

HAG BEATS BACK GERMANS AT BAY

Progress of British Troops Is Met by Desperate Resistance by Enemy Forces.

BOCHES COUNTER ATTACK

English Penetrate Deeply Into Lys Salient and Drive Teuton Hordes Out of Bailleul; Perrone Is Under Fire of Big Guns.

(Continued From First Page.)

German forces and smothered their resistance, sometimes again at the point of the bayonet. Fremcourt seems to have been taken and the British have driven on eastward.

North of here Vaux-Vraucourt, which contains a large enemy garrison that offered the strongest resistance with machine guns, apparently has fallen in its entirety. The British, Ecoust-St. Mein and Longatte, its suburbs, again are reported to have been captured by the British.

Germans Mopped Up

Here the Germans delivered a powerful counter attack and the British withdrew. The artillery was turned into the fray and after it had finished the British moved back again and mopped what remained of the Germans.

Bailleul is well in British hands, as apparently also are Hendeourt, Hendeourt and Cagnicourt. The British have reached a point only a few hundred yards from the Drocourt-Queant switch line, which apparently is garrisoned with every man the German high command has been able to lay hands on. They are being harassed by heavy fire from the British cannon, which throughout this zone of the battle are thundering away as hard as their guns can force them.

From here northward across the Arras-Cambrai road and along the river Scarpe the British are pushing forward, gaining the more ground, straightening their line and drawing generally closer to the Drocourt-Queant defenses of the enemy.

Counter Attacks Fail

Counter attacks have been launched on various parts of the battle front but none of them seems to have gained anything for the enemy. A majority of them have been completely broken up by the hail of bullets.

In the north there apparently is lively activity at several places. The British are reported to have made considerable advances at Ecoust. It has been reported that Bailleul, southwest of Ypres, is being shelled by the enemy. If this is correct it indicates that the Germans are drawing together from that important town and that the British either are entering Bailleul or will do so later.

Fires indicating the withdrawal of the Germans on the northern end of the British front, and especially in the Lys salient, are burning. Many explosions have been observed behind the enemy lines.

The British pushed forward rapidly from Bapaume and now are fighting to the east of Fremcourt on the road to Cambrai and at Ecoust.

The Germans are fighting rear-guard actions and the enemy force seems to be in full retreat in this locality.

North of Bapaume a report has been received that Bailleul, southwest of Ypres, is being shelled by the enemy. The strong defenses which had been erected by the Germans at Bailleul, Hendeourt-les-Cagnicourt and Hendeourt-les-Cagnicourt, and Hendeourt-les-Cagnicourt have been stormed and captured.

At Hendeourt especially were the defenses strong and the units sit atop high ground, which in itself forms a natural defensive position. It had been thought that the Germans would hold on to this place desperately, and they did for the first part of the attack.

Defense Line Nears

Under the terrific British fire, however, the enemy broke as Hag's men stormed the place and it now is firmly in British hands. Here the British are within a few hundred yards of the famous Drocourt-Queant line, which probably is one of the strongest positions the enemy has ever erected on the western front. The Drocourt-Queant defenses consists of five lines of trenches, many machine guns and immense quantities of wire. The ground is honeycombed with deep dugouts to offer shelter from bombardment. It is along this line, perhaps, that one of the most bitter struggles of the war may soon take place.

The British attacked the Germans at dawn today east of Ecoust-St. Mein and south of Bailleul and this region also seems to have been cleared of the enemy. The Germans continue to bring up new troops to this locality. Another new Prussian division has been identified in the fighting during the night.

This division was one which the Americans had smashed to pieces at Chateau Thierry and since had been refitting and filling great gaps in the ranks somewhere in the rear.

In the operations last night and this morning the British again have captured a number of prisoners and guns. In the Lys salient, where fires are burning at many places, indicating the withdrawal of the Germans, the lines of the British have been advanced to the east of Robermetz and north of Neuf-Berquin.

Reports of Germans refusing to fight continue to be secured. Reliable German information says: "On August 28 it was learned that the

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

British. LONDON, Aug. 30.—The text of the British official communication tonight follows:

"Our troops entered Riencourt-les-Bapaume and Bancourt, where they have been actively engaged with the enemy throughout the day. They captured Fremcourt and Vaux-Vraucourt, taking a number of prisoners, and have reached the western outskirts of Beugny.

"At Ecoust-St. Mein the enemy still is maintaining an obstinate defense, closely pressed by troops who have taken a number of prisoners in this locality.

"At Bullecourt and Hendeourt hostile counter attacks delivered with much determination by strong forces, compelled our troops to fall back to the western outskirts of these villages, but to German trench systems between them, where the enemy's attacks were stopped by our fire.

"North of these villages an attack launched by Canadian troops astride the Arras-Cambrai road has been successful.

"The enemy defenses between Hendeourt and Riencourt have been forced together with the latter village and several hundred prisoners. South of Bapaume our troops have maintained constant pressure upon the enemy and have gained ground.

"We have made progress east and northeast of Clerly and in this sector have taken 100 prisoners. In the Lys sector the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops. Bailleul again is in our possession.

French.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The text of the French official communication tonight follows:

"During the day we ejected from the east bank of the Canal du Nord enemy elements that were still resisting. Catigny and Somain are ours.

"Pursuing our progress, our troops have crossed the canal at two points, in front of Catigny and Beaurains and have taken Chevilly and Hill 59, and penetrated Geny.

"More to the south stubborn fighting has been going on in the region north and east of Noyon. We hold Haploincourt and Mont St. Simon. During these actions we have taken several hundred prisoners.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne there has been no less lively fighting. We have conquered the village of Champs.

"North of Soissons we have taken Chavigny and Couffes and advanced our line to the western outskirts of Crouy.

"Aviation—Our bombing machines have attacked the Pinon forest and the railroad station at Anly-le-Chateau (both between Soissons and Laon) and crossings of the Ailette located in this region. More than 48 tons of explosives were dropped.

"Twenty enemy machines have been downed or sent down out of control. An enemy captive balloon was set on fire.

German.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 30.—The official communication issued by the war office today follows:

"Southeast of Arras the enemy's infantry and tanks advancing on the battlefield were taken under the effective fire of our artillery and battle pieces. Toward noon the enemy resumed his attack. Their center of gravity yesterday was south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

"In severe fighting we beat back the enemy, who launched several assaults toward the village of Fontaine Hendeourt. Further south British penetrated Bullecourt and Riencourt. Bitter fighting raged here in the trench system and crater fields of former battles.

"Riencourt has been wrested again from the enemy and the eastern part of Bullecourt recaptured. At noon the enemy extended his attacks as far as northeast of Bapaume. For the most part they broke down under our fire. Times he attacked in the front from St. Lezer and Mory. A great number of tanks were destroyed.

"North of the Somme, in connection with movements carried out south of the river, we shifted our defense to the line running east of Bapaume and to the northwest of Peronne yesterday. The enemy followed hesitatingly, advancing beyond Bapaume, Comblès and Maurepas.

"Between Peronne and the Oise there have been infantry engagements and also between the west bank of the Somme and the canal. Strong attacks which the enemy launched southeast of Noelles and from Noyon against our new line northeast of the town were repulsed.

"On the Ailette the French obtained a footing on the east bank of the Canal du Nord, but only to a slight depth.

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French and Americans resumed their attacks. Between Font St. Mar and Chavigny they stormed our lines from early morning. Tanks constantly advanced in front of dense attacking waves of infantry.

"The German and Canadian regiments completely frustrated the attacks of the enemy, carried out with much determination in force.

"Seventy-two tanks were shot to pieces.

"The French suffered a severe defeat here yesterday. Their losses were unusually high. They captured prisoners from ten different divisions.

U. S. TROOPS SCORE GAINS

Progress Is Made in Direction of Juvigny—Enemy Opposite Doughboys Fights With Great Stubbornness and Skill.

U. S. FRONT IS LIVELY

ALTHOUGH the day was not marked by any spectacular advance, there was far from a lull in the activities on the American front.

Since the Americans appeared Wednesday the Germans have displayed stubbornness and skill. They have good positions and are defending them in a manner which would suggest that they might even attempt a serious counter attack. The positions of the Americans are perhaps not so good and the line has been somewhat narrowed down to one of comparative merits of the two organizations.

Harassing Fire Maintained. Before the day was over the Germans had begun to show signs of weakening and the observers reported troop movements, which appeared to indicate a regrouping and perhaps retirement.

The orders to the Americans were to maintain harassing fire throughout the day, and even the minor attack of one flank was decided upon only after the advance made by the French indicated its advisability.

Over the field the American infantry remained in the positions they had held last night. Dug in behind almost every little line harassing machine gun fire, while further to the rear there were companies waiting to be called.

Artillery Fire Shifts. The artillery went into the action early in the morning, not in barrage, but firing first at one point in the German line and then at another, in accordance with reports indicating places where the Germans were mobilizing, or where there might be danger of a concentration. Barely have the American troops delivered over such a period so continuous a fire.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

WANKES' BIG GUNS SMOTHER GERMANS

While French Advance Americans Pour High Explosive and Shrapnel on Foe.

U. S. TROOPS SCORE GAINS

Progress Is Made in Direction of Juvigny—Enemy Opposite Doughboys Fights With Great Stubbornness and Skill.

ALTHOUGH the day was not marked by any spectacular advance, there was far from a lull in the activities on the American front.

Since the Americans appeared Wednesday the Germans have displayed stubbornness and skill. They have good positions and are defending them in a manner which would suggest that they might even attempt a serious counter attack. The positions of the Americans are perhaps not so good and the line has been somewhat narrowed down to one of comparative merits of the two organizations.

Harassing Fire Maintained. Before the day was over the Germans had begun to show signs of weakening and the observers reported troop movements, which appeared to indicate a regrouping and perhaps retirement.

The orders to the Americans were to maintain harassing fire throughout the day, and even the minor attack of one flank was decided upon only after the advance made by the French indicated its advisability.

Over the field the American infantry remained in the positions they had held last night. Dug in behind almost every little line harassing machine gun fire, while further to the rear there were companies waiting to be called.

Artillery Fire Shifts. The artillery went into the action early in the morning, not in barrage, but firing first at one point in the German line and then at another, in accordance with reports indicating places where the Germans were mobilizing, or where there might be danger of a concentration. Barely have the American troops delivered over such a period so continuous a fire.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

The lines are close together and great shells from the howitzers were mixed with those from lighter guns. American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines.

200,000 HUNS QUIT

Workers in Westphalian Manufacturing Center Strike.

SOCIALISTS HOLD MEETING

Scheidemann Said to Have Attended Meeting at Interlaken—Czechoslovak Crews on Austrian Warships Mutiny.

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—Two hundred thousand workmen have struck at Bochum, Westphalia, according to advices that have reached here from Munich. Owing to fear of serious rioting, the city has been placed under military guard.

Three thousand strikers have been sent to jail, and 8,000 deported from the region under escort.

Bochum is a great seat of the Prussian steel and iron industry and has extensive coal mines. It is 26 miles northeast of Dusseldorf and had a population before the war of about 70,000.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—A number of Socialists from neutral and belligerent countries met at Interlaken, Switzerland, Monday, according to the Frankfort Zeitung. No details of what developed are known.

A recent dispatch from Switzerland says Philip Scheidemann, leader of the Socialists in the German Reichstag, was at Interlaken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Czechoslovak crews on Austro-Hungarian warships at the harbor of Prague revolted, according to an official dispatch today from Prague.

The Czechoslovak deputy, Mr. Soukup, is said to have left Prague for Cattaro to defend the sailors in their courtmartial trial.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—Frontier correspondents of the Telegraaf assert that travelers from Germany report heavy damages from recent air raids in towns along the Rhine.

Forty persons were killed in the last aerial attack on Cologne and entire streets in Mannheim were laid in waste.

At Bingen the airline works were leveled.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, will make a statement Monday before the foreign committee of the Prussian Diet.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling has arrived at Berlin from headquarters, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

NORTH BEACH VISITORS

Take Notice. On Labor day, Monday, September 2, there will be extra service on the Ilwaco railroad and connecting steamer line to Astoria that will enable North Beach visitors to remain there till mid-afternoon and return to Portland that night. A special train will leave Natchota at 3:30 P. M. and Long Beach at 4:15. Passengers will reach Astoria at 4:30 P. M. in time to connect with the S. P. & S. special train at 6:50 or the regular train at 7:30 P. M. for Portland.—Adv.

North Bend Man Killed.

NORTH BEND, Or., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—Information has been received here that Jay J. Gray, formerly engaged in the drug business in this city for a number of years, was killed in the battle of Plochy August 8. He enlisted in the Canadian army three years ago, and had been in active service in the front-line trenches for the last two years.—Adv.

Beerenbrock May Form Cabinet.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—Queen Wilhelmina has asked Tonkbeert van L. M. H. Ruijs de Beerenbrock to form a new cabinet. He is considering the proposal.

FAMOUS MISSIONARY DEAD

William Duncan, 86, Passes Away at Metlakatla, Alaska.

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Aug. 30.—William Duncan, apostle of the famous Metlakatla Missionary School for many years, died at Metlakatla early today from apoplexy.

Father Duncan, who was known throughout Southern Alaska, was 86 years of age.

Sixty-one years ago Father Duncan went to British Columbia and became a missionary among the Metlakatla Indians near Port Simpson.

MUTINEERS JOIN SLAVS

(Continued From First Page.) ments, according to a Moscow telegram to the North German Gazette.

Eleven Executions Reported. Eleven of the counter revolutionaries have been executed.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—The Japanese Consul and the Embassy staff, the last entente representatives at Moscow, have left for home under special safe conduct provided by the Bolshevik government, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—So far as the State Department here knows, American Consul-General Poole still is in Moscow and no official report has been received to confirm dispatches from German sources that the last of the entente representatives have left the city.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Poole since about two weeks ago, when he stated that he intended to remain in Moscow to lend any assistance possible to endangered allied consular officers.

THE STORE THAT UNDERSOLLS BECAUSE IT SELLS FOR CASH. Of All the Medium Priced Corsets Henderson Corsets ARE THE LEADERS. And why shouldn't they be when they are made on honor and guaranteed in every way? Of woman's attire there is no part that deserves more careful consideration than the corset, and the success of our Corset Department undoubtedly is due to the fact that we have in stock Henderson Corsets, Best and Most Satisfactory of All. These Corsets are unsurpassed for style, beauty and comfort, as well as for workmanship and materials. They merit the universal approbation that is extended to them by millions of women who are acquainted with their excellent qualities. You are cordially invited to call and inspect our latest corset modes; even though you may not care to purchase now, you will be much interested in the season's offerings. Priced \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Specials in Boys' Waists & Shirts. 75c For Boys' Blouse Waists, in styles with sport collar, all sizes in plain white and dark blue stripes. 85c For Boys' Blouse Waists made with military collar. All sizes in plain white, khaki and colored stripe patterns. 85c For Boys' Shirts in regulation styles. All sizes in plain blue, black, gray and assorted stripe patterns. BOYS' CAPS IN GOOD STYLES at 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Saturday Sale Drug Specials. 10 BARS IVORY SOAP 59c FOR. Limit 10 bars to each customer. None delivered except with other goods. Pepsodent Tooth Paste... 45c Boradent Tooth Paste... 25c Colgate's Tooth Paste... 25c Colgate's Dental Powder... 15c Gets-It Hand Paste... 15c-25c Colgate's Hand Paste... 15c SaniSeptic Lotion... 45c Holmes' Frostilla... 25c Jergens' Lotion... 39c Jergens' large can Talcum... 19c Squibbs' Talcum... 20c Squibbs' Mineral Oil, bottle... \$1.00 Six for \$5.00 Woodbury's Facial Soap... 22c Cuticura Soap... 35c Large bar Castile Soap... 35c

FRANCE, Aug. 30.—General Pershing has been informed by the War Department that the computation of time for the wearing of service chevrons by American troops will be reckoned from the time of their arrival in an English, French or other European port, and not from the time of departure from the United States, as has been the case.

AGAIN THE HOME OF THE Big Shows NOW! STAR A Bargain Grown-ups 20c Children - 5c One Week Starting TODAY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY IN (HIMSELF) "OVER THE TOP" A Marvelous Photoplay of Empey's World-Famous Book