battle is still in full tide and prophecy may not be formulated yet.

Mangin's operations began with certain subsidiary attacks designed to bring about a rectification of our line. As soon as this had been effected artillery of many calibers, including light and heavy American batteries, started a methodical destructive fire on the enemy's trenches and back areas.

Tanks Like Porpoises.

German guns retaliated by flooding our sector with gas. Although attacking with masks is decidedly no fun, the zero hour found French and Americans alike ready for the fray. Fully 50 per cent of our boys wore their respirators when our drumfire having lifted, they debouched from the railroad embankment west of Juvigny at 6 p.m., heading eastward. Whippet tanks rambled along with them, dipping in and out of ravines along the disused trenches like a school of porpoises.

The ground hereabouts is made of shell craters, ripped up field fortifications and twisted meshes of barbed wire. In Juvigny elements of the 7th Prussian division, fresh troops whose physique and morale were both of the highest order, swarmed out of the underground quarries, with which this Aisne country abounds, to meet our advancing columns.

Fighting of Savage Character.

Fighting was of the most savage character, owing to the redoubtable nature of the terrain, the wells and the enemy's tenacity. Before noon the flow of prisoners had set in and the Americans were still pushing forward slowly but surely toward the objectives assigned to them.

German machine guns hidden in the depths of caverns and suddenly whisked into positions were the worst things with which our soldiers had to contend. Here the tanks helped mightily. They charged the machine gun nests as a bull charges the red cloth and obliterated them before the infantry came up.

Yankee Takes Tank Gun.

The boches had a liberal stock of anti-tank rifles with quaint long barrels. Private Wesley Barlow of Warsaw, Wis., captured one of these curious weapons by creeping up to its operator from behind, while a squad of American infantry was pouring direct fire in from the front. The tank Fritz sought to annihilate dodged about so cleverly that it was never hit.

The business of mopping up a subterranean stronghold of the foe was a ticklish one. Just when all hands would think a certain cave had been cleansed of occupants hand grenades or bullets would come from that quarter, indicating the presence of some overbelligerent enemies.

Struggles in Darkness.

Caves are never entered until an advance guard has thrown hand grenades into them, but such is the depth and size of some of them that the Germans simply lay low at one end and waited until our boys follow their bombs underground. Then a battle royal ensues. Bayonets, grenades and knives are favorite weapons in the struggle, often carried on in complete darkness.

In places the foe had planted machine guns so as to sweep long galleries of the caves.

No estimate is yet possible of the number of prisoners taken. They are a stalwart lot and of higher grade than most of the Germans we had encountered recently. They were particularly resentful when they found that a large percentage of the Yankee contingent that had opposed them were German-Americans.

NIGHT WATCHMAN BEATEN TO DEATH

Head Crushed With Pipe While on Duty at War Department.

What employes of the War Department's telephone and telegraph exchange believe was an attempt by German agents to obtain secret government information resulted last night in the murder of John W. Walke, colored, of 240 2d street southwest, night watchman at the building which is located at 1703 F street northwest.

Walke's head was crushed by a three-inch lead pipe, with which his assailant beat him to death. He apparently was dead several hours when found by fellow watchmen at midnight.

Entrance Gained Through Garage.

Entrance to the building was gained through the garage at the rear of the exchange. It is believed that when the intruder was discovered by Walke he killed the watchman to make good his escape.

Whether attempts were made to obtain secret information by tapping the wires has not been determined. Headquarters detectives were immediately assigned to the case and were at work early this morning.

Advance Theory of Robbery.

The theory was advanced by the police that robbery was the motive of the crime, as Walke was paid yesterday. Twenty-six cents in change was found near his body. Watchmen employed in the building stated that the rear entrance to the exchange was regarded as the most important part of the place to guard, and two men were always kept at both doors.

Walke's body was found at midnight by other watchmen who went to relieve him and his partner, who had been on the 4 to 12 watch. When the body was found the other watchmen who were on duty during these hours already had gone, and detectives were sent for them in the hope that they might throw some light on the case, as Walke had not "checked in" with the captain of the watch for some time.

Theories in Conflict.

The police started to work on the theory that Walke was killed by some one who knew he was paid yesterday and who used the pipe when the watchman showed fight. Employes of the exchange, however, stuck to the German agent theory, basing their views on the fact that most of the important war dispatches pass through the exchange and arguing that the pay of the watchman for the half month period which ended yesterday, would not be sufficient inducement for a hold-up man to take the chances involved in an attempt at robbery there.

SOLDIER KILLED WHEN AUTO HITS STREET CAR

J. R. Baldwin, a private in a motor truck company at Camp Humphreys, was crushed to death when the high-powered automobile which he was driving and a Capital Traction car collided under the Florida avenue viaduct about 10:30 o'clock last night.

Baldwin was so badly injured that he died before he reached Casualty Hospital, where he was rushed in an ambulance.

Police reports say that Baldwin was driving at high rate of speed under the viaduct and struck a pillar, the car skidding directly in the path of the approaching electric car. The automobile was wrecked.

ALLIES PREPARED AS BOCHES GAINED

Attention Never Diverted From Own Offensive Plans Amid Enemy Drives.

FOCH'S TACTICS REVEALED

BY GEN. J. M. G. MALLETERRE.
Cablegram to The Sunday Star and New York World. Copyright, 1918.

PARIS, August 31.—The battle by the English armies is taking on such magnitude that it must greatly preoccupy the German high command. The battle is being extended northward. For the time being it is around Bapaume that the principal action is taking place.

It will be noticed that the British have retaken Croisilles, which last March marked the extreme right limit of the German offensive. It is on the old 1916-1917 Somme battlefield that the battle is being fought today.

While the armies of Gens. Byng and Rawlinson are operating north and south of the Somme, the French armies of Gens. Debeney and Humbert are in action from Roye to the Oise. Gen. Mangin's army, which had continued to advance between the Oise and the Aisne as far as the Ailette, suddenly turned its left toward the Oise, which it crossed between Chauny and Noyon.

Conception Directing Battle.

The battle clearly reveals the conception which has directed it since July 18. It is evident that notwithstanding the crossing of the Aisne and the German army's advance to the Marne early in June, the entire allied high command would not have its attention taken away from the preparation of the counter offensive which it meditated. The high command was not unaware of the reasons for temporary success of the German offensive and had been able to note that after impressive debuts their offensives had always been stopped at the opportune moment by an effective reaction by the allied troops, in particular by French divisions.

Contrary to what the German command wished to persuade itself, the allied general reserves had not been wasted. Marshal Foch was therefore entitled to consider that after having gained the few weeks needed he would be able not only to resist the resumption of the German offensive, but to counter attack in his turn under conditions of strength and surprise, identical with those of which his adversary had availed himself. For he counted on the value proved and demonstrated of the American divisions interspersed among the Anglo-French armies.

Events have not belied Marshal Foch's idea. The resumption of the German offensive in Champagne and on the Marne failed at the first attempt owing to the cleverness of the measures taken by the French command in its turn. It was driven home for a fortnight and cleared the pocket in the Tardenois district, while drawing the Germans into a trap. Then August 8 the British army, kept silently in hand by Marshal Foch, attacked, supported by the French armies, in Picardy.

Surprise Again Complete.

The surprise was again complete. Montdidier in the Noyon pocket was threatened and the German reserves flowed in to defend as they did in the Tardenois district. A few days later the British attack spread northward while Gen. Mangin resumed the battle in the center between the Oise and the Aisne. This the battle was fought with a remarkable extension in echelons, which is quite Marshal Foch's method over a front of increasing size on both sides of the Oise, leaving no respite for Ludendorff, surprising him every time and forcing him to execute withdrawals more and more painful in the new battle of France.

For the moment it is the British and French who are attacking. It will be remarked that the American communiques no longer say anything. There is, however, an autonomous American Army which has just been constituted. Let us wait. I really believe we shall have news of it. I have just visited the American base somewhere in France. I had opportunity to witness the immense and magnificent American effort. All we have to do is to calculate the date of total victory.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH FIRING ACROSS BORDER

By the Associated Press.

NOGALES, Ariz., August 31.—Mexican Consul Zertuche today obtained an affidavit from Refugio Garcia, a Mexican federal soldier in Nogales, Sonora, stating that he was fired upon by a white American in the uniform of a soldier Thursday morning at 6 o'clock while at customs station No. 6 on the Mexican side.

Mexican Accuses American.

Consul Zertuche stated he had reported the incident to Ambassador Bonillas at Washington.

The soldier who made the affidavit is in the military hospital on the Mexican side.

Following the shooting in which the Mexican soldier was shot, Private Edward Stiller, who was slightly wounded in the leg during the shooting Wednesday night, was placed under arrest by order of Brig. Gen. Cabell, commanding the American forces and is awaiting trial by court-martial on the charge that he fired a shot across the international line in direct violation of orders.

Private Stiller made a statement that he had fired only when he saw the Mexican soldier draw his rifle on two American soldiers who were turning out the electric lights along International avenue at the time of the shooting, and that he believed the Mexican was preparing to fire on his comrades.

BOY FIRST TO HERALD DATE OF REGISTRATION

It is a safe bet that when Provost Marshal General Crowder asked that all methods of publicity be used to inform people of the new registration, set for September 12, he did not take into consideration the Washington small boy.

But he ought to.

For a Washington small boy was perhaps the first herald of the new draft registration date in the United States.

It was yesterday afternoon. He came along a stylish uptown street, bearing in one hand a copy of The Star, and in the other—well, he was a tailor's boy, evidently, for in the other hand he had twelve neckties, and over both arms he had spread freshly cleaned suits.

Hidden far down in the wearing apparel, which he carried high so that it might not touch the sidewalk, the boy walked, and as he walked he kept calling, loudly:

"Ladies and gentlemen! The date for the new registration has been set for Thursday, September 12, nineteen hundred and eighteen."

WAR OPERATIONS DELAY D. C. WORK

Commissioners Hold Street and Other Improvements Less Important.

GIVE THEIR ENGINEERS

Work on a majority, if not all, of the street, water and sewerage improvements provided for in the new District appropriation act will be delayed weeks and probably months as a result of a decision reached by the Commissioners to employ the forces of the engineer department on some of the government's important war operations now under way in the capital.

Where government war buildings are going up and it is necessary to provide streets and establish water and sewer connections, the engineer department will give practically its entire attention to such work, letting the improvements authorized in the appropriation measure go over until there is time to provide them.

Will Give All Help They Can.

The Commissioners have determined that the District shall co-operate as effectively as possible with the federal government in carrying out its war preparations in the capital, both in the supplying of labor for projects authorized in federal government appropriations and in the conserving of materials by delaying work on District projects while the more important war needs are receiving attention.

There are streets to be paved in the zone of war buildings west of 17th street and south of Pennsylvania avenue and various improvements of a municipal engineering character to be supplied in connection with the carrying out of the housing program and other building activities, all of which District engineers and laborers must give attention to first. The projected expansion of the engineers' camp at American University, in order that additional regiments may be accommodated, will necessitate also the local government extending water and sewer mains to that part of the District.

Will Do D. C. Work Later.

When the government work is finished, by which time the labor shortage situation is expected to be materially improved, street improvement work in the District, as authorized by the appropriation act, will be taken up. It is anticipated that sufficient time will remain in which to provide a majority of these improvements before the expiration of the fiscal year, July 1, next.

While there is to be an immediate diversion of District labor to government war work, this will not apply to all improvements for which money is carried in the new measure. For example, appropriation is made for the construction of sixty portable school buildings, and this work is to be put through with all possible haste. Facilities of the schools already are overtaxed and it had been hoped the appropriation would be provided in time for the construction of a majority of the portables before the opening of the school season, September 23. Bids were called for in June, when there appeared to be good prospect of the appropriation bill being passed in time to become effective July 1. It is stated that the cost of labor and materials has advanced to such an extent since then that it will cost at least $500 more per building to construct the portables now than if they had been built in June.

Figure on School Overflow.

School authorities are unable to give an accurate estimate of how large an attendance the schools will open with, but if there should be an overflow, as is expected, efforts will be made to care for it temporarily in the old Central high and M Street colored buildings, until the portables have been provided.

Passage of the appropriation bill will have the effect of preventing a serious shortage of teachers in the lower grades, it is believed. Increases in salaries are provided for teachers in the kindergartens and first, second, third and fourth grades. It is believed that many of these teachers, who have been working for the government during the summer, would have continued in such employment rather than return to the schools at inadequate salaries.

TWO LOSE THEIR ROLLS

H. D. Cole Relieved of $346 and William Lyles of $27 by Pickpockets.

A band of pickpockets invaded Washington yesterday and relieved two persons of their wallets, containing a total of $373.

Henry D. Cole, 503 G street southeast, was the prey for the first light-fingered "gentleman." He reported to the police of the fifth precinct, that while near the east gate of the navy yard his pocket was picked of a wallet containing $346.

While attempting to board a Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric line car at 14th street and New York avenue yesterday afternoon William Lyles, 501 Wilkes street, Alexandria, Va., had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $27. Lyles gave the police a good description of the "dip" and his confederate.

AMERICANS SEND OVER HEAVY DOSE OF GAS

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, August 31.—The Americans early Saturday gave the Germans in Fismette and its vicinity the heaviest dose of gas sent over since the Americans and Germans took foothold along the Vesle. The Americans used mustard gas and observers after daylight reported that Germans individually and in small groups were leaving the lowlands where the gas fumes clung.

The Germans answered with mustard gas, firing about a thousand shells before settling down to the usual artillery firing. There was no infantry action.

CITY OF BERLIN PUT UNDERMARTIAL LAW

According to an official dispatch from Switzerland yesterday an order has been issued by Gen. von Linsingen, commander-in-chief of the marches of Brandenburg, including the city of Berlin, which in effect places the entire district under martial law.

AMERICAN SOLDIER HELPS WOUNDED BRITISHER.

The American soldier at the front is seldom too busy to stop to help a wounded soldier of another nation to a place of safety, and this soldier has found a wounded Britisher, whom he is sending along to the first hospital.

French Overcoming Germans; British Take 1,500 Prisoners

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, August 31.—Heavy fighting north of Soissons and along the Canal du Nord is reported by the war office tonight. The French have succeeded in overcoming powerful resistance at various points and have taken Campagne, on the east bank of the canal, now hold the village of Chevilly, and have advanced their line as far as Leury, northeast of Soissons.

British Losses Small.

LONDON, August 31.—In the capture of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne, and Feuillancourt, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken by the British, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight. The British losses were small.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

BRITISH.

August 31.—By a daring and brilliantly executed night operation, carried out with great dash and enterprise, the Australians seized the hill and village of Mont St. Quentin, north of Peronne, thereby gaining possession of an important tactical feature commanding Peronne and the angle of the Somme river.

The same operation captured the village of Feuillaucourt. Over 1,500 prisoners were taken. Our casualties were exceptionally light.

This morning English troops attacked on the left of the Australians with complete success and captured Marrieres wood and the high ground east and north of this, with a considerable number of prisoners.

During the day hostile counter attacks launched against the Australians and English were successfully repulsed.

Attacks this morning by strong hostile forces astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road were driven off with heavy loss. In this neighborhood the English completed the capture of Riencourt-les-Bapaume, taking a number of prisoners and a few guns. At certain points etween Vaulx-Vraucourt and Bullecourt prisoners were taken and our positions improved slightly. Strong counter attacks in this sector again led to hard fighting. The situation has not changed materially.

Farther north Canadian troops carried out successfully a local operation immediately across and south of the Arras-Cambrai road, inflicting many casualties and capturing machine guns.

Between the Sensee and Scarpe rivers the English troops pushed their line forward 1,500 yards toward the Tringuige river.

The increasing demand upon the enemy reserves, due firstly to the enormous casualties in his massed attacks in the first part of the year, and secondly to heavy casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners by a series of successful attacks by the allies since July 18, has compelled the enemy to withdraw from the Lys salient and yield without a blow positions of high tactical importance won at great cost.

Our troops have regained possession of Kemmel hill. We have reached the general line of Voormezeele and Lindenhoek, La Crechet and Doulieu and are approaching Estaires.

Aviation—On the night of August 30-31 our squadrons made an attack on the hostile airdrome at Boulay. Some bombs were dropped also on another airdrome. Very good results were obtained, and a fire started at the Boulay airdrome. Ten tons of bombs were dropped. One of our machines is missing.

The weather was cloudy on August 30, but the various activities of our air service were fully maintained all along the front. There was much useful observation by airplanes and balloons. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed during the day and five driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

The Bruges docks and the Zeebrugge mole were heavily bombed, as well as a number of selected targets opposite the battle zone. In all, twenty-five and one-half tons of bombs were dropped during the twenty-four hours.

FRENCH.

August 31.—In the course of the day the battle continued with extreme violence in the region of the Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. Our troops advanced foot by foot, occupying successively centers of resistance which the enemy defended with stubbornness.

We occupied Campagne, on the east bank of the canal. The enemy effort was particularly violent against the village of Chevilly, which remained finally in our possession, after having been retaken twice by the Germans. We captured 200 prisoners and have enlarged our gains north of Happlincourt and Morlincourt.

We have conquered Juvigny and Crouy in a bitter struggle and reached the western outskirts of Leury.

Aviation.—On August 30, during the day, three enemy airplanes were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire. During the night our airplanes were able to drop 3,150 kilos of projectiles on objectives in the region east of the Conflans station, Chambley and Thiaucourt and factories at Thionville.

Eastern theater, August 30.—West of the Vardar British troops in successful raids brought back prisoners. East of the Vardar Greek troops carried out a successful raid against enemy lines.

ITALIAN.

August 31.—In the Posina basin our patrols broke into the enemy positions, inflicting heavy losses. Twenty-five prisoners, arms and material were captured.

In Val Arsa we drove parties who attempted to reach our lines.

JAPANESE.

August 26.—At dawn on August 24 the allied armies assumed the offensive and after a contest routed the enemy, whom they pursued, reaching the Kraefsk district in the afternoon. The enemy having destroyed the bridge over the Veraya river, we halted on the left bank. Preparations for further pursuit are going on.

During this engagement some of our infantry, with one battalion of sappers, succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear and destroyed the railway. They captured two armored cars.

The headquarters staff of the Fuji detachment arrived at Manchuli on August 23 and the main detachment arrived August 24.

Gen. Semenoff is occupying siding No. 54, about thirty-five miles west of Machuli.

August 25.—On August 22 the enemy still remained on our front. His airplane was observed in the afternoon. Otherwise there was no change. The enemy's strength was about 5,000 infantry. The field guns actually observed numbered fourteen and he also had some other heavy guns.

On August 23 our right wing, now guarded by the Japanese, was twice attacked by the enemy, numbering 1,000, with fieldpieces and machine guns. The enemy was completely repulsed.

In the evening the left wing also was attacked by 2,000 enemy infantry, with six machine guns. The Czecho-Slovaks stubbornly resisted, but were oblige to retreat. The 12th Infantry Division, arriving there, covered the retreat of the Czecho-Slovaks and repulsed the enemy.

The twelfth division, gradually concentrating in the direction of Suiyagina, assumed the offensive at dawn on August 24. After severe fighting the enemy was driven to the northward. We then advanced to the bluff north of Shimakofka, and are now attacking.

Our booty includes one fieldpiece, three machine guns and two armed locomotives. The casualties on both sides are unknown.

GERMAN.

August 31 (night).—The British have noticed the shortening of the bend in our front in the direction of Hazebrouck, between Ypres and La Bassee, and they have followed our reconnoitering detachments which we had left behind, by way of Kemmel, Bailleul, Beuf Berquin and across the Lawe.

In the evening southeast of Arras British partial attacks failed. Engagements have taken place north of the Somme.

On both sides of Noyon and between the Oise and the Aisne French attacks developed during the afternoon after the strongest artillery duel.

August 31 (day).—Army groups of Crown Prince Rupprecht and Gen. von Boehn: There have been forefield engagements on both sides of the River Lys. Enemy reconnoitering detachments which had advanced over the River Lawe were thrown back.

On the battlefield southeast of Arras the British yesterday renewed their attempts to effect a break through. Bringing a strong force of tanks into action, English and Canadian divisions advanced to attack early in the morning on a front of twelve and a half miles between the Arras-Cambrai road and southeast of Bapaume.

(Section missing.)

They recaptured Hendecourt, which had been temporarily lost. After warding off the enemy they advanced to the attack themselves and threw him back on both sides of Bullecourt and beyond the western border of the village.

South of Ecoust-St. Main, West Prussian regiments, in bitter fighting, beat back several attacks of the enemy. The intervention, on his own initiative, of First Lieut. Mann, with companies of infantry regiment No. 175, rendered possible the recapture of Ecoust, which had been temporarily lost.

On both sides of Bapaume, Prussian, Saxon and Bavarian regiments caused the enemy's assault to break down.

In the afternoon the enemy threw fresh divisions into the battle on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road. The bringing into action of further masses of tanks and infantry was intended to secure a decision. Late in the evening the battle was decided in our favor.

Dense lines of the enemy storming from the Sensee region beyond Etergigny and Haucourt and south of the road from Vis-en-Artois to Cherisy broke down under our fire and bitter hand-to-hand fighting. His tanks were shot to pieces. The enemy's infantry suffered extraordinarily heavy losses.

North of the Somme British attacks between Morval and Clery were repulsed. Where the enemy reached our lines our counter attacks threw him back to the positions of departure.

North of the Oise the French, with strong forces, attacked the canal sector between Libermont and northeast of Noyon. Their attacks for the most part were brought to a standstill on the west bank under our fire. After severe fighting the enemy was again thrown out of Chevilly on the east bank.

Attacks carried out several times from Noyon collapsed under our fire and through our counter thrusts. There have been violent artillery fighting and infantry battles on the Ailette.

"North of Soissons we took back the front section around Pasly and along the short line between Juvigny and Bucy-le-Long. In yesterday's attack of the enemy Juvigny remained in his hands.

"In the last two days fifty-two hostile machines have been brought down."

NEW DRAFT LAW PLEASES YANKEE ARMY IN FRANCE

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, August 31.—The enactment of the new American man-power measure, the news of which spread through the lines today, brought expressions of general satisfaction from the American Army in France. The men here realize not only the immense resources it brings to the aid of the government in the pursuit of the war, but that it also guarantees unsparing efforts to continue what they have begun.

The high command is particularly interested in the moral effect the measure will have upon the enemy. His man power is now concededly at its weakest point and his replacement resources are limited, and the military authorities count upon a reaction in the morale in Germany as a strong factor of the winter situation.

It may be stated that from the commander-in-chief and the general staff down to the rank and file every one is immeasurably encouraged and heartened by the passage of the act.

POLICE, WITH TACT, TO HALT AUTOISTS

Maj. Pullman Instructs Force in Watch on Sunday Drivers.

ALL TO BE QUESTIONED

Washington policemen will watch all roads and bridges leading into and out of the city today to see how generally is observed the fuel administration's request for motorists to abstain from needless driving of automobiles on Sunday to conserve gasoline.

Instructions issued last night by Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, to the precinct captains require the police to stop all motorists and courteously request them to show their operator's permit, to ask whether they are driving on necessary business or for pleasure, if on business, what is the nature of it, if the car is driven for pleasure the drivers are to be asked whether they have read the newspapers or otherwise have been informed of the government's request to save gasoline on Sunday.

When Arrests Will Be Made.

"During the day," states Maj. Pullman's order to the captains, "there should be no police action, except the stopping of cars and asking for operator's permit and tactfully getting satisfactory answers to the questions indicated. In all cases, however, in which the drivers do not carry automobile drivers' permits as legally required, then arrests should be made as usual.

"Take names of drivers and owners of cars in all cases where there appears to be a willful disregard of the fuel administration's request and send in reports on same with the 8 o'clock papers on Monday morning. These reports will be for transmission to the fuel administrator.

"Impress each person spoken to with the uniform courtesy which is practiced by Washington policemen in dealing with the public and with these facts, that the government needs the hearty co-operation of every motorist in the movement to save gasoline for war purposes and for necessary business."

Nation-Wide Compliance.

From each of the states east of the Mississippi assurances have been received, the fuel administration announced last night, that the request for conservation of gasoline will be respected today, the first day covered by the request.

Taxicab services in a number of cities have agreed to use their automobiles only for trips of necessity, the administration announced. A telegram was received from Findlay, Ohio, stating that all automobile dealers in that city had agreed unanimously to close their garages on Sundays as a means of aiding the conservation program.

YANKEES IN ADVANCE TO EAST OF BAZOCHES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, August 31 (by the Associated Press).—The Americans made a slight advance in their line-straightening process east of Bazoches early today, the Germans not learning of the maneuver until it was nearly completed.

The enemy started a barrage, and with machine guns endeavored to drive out the Americans, who dug in before daylight and held a position north of the Vesle along the railroad. Later the Germans turned their artillery on the Americans, but did not use their infantry at this place.

ANNA HELD LEAVES $300,000.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Anna Held, the actress, who died August 12, bequeathed virtually her entire estate estimated at $300,000, to her daughter, Liane Carrera. The will was filed for probate today.

Among a number of cash legacies to persons in Paris and in this country is one of $2,500 to Mrs. Alexander P. Moore (Lillian Russell) of Pittsburgh.

GIBBONS' MOTHER HERE, GIVES WOUNDED WRITER HER CARE

Comes From Detroit to City in Which He Was Born, and Later Will Accompany Half-Blinded Hero on His Tour.

In a secluded room in a Washington hotel Mrs. E. T. Gibbons, perhaps the first American mother to be given the opportunity, is acting as nurse to her son, Floyd Gibbons, wounded while serving as a war correspondent on the battlefields of France.

Although Gibbons is strong enough to make a tour of the country to warn the American people against being misled by tempting German peace offers at a time when victory is dawning, the former correspondent still has a gaping wound left by a German bullet which tore out his left eye.

It was to nurse this wound and make it unnecessary for her boy to seek a new doctor in every city he visits that the mother journeyed here yesterday from Detroit to accompany Floyd wherever his mission takes him and give him the care which only a mother can give.

After going through a year of the turmoil and hardship of war Gibbons reclined contented on a sofa in his hotel room yesterday while the same hands which rocked his cradle tenderly bathed the wound which a Hun bullet left upon his face.

Gibbons Born Here.

Mrs. Gibbons was a native of Washington before moving to Detroit and the boy of whom she is now so proud was born in Mount Pleasant. He received his early education at Gonzaga College and later attended Georgetown University. He has two aunts, Misses Anne and Matilda Phillips, living at 1400 W street northwest.

Gibbons went to the battle front as correspondent for a Chicago newspaper, and although he was at no time in the active military service, his conduct under fire led Gen. Petain to commend him, and since arriving in America last week he has learned that the French government has conferred the croix de guerre upon him.

In relating his experiences at the front Gibbons modestly passes over the events of June 6, when he went over the top with the American marines at Chateau Thierry and fell with two wounds. Friends, however, told of how he was shot while trying to reach a major who fell in the first few minutes of the fighting.

Gibbons had almost reached the wounded officer when German machine gunners a hundred yards away spied him and opened fire.

The first shot struck him in one shoulder, but he kept crawling until a second bullet struck the ground and glanced up, tearing through his left eye and piercing the front of his helmet. For three hours he lay motionless in a shell hole suffering intense pain until darkness enabled stretcher-bearers to take him in. Gibbons spent the three hours in no man's land endeavoring to communicate with another correspondent, who was in a shell hole nearer the American lines, the address of his wife at Paris.

Gibbons paid high tribute to the doctors in the allied armies. He arrived at a hospital on the morning of June 7 and by July 1 was back at the front. He was the only correspondent to get into the woods where Gen. Foch secretly massed the 60,000 reserves who pounced unexpectedly upon the Germans on July 18, turning a Hun offensive into a retreat, the end of which is not yet in sight.

Saw Trains of Prisoners.

"When I left the front a few weeks ago for Paris," said Gibbons, "I passed over railroad tracks eight abreast. On one side of my train there was a continuous procession of freight cars coming from the battlefield loaded with German prisoners, and on the other side the coaches were going back to the front filled with fresh, sturdy American troops.

"Man to man, the American outclasses the German, and the German knows it," Gibbons continued. "It is my firm belief that if the people of the United States and the other allied nations will scorn the peace proposals which the kaiser is bound to offer this winter, the army of 4,000,000 which this country is about to raise will bring victory."

Gibbons' only regret is that he had to leave his wife, Mrs. Isabella Gibbons, in a hospital in Paris, where she is suffering from a nervous breakdown as the result of her work in caring for wounded soldiers.

HAIG'S FLIERS DOWN 324 FOE AEROS IN MONTH

Success for British Airmen Reported on All Battle Fronts.

NEW YORK, August 31 (by the Associated Press).—British air supremacy on the western front during the past month, when 324 German machines were destroyed or driven out of control and only 116 British fliers reported missing, was emphasized here today in a statement by the British bureau of information.

Two features of the recent fighting, it was pointed out, were "the consistent and remarkably high number of enemy machines destroyed week by week and the singularly spasmodic and nervous way in which Germany seeks to counteract the three-fold aerial offensive against her."

The "bags" by the British on the western front alone for the week ending August 27, it was said, were seventy enemy machines destroyed and eleven driven down to earth as compared with twenty-seven British machines reported missing during the same period—a ratio of more than two to one.

Successful results by the British airmen were reported also on the Italian, Balkan and Palestine fronts, where eighteen enemy machines were smashed during the week ending August 27, and only twelve British aviators were reported missing on all of the European Mediterranean battlefields in the month in question. The British, it was stated, accounted for approximately 120 enemy aircraft against a net loss of twenty-nine of their own machines.

British airmen during the week referred to made thirty-six raids into Germany in addition to innumerable bombing incursions on vital enemy positions beyond the German lines and intense local engagements.

CRITICISE PRESIDENT'S WATER-POWER LETTER

Action of President Wilson in writing a letter opposing the net investment clause of the water-power bill was criticised yesterday by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, acting minority leader, and other House republicans.

Referring to the President's letter, Mr. Gillett said that Chairman Sims of the interstate commerce committee "seems to think there should be no legislation without first obtaining the views of the President."

Representative Anderson of Minnesota said, "Some one torpedoed the water-power committee."

Chairman Sims told the House that he had introduced the bill on the supposition that it met executive approval. An amendment introduced by Representative Doremus of Michigan requiring the federal water-power commission which the bill establishes to give municipalities prior rights to the acquirement of development licenses was approved by the House.

NEED OF AID IMPEDES MOTOR CANTEEN SERVICE

Because of inability to enlist a sufficient number of volunteer workers the motor canteen service of the District of Columbia war camp community service is unable to extend its noon-time luncheon service to several government departments and war activities that have asked for it.

The motor canteen department serves sandwiches, pies, cake, ice cream, etc., to war workers each noon from motor trucks parked at or near the activities served. Volunteer helpers are badly needed to prepare sandwiches, etc., and to assist in serving thousands of war workers and other government employes that find the movable canteens a real convenience six days out of the week.

Women and girls who can give a few hours a day to the work are urged to register with Mrs. O'Sullivan, 1311 Massachusetts avenue. Woman drivers for the canteen trucks are also needed, as well as women and girls who will serve the luncheons from the trucks.

GRANTED THIRD-CLASS RATES.

Compromise With War Department on Military Shipments.

Military impedimenta hereafter will be shipped by railroads at third-class rates, the railroad administration has announced. This is a compromise of the long-standing dispute between the War Department, which insisted on a low fourth-class rate, and railroads, which maintained a second-class rate.

SUGGESTS BUYING W. S. S. ON PERSHING'S BIRTHDAY

D. C. Committee Thinks It Would Be Fitting—Day Is Friday, September 13.

The District of Columbia war savings committee suggests to the citizens of Washington that they celebrate Gen. Pershing's birthday anniversary by buying one or more extra war savings or thrift stamps on Friday, September 13. It has been pointed out that a fitting manner in which to observe the natal day of the commander-in-chief of the American forces in France would be to help furnish the government with means with which to purchase ammunition and other supplies for the forces overseas.

Although the national war savings committee has formulated no definite plans for the observance of Pershing's birthday, the suggestion has been sent to all state and county committees that they may capitalize the day in conjunction with the war savings activities.

In some states elaborate plans will be worked out, but in Washington the committee is confining itself to a general appeal on sentimental grounds which, it is believed, will bring prompt responses from the purses of Washingtonians.

BRAVED BLAZING SEA TO SAVE TORPEDOED

Coast Guards' Heroic Act Reported by Life Station Keeper.

Heroic work by coast guardsmen in rescuing from a sea ablaze with burning oil and wreckage the captain and forty-one officers and men of the British tank steamer Miriam when she was torpedoed off Cape Hatteras August 16 is described in a report yesterday to coast guard headquarters.

John A. Midgett, keeper of station No. 179, writes of how his life-savers, seeing fire break out from the steamer when she was torpedoed seven miles off shore, put off in their power surf boat and found the captain and sixteen men in a boat five miles from shore, believing that two other boats from the ship had perished in the blazing sea. The life-savers headed into the flames and brought out both boats, one of which was drifting helplessly bottom upward.

FLOYD GIBBONS TO LECTURE.

War Correspondent, Wounded, to Talk Tonight at National Theater.

Floyd Gibbons, the war correspondent who was wounded at the battle of Chateau Thierry June 6 and who is the first American newspaper man accredited to the American expeditionary force or to any other army in Europe to receive the croix de guerre for bravery, makes his first public appearance since returning to this country at the National Theater tonight.

Mr. Gibbons makes his debut as a lecturer in his own native city. He was born here thirty-one years ago and received his education in Washington public schools and at Gonzaga College and Georgetown University.

Mr. Gibbons was wounded three times within twenty minutes. He had gone up to the front with the marines and when Maj. Barry of that organization was hit by a German machine-gun bullet a short distance ahead of the war correspondent the latter promptly went to his aid. While trying to rush across the open space to where the wounded officer had fallen Gibbons was hit in the shoulder. He kept his feet and went ahead. A second bullet caught him in the arm, knocking him down.

On his hands and knees, Gibbons crawled slowly toward Maj. Barry and when five feet from him was hit by the third bullet, which put out his left eye.

New York Taxicabs Called In.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Members of the New York Independent Taxicab Owners' Association, controlling about 300 machines, recalled their cabs from stands at midnight and announced that the cabs would not leave their garages on any call whatsoever, until tomorrow at midnight, in order that Fuel Administrator Garfield's request for gasoline conservation might be obeyed to the letter.

By Transfer
The White House
APR 4 - 1966