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Daily—Thirteenth Year.

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NO. 139

BRITISH CAPTURE LENS FROM GERMANS

10,000 HUN PRISONERS IN NEW DRIVE

British Sweep All Before Them in Breaking German Defenses and Smash Towards Cambrai Well Inside the Drocourt-Queant Line—Germans Surprised and Overwhelmed by Suddenness of Blow—No Organized Counter Attacks Developed.

LONDON, Sept. 3, 1 p. m.—The British have captured the city of Lens.

The town of Queant also has been taken. Lens was evacuated by the Germans, the British moving in.

In their passage beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British have advanced to a point just to the west of Bulles, 2½ miles northeast of Queant and occupied Pronville, a mile and a half southeast of Queant. More than ten thousand prisoners were taken by the British yesterday. Additional prisoners were taken this morning.

The British also hold Doignies, Velu and Bertincourt and Roquigny, representing an advance to a maximum depth of four miles on a twenty mile front effected this morning.

On Flanders Front
In Flanders the British forces have captured the town of Walverghem, two miles southeast of Kemmel.

Contrary to expectations, the enemy has not reacted heavily with a view to the recapture of the Queant-Drocourt line, but has left the British in undisputed possession of it.

The British found Doignies and Velu unoccupied.

The situation in the southern part of the battlefield is said to be extremely interesting, but nothing more can be said for the moment.

Confirmed by Haig
LONDON, Sept. 3.—The capture of the town of Queant, the southern support of the famous German switch line before Cambrai and Douai, is announced in an official statement from Field Marshal Haig today.

In storming the Drocourt-Queant line the Canadians assisted the English troops and carried everything before them.

Along this line the enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defenses and is retreating on virtually the whole battlefield.

The British forces are reported to have entered the towns of Pronville, Doignies and Bertincourt.

13,000 Yard Front
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 3.—(By Associated Press.) In heavy fighting last night beyond the Drocourt-Queant line the British are reported to have made further progress on a front of 13,000 yards.

The villages of Sandemont and Raucourt, more than a mile and a half beyond Dury, the capture of which was announced last night, are reported to have been taken today.

The village of Etain, two miles north of Dury, fell late yesterday at about the same time the British far-

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BINGHAM, UTAH DESTROYED BY FIRE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 3.—One hundred and fifty persons were rendered temporarily homeless, sixteen business structures and 25 dwellings were destroyed and damage estimated at \$100,000 was done at Bingham, a mining camp 20 miles west of here this morning, when fire of unknown origin destroyed property covering about two blocks. A company of fire fighters from this city was sent to Bingham to fight the flames, which were under control before noon.

YANKS DEFEAT ELITE TROOPS OF GERMAN ARMY

Americans and French Vanquish Prussian Grenadiers, Storming Battalions and Mounted Infantry—Taking Enormous Death Toll From Their Ranks—Capture Prisoners.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—Localization in the activity of the infantry in the past two days has been given the appearance of the relinquishment of the pressure on the German lines from the Somme to Soissons. The altered face of the battle is due to changes in the conditions of the ground tactics and though the fighting has been confined to comparatively short sectors north of Soissons, north of Noyon and around Nesle engagements of the utmost importance have been in progress in which the allies have gained advantages that explain the enormous sacrifice the Germans made to hold them at these points.

Plateau Is Won
North of Soissons, General Mangin's forces after three days of furious combats have pushed forward on the plateau that overlooks the valley of the Ailette behind Chemin des Dunes and from where the citadel of Laon, one of the stoutest pillars in the German secondary line of defense, may plausibly be seen.

The French and Americans met around Juvigny the elite of the German army, Prussian grenadiers, storming infantry and hardy mounted infantrymen. They defeated them decisively, taking an enormous death toll from their ranks and sending a goodly number of captives to the rear.

The Associated Press correspondent saw a column of these prisoners filing back over the plateau to the west where white wood crosses over fresh graves marked the sign of other recent defeats. Some were young, but all were sturdy, and humiliation and depression showed in their faces, rather than the satisfaction exhibited by other prisoners over their final defeat from the inferno of war.

Shock Cars Used
The Americans co-operated in the attack on Juvigny with the type of tanks, which the French have named "chairs d'assaut" or shock cars. These engines of war have been called "armored infantry." They have all the suppleness of troops afoot and they advance readily into the enemy's positions dealing death with gruesome profusion from their quick fire guns and machine guns.

One of the cars manned by a French lieutenant killed 200 Germans before Juvigny. He had just abandoned a damaged tank to take the place of a wounded man in another. His pilot, whose orders were to stay by the disabled car, was unable to resist the enthusiasm of the charging troops and his abandoned post, and fell in with a platoon of Americans short of officers. The pilot showed them the route and fought with them all the afternoon.

"It's good to see how those Americans fight," this boy said to the correspondent. "We are glad to fight with them. Together we will get the Germans."

GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH VICTORY

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—"South and east of Arras, the British have succeeded with strong superior forces in throwing back our infantry line on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai high road, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters.

Northwest of Queant and on the northern fringe of Noyon, the statement says, "we held the enemy front."

GREAT BATTLE RAGING ALONG LAON RAILWAY

Enemy Defending With Great Vigor Attack by French and Americans—Yanks Bombarding From South and West and Enemy Lines for Hours Seething Inferno of Smoke.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Artillery actions on the Somme front and further south between the Oise and the Aisne are reported in the official statement issued at the war office today.

Great Fight Rages
AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Monday, Sept. 2.—5 p. m.—(Reuters.)—A great fight has been in progress all day north and northeast of Soissons. The Germans are defending the Pont Rouge Plateau northeast of Soissons and the Laon railway with great vigor, as well as the line on the right along the north bank of the Aisne.

The Americans are bombarding the Germans positions from the south and west. The lines of the enemy for hours have been a seething inferno of smoke and dust. The villages he has been holding are burning like vast torches.

Shy on Reserves
PARIS, Sept. 3.—Yesterday was another day of notable successes, for the allies, results of the first assault, being attained in the face of fierce resistance to both the British on the left of the line and to General Mangin's French troops on the right.

In the newspaper Omi, Colonel Fabry advances the view that the battle is being directed on the German side by the local commanders who are being more and more left to their own resources by General Ludendorff. This, he argues, is a certain sign that confusion prevails along the German line and likewise of a scarcity of reserves, for in losing its reserves the supreme command loses its best reason for intervening in the direction of affairs at the front, the critics point out.

ALLIED TROOPS DEFEAT SOVIET IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Entente allied troops in northern European Russia, aided by Russian forces, on August 31, captured the enemy's positions north of Chozerskaya, 75 miles south of Archangel, according to an official report issued today by the British war office.

The captured town was consolidated and a new subsequent enemy counter-attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

The allied troops are pushing on to Obozerskaya. The guns of the allied armored trains were very effective in the fighting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—So's conduct for passage through Finland has been granted to citizens of allied countries seeking to leave Russia, the German authorities, dictating the policy of the Finnish government, having made no objection to the arrangement.

Special trains will be provided for the refugees, who include some 300 Americans, to carry them through Finland to the nearest Swedish port to embark for their homes.

BEGGARS GETTING RICH IN LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 3.—At a recent report of the London Mendicity society it was stated that more than \$500,000 was yearly given away to beggars in London streets. On such a basis it is probable that the average London beggar makes more than the average working man.

GERMANY SWEEP BY DISILLUSION TROUBLE BREWING

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Bern, to Le Matin quotes a prominent Swiss citizen coming from Germany as declaring that in the last six weeks a formidable disillusion has swept over Germany. If the German military situation does not improve, the informant said, trouble that may surpass the acts of the Bolsheviks in Russia menaces the German empire.

WITNESSED YANKS GO OVER TOP IN FIVE DAYS BATTLE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—(By the Associated Press.)—After four days and nights spent in an observation post in the region of Juvigny, Sergeant Ira Croshaw of Grand Rapids, Mich., returned to the American division headquarters after having witnessed virtually all of the American daylight action since the attack on the plateau began last Wednesday morning.

The hill where the observation post is located commands a view of the country for miles around, the Germans having erected a shell-proof tower of concrete and steel rails with a roof six feet thick and the sides four feet. In addition to a telephone, Sergeant Croshaw had seven runners.

Sergeant Croshaw witnessed the Americans cross the veritable sea of barbed wire net work on Sunday afternoon. He saw his countrymen cross trench after trench by bounds until he wondered how infantrymen stood the strain of shells and machine gunfire pouring upon the plateau. Time and again advancing infantrymen were compelled to halt and cut or break down wire entanglements to get through. Men ahead were supplied with wire cutters to complete the job started by the artillery. Many trenches crossed were so wide that the advancing soldiers were compelled to take them on a running jump or go down one side and up the other.

The advance was slow at times, Sergeant Croshaw explained, owing to the trenches and wires, but the former assisted the Americans in keeping under cover.

LIBERTY MOTOR PERFECTED

It was no slouch of a job to create an industry out of nothing. Mistakes were made—hundreds of them, but what could be expected? Not half a dozen men in the United States knew enough about aeronautical engineering to be worth while. The very motor that was to be used in our aeroplanes hadn't even been conceived. Yet our engineers produced a motor that has proved superior to any airplane motor ever built. The Liberty motor is unquestionably a success. The British, French and Italian governments have asked for as many as we can turn out.

The American factories, created almost overnight, have turned out thousands of training planes. Without them our battleplanes would be useless. The Curtiss company at Buffalo up to July 1 had turned out more than 2300; the Dayton-Wright company built 400 before they started on battleplane production; the Standard Aircraft Corporation of New Jersey completed a big order; so did the Fisher Body company of Detroit. Up to July 1, approximately 6000 planes had been turned out.

In the meantime the types of fighting plane that America could build depended upon the performance of the Liberty motor. It took time to perfect it, but it is now a nearly perfect thing. It is possible to build a motor. Production has reached 100 a day, and the volume increases weekly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The condition of Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik premier, has so improved that physicians consider all danger passed, according to a Moscow dispatch received thru Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.—Dora Kaplan, the Russian revolutionary, who attacked Premier Lenin, has refused to disclose the names of her accomplices or to give any information regarding the attack, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

LENINE NOW OUT OF DANGER

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FRENCH STEAMSHIP SUNK BY TORPEDO

PARIS, Sept. 3.—(Havas Agency.)—Constant movements toward the rear of the German lines on the Somme front in the regions of Ham and Giscard are reported. Hospitals and dressing stations are being hastily cleared while convoys are moving northward, harassed by entente airplanes.

AIR PROGRAM FAR FROM BEING NEAR FAILURE

Great Plans Built, Raw Materials Assembled, Thousands of Training Planes Turned Out and Quantity Production of Battle Planes Underway—Finest of Motors Created.

By Frederick M. Kerby.
DAYTON, O., Sept. 3.—Is the whole American aircraft program a total failure? Have American engineers and manufacturers proved incapable of designing and building airplanes that will stand up with the European product? Are we to find, after all, that aircraft production is something beyond America?

I have been doing my best to answer these questions on the ground. At the Curtiss plant at Buffalo; the Fisher Body Corporation in Detroit; the Ford and Packard plants in Detroit; at the Dayton-Wright Co.'s plant near Dayton, I have spent days going over the plants, asking questions, collecting information, figures, facts, opinions.

Creating an Industry
When we entered the war our government faced the fact that there was no such thing as an aircraft industry in this country; the greatest number of machines the army had was 54, all useless in warfare. A modern field army must have five types of plane: a single seater high speed pursuit plane; two-seater fighting plane; day bombing plane, "army" observation plane, "corps" observation plane.

In the first place, a manufacturing industry has been created. A working force of many thousands of men and women has been assembled. Buildings costing millions of dollars have been erected. Thousands of plants which were making other products have been commandeered for making airplane parts.

Next, the production of raw material has been organized; spruce, ash, mahogany, iron ore, etc.

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Tremendous political significance is attached to today's action by the United States. It means that America with the allies will go into the peace conference recognizing as an independent nation and ally a large section of the present Austro-Hungarian empire.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—More than 40,000 manufacturers using steel in their products have been called upon by the War Industries Board to make complete reports of their steel stocks down to the smallest holdings. It was intimated today that this step was preparatory to amassing for war use all surplus supplies of steel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Government war expenditures in August broke all monthly records by more than \$100,000,000, amounting to \$1,714,000,000 up to today. Later reports may raise this by \$50,000,000.

Ordinary war expenses amounted to \$1,468,000,000 or \$200,000,000 more than last month's high record. This did not include outlays of last Saturday, yet to be tabulated. Loans to the allies were reported as \$244,000,000 for the month, not including Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States has recognized the Czechoslovak peoples as a co-belligerent nation in the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Professor T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak national council and commander-in-chief of the Czechoslovak armies fighting in Russia, France and Italy, met Secretary Lansing at the state department at noon today and was formally notified of President Wilson's action.

Recognized by Allies
Great Britain, France and Italy already have recognized the Czechoslovaks and Japan has given implied recognition by participation in the international Siberian expedition which is aiding the Czechoslovaks and loyal Russians in re-establishing the eastern front. The headquarters of the nation are at present in Paris, but its territorial boundaries include Bohemia, Moravia and a portion of Galicia, all now under Austrian domination.

In extending recognition, Secretary Lansing said: "The Czechoslovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austrian empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and,

Lansing's Statement
"The Czechoslovaks having in prosecution of their independent purposes in their present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czechoslovak national council;

"The government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czechoslovaks thus organized, and the German and Austro-Hungarian empires.

"It also recognizes the Czechoslovak national council as a de facto belligerent government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czechoslovaks.

"The government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto government, thus recognized, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary."

The Czechoslovaks are two divisions of a race now estimated to number about 8,000,000 people.

The chief armies of the nation are the forces which were fighting with the Russians, and, refusing to disband when the Russians fell to pieces, made their way into Siberia, hoping to reach France and take their place on the western frontier.

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U. S. RECOGNIZES INDEPENDENCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Allies Recognize Co-Belligerent in the War Against Germany and Austria-Hungary—National Council Recognized as a De Facto Belligerent Government With Proper Authority.

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HUNS RETIRE ON 50 MILE BATTLE LINE

From Ypres to Peronne, German Armies Falling Back—Movement Not a Voluntary One But Forced by Series of Hammer Blows—British Took 10,000 Prisoners Yesterday and German Casualties Very Heavy—Retirement Accelerated.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Sept. 3.—On a front of virtually 50 miles, from just below Ypres to a point near Peronne on the Somme, the German armies are in retreat.

This retrograde movement is not a voluntary one on the part of the enemy, but has been forced by the series of unremitting hammer blows inflicted by Marshal Foch in the past six or seven weeks. It has now been accelerated by the gains which have been made by the British in their Monday advance and reported and the German casualties in killed and wounded are declared to have been notably heavy as their thickly massed forces felt the British blow.

So pronounced and so speedy is the German retirement that it seems as if the enemy, if he has not met with disaster, is perilously near the verge of one.

Retreat Accelerated
In what appears like an effort to escape in time, the scope of the German retirement, which had been proceeding leisurely both north and south of the Somme, has been markedly accelerated north of that river. In this movement the important French mining city of Lens at the gates of which the British pounded vainly virtually all last year, has been evacuated, the British moving in.

In the north, in Flanders, the retreat is continuing and the British have further closed up the Lys salient by taking possession of Walverghem, two miles south of Kemmel.

South of Lens, the Germans apparently are acknowledging themselves beaten on the Queant-Drocourt line where Haig's break through was effected, and are retreating in this vitally important sector without attempting a counter drive upon the victorious British.

Still farther south the retirement has resulted in the evacuation of the Arras front three to four miles deep on both sides of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, the British taking town after town in this area in their steady advance.

Although the German command must have been expecting an attack on the Hindenburg switch line, which the British had closely approached in their earlier advances, it apparently was not expected at the moment. The Germans seem to have been surprised at the quickness with which Haig's Canadians and other British forces, after fighting their way up to the line, organized a crushing attack against the line itself. This morning on the 20-mile front where the British are mainly engaged, they are reported to have advanced a maximum

(Continued on Page Four.)

WAR EXPENDITURES BREAK ALL RECORDS

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