

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy, probably rain to-day; to-morrow probably cloudy; gentle winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 52.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 26.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BATTLE INTO ST. QUENTIN SUBURBS; HAIG'S MEN WIN GRIECOURT; DEBENEY CAPTURES DALLON; BULGAR ARMIES ARE SPLIT AND ALLIES CUT UP TWO UNITS

U.S. IN WAR FURY HERTLING TELLS GERMAN PEOPLE

Tries to Inflamm National Spirit by New Attack on America.

READY TO TALK PEACE

Berlin Prepares for Possible Break by Bulgaria and Turkey.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The speeches of Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor; Admiral von Hintze, the German Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Friedrich von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor, delivered yesterday before the Reichstag contain only cold comfort for the German people, while to the Allies the speeches demonstrate that the ruling classes of Germany are unrepentant and still determined to cling to their power and retain the fruits of their conquests and intrigues in Russia.

Count von Hertling occupied himself principally in endeavoring to prove that Germany is on the defensive against enemies who forced the war upon her. He spoke of the Kaiser up to the last moment endeavoring to preserve peace, when the records show that Germany rejected every form of settlement devised for the Serbian crisis and finally forced the issue, even when Austria had begun to waver.

Admits Deep Discontent.

The Chancellor asserted that all thought of conquest was far from Germany's mind, ignoring the spoliation of Russia and Rumania. He joined in a chorus of appealing to the people of Germany to stand firm despite the recent defeats on the battlefields, admitting that deep discontent prevails among the German people at the progress of the war. He tried to inflame their national spirit by declaring "a hatred has arisen in the enemy population, particularly against Germany. In America the wildest war fury is at present raging."

To encourage further the spirit of resistance among the German people he asserted that the submarines are more hindering the transport and even stopping the American reinforcements from fulfilling their task, with the diminishing tonnage. Unfortunately for the Chancellor's argument in each particular he is incorrect.

Only one concession is to be found in the addresses. Vice-Chancellor von Payer asserted that when in his Stuttgart speech he spoke about the agreement on the Eastern question not being interfered with or changed by the enemy he meant that these agreements, having been approved by the other parties, they could not be altered without the permission of those other parties.

Has Fear of Her Allies.

The serious plight in which Germany now finds herself is undoubtedly responsible for the concerted effort of her spokesmen to revive the flagging spirit of the people. In well informed Dutch circles in close touch with political circles in Berlin it is said that Germany already is beginning to reckon with the possibility of having to continue the war alone. According to this information it is openly said in Berlin that the uncompromising reply of the Entente Allies to the Austria peace proposal is the only reason that the Dual Monarchy is still in the ranks of the belligerents, while fears that both Turkey and Bulgaria are preparing to break away from the Quadruple Alliance are widely prevalent.

It is not believed that such disruption is likely to come to pass for some time, but still it is regarded as much of an eventual possibility that preliminary measures, of which the establishment of a Government of national defense is one, already are being taken in Berlin, in the event of Germany being deserted by her Allies.

In the same quarters it is said that the German Socialist programme, recently announced and which contained such far-reaching proposals as autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine and compensation for Belgium, not only were inspired by the German Government but actually embodied Germany's peace terms.

HERTLING EAGER FOR PEACE. HE ASSERTS

Complains Entente Refuses to Listen to Reason.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 25.—Germany's willingness to make peace at the present time is regarded as so much of an eventual possibility that preliminary measures, of which the establishment of a Government of national defense is one, already are being taken in Berlin, in the event of Germany being deserted by her Allies.

Miner Digs 691 Tons of Coal in a Month

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—

John Mullins, a coal miner at Hemphill, Pa., claims the world's tonnage record for mining and loading coal in one month. Mullins is employed by the Solvay Collieries Company and from August 15 to September 14 mined and loaded 691 tons, or more than twenty-five tons a day. The figures exceed all previous individual records of which the Bureau of Mines or Geological Survey has accounts. His wages were estimated here to-day at \$449.15. The average loading during the month was seventeen tons a day. The large production with which Mullins is credited begins with the day after the recent appointment of President Wilson to the coal miners to produce the maximum amount of fuel.

WILSON TO RAKE HERTLING HERE

Expected to Expose Germany's Hypocrisy in Liberty Loan Address.

HE CONFERS WITH HOUSE

President's Reply May Consist of Clarion to Decisive Victory.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—President Wilson may reply to Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, when he opens the fourth Liberty Loan campaign at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York Friday night. The German Chancellor's speech to the Main Committee of the Reichstag has been received at the State Department here. It does not differ from the text as reported in the press despatches from Amsterdam.

It is not expected that the President will enter into a long range discussion with the German Chancellor on the question of peace and it is known that the President does not feel called upon to make his own terms more specific than he has already made them. But the President, nevertheless, may take the opportunity of exposing some of the hypocritical effusions of the Chancellor, while at the same time emphasizing the features of America's real peace program, consisting of smashing the Prussian war machine and liberating humanity from the menace of autocratic militarism.

In this sense the President's speech may be a peace address even though it sounds nothing but the clarion call of decisive victory. Some believe the President may go further than he has ever done toward describing the kind of complete victory needed to insure peace.

Col. E. M. House, the President's adviser, reached Washington in time to discuss with the President certain points involved in the official text of Von Hertling's address. The address itself needs no deep analysis, it is explained. It is a masterpiece of interest to this Government. It is assumed that the President and Secretary of State Lansing wished to discuss this phase of the matter with Col. House.

WILSON WILL START N. Y. LOAN CAMPAIGN

To Speak in Metropolitan Tomorrow Night.

President Wilson will launch the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign with an address to-morrow night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The President previously had decided that he could not leave Washington to make an extended speaking tour on behalf of the loan, but he consented yesterday to speak on the eve of the opening of the three weeks drive. Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank will preside at the meeting.

Final preparations for the campaign went steadily ahead yesterday. Treasury Department officials in Washington took cognizance of widespread reports that no subscriptions of less than \$200 would be accepted for the fourth loan and that no \$50 bonds would be issued.

As proving the falsity of these rumors officials pointed to the fact that a larger portion of \$50 bonds has been printed this time than ever before, and to the additional fact that loan committees have instructions to make strong efforts to sell these "baby bonds" to persons of very small means who are inclined not to participate in the loan.

About 1,500,000 bonds, mainly of small denominations, had been finished by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving yesterday and these were on their way to Federal reserve district headquarters. The first shipment went Tuesday to San Francisco and other distant points, and officials hope to have some bonds ready for sale in the large cities when the subscription period opens just after to-morrow midnight.

Red Cross Aid Decorated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Capt. George Utsey of this city, attached to an ambulance unit of the American Red Cross, has been decorated by the Italian Government for services on the Piave front.

ALLENBY'S MEN ACROSS JORDAN, PURSUING TURKS

Captives Increase Daily and Are Expected to Reach Total of 50,000.

ARABS AIDING BRITISH

Enemy Cleared Out of Palestine, Except for Scattered, Isolated Columns.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The roundup of the Turkish forces which escaped the crushing blow of Gen. Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, continues with every probability that when it is completed the Ottoman power in this district will have been crushed. The same relentless spirit of attack which was evident in the opening drives of Gen. Allenby still persists and apparently he is satisfied that with the men and supplies at his disposal he can clear Palestine of the Turkish forces, and so thoroughly crush them that they will cease as a future factor in the war.

The total of prisoners captured is rapidly approaching the unofficial total of 50,000. The War Office announced to-day that more than 49,000 Turks had been counted, with 245 guns. Many columns are cut off from their supplies, still are wandering about in the mountains and daily are being picked up. When the task is completed it is expected that the total will reach 50,000 and perhaps exceed that figure.

The British are being aided by the friendly tribesmen who are clearing on the river Jordan, cutting the remaining columns to pieces or taking them prisoner. The British forces operating east of the Jordan are in a favorable position to cut off the Turks retreating northward along the Hedjaz Railroad. The British are approaching Amman, which is on that line.

Arab forces at the same time are pressing the retreating enemy northward from Ma'an, which is on the Hedjaz Railroad, southeast of the Dead Sea. Amman is 120 miles to the north of this point.

Young Turks Not Deceived.

A communication from the Turkish War Office, which closely resembles some of the reports coming from Berlin at the time the Americans were making their sweeping advances, says that the retirement of the Turks was carried out under previously prepared plans. The statement, which bears the date of Tuesday, says:

Our movement continued yesterday in conformity with plans. The English follow us only step by step. There have been no important events.

The Young Turks do not take this official version of the situation, judging from a despatch received to-day from Switzerland. This despatch says that Young Turks are making heavy deposits in Swiss banks, indicating that they have fears for the stability of affairs in Germany.

U-BOAT SHIP TOLL INCREASES SLIGHTLY

British Losses, However, Are Smaller Than in July.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Although the British shipping losses were lower, a slight increase occurred in the allied and neutral shipping losses, due to enemy action and marine risk in August over July.

Total figures are 327,676 gross tons, an increase of 3,940, following: Allies and neutral, 131,275; increase, 10,627; British, 176,401; decrease, 6,123.

The statement says: "The British losses from all causes in August were slightly higher than for June, which was the lowest month since the introduction of submarine warfare. If the British losses from enemy action alone are considered August was better than any previous month, except September, 1917."

Tonnage of steamships, 500 gross tons and upward, entering and clearing from United Kingdom ports in August, 1,200,000 gross tons, an increase over July of 423,741 tons.

QUENTIN GETS ADDED HONOR.

Roosevelt Named Among Officers Who Downed Enemy Planes.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 25.—A large number of American aviators have received official credit for moving brought down one German machine each.

They include Major Kenneth Marr of San Francisco, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, New York; Capt. Herbert Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.; Lieut. Alexander H. McLanahan, Philadelphia; E. N. Rucker, Fayette, Mo.; Waldon Heintzsch, Granville, Ohio; Tyler O. Bronson, New York; Cleveland McDermott, Syracuse; Kenneth Porter, Dowagiac, Mich.; Robert C. Bates, Jr., Sparta, N. J.; William E. Brotherton, Guthrie, Ill., and Hamilton Coolidge, Boston.

53 Enemy Warplanes, Day's Bag for British

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Fifty-three hostile airplanes were accounted for by British aviators on Tuesday, according to the official announcement to-night. Thirty-one of these were destroyed and twenty-two were driven down. Ten British machines failed to return. More than 2,000 photographs were taken and 12½ tons of bombs dropped in twenty-four hours.

BRITISH RAIL STRIKE FAILING

Government Takes Action to Install Motor Transport Service at Once.

ANTI-WAR PLOT IS SEEN

Official Course Commended by Public—3,000 Cardiff Strikers Return.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—While the indications are that a settlement of the railroad strike will be reached before morning, the Government is taking all possible steps to cope with its possible extension. The War Office has ordered all members and cars of the Middlesex motor transport volunteers kept in readiness to take up immediately the transportation of food and munitions. Under the provisions of their licenses all owners of cars are compelled to place them at the disposal of the Government in an emergency.

If train service falls into operation immediately, the decision of the Government to use the naval and military forces to operate the railroads if necessary, meets with general approval by the public. The newspapers, without exception, also endorse the Government's action in declining to reopen the question of wages.

The newspapers emphasize the necessity for the Government to maintain a firm stand, and many denounce the action of the strikers as a deliberate attempt to blackmail the country. Others advise the strikers to accept the action of the leaders of the unions in agreeing to a compromise of 5 shillings weekly (\$1.25) increase and to resume work.

3,000 Abandon Strike.

J. H. Thomas, a member of the House of Commons and secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, after a conference with the delegates of the strikers to-day said that he would order them to-day to work at once. In Cardiff to-day 3,000 strikers voted to return to work.

There is a widespread opinion that behind the strike movement is a conspiracy to hinder the progress of the war. The Evening Standard calls attention to the sinister influences at work in the country, and adds:

"The strike, like many that have preceded it, concerns vital war service, and at the bottom is the work of a small but active minority, which employs any means for impeding the war. These people, for some time have been stealthily extending their activities."

"It is a sinister coincidence that since the shadow of defeat has been thrown darkly over the Central Powers strike upon strike concentrated on industries essential to the prosecution of the war have been precipitated upon grounds always inadequate and often frankly frivolous. Strikers in vital war industries should be made illegal and incitement to strike should be punishable as a crime."

Substitutes Are Blamed.

Members of the railway unions express regret over the action of the small sections which precipitate the strike and assert that the real originators of the strike movement will be found among the substitutes engaged to replace men who now are fighting with the forces in France.

It is said that a number of youthful railway men have taken advantage of the country's necessities, believing they would be able to enforce their demands with the same ease with which the women bus employees obtained theirs. Members of the unions are dissatisfied with the recent award, but hoped the Government would reconsider their demands at an early date.

While the general view prevails in Wales that the strike may end to-morrow, the first batch of 600 soldiers arrived at Newport at noon to take charge of the railways of South Wales, where already 2,000 miners, 8,000 munitioners and 40,000 steel workers are idle owing to the lack of transport.

On the Clyde shipbuilding is seriously hampered as the result of the strike. The Clyde shipbuilders' union, which demand \$25 weekly. Their leaders advised the resumption of work pending a decision of the Committee on Production, but the strikers refused by an overwhelming vote.

Mrs. Wilson Names Steel Tug.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 25.—The first steel tug to be launched by the North-west Engineering Works of Green Bay slipped from its ways here this afternoon. The vessel was christened Lake Cochen, the name selected by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. The tug is destined for coastwise trade.

BULGAR ROUT PUTS ALLIES ON WAY TO SOFIA

Great Stronghold of Strumitza Being Flanked to Clear Road to Capital.

BATTLE LINE 300 MILES

Austrians and Turks Retreating From the Adriatic to Egean Sea.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Allies in Macedonia apparently have succeeded in splitting the Bulgarian armies into two great groups, and these in turn are being broken up into smaller units. The Bulgarians are face to face with the greatest military disaster in their history. A great turning movement seems to have been begun by the Allies which will force a general retreat of the Bulgarians. Austrians and Turks over the whole front of more than 300 miles from the Adriatic to the Egean. The Allies, advancing beyond Pripet, are moving on Velez and threatening Uskub, only twenty-five miles to the northwest. The capture of Uskub will open the way to all northern Serbia and enable the Allies to advance eastward also, flanking the powerful Strumitza position which is the chief bulwark of Bulgaria against invasion from the west or south, and probably compelling its evacuation, leaving Sofia open to attack. The distance from Uskub to Sofia is only a little more than 100 miles and the way is not as difficult as much of the country already passed over.

No Help From Germany.

Further than this the crushing defeats of the Bulgarians and Turks in Serbia and in Palestine cannot fail to have a most serious effect upon Germany. The breaking of the military power of her ally has greatly increased the difficulty which Marshal Foch's mastery of the western front already had imposed on the German high command, which, apparently, is so lacking in manpower that it can give no help to its sorely pressed allies.

It is doubtful if the Turkish army can be reorganized as an effective force for taking into account the enormous losses in Palestine and those suffered by the Turks in the Caucasus, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and now in Macedonia, all endured by a force that at its maximum never exceeded 700,000 men. It is clear that the armies in Palestine embodied the chief remains of the Turkish strength in the field, except for the comparatively small force in Macedonia.

There is in addition the very heavy loss in manpower in the failure of reinforcements. Both Germany and Austria are suffering from a scarcity of men, owing to several months of continuous heavy losses on the western front, and cannot help Turkey to any degree, yet without large and immediate assistance the military power of Turkey stands broken.

Credit Goes to Americans.

The Echo de Paris says that the Bulgarians, in their retreat, are not likely to be able to defend the famous Rabinov pass, and if this is lost by them Uskub soon will follow. The Serbians are pushing across the Vardar northwest of Gradsko and are moving along the Bregalnitsa. Ishib already has been cut off.

The Italian troops have joined in the action and are pressing north, occupying the heights north of Topolshani, between Monastir and Pripet. Patrols of the Allies already have crossed the Bulgarian frontier, but not in any force.

The enormous elasticity now exhibited by the Allies' armies, as shown in their attacks at practically the same time in France, Palestine and Macedonia, with Italy to follow, is suspected very soon, not to mention the operations in northern Russia and Siberia, is attributed by commentators here to the incoming flood of American troops, which has enabled the Allies, and particularly Marshal Foch, to plan movements which were not possible before.

America is given full credit for the victories in Palestine and Macedonia, although no American troops are participating in those operations, because without the American troops who are coming into France at the rate of 10,000 a day these operations in the east would not have been possible.

SEAPLANE IS SHELLED, THEN SINKS U-BOAT

Two Bombs Strike Submarine During Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submarine by an American aviator. Reserve Ensign J. P. Carson, it was announced by the Admiralty yesterday.

With straggle from the elevated forward gun of the submarine bursting around his seaplane Ensign Carson maneuvered until he was able to pour machine gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and driving the others into the submarine submerged, and as she was diving two bombs were dropped on her.

Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed. Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface, and the Ensign made for her. As he was getting into position to use his machine gun or to bomb the undersea boat the German fired five straggled shells, three of which burst close to the seaplane, doing it some damage. The other seaplane did not take part in the attack.

Ensign Carson remained over the spot fifteen or twenty minutes, but the U-boat was no longer in evidence. After returning to the base to get another machine he was either badly damaged or destroyed. Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface, and the Ensign made for her. As he was getting into position to use his machine gun or to bomb the undersea boat the German fired five straggled shells, three of which burst close to the seaplane, doing it some damage. The other seaplane did not take part in the attack.

Many Saved From "Hay Smokes" by "Sun" Fund
A PROUD father of one of our heroes read over the phone yesterday what he thinks of THE SUN Tobacco Fund. It makes the fund blush to repeat it, but you may read this praise on page 5.
One dollar from seventy-two six year olds of Public School 114 was received yesterday and the fund is very proud of that dollar.

ITALY MASSES 800,000 MEN FOR DRIVE, AUSTRIA WARNS

Vienna Newspapers Hear Enemy Has Amazing Amount of Guns and Ammunition.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The Austrian armies are waiting for a new and extremely strong offensive by the Italians from the Sette Comuni to the mouth of the Piave. Vienna newspapers declare that at least 800,000 men have been concentrated by the Italians on this relatively short front, with an amazing quantity of guns and ammunition. A neutral attaché at Italian headquarters says the preparations for the offensive could not be improved upon. The number of machine guns has been increased largely in recent months, one company now having more of these weapons than a regiment had at the beginning of the war.

Great progress has been made also in the development of weapons for aerial warfare. An article in an Austrian newspaper says the superiority of the Allies, and particularly of the Italians, in this respect has been recognized. The amazing great numbers of airmen, from the disagreeable consequences of which the Germans on the western front also suffer, must be equalized, it is pointed out, by personal courage of the Austrians.

The objective of the offensive is said to be the penetration of the Italian frontier. The article concludes: "Hard days await us on the southwestern front."

BRITISH KEEP FOE GUESSING

Germans Increase Rewards Offered for Information on Movements.

SKILL Baffles ENEMY

Teuton Sergeant at Ypres Left at Outpost Plans His Own Surrender.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 25.—We continue to effect minor improvements in our positions in the German outpost zone; the weather has turned cold and clear, and therefore, is more favorable for campaigning. Evidence of the Germans are greatly concerned over the movements of our troops, as well as perplexed by the skill and secrecy with which these are effected.

A captured order issued to the 201st Division offers a reward of 100 marks (about \$25 at normal exchange) by German General Headquarters for intelligence in addition to the reward fixed by the corps for taking any prisoner whose capture results in an identification of an enemy unit.

Prisoners taken by us recently near Ypres had been especially warned to be vigilant against surprise by our patrols. A German sergeant, captured lately clearly was no disciple of the doctrine of holding on at all costs. When he was brought in he stated that he had arranged with his men to surrender on the first opportunity in consequence of the resentment he felt over being put out in the outpost zone when the rest of his company were resting out of the line.

SOCIALIST DEMANDS OPOSED.

German Clericals Reported to Be Against Radical Programme.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25.—The Berlin Tagblatt reports that the Clerical party at a conference decided to reject the programme of the Socialists.

The German Clerical organ, Germania, contains no such statement, but the Berlin Tagblatt, a Clerical organ, says it understands the Clerical party does not favor the Socialist demands.

"If that is the case," says the Tagblatt, "the realization of our programme will have to be postponed until such time as the Clerical opposition is overcome."

SEAPLANE IS SHELLED, THEN SINKS U-BOAT

Two Bombs Strike Submarine During Battle.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The first case in which it is known that a submarine fought back when attacked by a seaplane resulted in the probable destruction of the submarine by an American aviator. Reserve Ensign J. P. Carson, it was announced by the Admiralty yesterday.

With straggle from the elevated forward gun of the submarine bursting around his seaplane Ensign Carson maneuvered until he was able to pour machine gun fire into the crew, felling two of them and driving the others into the submarine submerged, and as she was diving two bombs were dropped on her.

Within a few minutes the bow of the U-boat appeared on the surface and remained visible about four minutes. More bombs were dropped in this interval and it is believed the undersea craft was either badly damaged or destroyed. Ensign Carson's machine, with two others, was on patrol when the submarine was sighted on the surface, and the Ensign made for her. As he was getting into position to use his machine gun or to bomb the undersea boat the German fired five straggled shells, three of which burst close to the seaplane, doing it some damage. The other seaplane did not take part in the attack.

Francilly - Selency Taken From German Division Ordered to Hold to End.

FIGHTING VERY HEAVY

Wave After Wave Sent Up, Followed by Frontal Assault on Dallon.

MANY COUNTER ATTACKS

Enemy Makes Desperate Effort to Hold Key Positions to Hindenburg Line.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The British and French armies after several weeks of tremendous fighting are closing in on St. Quentin, in Picardy, and tonight are practically in the suburbs of the city on three sides, with the Germans fighting desperately to hold them back.

The British took Griecourt to-day, a village less than three miles north and a little west, and Selency, two and a half miles northwest of the centre of the city. The French are holding Dallon, about two miles out, and several other points two or three miles from the city against fierce and repeated counter attacks by the Kaiser's troops. When these have spent their force the capture of the city doubtless will be completed.

Counter Attacks Repulsed.

At Eysel, northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans attacked heavily, and also east of Eysel, but in both places were repulsed after they had suffered very heavy losses. They were badly punished also in their counter attacks at Selency and Griecourt. In these operations the British took 1,000 prisoners.

The Associated Press correspondent with the French army, telegraphing to-day, says the 221st German Division had been ordered to hold Dallon "to the last drop of blood," but Gen. Debeney's troops would not be denied.

Ten German officers and more than 500 men were prevented from making the supreme sacrifice demanded of them. They fought well under the protection of a curtain of fire from their artillery posted around St. Quentin, but the British troops were on them in successive waves so quickly that they could not carry out the order of their commanding General, Von Lechevalier, except by committing suicide. The alternative of captivity appeared acceptable to most of them.

Makes Great Frontal Attack.

The Germans suffered there from lack of appreciation of the resources, fitness and suppleness of the French tactics. Gen. Debeney's men, having approached the position in within proper distance for an assault, abandoned the method of infiltration which had characterized the operation around St. Quentin and made a resolute frontal attack, which the nature of the obstacle necessitated.

In the first bound they took the central point of resistance at Francilly, Selency and the crossroads 500 yards to the east.

Keeping close up with the creeping barrage which their artillery maintained with splendid precision, the attacking waves went on, sweeping the eastern edge of Sky Wood clear of the enemy, passing through and beyond Marjoria Wood and taking the village of Ebon de Dallon by assault.

Last Hilltop Imperturbable.

Meanwhile German reinforcements coming up through the ravines from the region of St. Quentin were caught under the fire of the French guns.

This success makes precarious the German hold on Hill 128. This is the highest point in the positions along the ridges from Holnon to Dallon, which the enemy has been fortifying with feverish haste. He felt, while it might not mean the fall of St. Quentin, would greatly weaken the defenses of the city.

The troops that took Dallon by assault were the same troops which distinguished themselves in the fighting at La Panmette along the Canal du Nord and took Beauvais three times during the campaign that freed the Montdidier pocket and drove the Germans to the Hindenburg line. They have changed their tactics in fighting in the high, in marshes and in the open with the same success and with an endurance that is emphasized by the number of fresh German divisions they have met since the battles at Beauvais.

Fighting at Other Points.

Further south the Germans attacked the positions where the French have established themselves near the western end of the Chemin des Dames at Moser farm, but scored a complete failure. The British repulsed several similar attacks in their district to the north, of which the most important was a German raid last night near in which a strong attack this morning in which the Germans entered the British posts near Moeuvres but were ejected at once by a counter attack. A successful British raid was made in the Wulverghem sector in Flanders.

The German Social report admits that

Continued on Third Page.