

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and slightly warmer to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow; moderate winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 54. Detailed weather reports on last page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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# AMIES PINCH DEEPER INTO HINDENBURG LINE; ENEMY BRINGS UP MANY REINFORCEMENTS; AMERICANS ADVANCE IN FACE OF HEAVY FIRE

## DRAFT RULES ARE ELASTIC TO FIT EVERY CASE

New Regulations Issued by Crowder Provide Wide Range of Choice.

## TO PROTECT INDUSTRIES

Employers May Get Exemption for Employees Who Do Not Seek It.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The new rules under which the selective process will be applied to the 13,000,000 men expected to register next Thursday were issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

These rules, approved by the President, greatly extend the scope within which the draft boards may exercise their discretion as to the men who shall be selected for the army and those whose industry is deemed essential to the nation's welfare. They fit in with the list of essential industries issued yesterday by the War Industries Board, though the fact is emphasized that full authority remains in the hands of the district boards.

It is possible, though not probable, that district boards may upon occasion not follow the guidance of the War Industries list and may extend or restrict the list.

To aid registrants in making their own classification printed leaflets will be inserted in the questionnaires giving instructions on how they shall claim deferred classification on the new occupational grounds.

Copies are being mailed.

Copies of these revised regulations, with the leaflets, are being mailed to local district boards throughout the country. Not only is the status of the district boards clearly set forth in the new regulations but the assistance which government advisers will render to the district boards is also outlined clearly.

An important feature is the fact that managers and heads of industries who desire assistance from government advisers for deferred classification of registrants regarded as necessary to their industries, even though the registrants themselves have failed to claim deferred classification or have waived their claims.

"It shall be the duty of such advisers," the new regulations say, "to confer with the managers and heads of industries to determine those familiar with the needs in occupations and employments, including agriculture, and instruct such persons as to their right under the regulations to file a claim for deferred classification in respect to any registrant who has failed or refused to file a claim for deferred classification in his own behalf and who has waived his right for deferred classification."

"District boards," the statement says, "are charged with the duty of selecting the individuals whose engagement in industry, including agriculture, or whose occupations or employments are such as to require their continued service in civil life rather than in the army."

Individual Advisers.

"In order to provide for the necessary adjustments between the necessities of the military establishment and the requirements of the industries, occupations and employments, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces and the maintenance of the national interests during the emergency, there shall be appointed by each district board three persons to be known as individual advisers to the district board, who shall thereupon be appointed by the respective district boards.

"Whenever in the discretion of the President more than three such industrial advisers are required by a district board the President may call upon the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Commerce to designate additional industrial advisers, who shall thereupon be appointed by such district board.

Will Not Be Heard Members.

"Such industrial advisers so appointed by each district board shall not in any case be members of such district board, shall have no right to vote at any meetings thereof, and shall have no voice in the rights, duties, powers and functions herein specifically given.

"Such advisers shall have the right to furnish all pertinent information to the district board and may attend meetings of the board upon request of the board to which they are attached.

"Such advisers may place before the district board at its meetings or at such other times as the board may request all facts and information in their possession as to the preference lists issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board. Such lists shall not be regarded as binding upon the district board in its conclusions as to whether or not any particular industry, occupation or employment, including agriculture, is a necessary industry, occupation or employment within the meaning of the law or the regulations.

Continued on Second Page.

## Crown Prince Assailed; Dictatorship Demanded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—From the two extremes of German party lines, the Socialists and the Pan-Germans, the Crown Prince is being attacked for his recent interview denying responsibility for the war.

An official despatch to-day from France says the Socialist paper *Chimite* yesterday declared that if the Government premeditated a peace offensive the Crown Prince must not be named as one of its spokesmen, as "his bellicose past, his notorious attacks, his untimely manifestations at the Reichstag and elsewhere are in complete contradiction with the way of speaking he now wishes to adopt."

Another Socialist paper, the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Essen, ironically recalls the Crown Prince's speech to a regiment at Langthun in which he said: "The happiest day in my life will be the day when the war breaks out."

On the other hand the Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* now demands a dictatorship which will get together all those who have a clear perception of their duty.

## GARFIELD TO CUT GASOLENE PRICE

Fuel Administrator Awaits Further Reports Before Taking Action.

## RATE IS NOT DISCLOSED

U. S. Senate Asks Administration to Furnish Data on Oil Situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Fuel Administrator Garfield announced to-day that he expected soon to fix a price for gasolene for domestic consumers as well as the Government and the allies at a figure lower than the present market price. He is awaiting further reports on the situation before taking definite action. No intimation was made as to what the fixed price will be.

Dr. Garfield's announcement disclosed that for some time consideration had been given the problem of bringing the price of gasolene to a lower level. Several reports already have been made to Mark L. Tecum, director of the oil division of the Fuel Administration, and it was intimated that upon completion of the investigation now being conducted immediate action would be taken.

The disclosure of Dr. Garfield's purpose came during an informal talk with newspaper correspondents in which the stocks of gasolene in the country, and the reported shortage east of the Mississippi River, which caused the Administration to request that no passenger automobiles be operated on Sundays in that section, were discussed.

Dr. Garfield would not discuss reports that the request was based on information furnished the Administration by the oil industry for the alleged purpose of maintaining the present price of gasolene in the face of a reported large supply in the country.

The Senate displayed its interest to-day in the motorless Sunday request by adopting a resolution offered by Senator Lodge (Mass.) asking the Administration for information as to the country's production, consumption and exportation of gasolene, with separate figures on the amount used by passenger cars.

## INTRIGUE EXILES BERLIN COUNTESS

German Notables Are Involved in the Scandal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—One of the most sensational of all the political and social scandals which Berlin has witnessed this year concerns the Countess Fliether von Freuberg, daughter of a prominent financier. Her apartments were recently raided by the police, who seized many important papers and documents.

The German newspapers say the Countess was visited by a select group of members of the diplomatic service, Government agents, journalists and even princes. A search of her apartment revealed sufficient evidence to warrant sending her to a small village on the frontier of eastern Prussia.

The Berlin press exhibits signs of marked discretion in dealing with the scandal. At one paper says the Countess's partner was the rendezvous of all sorts of pacifists and defeatists. Another paper says the scandal is a disguise for another purpose, being only a disguise for their true meaning, the nature of which the public does not yet know.

The most sensational feature of the inquiry concerns the visit of a prince from southern Germany to a special apartment in the Countess in the Hotel Bristol in Unter den Linden.

## YANK'S BRAVERY IN VESLE FIGHT TOLD BY CAPTIVE

Lieut. Turner's Ruse at Fismette Saved His Badly Battered Platoon.

## REMAINED TO FIRE GUNS

"Surrender, Hell!" He Said, "We'll Fight It Out," and His Men Stood by Him.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 9.—Lieut. Horst Lutz is an undersized young German who was captured by our troops last Thursday, along with another German officer and sixty German soldiers at the little French village of Muscourt, nestling in a ravine which drops down from the Solons Plateau to the valley of the Aisne.

Prodded by the officers of our intelligence department Lutz revealed, first, that he had led one of the enemy companies which made a fierce attack on Fismette August 27, and second, that there was an American officer in this particular encounter who showed bravery and resourcefulness equal to that displayed by Leonidas at Thermopylae.

He is Lieut. Benjamin E. Turner of Chicago, whose wife is now in Pacific Grove, Cal., and whose mother lives at 106 Northern avenue, New York city. He is a modest ex-sergeant of the army, having received his commission less than a month ago. He was assigned to duty north of Chateau Thierry.

Mysterious Order to Surrender.

On August 27 there were just six American officers and 190 soldiers in the form of a crescent around Fismette when at 4:35 o'clock the fury of a concentrated enemy barrage fell without previous warning upon these defenders. There were exploding shells of shrapnel and gas and the spray of machine gun bullets, while airplanes overhead dropped their torpedoes and occasionally swooped down to let go a murderous machine gun fire against the Americans. Then came the rush of enemy infantry. Here I will quote from the official report of the fight:

"During the attack by the enemy some one in an American uniform ran among our troops shouting that further resistance was useless and that one of our officers advised everybody to surrender. Of our troops engaged two officers and about thirty men retreated, fighting and firing, and finally reached the northern bank of the river."

The soldier who spread the report is believed to have been a German in an American uniform. The day before an attack a German spy named Max Kauw, of the 46th German Infantry, was seen and mortally wounded far inside our lines. He was formerly a resident of the United States. Now it is regarded as altogether probable that the man who shouted "Surrender" was another German spy who came over the lines with Kauw.

"We'll Fight It Out," Says Turner.

"Surrender, hell! I should say not!" shouted Lieut. Turner to his men, who held the extreme right of the crescent. "We will fight it out," he added. "This was in the dim light of early day, and amid the smoke of bursting shells. Again and again the enemy was driven off. Along about 8 o'clock Turner, finding himself and his men at the peak of a salient and almost surrounded, began to drop back, fighting from house to house, toward the river. At last, near 9 o'clock, they reached a dismantled dwelling less than 300 feet from the shattered bridge leading across the river to Fismette.

From inside the dwelling, from windows and holes in the wall, they kept

Continued on Fourth Page.

## Tobacco Is Prime Trench Necessity

"OH, if you could see our faces at the arrival of the smokes," writes Sergeant George F. Woodie of the New York Signal Battalion, "you would realize what they really mean to us. The entire company ask me to thank you a million times."

Read the quaint words of Sergeant W. O. Forrester sent directly to THE SUN Tobacco Fund, which you will find on page 4. He adds: "Don't worry about us. All are in good health."

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## Germany Regrets U-Boat Losses Are Increasing

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—A semi-official German Admiralty despatch, commenting on the British Admiralty's published list of 150 U-boat commanders whose vessels had been disposed of, says that there are some inaccuracies regarding the rank of the officers, which does not allow conclusions to be drawn of the number of U-boats lost, and continues:

"The German people know too well of the heavy fight which is necessitated of our U-boat crews, and that sacrifices have to be made by them in increasing numbers. We regret the loss of the U-boats, but it can be understood by all experts in view of the growing counter measures and the greater number of U-boats sent out against the enemy. Serious reflections would only be justified if the construction of U-boats did not surpass the number destroyed."

## ADMITS JUSTICE OF ALLIED AIMS

Striking Article in Berlin Paper Shows Waning Grip of Militarism.

## WHOLE FUTURE AT STAKE

Intellectual Classes Begin to Realize Shallowness of Allied War Motives.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—"The Power of the Word" is the title of a leading article in Sunday's Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*. The article goes on to say that contempt of the word came to Germany after 1870, with contempt of the spirit. The writer concludes:

"To find the word again means for us to win the war, and not to find it means to lose it. We are to lose the war and to lose Germany's whole future."

This article, to many observers here who are keeping a close eye on events in Germany, is looked upon as perhaps the most significant that has appeared in the German press since the war began, certainly since the war began to go against Germany.

Does this mean, asked one of these observers, that intelligent Germany is at last convinced that Germany's disregard of international decency and her policy of intrigue and diplomatic lying caused the war? It is not clear. It may mean that Germany will not be entitled to a place among the nations until her own spirit is cleansed and her honesty established.

The *Vossische Zeitung* writer by his reference to 1870 evidently refers to the overbearing spirit of militarism which throtted Germany after the various Franco-Prussian wars. The civilized world, now in arms against Germany, is fighting that spirit, and has been from the first, and at moderate prices. The writer is indirectly the cause of the conflict.

This article is, so far as is known here, the first one to appear in the non-Socialist press which admits, by indirection, that the allied aims in the war are the just ones, and that Germany, through her disregard of the "word," best exemplified by her statements' definition of the word "war," is fighting without a just cause.

## DOLLAR DINNER ON TRAINS.

McAdoo Cuts Out Expensive à la Carte Meals.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Dollar dinners on the American plan are to be served on the dining cars of the railroads under Government control, except on de luxe trains, after October 1.

Director-General McAdoo issued orders to-day barring expensive à la carte meals. Luncheon and dinner are to be on the table d'hôte plan. Breakfasts may be served à la carte, but they must be brought down to moderate prices. The table d'hôte dinners cannot have more than four courses.

The standardization and economy are expected to benefit both the roads and the public and to bring further economy to the reach of the most humble traveler.

## SAY ALLIES LOST 565 PLANES.

Germany Also Claims to Have Shot Down 52 Balloons in August.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German War Office in its report to-day summarized aerial operations of last month as follows:

"During August 565 enemy airplanes were brought down on the German front, sixty-two of them by our anti-aircraft guns. Captive balloons to the number of fifty-two also were brought down. Of the total number 221 airplanes are in our possession. The remainder were observed to fall on the other side of the enemy lines. We lost in battle 15 airplanes and eighty-six captive balloons.

## GERMANS TURN ON ALLIES WITH FRESH TROOPS

Mass Guns to Check American and French Forces at St. Gobain Forest.

## STAND ON MARCH 21 LINE

Yankees Drive Forward on Glennes-Vieil Arey Line Against Stiff Defence.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS BETWEEN THE ALIEN AND THE AISNE, Sept. 9.—The French and American troops evidently have reached a line beyond which the enemy considers they can be allowed to advance with safety to his defences, and he has thrown himself against this new line with an energy which discloses the arrival of fresh troops.

They are also beginning to reveal an abundance of artillery of all calibres, which has been concentrated on this chief danger spot in his line—the outer defences of the St. Gobain massif.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE FRONT, Sept. 9 (8 P. M.).—In the face of the stiffest machine gun fire since the Americans crossed the Vesle in force American infantrymen to-day advanced on certain points on a curved line extending from Glennes to Vieil Arey (a front of five miles). The advance was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, which continued all Sunday night.

Yankees Advance Cautionally.

From the plateau the Americans took up positions in the ravines, which drain northward, but the advance was necessarily cautious, owing to the commanding position of La Petite Montagne, which is the highest point in that region. The French and American artillery bombarded this mountain, where the Germans had built strong emplacements for heavy machine guns, and also kept up a continuous fire upon all points where the German artillery had been endeavoring to hold back the advancing infantry.

During the day the Germans threw shells into Fismette, Bazoches, Blancy and other places in an effort to check the allied troop movement. There was a direct and indirect fire from La Petite Montagne. The machine gunners directed away, but the American detachments made headway at intervals by keeping under any possible cover and not attempting to go ahead in large numbers.

Waiting to Be Blasted Out.

American officers say indications are that the Germans intend to cling to every foot of ground south of the Aisne as long as possible, using machine guns until the gunners are blasted from the positions.

The principal resistance with which the Americans had to contend came from the region of La Petite Montagne, northeast of Revillon, where observers reported there were from thirty to forty machine gun nests entrenched on the summit of the hill.

On the other hills to the south of the Aisne the German machine gunners had taken positions, and with snipers at various points, caused some annoyance.

## GERMANS STANDING ON LINE OF MARCH 21

Plans of Opposing Commanders to Be Known Soon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—With the German army standing to-day substantially in the positions it occupied before last March 21, when its greatest offensive was launched, it appears certain to officials here that the next few days will see the plans of the opposing commanders revealed.

The statement in the official German communiqué that "our new lines everywhere have been occupied" has only one construction here. Apparently it was intended to mean that the retirement had come to an end and that the Germans expected to stop the allied advance along the old front. In that event, it was said to-day, the light forces of the French, British and American armies will soon reach this defensive position and subsequent operations will show quickly how Marshal Foch proposes to assault the problem that baffled the French and British general staffs—the breaking of this advanced line of defence set up by the enemy on Belgian and French soil.

There is a feeling among some officials that the enemy is likely to signalize his intention to stand fast by striking back hard at the advancing French and British forces, or even by an attack at some other point designed to relieve pressure rather than to achieve any decisive result in the way of capturing towns.

There is no doubt that many officers here regard the days immediately ahead as probably the crucial period of the whole battle of 1918.

Crisis at Mont St. Quentin.

It was the brilliant capture of Mont St. Quentin and the turning of all the positions southward that upset all these fine calculations. Since then the Germans have moved eastward as best they could. Again and again we have captured prisoners bearing orders to hold their positions on dates long subsequent to the time they were in our hands.

I have spoken before of the great quantities of ammunition and engineering supplies falling into our hands. This continues. We are getting great quantities of material the Germans intended to use in their winter campaign. Everywhere is evidence of haste and disorder.

In the Havrincourt area, from Meuvres to Gouzeaucourt, the Germans are fighting most strenuously, apparently with the intention of holding up our advance to the Hindenburg line from Gouzeaucourt to Villers Guislain, which

Continued on Second Page.

## GERMANY ADMITS DEFEAT; HOPE OF OFFENSIVE GONE

High Command Decides to Conduct Only War of Defence, Says Col. Gaedke—People Are Told Kaiser's Promises Cannot Be Fulfilled.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Germany is confessing her military failure and the German nation is being told that in the future a war of defence only will be waged. The people are being informed that the Kaiser's glittering promises cannot be fulfilled.

"In view of these conditions," says a noteworthy article in *Forwards* by its military critic, "the German high command has decided not to conduct in the future a war of offence but a war of defence only."

Col. Gaedke, the author of the article, says these conditions arise out of Marshal Foch's successful return blow, made possible by a superiority in men and material, aided by thousands of new tanks and airplanes.

In addition to these things there are, he says, two other important considerations—the Entente's almost inexhaustible supplies of raw materials and the American army.

Therefore, if words mean anything, this is an admission that the German army is outnumbered, outfought and outgeneraled. As several other German papers comment along similar lines it can safely be presumed that Col. Gaedke writes from something like official dictation.

This decision to return to defensive warfare will come as a heavy blow to the German people. Col. Gaedke openly declares the decision involves a return to the Hindenburg line as a means of shortening the battle front.

A continued advance by the Allies, however, will make it doubtful whether the Hindenburg line can be held.

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. 9.—The business of pushing the enemy back on the Hindenburg line continues, the advance averaging half a mile or so daily along much of the British and French front.

In the Scarpe River area there is a heavy artillery fire, while the enemy guns also are active north of Arras, where great quantities of gas shells are being used. The German resistance has become more serious in the Gouzeaucourt sector, but there are no outstanding incidents.

Captured documents show the shaken morale of the enemy. Batter' commands are using more than their allotments of shells and explain their dumps were being up by the fire of allied guns. The German command there is appointing special inspectors to watch the exploded dumps.

Symptoms of Grave Condition.

A report of the court-martial of the 21st Division, which is included in the captured documents, shows that for disobedience and attempted desertion fifteen sentences of from one to seven years imprisonment were inflicted. From this it is possible to recognize that the symptoms, when put together, point to a fairly grave condition in the German army.

The German armies on the British front are now in the lines they occupied last winter. From the Scarpe southward to Meuvres the enemy is already from twelve to thirteen miles east of his old lines and is attempting to use the Canal du Nord and the flooded areas of the Scarpe and Somme rivers as a substitute for the lost Droocourt-Queant line. Below, from the region of Havrincourt south, our progress has been so fast that all the way to St. Quentin we are on ground we have not seen since March 22, the second day of the German advance.

Conditions have changed greatly since the enemy started from these positions last spring, and since the winter and spring of 1917. At that time he fell back across this same country, but did it in his own time and after spending months destroying all military works and buildings in the evacuated territory. Even after his first great disaster there is no doubt he expected to have plenty of time to fortify the line along the Somme and Tortille rivers.

Crisis at Mont St. Quentin.

It was the brilliant capture of Mont St. Quentin and the turning of all the positions southward that upset all these fine calculations. Since then the Germans have moved eastward as best they could. Again and again we have captured prisoners bearing orders to hold their positions on dates long subsequent to the time they were in our hands.

I have spoken before of the great quantities of ammunition and engineering supplies falling into our hands. This continues. We are getting great quantities of material the Germans intended to use in their winter campaign. Everywhere is evidence of haste and disorder.

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Continued on Second Page.

## French Enlarge Footing in St. Gobain Forest Despite Strong Resistance.

MORE MEN OVER AISNE

British in Heavy Storm Get Nearer Cambrai on Four Mile Front.

ENEMY NEAR EXHAUSTION

All Available Reserves of Men and Artillery Are Being Massed on Front.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A greatly strengthened German resistance is serving to retard the allied advance against the Hindenburg line, although at no place has the progress of the French, British and Americans been brought to a stop.

In the north the British forces under Field Marshal Haig have edged closer to Cambrai, on the southwest, having captured many important positions between Havrincourt Wood and Plexiere, a four mile front. Along this line the British are now in trenches from which they fought a year ago. Gouzeaucourt Wood is in their hands and the town of that name is dominated by their guns.

Still further north, east of Arras, the Germans are making a particularly strong effort to stop the British advance, new Bavarian regiments hitherto unidentified in recent fighting having been thrown in. German artillery is also very active here, but Field Marshal Haig has made no effort recently to press his advance here, evidently figuring the cost against the strengthened resistance would be more than the ground is worth.

French Enlarge Footing.

Further south the French continue their advance against St. Quentin and La Fere and both the houses of advance are apparently doomed to capture as soon as allied movements on other parts of the line are sufficiently developed. The French are hourly enlarging their turning movement against the St. Gobain forest, which is the buttress of the whole German defensive positions in France, and latest despatches from the battle front indicate that everywhere the French are meeting with success in this enterprise.

German artillery in the St. Gobain forest and beyond is throwing day and night in a desperate effort to save this great stronghold. In addition, thousands of machine guns have been planted all through the woods and hills. Against these, however, the French are throwing their own shells. All along the line of advance the forest eastward to the plateau northeastward from Soissons the big guns of the Germans are having their inning.

Increased Resistance on Aisne.

Along the Aisne the German big guns are also busy against the French and Americans. The German infantrymen north of the Aisne have been reinforced, thus accounting for the increased resistance encountered by the French in their efforts to cross the Aisne. In spite of these reinforcements, however, the French are crossing the river.

The German high command apparently is engaged just now in strengthening the three great hinges of their line in France. In the neighborhood of Rheims, northeast of Soissons and in Flanders great artillery concentrations have been made by the enemy. The Germans realize that an allied "break-through" at any one of these points would be disastrous if not fatal to them, hence they are taking every precaution within their power to make these sections of their line impregnable.

Strong Stand on Soissons Plateau.

In the Soissons neighborhood the enemy has brought up all available reserves, and in addition thousands of machine guns have been placed in position. Apparently the enemy forces are preparing to stand here to the death.

There is no indication, however, that Marshal Foch has the slightest intention of letting go of the offensive. All along the line from Ypres to Rheims the allied pressure continues. The French, including army orders signed by high commanding officers, and simple letters written by prisoners. In all there is the same evidence of disorganization and disheartenment.

The old Hindenburg line, less than thirty miles remain untouched by allied guns, and this stretch is daily being encroached upon by the French, British and Americans. At no place has any allied soldiers more than six miles away.

Back of the enemy lines it is clear that Ludendorff and Hindenburg are striving to gain the rest which they must have, and soon, if they hope to remain in France. Their forces are disorganized and exhausted, and their

Work Under Withering Fire.

The Ailette, which is twenty yards from bank to bank, had to be bridged under the most withering fire, the severity of which can be imagined from the fact that when the French finally crossed they captured twenty-two machine guns in one little corner. All these had been trained on the engineers while they built the bridge.

After that they had five days of battling in the woods, with machine gun fighting characterized by one officer as the hottest he ever saw. In four days an average of less than half a mile was made. Then the French General ordered a fresh bombardment. Under this the enemy, who had engaged five separate units in the five days of fighting, broke up.

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