

THEY ARE CLOSING IN ON LA FERE

GAIN TWO MILES ON 40-MILE FRONT

British Progress on the Entire Front From Havrincourt to Aisne River.

NOW FAR BEYOND SOMME

Capture of Hancourt and Other Towns Means an Advance of Seven Miles.

(By Earl C. Reeves, I. N. S. Staff Correspondent.)

London, Sept. 7.—(1 p.m.)—The French have advanced two miles on a forty-mile front at one point, making four miles progress.

The British have progressed along the entire front from Havrincourt to the Aisne river.

The capture of Tergnier by the French in an unusually important feat. Tergnier is a big railway junction center.

French forces have reached the lower end of Coucy forest, pushing forward to entirely new ground?

German Taken Prisoners. London, Sept. 7.—(12:15 p.m.)—British forces advancing northeast and southeast of the Somme river, have captured Hancourt, Sorrel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture, the war office announced today.

(This represents an advance of about seven miles since the Somme river was crossed.)

Havrincourt wood has been penetrated and German prisoners were captured there.

(Havrincourt wood lies south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and is nine miles southwest of Cambrai. The wood is just south of the town of Havrincourt. That district was the scene of savage fighting in the Artois battle.)

PROHIBITION MEASURE PASSED; NO ROLL-CALL

Now Goes to House, Which Is Expected to Retain "Dry" Rider.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The \$12,000,000 emergency agricultural appropriation bill, with its rider for national prohibition from next July 1 until after the American armies are demobilized after the end of the war, was passed last night by the senate without a roll call.

Before final passage of the measure the senate voted, 45 to 6, to retain the prohibition rider. A similar effort to postpone the effective date of the "dry" legislation to Dec. 30, 1918, was defeated.

The bill now goes to the house and, because of the many amendments inserted by the senate, it undoubtedly will be sent to conference. Prohibition leaders, however, expect the house to agree to the "dry" rider, so that there will be no possibility of changes being made by the senate and house managers.

Senators voting against retaining the "dry" legislation in the bill were Brandegee, of Connecticut; Gerry, of Rhode Island; Phelan, of California; Pomeroy, of Ohio; Hamdell, of Colorado; and Underwood, of Alabama, while it was announced that many members absent and paired favored the amendment.

As returned to the house the prohibition clause—a compromise effected last week by senate "wet" and "dry" leaders—would stop the manufacture of all existing beverages next June 30, and except for export, medicinal, sacramental and other than beverage purposes, and would prohibit the manufacture of all new liquors.

The compromise prohibition rider was regarded the most important provision of the emergency appropriation bill.

How long the bill would be in conference was regarded doubtful. Prohibition advocates believed it would soon be returned to the house. The revenue bill and house plans for a recess immediately after its passage until Oct. 15, however, were regarded as obstacles.

Eleventh-hour efforts to extend the time for manufacture of beer and wine and disposal of stocks of intoxicating beverages were futile, the senate rejecting without a roll call an amendment by Senator Phelan, of California, to make the provision effective Dec. 20, 1918.

The senate also defeated an effort toward federal payment for stocks of distilled spirits remaining unsold June 30, 1918, rejecting, 35 to 15, an amendment by Senator Bankshead, of Alabama, proposing presidential commission to report on the actual value, not to exceed cost of such spirits, with a view to an appropriation for reimbursement of owners.

St. Louis Affected. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 7.—The announcement by the administration at Washington that the manufacture of beer is prohibited after Dec. 31, will affect 100,000 persons who are working in St. Louis, it is estimated.

The order will render \$100,000,000 worth of brewery property idle, and will mean suspension of an industry here with stockholdings in breweries of \$50,000,000. Officials of the various unions whose members are affected, today prepared to hold conferences and later will confer with their employers.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK TOTAL 20,640

London, Sept. 7.—Casualties among the British forces reported in the week ending today totaled 20,640 officers and men, compared with an aggregate of 14,484 reported in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 378; men, 3,628. Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,034; men, 15,600.

TEARING HOLES IN ENEMY LINES

Guns of Both Heavy and Small Calibers Employed on Aisne Front.

ACTIVITY IN WOEVRE

Grows More Intense—Franco-American Forces Score New Advance.

With the American Army on the Aisne Front, Sept. 7.—(Morning.)—Additional forces and supplies were brought up by both the Americans and the French during last night and early today the Franco-American line was again advanced. The allied artillery of both heavy and small calibers is being used to tear holes in the enemy lines.

The new forces were brought up along the Aisne to the west of Fismes, where the Germans are entrenched along the canal parallel to the river. The big guns behind the Franco-American line were set into play upon formations far to the rear, while all the cross roads were subjected to a punishing fire.

Less Firing in Vosges. With the American Army in France, Sept. 7.—(Morning.)—The artillery fire on the American sector in the Vosges region was heavier today than it had been for two weeks. In the Vosges, however, the firing activity decreased.

The pilot and observer on a German airplane that was shot down by the French and fell within the American lines were captured today by American troops.

American patrols had a sharp encounter with an enemy ambushing party last night. Another enemy patrol approached the American wire, but in a hasty retreat when it was fired upon.

In Unerring Certainty. The Franco-American lines continued to close slowly but with unerring certainty as the German left flank that had clung to the sector to the west of Rheims. Particularly determined resistance was displayed by the enemy remaining at the point in the angle made by the line swinging upward toward the Aisne. The Germans used their artillery late on Friday with all possible vigor and their machine gun crews defended the retreating army point by point.

Boches Fighting Back. Nevertheless the lines of both the French and the Americans were advanced during the night. Reports brought into headquarters indicate that the German divisions in this sector are as certainly divided for the Aisne as those already across that river.

The German artillery was active along the river front, throwing an enormous volume of high explosive, shrapnel and gas shells into the lines that were constantly harassing them.

PILLAGE AND RUIN IN WAKE OF GERMAN ARMY

Houses Looted and Agricultural Machinery and Furniture Piled and Burned.

London, Sept. 7.—(11:10 a.m.)—Pillage and ruin, such as characterized the great retreat of the Germans from the Somme to the Hindenburg line last year, marks the present German retreat in France, said a dispatch from the front today.

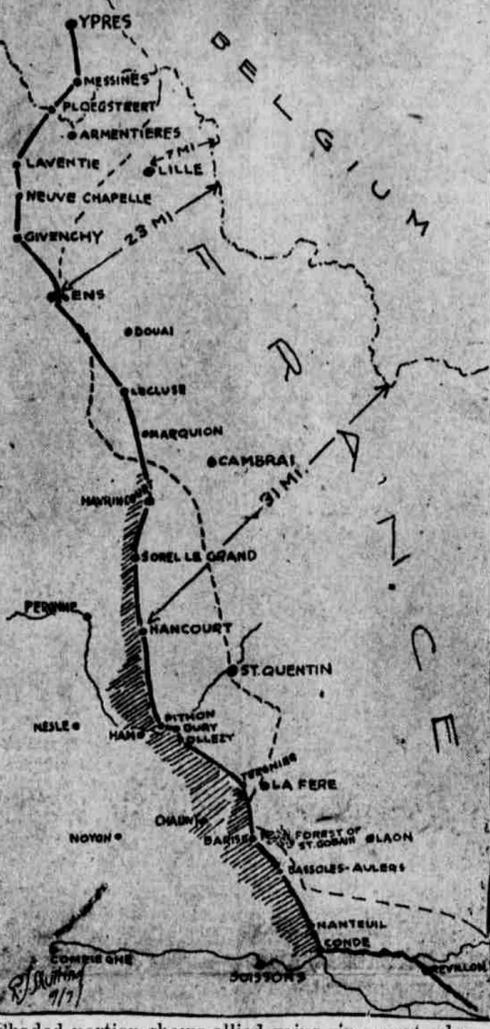
Houses were looted, furniture was piled in the roads and set on fire. Agricultural machinery was destroyed or damaged and all buildings were sacked.

MOONSHINER DIES OF PISTOL SHOT WOUNDS. Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 7.—(Special.)—Cleve Cooper, one of the moonshiners shot in the battle that ensued Thursday between raiding officers and the wildcaters, died last night from the effects of the shot. He is the son of Noah Cooper, who is well known in the courts as one of the men playing the trade of illicit distilling, and always winning his cases when arrested. J. B. Cawthorn, another moonshiner, who was arrested and is in the Huntsville jail, made oath that he did not know the other moonshiner, who made his escape. Deputy Collector N. L. Pierce, head of the raiding party, who was shot in the leg, is able to be up, and his injuries are not serious.

MAIN STREET MERCHANTS SHOW PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

In patriotic response to the appeal of the government that merchants close their doors at 6 o'clock, both as a saving of manpower and as a general war economy, the merchants of the Main street, agreed to the new ruling. A petition was circulated among the store owners and agreeing to the plan large numbers have been signing out announcing the change. Though stores in the downtown business section have always closed at this hour, none on Main street have made a practice of remaining open later. The one merchant who refuses to co-operate in the move and is insisting on remaining open is the subject of general censor on the part of his neighbors.

TODAY'S WAR MAP



Shaded portion shows allied gains since yesterday.

BRITISH TAKE 75,000 PRISONERS

Big Result of Operations During Month in Flanders and Picardy.

WOTAN SWITCH, SMASHED

Forcing Enemy to Retreat Behind Original Hindenburg Defensive Chain.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 7.—More than half of Havrincourt wood had been captured by the British (southwest of Cambrai) and Metz-en-Couture, in the same district, has been occupied.

During the month's drive the British in Flanders and Picardy have taken about 75,000 German prisoners, 700 guns and nearly three score of villages and towns, as well as hundreds of square miles of territory.

The Wotan switch (at the northern end of the Hindenburg line) has been smashed by the British, forcing the enemy to retreat behind the original Hindenburg defensive chain.

The Germans are now increasing their shelling and are using much gas in an effort to stem the British advance and stabilize their line after the marathon of the past week.

East of the Canal du Nord the British have come upon bitter opposition. Along the northern part of the canal the lines have not changed in the past few days.

But south of this district, the British have carried off Pims. There is some doubt as to the actual situation in that region as yet.

The British are now in Petit Sorrel and Sorrel-le-Grand.

RUSSIANS ARREST CZECHS IN SIBERIA

Military Operations Against Czechs in Vladivostok District Doomed to Collapse.

Washington, Sept. 7.—All military opposition against the Czechs in the Vladivostok district is doomed to an early collapse, according to dispatches from Russia reaching the state department today. The Czechs are being assisted by Eurasians in western Siberia, the dispatch adds, and Gen. Hobarth has left Vladivostok for a conference with the Czech leaders at Irkutsk.

Another dispatch from Consul Harris at Irkutsk, dated Sept. 3, says that the Czechs are in power from Chelmsk and Ekaterinburg to Chita and also west as far as Samara, Orenburg and Kazan. Still another message from a confidential source says that connections have been established between the Czechs operating east of Krasnaya and those cut off in the Balkan region, effecting the capture of Chita and Krasnaya. Trains are now running between Irkutsk and the Onon river, it was added.

BOCHES RETIRE IN VESLE VALLEY

To Right of Americans—Menaced by Salient Increasing in Danger.

YANKS FACE DEADLY FIRE

But Reply in Kind and With Interest—Consequences Frightful for Foe.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Sept. 6.—Menaced by a salient increasing in danger, the Germans today began a withdrawal from the Vesle valley to the right of the Americans. On the west flank the Americans held firmly while the French exerted sharp pressure on the rear, but there has developed a situation considerably different from that of the past few days in the region westward towards Soissons. The Germans fought more nearly in the spirit of their traditions, but slowly this continued to give way, leaving little doubt that the line from near Rheims to that now along the Aisne would be quickly straightened.

The struggle is being made to the Americans' right and has placed them in a position where they are subject to a heavy enfilade, especially by the artillery. Despite desperate resistance they swung their line forward to its junction with the French, where the most determined resistance was encountered. More broken country offers better opportunities for defense and the Germans have taken advantage of every hillside and ravine in placing their artillery and machine guns. The Americans were forced to face a deadly barrage, while barriers of gas were raised in every ravine down which they might advance.

Germans Die at Posts. An equally destructive artillery resistance was met by the Americans, however, and the men, already tried in previous engagements, advanced steadily, driving out the machine gun nests one after another.

The Germans held their positions along a machine gun line stubbornly, many of them dying at their posts, but the total mortality was not great since only machine gunners were left in the rear line. It is probable, however, that the German losses were large as a result of counter-artillery fire. Some thirty prisoners were brought in today from that part of the sector on the American right.

Because of the better terrain the Germans can afford to retreat here more slowly and from their positions they can exact a higher price in return for their withdrawal. It is inevitable at the same time that they, too, must pay dearly. The result is a foregone conclusion and the only question is that of the cost in men.

Supplies by French. The slowing down of the German retreat from the Aisne has enabled the Americans to bring up supplies and artillery and get into the line the full strength desired for forward positions. The Germans, of course, have had the same opportunity to place their artillery in position, with the result that artillery action today was enlivened and may be expected to increase until a new move toward the German line is probable, however, that the Germans will establish themselves on that line there is almost no doubt.

This conclusion is reached from statements made by prisoners and substantiated by circumstances incident to the operations.

Success Astonishing. The Americans concluded today their movement across the plateau and down the slopes toward the river. They were constantly made targets, but the movement was accomplished with astonishing success, notwithstanding the German resistance. It is probable, however, that the Germans' retreat and their excellent opportunity for observation, French airplanes assigned to this front were remarkably daring and efficient in their operations.

ELIJAH II. RELEASED FROM FEDERAL PRISON

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—Carrying a small basket in one hand and a suitcase in the other, "Elijah II," as Key, Frank W. Sanford of the "Boy Chant and U.S. society," styles himself, walked from the federal prison a free man, having paid the penalty according to the laws of man for carrying a number of his followers on a mad voyage in a ship so ill equipped and provisioned that many of them died horrible deaths on the high seas. Sanford had promised them "the Lord would provide like he did in Elijah's time."

Sanford was convicted for violation of the maritime laws in the federal district court of Maine and has served six years and eight months of a ten-year sentence. His allowance for good conduct reduced this sentence nearly one-third. Throughout his prison term he has been a most exemplary prisoner. He preached many sermons to his fellow inmates, and whenever the word went out that "Elijah is going to preach," a crowd quickly assembled.

On his departure Sanford was no longer the bearded and giant-sized prophet. Long confinement made him slim and only a small, closely trimmed mustache covers his lips. He was neatly dressed and looked to be his 65 years.

After bidding good-by to Warden Zerbst and one or two others of the prison office, he walked to the car line and then turned down a blind road through the woods, evidently determined to escape any interview.

When reminded that his friends in Maine would be interested in hearing of his plans, he nervously replied: "I never talk to reporters. I don't even talk to my friends."

He had told Warden Zerbst that he wanted to go away quietly and without publicity.

FRENCH OCCUPY TOWNS THREE MILES BEYOND HAM

Tergnier, Three Miles West of German Key Position of La Fere, Captured—Relentless Pursuit of Hun Continues From Somme to Oise.

London, Sept. 7.—(1 p.m.)—Tergnier, three miles west of La Fere, has been captured by French troops.

The French have advanced on a twenty-mile front to an average depth of two miles and at some places to a depth of four miles. They occupied Tergnier without opposition. French troops also reached the forest of Cguy and are now on a big stretch of entirely new ground.

British progress on practically the whole battle front from Havrincourt wood to the River Aisne continued this morning with greater rapidity than had been expected.

The British line starting at Havrincourt wood, of which the British occupy practically one-half, runs through Metz-en-Couture and Fins, then by Liermont, Longuevalnes, Tincourt-Boucy, Hancourt and Tertry to Lanchy, where it joins the French line.

How French Line Runs. The French line runs as follows: Aubigny, Dury, Ollezy, south of Fricres-Failloel, Tergnier, then west of Amigny, through Pettit Barisis, Bassoles-Aulers, where the French also have captured, then to the west of Mont Des Singes, Laffaux mill and west of Sancy to Celles on the Aisne, where the line joins the old front.

Advance Three Miles at Ham. Paris, Sept. 7.—(Noon.)—French troops that captured Ham have advanced over three miles east of that old German stronghold, taking numerous additional villages from the Germans, the war office stated today.

All the way from the Somme sector to the Oise the French kept up their relentless pursuit of the Germans throughout the night, smashing all resistance.

Germans Fell Back. With the American Army on the Aisne Front, Sept. 7.—(Noon.)—The Germans fell back a short distance early today before the pressure of the French and Americans to the east of Revilleon at about the center of the line between Conde and Rheims.

Berlin Claims Repulse of U. S. Attacks. Berlin, Sept. 7.—(Via London.)—On the heights northeast of Fismes, in the Vesle river region, the German forces yesterday repulsed renewed attacks by the Americans, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

On the Somme and Oise rivers the enemy followed the Germans retiring by way of Ham and Chauny and during the evening was engaged in fighting the German rear guards on the line of Aubigny-Villequier Aumont.

On the Aisne river to the east of Vailly, the statement says, the Germans are in fighting contact with the enemy.

Takes Towns Near Peronne. London, Sept. 7.—British troops advancing last night on the front to the southeast and northeast of Peronne captured the towns of Hancourt, Sorrel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture, says today's war office announcement.

Fighting their way toward the left flank of the German positions along the Canal du Nord from Havrincourt, the British penetrated the western part of Havrincourt wood, taking prisoners as they progressed.

Pushing Toward Messines. In Flanders the British are pushing toward Messines, near the southern end of the Messines ridge, and they advanced their lines last night a short distance in the direction of the town.

French Take Towns. Barisis, north of the Aisne, was captured in heavy fighting. South of the river the French have taken Nantouillet-la-Fosse, Conde Fort and Conde-sur-Aisne.

Overcome Resistance. Paris, Sept. 7.—On the front between the Somme and the Oise the French continued to press forward last night, overcoming the resistance of the German rear guards, according to today's war office report.

Farthest Penetration. North of the Ailette the French have made a further advance, winning the entire lower forest of Coucy. North of the Vesle, where American troops have been advancing, there is no change in the situation.

TO USE MAYS AGAIN IN EFFORT TO BEAT CUBS

Hendrix Probable Twirler for Chicago Nine—Last Game in Cub City.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—The curtain will be lowered on baseball in Chicago for the first time since the end of the world's series between the Boston Red Sox and the Chicago Cubs, who faced each other on even terms today, each having scored one victory.

Tonight the teams will entrain for Boston, where the remaining games of the championship series will be played.

With renewed confidence over their 2-to-1 victory yesterday, the Chicago National league champions went in today's game determined to add to their laurels, and Manager Fred Mitchell said he probably would send Hendrix in to face the Red Sox.

Manager Ed Barrow and his American league champions were equally confident.

"We are determined to return to Boston and start 'Moss' game with a 2-to-1 edge. There will be no fatal second inning in today's game," said Barrow. He planned to assign Sassa to the task of turning back the Cubs.

The splendid pitching of Tyler in yesterday's game, the sharp fielding of his teammates and their attack on "Bull" Joe Bush's offerings when hits occurred, the Cubs favor their chances today. Saturday's half holiday was expected to greatly increase the attendance. The total attendance for the first two games was 23,214.

On the present basis of attendance the amount of money to be donated to war charities probably will not exceed \$20,000. The probable batting order follows:

- Hooper, r.
Whitman, l.
Melniss, l.
Scott, ss.
Thomas, 3b.
Agnew, c.
Mason, p.

STRENGTH OF FINANCIAL POWERS DEMONSTRATED

New York, Sept. 7.—That the financial powers are determined to leave no stone unturned to restrict credits to constructive and productive purposes was again demonstrated today when the stock exchange took steps to that same end.

By a daily examination of the tonus of its members the exchange hopes to reduce speculation to exceedingly moderate dimensions, thereby aiding the federal authorities and local money pool in the work of furthering government requirements.

It was understood that the restrictions of the monetary interests would extend to other markets, including cotton, which made its most spectacular movement during the week, following the adverse crop report.

Previous to the action of the stock exchange the market gave much evidence of its disposition to break into new high ground. United States Steel among the industrialists and Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific among the rails attained highest prices of the year, their advance being accompanied by many substantial gains in other quarters.

Further improvement in the military situation abroad imparted additional strength to international war flotations and exchange rates to allied centers. Incidentally remittances to most of the neutral countries displayed concurrent weakness.

Acceptance by the railway executives of the federal contract draft settled a controversy of long standing, although the terms involved are far from satisfactory to many large holders of railway securities.

TAKE SCORE VILLAGES.

The capture of nearly score of villages from the Germans was officially and unofficially reported from the western battle front today. These captures extended all the way from the district northeast of Peronne (in Picardy) to the Aisne river and included the important town of Tergnier. In addition the French captured important stretches of wooded ground.

HINT IN PRONUNCIATION

- Targon Tan-yon
Termes Term
Thionville Tee-yon-veel
Tirlemont Tur-limon
Tongres Tong's
Tour-nay Toor-nay
Tour-nay Toor-nay
Troy Tray
Trois-Vieilles Trwah-vee-eray
Unchair Ung-shair