Americans were impressed by the orderly conditions prevailing. There was no shooting at the railway stations; the trains were clean and the car windows not broken, and hoodlums were not causing the breaking down of passenger and freight trains by overloading them.

Conditions improved as the special train approached Tornio, opposite the Swedish border, and on the Swedish side they found many refugees from Soviet Russia, which is staggering on hungry and miserable, toward a hopeless winter.

Flour is \$1.25, Sugar \$3 a Pound. When the Americans left Russia they say flour sold at \$1.25 a pound and that it was seldom obtainable at any price. The price of sugar was \$3 a pound—and the staple was scarce at that.

The refugees say that starvation had become so prevalent in Moscow that late in August the Food Commission was forced to remove all regulations on citizens and permitted them to enter the city with sixty pounds of food each. This step, it was asserted, was an admission of the complete failure of the Food Commission, which had no bread and was forced, through the pressure of the starving citizens, to let the people take the food supply into their own hands.

Wheat and other grains were not available, and the peasants in the grain sections still under Soviet control refused to feed the cities. Potatoes and other vegetables were selling at 25 cents a pound, and the chief food supply of Moscow and Petrograd.

Advised to Shoulder Rifles. The workmen of Moscow and Petrograd factories cannot obtain food from the mob and have advised them to shoulder rifles and take the grain away from the peasants. This advice has seldom been heeded, as a result of the bread riots.

Whole sale charges of the Bolsheviki newspapers that the bourgeoisie are wholly responsible for the food riots no longer quiet the hungry workers, whose faith in the Bolsheviki is wanting appreciably. The Premier, Leonid Kravich, Bolsheviki War Minister, to quell the Czech-Slovak rising and tap the supply of wheat no longer are popular.

HERTLING'S SPEECH SATISFIES NOBODY Both Electoral Reformers and Conservatives Critical.

By the Associated Press. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The attempt of Count von Hertling, Imperial German Chancellor, to ride two horses simultaneously in his House of Lords speech recently appears, judging by press comments, to have resulted in his falling hard between them.

75,000 EXEMPT MEN JOIN LIBERTY ARMY Movement to Sell Bonds Gains Headway in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 8.—Seventy-five thousand Cleveland and Cuyahoga county draft registrants of deferred classification have been organized here today into the Liberty Army of sixty simultaneous meetings, called by the twenty local draft boards. The organization will sell Liberty bonds and draft stamps, solicit war subscriptions and act as home guards.

The movement, which promises to become national, will provide the Government with an army of millions of demobilized soldiers. H. L. Rhode, general manager of Uncle Sam's salesman, expects soon to make his headquarters in Washington to create and take charge of the National Liberty Army. Almost every man between 21 and 31 in the county not in active military service responded to the call and pledged to buy or dispose of \$100 worth of War Savings Stamps by September 21.

Many of those attending the meeting qualified for the "ace" badge of the campaign by purchasing \$500 worth of stamps.

Where the British Have Reached Their Old Battle Lines.



STILL driving forward, the British have reached their old battle lines where they were fighting when the great German offensive began on March 21 last. They gained additional ground on the Verdun-Ephey front of about fifteen miles, penetrating apparently about three miles further. The town of Roisel was captured. The British now are only six miles from St. Quentin.

In the south the French are continuing their advance, threatening St. Quentin and the north of their sector and La Fere and the St. Gobain massif on the south. They have taken a considerable number of villages, including Mennesis, about four miles north of Tergnier, and have penetrated to the northern fringe of the St. Gobain forest.

U. S. RECOGNITION OF CZECHS IS PRAISED Parisian Comment Is That It Shows End of Tolerance of Austrians.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The official statements of to-day on the fighting on the western front follow: BRITISH (NIGHT).—On the southern portion of the battle front our troops have entered the area of the defense systems constructed by us prior to the German March offensive.

GERMAN (DAY).—Our infantry detachments brought prisoners from the Belgian lines east of Clerken. North of Arras our troops repulsed renewed attacks by the English. On the battle front we are everywhere in our new positions.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—There is nothing new from the battle front. GERMAN (DAY).—Our infantry detachments brought prisoners from the Belgian lines east of Clerken. North of Arras our troops repulsed renewed attacks by the English.

FRENCH GODMOTHERS MOURN FOR OUR BOYS Adopt Them in Death and Decorate Their Graves.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Upon the eastern slope of Mount Valerian are buried the 280 American soldiers who have died in Paris hospitals. Although the cemetery has been in use only three months it is sought out by reverent American visitors, and the graves, marked by the intertwined colors of the two republics, are constantly decorated with flowers.

Not content with adopting as godmothers the American soldiers who return to Paris on furloughs, French mothers whose sons have died that liberty might live have adopted the boys from the United States even in death. To each little cross on Mount Valerian there is pinned a card showing that some woman has loved the grave never shall be without a wreath or vase of flowers. Some of the floral pieces are of elaborate workmanship.

From the slopes of Valerian the beautiful panorama of the Paris region spreads out, for the imposing hill is one of the most effective defenses of the city. Victors have said it seemed to them that even in death the young Americans are standing guard over the Paris they died to protect.

RICE RIOTS LAID TO JAPAN'S DISTILLERS Supply Cornered for Manufacture of "Sake," an Alcoholic Drink.

PROFITEERS ALSO BLAMED Angry Masses Destroy Warehouses and Wreck Homes of Owners.

Cable despatches from Japan last month told of food riots in that country and of clashes between the rioters and the police and soldiers. A staff correspondent of THE SUN, who was a witness to the riots in several of the cities, including Tokio, has sent a further description of the troubles. It also appears from his story that immense quantities of rice were purchased and stored for the manufacture of sake, an alcoholic drink peculiar to the Japanese.

From a staff correspondent of THE SUN. TOKYO, Aug. 25 (delayed).—The famine rioting is growing in violence all over the country. In Kamikyo, a suburb of Kyoto, which is a five-hour railroad journey from Tokio, I saw night before last a mob of hundreds charge into the city proper and wreck dozens of rice shops and warehouses in short order.

When I left preparations were being made to barricade the principal thoroughfares and to station quick firing guns. The damage to the city has been considerable. At Nagoya, one of the largest commercial centers of Japan, rioting took place on Sunday night and Monday morning, and some people were killed.

There are two large anti-alcohol societies here doing the best they can, but their progress is slow. It was not long ago, after efforts over a period of ten years, that the societies were able to get a bill through the Diet prohibiting the sale of sake to minors.

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HAVRINCOURT WOOD CLEARED BY BRITISH Heavy Storms Slow Up Operations on Battlefield.

By the Associated Press. WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8.—Further slight advances by the British were reported in the area in front of the Havrincourt line this afternoon, but elsewhere it seems that the British again have paused, as is necessary when great movements are taking place.

Heavy storms have been sweeping the entire battle area and have tended to slow up the operations. A small local counter attack in the Nieppe sector caused the British to withdraw slightly. Aside from considerable artillery action the front generally was quieter to-day than for many weeks.

At midnight the crowds, now swelled by the great numbers of the United States, were a judicial recognition of the justice of the Czech claim to national existence. On the other hand the fundamental character of the Austrian point of view, namely, that the Czech-Slovak nation possesses neither territory nor government, thus lacking the fundamental character of a State.

BRITISH DESTROY 8 AIRPLANES Thirteen Tons of Bombs Dropped on Enemy Bases.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The official statement on aerial operations over the battle front, issued to-night, says: Clouds and rain storms limited work in the air on September 7, but a good deal of artillery operations was carried out, as well as reconnaissance and contact patrols. Eight hostile machines and one balloon were destroyed by our airmen. Three of our machines are missing.

Thirteen tons of bombs were dropped by us during the twenty-four hours. Our night-bombing machines all returned safely.

German Officials in Belgium Go to Front

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The large number of German officials in Belgium have been called up for military service, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant. Their places are to be taken by women.

to huge proportions, moved on down to the section where all the important godowns (rice warehouses) are situated. The rice was put out and there was fierce fighting on the pitch blackness of the streets and along the canal sides. Troops were rushed up from all the barracks of the city and quarters were fairly restored by 4 o'clock this morning, though the poor were still breathing vengeance.

There has been terrific rioting at the port of Kobe, four hours to the south of Tokio by rail. The fine office building of Suzuki & Co., rice dealers, was burned, and the police and soldiers were repulsed in many parts of the city.

Posters Tell of Indignation. Posters are up bearing the inscription "Curse the price of rice" and there are bearing banners on which these words are painted. Inspector Fujimoto, chief of police, has been seriously injured, together with many other policemen. Troops have rushed to the port by train. The office of the Kobe Shimbun, owned by a rich rice merchant, was destroyed by fire and many buildings were burned. A large go-down, owned by the Kobe Steel Company, was burned to the ground and covered with much property.

Rioting continues in Tokio and riot orders have been issued that the populace must stay indoors after sunset. A reliable newspaper states that hundreds of rioters took charge of the town of Hiroshima, far south of here, night before last, raided all the rice shops and pillaged and destroyed much property. The same extra carries the news of outbreaks of a similar character.

There are two reasons for the shortage of rice and the resulting rioting, which are responsible for the rioting. The first is that the Government permits rice brokers—veritable food sharks they are too—corner a large percentage of the available rice supply. The second is that the same manufacturers have vision of the imperial troops entered the city in the morning. The people seem to be in no way intimidated by the armed forces and asked: "Why harm us, your countrymen, who only seek food because we are starving?"

The fighting was heavy in places, but at dawn the scurrillages in the streets became less severe. Hundreds of arrests were made. Chief Streets Barricaded. When I left preparations were being made to barricade the principal thoroughfares and to station quick firing guns. The damage to the city has been considerable.

At Nagoya, one of the largest commercial centers of Japan, rioting took place on Sunday night and Monday morning, and some people were killed. They were crushed to death in the mobs. On Monday I saw a yelling aggregation of 4,000 hungry men and women march from Tsurumai Park, Nagoya, where they had gathered, to the district of the rice warehouses and rice dealers. The latter had been warned of the coming of the mob and had taken their families. The crowds were received instead by a fierce force of foot soldiers.

Again the fighting was severe, but the crowds broke through, and I saw some forty warehouses that had been smashed and looted. Fires were burning in several places and the fire brigades had the hardest kind of work to keep the flames from spreading, owing to the unwillingness of the crowds to let them save the property. Stones, bricks, clubs and long poles were the chief weapons in the hands of the rioters, but these were sufficient to give the police and military a very hot time of it.

Mob After the Hoarders. Last night I was notified that there were great troubles in and about Nishi Park, Tokio, a charming spot in the newer section of the capital, about three times the size of our own Bryant Park. I found a mob of 10,000 persons swarming over the flower beds, falling into ponds, fighting with the police and soldiers, and yelling, "Down with the hoarders! Kill them!"

As usual the police were entirely helpless and the restaurants, because of some well dressed patrons being within were stoned. Windows were broken, railings were torn up, thestalls were felled and general havoc was made of the place. The mob filled the wide streets from side to side, much as a swollen river overflows its banks, and the sound of crashing windows was to be heard everywhere. I was caught in an on-rushing crowd, the police at its heels, and got a severe jolting, but the excitement of the thing was quieter to-day than for many weeks.

WAR REVENUE BILL WILL BE DISSECTED Republicans of Ways and Means Committee Begin Their Attacks To-day.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Clearer light will be thrown on the thousands of items in the \$6,000,000,000 revenue bill to-morrow, when Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will begin their explanation why so many taxes now under fire were included in the revenue bill. Representative Fordney (Mich.), ranking Republican on the committee, will be the first to speak.

ONLY ONE WITH KITCHIN Fordney Is Expected to Show Chairman's Assurance Is Not Well Based.

Another point in to-morrow's debate by Republicans will be in regard to the excess profits tax, championed by Mr. Kitchin and his cohorts, and opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and tax experts. The statements which will be made on this subject to-morrow are not expected to agree very well with Mr. Kitchin's assurance to the House yesterday that the bill in its present form is fairly acceptable to the Treasury Department and the Administration generally.

When the last revenue bill was before the House Representative Longworth (Ohio) expressed the Republican view when he informed the House that he never would vote under the plea of actual war necessity, would vote for a tax imposed on the excess profits tax. This line of thought may be pursued by the minority members still further now that the war profits tax is in the bill, while the excess profits tax, with higher rates than ever, is included as a sop to the members of Congress who look to Mr. Kitchin does about tax legislation.

Hope in Senate Committee. As there is a Democratic majority in the House efforts to place the business profits tax on a sound economic basis may fall there, and the Administration and the industry of the country will probably have to look to the Senate Finance Committee eventually for relief. Representative Fordney (Mich.) has paid close attention to Mr. Kitchin's two-day dissertation, particularly his efforts to defend the corporate income tax differential and the excess profits taxes. His speech to-morrow is expected to reveal a number of inaccuracies in the declaration of the Democratic leader.

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THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK announces the Removal of the offices heretofore located at Number 618 Fifth Avenue to the New Banking Rooms and Safe Deposit Vaults at the South East Corner of Madison Ave. & 45th Street