

## LINE DEFENDING CAMBRAI BROKEN

### Foe Front Crushed to Bits On Wide Front.

### 3-MILE ADVANCE SCORED

### Canadians and English Dash Irresistibly Through Enemy's Field Fortress.

### TANKS LEAD WAY FORWARD

### Thousands of Prisoners Are Captured as Boche Tries to Stem Haig's Blows.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The strongly fortified German system of defense known as the Drocourt-Queant line south of the Scarpe River, was carried on a wide front today in an attack by Canadians and English troops, aided by tanks, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued this evening.

The text of the statement reads: "This morning Canadians and English accompanied by tanks, attacked astride the Arras-Cambrai road and carried on a wide front that position of the powerfully organized defensive system known as the Drocourt-Queant line, which lies south of the river Scarpe.

### Canadians Advance Swiftly.

"The enemy was holding his trenches in strength and made determined resistance to our advance. On the whole front of the assault this resistance was broken, with great loss to the enemy. The Canadians have taken Dury, Villers-Les-Cagnicourt and Cagnicourt and have made progress beyond these places.

"On their left, English battalions fought their way forward throughout the German defenses northeast of Ferigny. On the right of the attack English and Scottish troops pressed forward beyond Riencourt-lez-Cagnicourt in the direction of Queant and captured many strongly fortified positions, including the village of Noreuil.

### Le Transloy Taken.

"South of this point also our troops made progress and early in the afternoon repulsed a heavy counter attack which the enemy launched in great strength east of Vaulx-Vraucourt.

"The English reached the outskirts of Beugny and have taken Villers-Au-Flos. There was sharp fighting throughout the day about Le Transloy. In this locality also hostile counter attacks were repulsed and the English captured the village.

"Between Sailly and Peronne, English and Australian divisions have driven the enemy from St. Pierre Vaast wood and captured the villages of Allaines and Haut-Allaines.

"East and southeast of Peronne repeated German attacks were beaten off by the Australians with heavy loss to the enemy. Several thousand prisoners were captured during the course of the day.

### Progress Made at Lens.

Our patrols have made further progress in the western outskirts of Lens. On the Lys front our troops continue to gain ground and are in close touch with the enemy."

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press, 4 P. M.)—The British have pierced the Drocourt-Queant line. In a fierce battle which has been raging since dawn and which will probably prove to be one of the most important of the war, Canadian and English troops at last reports, had at one point driven in about five kilometers, or a little more than three miles and were still going.

The fighting was as furious as any since the war began and increased in intensity as the British battled their way forward, meeting the ever-growing resistance of the enemy, who had put in every available man and was rushing up reserves at the rear.

Thousands of prisoners have been captured; the roads to the British rear are literally jammed with them.

Fighting Is Fierce.

There has been fierce fighting in Dury, which was taken by the British and Mount Dury, which the Germans held in great strength, was stormed. The British went on after killing enor-

## Progress of the War.

(By the Associated Press.)

OVER a front of 30 miles from the region of Arras to Peronne, Field Marshal Haig's forces have literally smashed the German front.

The southern portion of the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line, which had been heralded as the impregnable bulwark of the German defense in the north has given way under the violence of the British onslaught over its entire front from the Scarpe River to Queant, a distance of about 10 miles. Monday night the Canadian and English troops were pursuing the enemy some three miles to the east.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken. At last accounts the enemy was fighting violently as he gave ground toward the Canal du Nord.

By this victory, seemingly, is ended the menace of the Hindenburg line to the south, which the British are gradually approaching. Already thoroughly outflanked on the north and with the French well upon its southern base, military necessity apparently will require that the Germans relinquish the Hindenburg fortifications and realign their front from Flanders to Rheims in order to avert disaster.

Already the roads to Douai, Cambrai and St. Quentin are thoroughly invested by the British and American armies, while north of Soissons the French and Americans are in position of vantage from which they carry out turning movements which will outflank Laon and the Chemin des Dames and Alsace line. The situation of the enemy, viewed from the War Office is the most perilous he has yet been in.

Added to the troubles of the German high command is the situation that is fast developing in Flanders in the region around Ypres, where the Germans daily are being forced out of their positions by the British and American troops. All over this sector steady progress is being made eastward in the blotting out of the salient that has long existed there. The Americans who took Voormezele Sunday now are well into the region east of the town, having overcome the strong resistance of the Germans who endeavored to bar their way. A few more strides by Haig's men in this region and Armentieres will be within striking distance. After Armentieres it is but a step to Lille.

Hard fighting has been in progress between the British and Germans around Peronne, where the Australians successfully withstood violent attacks and have taken several thousand prisoners. Between Peronne and Bapaume the Germans also have imposed strong opposition to the British, but the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, Le Transloy and Haut-Allaines and Haut-Allaines all have been successfully carried.

On the southern end of the front, the French have made another important crossing of the Canal du Nord, this time east of Neale, which places them well on the road to Ham, the last remaining junction point in the Somme-Oise sector with lines leading from it to St. Quentin and La Fere.

North of Soissons equally important progress has been made. Here, where the Americans are on the line with the French, gains have been made on the plateau east of Crecy-Au-Mont and Juvigny and the Villages of Leully and Terny-Sorny have been taken, notwithstanding stubborn resistance.

These gains, if they are continued, seemingly cannot but result shortly in the enemy withdrawing northward from the Vesle River positions he holds and reconstituting his entire front to Rheims.

## SERVICE BEGINS THURSDAY

### Mailplanes to Run Between New York and Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—First steps looking to the establishment of airplane mail service between New York and Chicago will be taken by the Post-office Department Thursday, when two planes will be sent over the course, leaving New York at 6 A. M. The return trip from Chicago is planned for Saturday and mail will be carried each way.

With favorable weather conditions, the flight should be completed in ten hours. The distance to be traveled is 745 miles. The starting and landing fields will be Belmont Park, New York, and Grant Park, Chicago.

## CAPTAIN ROOSEVELT BACK

### Wounded Officer Will Be Unfit for Active Duty for Months.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 2.—Captain Archie Roosevelt has arrived here from France. He was wounded last April during the capture of Cantigny. On the same ship were 18 other officers and 300 men who also have been included home.

Captain Roosevelt's left arm was shattered by a machine-gun bullet while he was leading his men in a charge. He also is suffering from what he described as a "bad case of nerves." His arm is partly paralyzed and it may be many months before he can return to active duty.

## GARFIELD STATUE ERECTED

### Bronze Memorial to Martyred President Unveiled.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—A bronze statue of President James A. Garfield, who died here September 19, 1881, was unveiled today by Misses Lucretia Garfield and Margaret Stanley Brown, of New York, grand-daughters of the former President.

Among the speakers were former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, who represented Ohio, and Governor Edge, of New Jersey.

Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield, son of the martyred President, was present.

## 8 BILLION TAX BILL READY FOR DEBATE

### Measure to Be Sent to House Today.

### EXCESS PROFITS TO PAY MOST

### Individual Incomes Will Yield Billion and Half.

### CORPORATION LEVY LARGE

### Material Increases Are Provided in Amounts Proposed to Be Paid by Married Persons Without Dependents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The new revenue bill, with a levy affecting every individual and business concern in the country, was approved unanimously today by the House ways and means committee.

Chairman Kitchin will introduce it in the House tomorrow and ask for consideration Friday. Leaders hope to send it to the Senate within 10 days after debate begins.

The final committee estimate of the revenue to be yielded under the new bill is \$8,012,792,000, as against \$3,941,633,000 last year, under the present law. The largest source of estimated revenue is from taxes on excess profits, including war profits—\$3,100,000,000; and the next is from taxes on incomes—\$1,482,186,000 from individuals and \$283,000,000 from corporations.

### Other Yields Estimated.

The estimated yield from sources other than incomes and excess war profits includes:

Transportation—Freight, \$75,000,000; express, \$20,000,000; passenger fares, \$60,000,000; seats and berths, \$5,000,000; oil by pipe line, \$4,550,000.

Telegraph and telephone messages, \$14,900,000; insurance, \$12,000,000; admissions (theaters, circuses, etc.) \$190,000,000; club dues, \$3,000,000.

Excise taxes—Automobiles, etc., \$123,750,000; jewelry, sporting goods, etc., \$50,000,000; other taxes on luxuries at 10 per cent, \$88,750,000; other taxes on luxuries (apparel, etc.), above certain prescribed prices) at 20 per cent, \$181,995,000.

### Gasoline to Yield \$40,000,000.

Gasoline, \$40,000,000; yachts and pleasure boats, \$1,000,000.

Beverages (liquors and soft drinks), \$117,600,000; stamp taxes, \$3,000,000; tobacco, cigars, \$51,364,000; cigarettes, \$165,240,000; tobacco, \$104,000,000; snuff, \$9,100,000; papers and tubes, \$1,500,000.

Special taxes: Capital stock, \$70,000,000; brokers, \$1,750,000; theaters, etc., \$2,143,000; mail orders sales, \$5,000,000; bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables, \$2,300,000; shooting galleries, \$400,000; dining academies, \$50,000; business license tax, \$10,000,000; manufacturers of tobacco, \$69,000; manufacturers of cigars, \$850,000; manufacturers of cigars, \$850,000.

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1.)

## FEAR FINDS PLACE IN GERMAN PRESS

### COMMENTS REFLECT TERROR THAT DEFEATS INSPIRE.

### Foch's Strategy Admitted to Be Painful; Action to Meet "Painful Eventualities" Urged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Germany's growing realization of what the allied victories in France and Flanders mean continues to be reflected in the changed tone of the German press. An official dispatch today quoted the following from the Cologne Gazette:

"The struggle on the southern front becomes every day greater and more formidable. The greatest German offensive cannot even be compared to the present fights. We must not let the relative calm reigning in some sections deceive. Formidable forces are gathered there. Are these troops in need of rest, or are they designed for fresh fighting, ready to attack on the first opportunity?"

This paper concedes that it does not understand Foch's strategy and adds: "Our staff must take the necessary dispositions to meet any painful eventualities."

Other dispatches comment on the evolution of the press in neutral countries since the allies took the offensive. As an example, the German Swiss paper, the New Zurich Gazette, is quoted as paying a fine tribute to Marshal Foch's military genius, saying he not only is a theorist of deep knowledge, but also "a leader wonderfully able to get his methods used on the battlefield."

From the Basel National Gazette this is taken:

"The German morale will be irremediably shaken by the allied victories. The belief in Hindenburg and Ludendorff animated the whole German policy; it was the secret of its power. They have been defeated.

"The Germans have for generations been brought up in the idea that they are the strongest and this belief formed the basis of their conception of the universe. If they suddenly find out that they have been mistaken it is just as if the floor that supports them gave way."

## WILSON TO TOUR COUNTRY

### Fourth Liberty Loan Speaking Tour Is Planned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Under the tentative programme for President Wilson's fourth Liberty Loan speaking tour, the President probably will leave Washington about September 20 to be away throughout the three weeks of the campaign period.

In a swing that may carry him to the Pacific Coast, he expects to make stops in nearly every section of the country. The President has promised Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, that if possible he will visit the Grand Canyon.

## ISLANDS KEEPING COPRA

### Further Exportation From Philippines Prohibited.

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 2.—Further exportation of copra from the Philippine Islands has been prohibited in an order issued by Governor Francis Burton Harrison, who said the action was necessary to conserve cargo space and to assure a supply for the coconut oil mills here.

## LOCAL LABOR HOSTS MARCH IN PAGEANT

### Nation's Second Line of Defense Strong One.

### SUPPORT OF ARMY REPLEGDED

### Banners Borne Aloft Indicate Determination to Win War.

### PATRIOTIC FIRES KINDLED

### Portland's Organized Labor, With Music, Fluttering Flags and Slogans of Success, Blazoned Forth Message to Allied Nations.

Portland's formidable labor hosts, comprising the city's quota of the Nation's second line of defense, yesterday dedicated themselves anew to the work before them until the winning of the war.

Once each year the cycle of time brings to the toilers of Oregon their day of rest—Labor day; a day on which they can review their accomplishments and look forward with high courage to the year which lies before them.

It is a day on which labor comes into its own.

### Cheering Message Given.

In Portland yesterday organized labor, with martial music, fluttering flags and gala air, blazoned forth its cheering message to a country at war. And this message was a pledge to their brothers and sons in olive drab that the home defense forces will carry on as they never did before; that they will roll up their sleeves and buckle right down to this business of achieving victory.

Here let it be said that this monster demonstration of Portland's laboring forces, in the inspiring street pageant, was one which kindled the fire of patriotism within the hearts of all red-blooded Americans until it flamed forth—Portland's message of hope and of cheer to the boys who are turning the goose-step toward Berlin.

### Twenty Thousand in Line.

Twenty thousand or more men and women carried aloft their country's colors as they marched down the city streets, densely packed with cheering humanity, in the greatest soul-stirring demonstration that the laboring people of Portland have ever made.

"How many of Portland's working-men have joined the ranks of those who are now in khaki?" was asked time and again as that great mass of men and women marched through the streets. Practically every organization—scores of them—proudly displayed a service flag.

Perhaps it was a small organization boasting not more than 100 members, but their service flag was carried just as high as those of the larger unions. And here and there, too, could be seen the little star of gold—that little five-

## BARBED WIRE FAILS TO STOP YANKEES

### AMERICANS CHARGE THROUGH ACRES OF ENTANGLEMENTS.

### Bethune-Soissons Roadway Reached by Doughboys in Brilliant Operation on South.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American troops reached the embankments of the Bethune-Soissons roadway late Sunday night by literally cutting their way through acre after acre of barbed wire—the work of two great armies. In gaining the road the Americans passed over great open places consisting of an immense network of wire.

The first wire entanglements had been strung by the French. Then the Germans came along and for their own protection erected an additional wire system.

The American spearhead east of Juvigny was driven across the Bethune-Soissons roadway by a great early-morning hammer blow, and the Americans spread in a great semicircle and held their objective.

In the face of machine gun and airplane fire, the Americans began a powerful night assault from the Bethune-Soissons roadway, which they reached Sunday. They held the roadway until after dark, despite machine gun fire from the high points held and enfiladed by machine guns from the south in the direction of Terny-Sorny.

The attack carried them to the De Castille trench, more than a half kilometer east of the roadway. From where the De Castille trench crosses the roadway the Americans had made a line to the southwest on the outskirts of Terny-Sorny.

A barrage preceded the infantrymen in the night assault, the artillery succeeding in destroying the machine-gun nests ahead on the hills. The chief source of annoyance to the Americans came from machine guns on the Bois de Beaumont, to the southward, where the artillery had difficulty in shooting them out because of the dense woods.

Soon after the American barrage began, German bombing aviators started operations, endeavoring to locate the advancing infantrymen by using the direction of the German machine-gun flashes as a guide to the desired targets. The bombing aviators came out in greater numbers than at any time since the Americans made their attack north of Soissons.

Many of the wires which the Americans had to overcome were new, representing recent work by the Germans, while others were rusty, having stood since the French strung them some years ago. In addition to the wire entanglements the Americans were compelled to overcome a trench system which ran along the hills like canals. The trenches ran in every direction and most of them were deep, having been dug by either the French or Germans during their respective occupations of the plateau.

## BEAVER, OR., HAS BAD FIRE

### Town Swept by Blaze Entailing Loss of \$100,000.

TILLAMOOK, Or., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The town of Beaver, Tillamook County, was swept by fire today with a probable loss of \$100,000. Gilbert Brothers' store, the Beaver Cheese factory, Bay's Hotel, the Methodist-Episcopal Church and several residences are a total loss.

The fire was started by the burning of slashings near the church and was spread by a strong east wind. A call for help was sent to Tillamook and a number of men left immediately and late this evening had the blaze well under control.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather.

YESTERDAY—Maximum temperature, 82 degrees; minimum, 61 degrees.

TODAY—Fair; gentle northeasterly winds.

War.

British smash through Hun line. Page 1.

Arctic-Americans wipe out Lys salient. Page 1.

United States steamship Onego sunk; 26 of crew missing. Page 2.

Allied advance in Siberia continues. Page 2.

French drive east. Page 2.

Official war reports. Page 2.

Germania's new machine-gun army continues to stagger back. Page 3.

Official casualty list. Page 3.

Tanks make big gains. Page 1.

Foreign.

German press reflects realization of recent defeat. Page 1.

Kaiser issues Sedan day message. Page 2.

Gompers welcomed at Jubilee of British labor. Page 2.

Murder of Chinese Minister Tang believed to have been through political cause. Page 12.

National.

Revenue bill to be introduced in House today. Page 1.

Democratic campaign keynote sounded. Page 1.

Wheat price in 1919 to be \$2.20 at Portland. Page 16.

Domestic.

Roosevelt honors toilers, denounces labor slackers. Page 4.

All United States observes Labor day. Page 4.

Sports.

Kemnasee helpless in Tilden match. Page 14.

Curfoot victor in game with Foundation team. Page 14.

Private Kenny Hawker star in great Vancouver Barracks field day. Page 14.

Abner Blair and H. Posten high guns in club shoot. Page 15.

Pacific Northwest.

First conference Northwest district M. E. Church south ends. Page 7.

Warden Murphy defends honor system. Page 7.

Deep interest centers in Tucho primary election. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Local labor hosts march in pageant. Page 1.

Defense day, which is also fourth anniversary of Battle of Marne, to be observed September 22. Page 1.

Movement of coal at Municipal dock assumes great proportions. Page 16.

Approximately 25,000 youngsters assemble at city schools today. Page 20.

Circus men register for draft. Page 15.

Buying and giving of Christmas gifts to be limited, not eliminated. Page 5.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 17.

## ANGLO-YANKS GO AHEAD NEAR YPRES

### Smashing Advance Wipes Out Lys Salient.

### FOE REAR GUARD CHASED

### Dolieu, Leverrier, Merville, Steenwerck and Other Vital Points Are Seized.

### ANZACS CAPTURE ALLAINES

### Australians Push East, Following Course of Cologne River From Peronne.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—The French tenth army resumed its attacks on the plateau north of Soissons this afternoon encountering very strong resistance, in spite of which General Mangin's men pushed on to Leully, which is only two miles from Vauxaillon and five miles from Chemin Des Dames.

Further south they captured Terny-Sorny and Fontaine St. Remy. The road from Crouy to Pontrogue in the direction of Chemin Des Dames was reached and progress continued, according to latest reports.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press, 4:45 P. M.)—American troops fighting with the British on the Flanders front made further progress today in the Voormezele region.

The Americans have passed through Voormezele in an easterly direction, overcoming stiff enemy resistance.

Estaires, four miles east of Merville and Steenwerck, three miles southeast of Bailleul, have been captured.

The British, assisted by the American troops, continue to advance in the Lys salient on the heels of the retiring Germans, driving the enemy rear guards before them. Dolieu and Leverrier have been occupied.

### Advance Is Unchecked.

Opposition developed near Steenwerck but it was beaten down. The advance east of Kemmel continued. The British have gained ground toward Spanbroek Moulin.

On their entrance into Voormezele, the Americans found that all that remained of the town were piles of debris, for the shell fire had been so intense that hardly one brick was left standing upon another.

As the Americans advanced, the German rear guards from what little cover remained, opened up with their machine guns, but these were quickly silenced. Elsewhere in the same locality, the Americans also advanced the line, keeping in contact with the retreating enemy.

Counter attacks by the Germans resulted in their gaining little more than a slight foothold, which in every case was quickly loosened by British and American re-attacks.

### Foe Back of Canal.

Beyond Vierstraat and Voormezele the enemy has fallen back east of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The British have reached Doullif and La Creche. Ravelsburg ridge has been captured after some opposition from the German rear guards who put up a fierce though brief fight. Other advanced troops are on the outskirts of Neuve Eglise, Lindenhouk and Kemmel villages have been captured.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press, 4:51 P. M.)—An attack was launched by the British this morning in the region north of Peronne.

### Allaines Is Reached.

Australians having crossed the Somme, capturing Peronne, are mopping it up. During the mopping up there has been brisk street fighting. They have captured other towns and positions and one force is pushing northward astride the Canal Du Nord. At last reports it had reached Allaines on the east side of the canal and the high ground opposite on the west bank.

The Canal Du Nord constitutes another Boche defense system and the British along the waterway have

