

Mont Kemmel Now in British Hands

FRENCH PRESS ON NORTH OF NOYON

In Movement Destined to Surround Bois D'Autricourt, Hun Stronghold.

EAST OF CANAL DU NORD

Gen. Mangin Completing Important Blow Struck Against Foe at Marlincourt.

Paris, Aug. 31.—(Noon).—Heavy artillery operations along the Canal Du Nord, north of Noyon, and between the Ailette and the Aisne were the features of the fighting on the French front during the night and this morning, the war office announced today.

German surprise attacks, attempted in the Champagne, were without result. Powerfully Defended.—French troops are pressing forward today in a movement destined to surround Bois D'Autricourt, the wooded hills east of Noyon, which are powerfully defended by the Germans, but from which they are a few roads' retreat.

Bois D'Autricourt is just east of the Canal Du Nord and is considered the real strong point of the enemy's Noyon salient. On the north, Gen. Humbert is smashing above Bois D'Autricourt from Beaurains. On the south, Mangin is completing the movement from Morlincourt.

Noyon itself is a gas-blanketed ruin. French Zouaves and Tirailleurs are fighting east of Noyon and wiping out German machine gun nests with the bayonet.

Meanwhile, the pressure toward Ham, astride the Somme, continues unabated, and the British are steadily encircling Peronne. Both forces are meeting with some difficulties in transporting tanks across the Canal Du Nord and the Somme river.

Fully Realize Menace.—That the Germans fully realize the menace to the Hindenburg line is proven by the desperate counter attacks which have been hurled at the Franco-American troops in the Juvisy region.

Gen. Mangin's feat of crossing the river at Morlincourt is the most important blow at the German defense. The Heister canal from Morlincourt to Chauny alone protects the entire left flank of the present German line.

Whether the Germans will be able to spend the winter on the Hindenburg line depends entirely upon the result of Gen. Mangin's success between Morlincourt and Chauny and the success of the British in the vicinity of Queant.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON DRAFT BILL ADOPTED

Only Feeble Opposition to Action of Senate—Work-or-Fight Center of Debate.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Congress failed again yesterday to complete the manpower bill, extending the selective draft age limits to 18 to 45 years of age. Only the formality of the signing of the measure by the presiding officer of the senate and house remains and it was predicted last night the measure would be in President Wilson's hands soon after the noon convening hour. Its immediate approval by the executive is expected.

The conference report on the bill, approved yesterday by the house, was adopted late today by the senate by a yeas and nays vote—with but a feeble opposition of few senators present. Senate debate on the "work-or-fight" amendments excision was so protracted that the bill could be returned there for the signature of the speaker. The rules require that signatures of the presiding officers be attached to the engrossed measure while the houses are in session.

THROUGH BLAZING OIL TO RESCUE OF CREW

Graphic Description of Coast Guards' Dash to Succor of Torpedoed Vessel.

Washington, Aug. 31.—How members of Coast Guard 178, fifteen miles north of Cape Hatteras, N. C., rowed through a sea of burning wreckage and blazing oil to rescue the master and forty-one officers and men of the British steamer Mirlo, torpedoed on the afternoon of Aug. 16, is graphically described in a report from John A. Midgett, keeper of the station, made public by the navy department today.

The Mirlo was about seven miles east of the station when the lookout first followed by smoke from the aft part of the ship. The coast guard immediately launched a powerboat in the heavy sea and headed for the burning wreck. About five miles off shore one of the Mirlo's boats, containing the captain and sixteen men, was met. The captain said two other boats were in the vicinity, but that another had capsized in the burning sea.

"The lifeboat, the only one of the burning mass of wreckage and oil," said the report, "upon arrival the sea was found to be covered with blazing gas and oil. There appeared to be great volumes of flame about 100 yards apart and the ocean for many yards was covered with flames. In between the two large bodies of flame, at times when the smoke would lift, a boat could be seen bottom up, with six men clinging to it and a heavy swell washing over them. With extreme difficulty the coast guard boat ran through the smoke and flowing wreckage and rescued the six men. The rescue

SECRETARY REDFIELD ON WAR BOARD

Secretary of Commerce Redfield has been appointed a member of the war industries committee of the war industries board, according to an announcement from Washington. Mr. Redfield is an advocate of a general policy of converting non-war plants to war production instead of shutting down or reducing the output.

ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT SHOWN ON THIS MAP



KEMMEL'S CAPTURE OPENS WAY TO BELGIUM.

Today's war map, prepared for the readers of The News, shows in detail not only the points mentioned in the dispatches where most active fighting is going on, but shows the whole western front from the English Channel to Switzerland. This map has been prepared at the direction of The News by Artist Shutting, in response to the many inquiries as to the situation at other points than the active zones. A table of distances will be found underneath, which will enable the reader to understand better the strategic situation, and what is ahead for the American army, now it is believed concentrating in French Lorraine, for the march to Berlin. Since the above map was drawn this morning news has been received that the British not only have taken Bailleul, as shown on the map, but have captured Mount Kemmel, near Ypres. This is an exceedingly important victory and may lead to the Hun withdrawal from all that sector. The reoccupation of Passchendaele ridge, east of Ypres, would take from the Germans all their spring gains, and would restore the military situation which existed in March, and will enable the allies to strike for Zeebrugge and Ostend, and deprive the enemy of his submarine bases on the channel. The map is carefully drawn to scale and should be saved by every reader for future reference. News maps have been exceedingly accurate and have been much appreciated by the public.

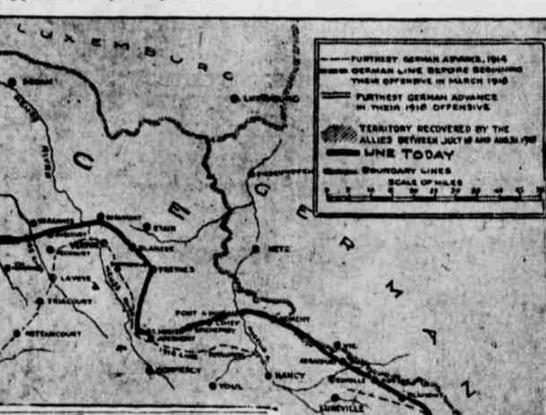


Table with 2 columns: Name, Pronunciation. Includes entries for Ivors, Janva, Jonchery-sur-Suippe, Langres, Le talet, Longuey, Louveigne, Louyay, Malines.

VESLE BATTLEFRONT ONE VAST PANORAMA OF FIRE

Enemy's Hold on Coucy-Le Chateau, Important Distributing Center, Threatened.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 31.—(Reuter's).—Between the Ailette and the Aisne and far to the southeastward along the line of the Vesle the battlefront is one vast panorama of fire. Here at the moment the Germans are offering the most desperate resistance, since the issue in this sector has a graver strategic bearing than anywhere else along the whole front.

With Gen. Mangin's men already across the Ailette on either side of the village of Champs, the enemy's hold on Coucy-Le Chateau is highly important to the Germans as a distributing center of troops falling back from Noyon and those fighting stoutly on the left bank of the Vesle.

From the crest of the plateau north of Soissons shells can be seen bursting like surf against the German lines. American troops in the center are still fighting to clear the difficult entanglements of ravines before them. There has been no close fighting in these valleys as yet.

A philosophical wounded prisoner was encountered today in the road near the battlefield. He said: "They told me that the Americans murdered their prisoners."

"When asked if he believed the charge he answered: "One does not make a great nation out of men like that."

LAWLESSNESS DURING LONDON POLICE STRIKE

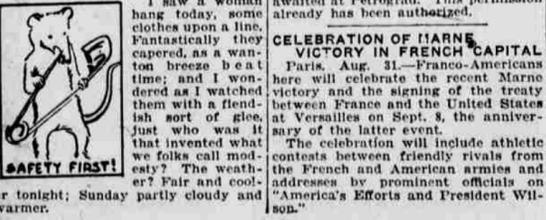
London, Aug. 31.—Considerable lawlessness marked the first night passed by London without police protection. During the earlier hours of the morning there were some harmless demonstrations, but later on the thieves became active and daylight found a number of windows of business broken and considerable property stolen.

This was particularly true in such centers as the Strand, Aldgate and other busy streets. There were a few military police about, including Americans but they devoted their attention entirely to their own men and even if they had tried would not have been able to cope with the thieves, who generally worked in squads.

London, Aug. 31.—A few American military police helped to patrol London last night. The strike of the metropolitan police is spreading to all sections of the city. Robberies are increasing.

Five hundred of the striking "robbers" paraded in the Whitehall district today. Armed sentries have been posted about all the government buildings.

Cooler, Says Billy 'Possum. I saw a woman hang today, some clothes upon a line. Fantastically she capered, as a wanton breeze beat time; and I wondered as I watched them with a fiendish sort of glee, just who was it that invented what we folks call mod-esty? The weather? Fair and cooler tonight; Sunday partly cloudy and warmer.



STRONGHOLD SOUTH YPRES FALLS BEFORE BRITISH

Scene of Terrific Fighting During German Drive in April Sees New Allied Success—Marshal Haig Pushes 1 1/2 Miles East Bailleul and Same Distance North Peronne, Taking Mont St. Quentin.

London, Aug. 31.—(1:10 p.m.)—Mont Kemmel, the famous stronghold southwest of Ypres, which was the scene of terrific fighting during the German offensive in Flanders late in April, has been captured by the British, according to advices from the front.

1:30 p.m.—British troops have pushed on east of Bailleul, which they captured yesterday, for a mile and a half. Mont St. Quentin, a mile and half north of Peronne, has been taken by Field Marshal Haig's forces. The British have captured a strong point known as the St. Servins farm.

12:20 p.m.—North of the Arras-Cambrai road and southeast of Arras the British have captured Eterpigny, on the east bank of the Sensee river, the war office announced today.

Captured Guns and Men. 12:24 p.m.—Australian troops plunged into the enemy lines east of Clery-sur-Somme during the night and captured a number of prisoners and machine guns, the war office announced today.

German troops have been driven from their positions east of Clery, on the Somme, northwest of Peronne, and the British advance in this locality is continuing.

On the south side of the Lys salient the British have occupied the village of La Couture, northeast of Bethune. British Enter Dranoutre.

British forces have entered the village of Dranoutre, south of Loere, on the north side of the Lys salient, according to the official statement issued at the war office today.

On the Lys front British troops hold Dacoutre and the line of the Lawe river from Vielle Chappelle to Lestrom, both of which villages have been taken. Haig is approaching Doulieu and has gained Bailleul station and the hill to the east of it, known as Mont de Lille.

Boches Retreat at Kemmel. British successes in the Lys salient sector of the battle front have caused the Germans to start a retreat from the neighborhood of Kemmel opposite Bethune. The withdrawal is progressing rapidly.

Field Marshal Haig's men today are attacking near Marrienes wood, between Bapaume and the River Somme, which position is strongly held by the enemy.

American are fighting with the French in the Coucy-le-Chateau sector, east of the Ailette river. The Germans are fighting desperately to hold Coucy-le-Chateau. If they lose the city, it is believed they will be forced to abandon their line along the Vesle.

How Line Now Runs. London, Aug. 31.—(1:37 p.m.)—North of the Somme river the British line now runs from Comblès station, east of Morval, east of Rencourt-les-Bapaumes, through Fremicourt, Vaux-Vanocourt, to the northern edge of Hullocourt, through the western edge of Hendecourt.

The British troops which captured Mont St. Quentin now are moving in the direction of Busso, about two miles northeast of Peronne. French troops made a small advance on the Ailette river and in that neighborhood occupying the southern outskirts of the wood 500 yards southwest of Coucy-le-Chateau.

British Down 81 Hun Planes During Week. During Same Period Only 27 British Machines Reported Missing.

London, Aug. 31.—A resume of the "war in the air" for the seven days ending Aug. 27, given out by the British ministry of information today, shows that seventy enemy machines were destroyed and eleven driven down out of control by British airmen on the western front. During the same period only twenty-seven British machines were reported missing. Aside from these operations, the British made thirty-six successful raids from vital German front-line positions behind the German front in Belgium and as far into Germany as Stuttgart. This did not include the innumerable raids made on vital enemy positions, such as Lille, Cambrai, Douai, Chaulnes, Peronne.

Emphasis is laid on the consistent and remarkably high average of enemy machines destroyed week by week, and also on the singularly prompt and obviously nervous way in which Germany seeks to parry the threefold British aerial offensive which is being sustained against her.

In the last four weeks 324 enemy machines have been accounted for, while only 113 British machines were reported missing. This does not include 129 enemy machines brought down by British airmen in the European Mediterranean battlefields at a cost of twenty-nine machines.

Occasionally, by withdrawing urgently needed machines from vital points, the Germans have momentarily gained local numerical superiority, as was the case this week in an early morning raid on Mannheim, when the British lost seven machines. The royal air force renewed the attack on Mannheim the evening of the same day and carried out successful bombing without the loss of a machine.

Photographs taken by the pilots testify to the enormous damage that has been done in the raids.

BOY-ED KNOWS WHAT CAUSED UNITED STATES TO ENTER WAR. Former German Attaché at Washington Blames Secret Treaty With Great Britain.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 31.—(A. P.)—Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, former German naval attaché at Washington, who swears that Franz von Papen, former military attaché, was credited with engineering German propaganda designed to keep the United States out of the war and was expelled by the American government, has come out with a book containing a fantastic account of his "investigations" in the United States, according to a prisoner taken north of Soissons. One of the captives' most striking "disclosures" is that the United States entered the war because of a secret treaty with Great Britain. He contends that had it not been for this alliance America would have kept out of the conflict. The prisoner was thoroughly convinced, as he said, his countrymen generally were, of the truth of these assertions.

DEFAT BOLSHIEVI. Allied Forces Attack Red Guard on Siberian Front—Gain Fifteen Miles.

Vladivostok, Monday, Aug. 26.—(A. P.)—Entente allied forces and Czechoslovak troops have attacked the bolshievi Red Guard on the Ussuri river front and have driven the enemy back for a distance of fifteen miles. Prisoners were taken and booty was captured by the allied forces.