

GERMANS MAKING DESPERATE FIGHT Enormous Number of Guns are Massed to Hold the Defenses Against Onslaughts of French

BRITISH PUSH BACK GERMANS IN FLANDERS SECTOR

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 9, by The Associated Press.—Field Marshal Haig's forces this morning advanced in the area west and northwest of St. Quentin and are now five miles from the Hindenburg line. They are still pressing forward.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1 p. m.—Pushing ahead today on the front between Peronne and St. Quentin, British patrols have occupied the towns of Vermand, 5 1/2 miles northwest of St. Quentin and Vendelles, two miles north of Vermand.

ARCHANGEL, Northern European Russia, Saturday, Sept. 7, by The Associated Press.—A detachment of American bluejackets was among the Entente Allied forces fighting recently in the vicinity of Obverskaya which resulted in the capture of the town.

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ity confirm General Ludendorff's supposed intention. No belief, however, is expressed here but that the allies will compel the enemy to continue his retirement.

Berlin Reports Allies Repulsed. BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Via London.—Entered allied attacks north of Arras, in Flanders, yesterday were repulsed by the Germans who took prisoners, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff.

Between the Ailette and Aisne rivers, the statement adds, the French were repulsed along the whole front with sanguinary losses.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Last night passed in quiet along the British front in northern France and Flanders, except for artillery activity and minor raiding operations, according to today's war office report.

The text of the statement reads: "A hostile raiding party was successfully repulsed last night north of Arleux-en-Gohelle.

With the exception of artillery activity in different localities on both sides, particularly in the neighborhood of the Arras-Cambrai road and in the La Bassée canal and Ypres sectors, there is nothing to report."

PARIS, Sept. 9.—North of the Somme French troops have made another advance in the direction of Clastres and have occupied Lomot farm, according to the war office announcement today.

French troops have crossed the Crozat canal opposite Liez, three miles southwest of Vendeuil.

Two strong German counter-attacks were repulsed by the French in the Laifaux region northeast of Soissons. The French took eighty prisoners belonging to five different regiments.

AMERICAN FORCE TAKES MUSCOURT Advanced Allied Element Now Within Eight Kilometers of St. Quentin.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—When the Americans captured Muscourt (five miles northeast of Fismes and only a short distance south of the Aisne) the Germans reacted violently with their artillery.

(This is the first indication that the Americans have taken Muscourt.)

The advanced allied element now being within eight kilometers of St. Quentin, the Germans are regrouping their forces and concentrating numerous divisions there with the intention of defending the town.

According to LaLiberte, the Germans also are hurriedly re-entrenching their defenses before Laon and in the region of Trucy and Cherevny north of the Chemin des Dames, making all preparations in their trench work and material brought forward for a prolonged defense.

Along the north bank of the Ailette and on the Soissons-Laon railway, there has been a great massing of German artillery.

DECLARES CRISIS IS NOT SERIOUS Deputy Chief of General German Staff Assures People Army Will Consolidate.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—In a lecture on the war in Berlin, Lieutenant General von Freytag-Loringhoven, deputy chief of the general staff, contended that the present crisis on the western front was less serious than many others during the war.

The position we occupied before the enemy counter-offensive began was the result of an abortive offensive and, therefore, unsuitable for a defense whose aim was the effective economizing of forces," the general is quoted as saying in a dispatch from Berlin. The new positions had not been consolidated as trench warfare demands.

Continuing, he said: "The thing now is to push things so that Great Britain and America recognize our invincibility in defensive warfare. We lack neither men, munitions nor raw material to hold out for a long time. We must, however, not slacken in our determination which must remain alive in the army and at home. All that might divide us must be prohibited until the end of the war."

Ludendorff to Make Stand. LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 8.—The statement in the German communique that "we are everywhere in our new positions" is interpreted here as implying that General Ludendorff is of the belief that the German retirement is ended and that it is his intention to try and make a stand on the present line.

It is reported from Paris that the German artillery today was thundering along the whole battle front as it has not done for several weeks and the general indications are that the German counter-attacks and other active-

EUGENE V. DEBS PLACED ON TRIAL

Former Socialist Candidate Faces Charge of Violating the Espionage Act.

INDICTED LAST JUNE

Seditious Remarks Made in Address Before Party State Convention in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 9.—The court room was crowded today when Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist candidate for president, was placed on trial before Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver, charged with violation of the espionage act.

Among several prominent Socialist leaders in the audience was Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York who recently was sentenced to ten years imprisonment by a federal grand jury in Kansas City on a similar charge. She is out on bail pending an appeal.

Debs was indicted by the federal grand jury June 9 for remarks alleged to have been made at an address before the state convention of the Ohio Socialist party at Canton, O., June 6, last.

United States District Attorney Edwin S. Wertz will conduct the government's case assisted by Joseph C. Breitenstein and Frank B. Kavanaugh, assistant United States district attorney.

Seymour Stedman who defended Mrs. Stokes and William A. Cunnah of Chicago, Joseph Shortt of Dayton and Morris Wolfe of Cleveland, are named as attorneys for Debs. Morris Hillquist of New York was forced to withdraw on account of ill health.

SIXTEEN MEN ARE HELD FOR CRIME

Federal Warrants Hold I. W. W. Responsible for Burning Wheat Fields and Lumber Mills.

FRESNO, Cal., Sept. 9.—Sixteen men held in Fresno and Sacramento jails on federal warrants will be charged with responsibility for the wheat field fires in South Dakota and big lumber mill fires in Washington and Oregon, together with scores of fires in the San Joaquin, California, valley extending over a period of nearly two years, it was announced today by Sydney J. Shannon, deputy United States marshal in Fresno. Shannon has been conducting an investigation for more than a year and a half and made all the arrests. He also seized two laboratories which he said the men established for the manufacture of incendiary devices. Both of these were in California.

Nearly \$100,000 in property has been destroyed in the past two years by these men, Shannon said, and added that he had obtained evidence to show that their program this year called for the destruction of about \$300,000 worth of property. The losses they are responsible for to date on this year's program, he said, amount to about \$5,000,000. The men under arrest are the leaders, he said, and were personally responsible for practically all the fires. He also asserted that they were all members of the I. W. W.

Aviator Crashes Into Fence While Trying to Land

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A height of 23,500 feet, claimed today to be a world's record for altitude by a two-seater airplane, was reached by Lieutenant M. B. Kelleher who flew from the United States war exposition grounds in Grant park yesterday with a passenger, Lieutenant Kelleher and his passenger, State Senator Al Clark, when attempting to land, crashed into a fence and both were crushed, but not seriously injured.

It is said the highest previous record for a plane with a passenger is 21,000 feet.

Baker on Second Visit to U. S. Army in France

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Baker is in France for his second visit to the American army there. He is accompanied by John D. Ryan, assistant secretary in charge of aircraft; Surgeon-General Gorgas and Brigadier-General Hines, chief of the embarkation service.

Mr. Ryan will devote his attention to the air service. General Gorgas will inquire generally to health conditions among the troops while General Hines will visit ports of debarkation.

HATRED RUINING RUSSIA

Human Life Has Lost All Value—Officials Kill Without Trial.

PRISONS FILL UP Brutal Efforts of Ambitious Leaders Make Reign of Terror.

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LACK OF NEWS AMAZES REFUGEES

Sweden and Finland in the Dark Concerning Russian Internal Affairs.

GERMAN PAPERS SWAY

Strange Stories Circulated about Draft Conditions in United States.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The lack of reliable information possessed by Finland and Sweden concerning internal affairs in Russia amazed the American and Italian refugees who have just arrived from Russia.

They were likewise much surprised to find Finland and Sweden in such a normal condition.

The Bolshevik and German newspapers and propagandists have the field all to themselves in supplying Russia with what information they choose.

Russia is given little foreign news except that which indicates weakness on the part of the Entente powers and the strength of the Central empires. The government, now actually in prison and controls the few journals that are still appearing in Petrograd and Moscow.

Strange Stories Circulated The Associated Press correspondent at Moscow who left Russia with the recently arrived party and is filing this dispatch, can testify that the Americans remaining in Russia were treated to many announcements that the Indians were opposing conscription over all America and that the United States was again in the throes of Indian war. The people of the United States also were described as starving for the lack of such commodities as sugar and flour and general predictions were made that the Allied activities on the western and Italian fronts would fall because the United States and Canada could not furnish the necessary bread.

Such stories were so ridiculous that they gained no credence among the educated foreigners. Neither did they believe the wild reports of wholesale starvation in England where persons were pictured as falling dead from hunger.

Bolsheviks Tell Wild Story Germany and Austria are denounced as fiercely as the Entente by the Bolshevik press whose aim is to create the impression that all the world is starving and they are playing an important part in hastening its end. Evidence of this has been observed by the correspondent who came out of Russia with the American refugees who reached Haparanda, Sweden, last week.

Maria Spiridonova probably was the most powerful leader in the establishment of the Bolshevik power. On July 4, eight months later, she delivered a startling speech of defiance to German oppression which resulted in the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, and announced that the Social-Revolutionaries of the Left would make bitter war on the Bolsheviks. Several prominent officials have been slain since Mile Spiridonova's declaration, and now Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, lies badly wounded by the shots of a Russian woman, Dora Kaplan, a Social-Revolutionist, who said she placed her life in jeopardy to save Russia.

Mile Spiridonova and Mile Kaplan are educated women, the former a teacher, the latter a medical student. They are both about 30 years old.

An Amsterdam dispatch dated September 9 said Dora Kaplan had been executed September 4, according to Moscow advices to the Lokal Anzeiger of Miller.

BILLER MAKING RECORDS. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Max Miller, aviator who inaugurated the aerial mail service between New York and Chicago last Friday, left on his return trip to New York at 6 a. m. today. Flying conditions were said to be perfect and Miller expected to hang up a new record.

1918 COTTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Cotton of the growth of 1918 gained prior to September 1, amounted to 1,939,820 bales, counting round as half bales, the census bureau today announced in its first ginning report of the season. Round bales ginned numbered 53,169 and sea island 201 bales.

A man never realizes how high a fence he can jump until he is badly scared.

MANGIN TROOPS ADVANCE

Germans Only 200 Yards Away in Gobain Forest.

MEN FACE HOT FIRE

Single French Division Meets Five German Divisions.

(By The Associated Press.) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, Sept. 8.—The troops of General Mangin between the Aisne and the Oise are virtually behind their old wire entanglements in their trenches of 1917. All along the edge of the forest of Coucy and through the western portion of the St. Gobain forest the Germans are only 200 yards away and in some places they are in positions in the old Hindenburg line that are plainly visible from the heights west of Chateau-Coucy.

The Oise-Aisne canal and the river Ailette which forms a sort of advanced post of their main line at Fresnois, were wrested from the enemy after a struggle of five days during which five different German divisions tried to hold off a single French division.

The divisions that tried to prevent the crossing of the canal and river, the Associated Press correspondent was informed by a French officer, "accomplished the greatest concentration of machine gun fire that has been witnessed in this war."

The French troops were obliged to face that fire at twenty yards in order to cross the Oise-Aisne canal and the river Ailette. Pioneers, throwing bridges over the canal seventeen yards wide suffered not only from the quick fire but were in good range of German grenades. "It required two days to advance to the Ailette from Pont Saint-Mard and four days to gain 500 yards of ground."

The French engineers finally succeeded in bridging the canal and over the first bridge an enraged sergeant charged the Germans around a machine gun position and single handed made twelve of them prisoner.

Twenty-two quick fire were found in Etnaraisaage wood. They were almost as thick in Vache wood and the more extensive timbered land fronting Coucy je Chateau la Ville. Where the French could get at them they charged and killed the Germans on their pieces but many places were too well hidden or protected for a direct attack and it was necessary to shell them.

Coucy je Chateau and the height on which it stands were turned from the north and flanked at the same time from the south while thousands of shells filled the ruins of the surrounding positions. Chateau Nogent to the southeast was taken about the same time and with it the Germans lost possessions on which they had spent a tremendous effort. They retired behind their three lines of barbed wire on the line to Fresnois. The booty they left included locomotives, railroad material of all sorts and a great number of guns.

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