

## FIERCE BATTLE RAGES BETWEEN BOCHES AND FRANCO-AMERICANS

### ENEMY UNABLE TO RESIST ATTACKS BUT FIGHTING HARD

British Troops Capture Mont St. Quentin And Surround Peronne

### OCCUPY KEMMEL HILL A COMMANDING POINT

### North Of Soissons French-Americans Strike Both North And South

By John DeGand

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Paris, Aug. 31.—(4 p. m.)—The battle east of the Ailette river is proceeding violently. The enemy is unable to resist the Franco-American push.

(This is the first intimation that American troops are fighting in this sector. The first Americans to enter the present Picardy drive are engaged about four miles southward.)

The bridgehead at Champs (four miles northwest of Coucy-Le-Chateau) has been consolidated and the French are nearing Folembray (two miles east of Champs). They are advancing northward and half encircling Coucy-Le-Chateau. They have approached to within half a mile of the city.

North of Noyon French troops are progressing along the Verre river (flowing southwestward through Guiscard). Further north they hold the west bank of the Somme as far as Brie, where they converge with the British.

Are Nearing Chauny

Paris, Aug. 31.—(10:10 a. m.)—French troops are reported in the vicinity of Guiscard, the important town lying about mid-way between Noyon and Ham. They are also approaching Chauny, the great railway center ten miles east of Noyon.

North of Soissons, French and American troops are striking both northward and eastward. They are advancing obliquely upon Vregny (four miles and a half northeast of Soissons) and at the same time are progressing northward along the road from Terny-Sorny (four miles and a half north of Soissons) to Coucy-Le-Chateau (nine miles north of Soissons).

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## GERMAN AIRSHIP LOSS IS MORE THAN DOUBLE LOSSES BY THE ALLIES

### 324 Enemy Machines Downed By British Who Lost Only 116.

New York, Aug. 31.—Summing up the British aviation communications for the past week, the British bureau of information here today declared that there is "a consistent and remarkably high average of enemy machines destroyed week by week," and that there is "a singularly spasmodic and obviously nervous" method in Germany's efforts to combat the three fold aerial offensive, which is being carried on by the British.

The statement declares that in the week seventy enemy machines were destroyed and eleven driven down out of control on the west front alone. During the same period, it was stated, only 27 British machines were reported missing.

"Thus, for every British airplane which failed to return," the statement says, "more than two German machines are reported to have been disabled."

"Thus, these figures are by no means exceptional as shown by the fact that during the last four weeks, 324 enemy machines have been accounted for under similar conditions, while only 116 British have been reported missing."

### NEW REVENUE BILL IS READY TO BE REPORTED TO HOUSE FOR ACTION

### Supposed To Raise \$8,000,000,000 But Believed It Will Yield More.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The new revenue bill, providing \$8,000,000,000, the next year, to help finance the war, has been completed by the house ways and means committee and will be reported early next week.

Treasury experts believed that the bill will provide between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 in excess of the \$8,000,000,000.

Salient features are:

- Flat 12 percent rate on normal incomes, over \$4,000, and a six percent rate on taxable incomes less than \$4,000.
- Surtaxes on individual incomes, ranging to 65 percent on those of more than \$5,000,000.
- Earned and unearned incomes to be treated on the same basis with no differentiation in favor of the earned character which was sought by Secretary McAdoo.
- Flat 30 percent tax on war profits, after providing for specified exemptions.
- Excess profit tax, ranging from 35 to 70 percent.
- Luxury taxes ranging from 10 to 20 percent. Changes may be made before its enactment into law, as there is opposition to some features in both house and senate.

### Boys, Back From France, Given Great Ovation

New York, Aug. 31.—Four hundred brazen veterans of American battles in France are here today, the recipients of glorious greetings. They were taken part this afternoon in the field stunts of the police department at Sheephead Bay.

The men, all of whom wear wound and service stripes, arrived yesterday and were welcomed by thousands who soon found out who they were, as they marched from the Pennsylvania station through the streets to the Sixty Ninth regiment armory.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, Aug. 31.—British casualties published in official lists during the week totalled 16,803, divided as follows:

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	327	974	144
Men	2300	12054	944

### SHORTENING OF LINE WILL NOT INCREASE MAN-POWER PER MILE

### German Losses More Than Offset Gain In Strength By Shorter Front

By J. W. T. Mason  
(United Press Staff Expert)

New York, Aug. 31.—Von Hindenburg is again applying the brakes to his perilous retirement, fearing that his retreat will become a rout. This has been his consistent policy since he began his campaign to shorten his west front for the purpose of accumulating reserves to oppose America's coming offensive against the Rhine.

The present pause in the operation does not mean that the Germans are recovering their vitality and have brought Marshal Poch's drive to rest. The local assault of the allies will continue as Von Hindenburg resumes his inevitable orders for falling back toward the Belgian border.

The present rate of shortening the German line, however, is resulting in a net loss of manpower to Von Hindenburg. For each mile the line is reduced, the Germans can recover from 4000 to 6000 men for their reserves.

But to the present, Marshal Poch has captured about 9000 men in Flanders and Picardy for every mile of front that has been shortened.

This is a matter of the most serious importance for Von Hindenburg. He cannot afford to continue to conduct his retreat on any such basis. In the Germans killed and permanently wounded and taken prisoners, it is probable that Von Hindenburg has lost to the present three times the number of troops he hoped to put in his reserves by shortening his front.

This new factor in the situation has been the most brilliant part of Marshal Poch's strategic results. Not only are the Germans retreating from western France, but they are unable to send a larger proportionate reserve force than they had before the retirement began. To retreat under such a condition means that when the German front is shortened to its maximum extent, Von Hindenburg will not have adequate reserves to face the Americans for a prolonged defensive campaign.

This shortening process is destined to carry the Germans back to the Meuse line, which runs from the southeastern tip of Holland through Liege and Namur, in eastern Belgium, past Metz to eastern France, to Verdun and St. Mihiel. But long before the Meuse line is reached, Von Hindenburg must try to reorganize his method of retreat, so that his casualties shall be much lighter. If he doesn't succeed, there can be no hope even at German headquarters of saving the Rhine.

### Nothing Doing Today At The Short Session

New York, Aug. 31.—The Evening Sun financial review today says: "There was nothing whatever whatever in today's short session of the stock market to indicate that war news or other developments influenced trading. Such interest as there was displayed was centered in United States Steel, Union Pacific, which sells without its 2 1/2 per cent dividend on Tuesday and Southern Railway which crossed 54 to a new high record for the year on what is generally believed to be foreign buying."

In the second hour the few leaders reflected increasing buying power and prices firmed materially, but elsewhere conditions were about the same. Steel pushed through 111 and Union Pacific achieved the top price for the year at 12 1/2. Trading was perhaps, some what more animated and broader.

### BOMBED HOSPITAL TRAIN

Washington, Aug. 31.—Bombing of a hospital train of six passenger cars by German airmen near the Belgian front was reported today. Many of the doctors and nurses lost all their personal belongings and in many cases their surgical and medical kits. The latter were immediately replaced by the Red Cross. No mention was made in the cable of any casualties.

## NO MORE HIGHWAYS OR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS UNTIL WAR HAS ENDED

### No Brick, Oil, Tar, Crushed Rock On Street Will Be Furnished.

Beginning September 10, during the period of the war, no new highway or street work or construction can be undertaken except upon approval of the United States Highways Council, according to a bulletin received by the state highway department from the council and which State Highway Engineer Nunn is sending to all county courts. The bulletin says:

"All proposed highway, street, culvert, and bridge construction, reconstruction, and maintenance involving the issuance of bonds, the use of rail or water transportation, the use of coal or oil as fuel, or the use of cement, brick, asphalt, bit tar, crushed stone, or steel as highway material, should first be submitted for approval to the United States Highways Council through the appropriate state highway department."

"The council urges that new highway and street construction be confined to the most essential needs. The council in passing upon the projects which come before it will give first consideration to maintenance with a view to conserving all the highways already completed if possible."

"Reconstruction will be favorably considered by the council only where it is clearly established that maintenance is no longer possible except at prohibitive cost."

"New construction will be given consideration by the council in the following relative order of importance: 'Highways and streets of military value.' 'Highways and streets of national economic value.' 'Unfinished contracts involving contractual obligations (incurred prior to April 5, 1917) where bond issue is involved' which may not be disturbed without serious consequences."

"Streets and highways which although not of national economic importance are of such extreme local importance or the construction of which has progressed to such a point as to cause serious hardship if their construction or completion is postponed."

## SAYS MEN DEMAND VICTORY BE ONLY OF UNCONDITIONAL KIND

### Wounded War Correspondent Just Home Tells How Boys Feel.

Washington, Aug. 31.—"No negotiated peace will be satisfactory to our men in the field. Unconditional victory is what they want."

In these words, Floyd Gibbins, wounded Chicago Tribune war correspondent, addressed National Press Club members, warning them that the winter will see a vast Toulon peace drive—"a cry of kamikaze to America."

"The nation must tense itself and reject this steadily," he added.

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### ABE MARTIN



"The garbage can is just about a thing of the past, but we can't recall a time when a waste basket was as necessary as it is today. Cal Tape has been invaded from Camp Taylor."

## PRESIDENT SETS SEPTEMBER 12 AS DAY TO REGISTER

### Estimated 13,000,000 Will Put Their Names On Great Draft Roll

### FINAL DEMONSTRATION OF AMERICAN LOYALTY

### Says President Pays High Tribute To Young Men's Spirit Of Democracy.

Washington, Aug. 31.—President Wilson today set September 12, as the day upon which 13,000,000 Americans shall register for America's greatest draft. Those summoned to prepare for service include all males between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive who have not previously registered.

Out of this great reservoir, it is estimated, over 2,300,000 men will be available for class one—the first to be called to arms. Some of these will be called as early as October 1, as draft officials estimate that the present class one will be depleted then.

The president's proclamation today was issued immediately after he had signed the manpower bill authorizing this draft, which is counted on to deliver America's victory army to France by next July.

The forthcoming draft, the president declared in his proclamation "will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy, and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose."

In his proclamation President Wilson explained the draft as follows: "Fifteen months ago the men of the country from 21 to 30 years of age were registered. Three months ago and again last month those who had just reached the age of 21 were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of 18 and 45."

### Not A New Policy.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military manpower of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose."

"The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportions to their numbers. Our (Continued on page three)

## FIVE BILLION WILL BE NECESSARY TO EQUIP NEW ARMY

### Pay Alone Amounts To One Billion A Year, This Exclusive Of Officers.

### ARMS BIG AND LITTLE TO COST \$2,300,000,000

### Clothing, Blankets And Tents Will Require Another Billion And Half.

By L. C. Martin.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 31.—Congress must appropriate between four and five billion dollars before its part in creating the army of victory is complete, congressional finance experts estimated today.

The bill providing men was in President Wilson's hands today. He is understood to have passed on and approved estimates of the money needed to equip, train and transport the 2,300,000 or more new soldiers who will be called from civil life and put in France by July 1 next.

The estimates are expected on Capitol Hill shortly. House and senate appropriation committees expecting them, have arranged to work simultaneously on the bill, to expedite its passage. There may be a number of bills instead of only one, as the needs arise. Only by comparison with previous appropriations have committee members been able to estimate what the new bill will call for. They have been informed that it will ask a huge sum for ordnance. This is obvious, for the guns, big and small that must be required for 2,300,000 men are legion.

A totally unofficial estimate of the cost of equipping the new army based on ordnance appropriations in the \$12,000,000,000 army bill recently passed is \$2,300,000,000. This excludes ammunition.

The pay of the new army alone will cost more than \$1,000,000,000, just for the rank and file, to say nothing of the officers and the additional clerks needed in various bureaus because of the increase in record keeping.

Clothing, blankets, tents, must be provided for at a cost estimated in the same manner to exceed \$1,500,000,000. This makes a roughly estimated total of \$4,800,000,000 for absolute essentials before the new army is ready to leave the United States.

In addition, it is expected considerable sums will be asked for expanding the establishment in France, already constructed on a huge scale and growing hourly. Warehouses, camps, cold storage plants, hospitals—all probably will have to be expanded to care for the new program.

## PRESIDENT WILL VISIT THE COAST LATE NEXT MONTH

### Will Swing Round The Circle In Interest Of Coming Liberty Loan.

### COAST TO COAST TRIP WILL TAKE TWO WEEKS

### Will Explain What Money Is For And Why It Is Worth Spending.

By Robert J. Bender.

(United Press staff correspondent.)

Washington, Aug. 31.—When President Wilson takes his swing around the circle for the Liberty loan late next month, he will have the first opportunity since his last campaign of going directly before the body politic with straight talk on the war, his objectives in it—and what he proposes to do when it is over.

His tour will be from coast to coast, north and south and is made necessary by the United Press exclusively announced recently, by the inability of Secretary McAdoo to carry along the load of loan campaigning.

Then, too, this is to be the biggest loan America has yet floated for the war. The president believes the people should know what the money is for, why it is worth sending and what America proposes to do in the way of readjustment within her borders to make the battle of her sons over there worth the fight they are making.

Incidentally, party leaders expect the president will take the opportunity of telling the people that a congress, now controlled by the democrats, has done a great work in the war—and the balance of power in the house and senate need not be changed to insure greater effort.

Owing to the ground covered by the trip, the president probably will be on the road for more than two weeks, returning to Washington early in October. It will be the longest single trip, both in matter of mileage and time that he has taken since becoming president, and will mark his first visit to the west coast.

### AIR RAID A SUCCESS

London, Aug. 31.—Dispatches from Holland and Switzerland confirm the United Press interview with a British officer concerning the effectiveness of an aerial raid on Mannheim.

Extensive damage was done in some sections, according to dispatches. The terror stricken population seemed to be hypnotized and sought no cover which is declared to be responsible for the large number of casualties.

## Turkish Woman Four Years In Berlin, Raps Barbarism

### Huns Treated America's Entrance Into War With Contempt At First---Yankee Prisoner Among Those Paraded Through Berlin Streets Shouted In German "Look Us Over Fritz, There Are 15,000,000 More Like Us Where We Come From."---Prisoners Sing As They March Through Streets---Huns Still Arrogant.

"Towards the end of the line one of the American captives, holding his head up cheerfully, and enjoying the show as though he was one of the members of a circus, began to shout, in perfectly good German without foreign accent: 'Look us over carefully, Fritzies, there are fifteen million more like us where we came from.' And then a few of them broke out singing some tune that sounded rhythmic. I could not understand the words but the chorus to which they were singing, in which all took part heartily, sounded like this: '... And when we march through Berlin, To Kaiser will say: 'Oh Mine Gott, What a damned lot, ...'"

Written by ZOHREH HANNOUM NASSOUHIY. (The daughter of a late governor of a Turkish province; she was studying in Berlin when the Great War broke out and has remained there until recently when she succeeded in reaching Switzerland, and from that place she sends these chapters exclusively for this newspaper.)

I left starving Germany—Germany disorganized, Germany degenerated, but not a repentant Germany. The land where death stalks by day and by night—and reached Zurich three days ago. Fate had located me in Germany a year before the war when the world had great respect for her, if not love. I had been taught to love and respect her people for most of the Germans I knew in my native Constantinople had deserved respect and some of them the love of those who knew them.

I was at Berlin when the world conflagration broke out and I watched its consuming fire front behind the curtain where tragedies as well as sins that even God Himself must find difficult to forgive, have been taking place since the strain of music and dancing and I saw German women strew the streets with flowers and perfume through which their brothers, sons and husbands marched to France over the prostrate body of Belgium. And I watched them returning, wounded and mutilated until hospitals and public buildings were filled to their fullest capacities. And I heard them groan and wail and I heard them weep and I saw Germany reap to the full the fruits of her own sin.

That lost its soul and broke off with its God, that is the Germany of today. Germany Unhappy, But Unshamed. I was a Lutheran minister who visited the family with whom I was staying to tell me to tell the people in Switzerland that Germany was being wronged and maligned by "England the Traitor," and "America the Perfidious." It was a Roman Catholic Deputy to the Reichstag who begged me to take a letter to a French priest in French Switzerland whom he would attempt to convert into believing that it was for the good of France that German armies should devastate her and destroy her churches and desecrate her houses of the God. Germany the soulless, the Godless—the people who will bury their soul and honor for less than thirty pieces—that is the Germany of today.

True, the people are dissatisfied with conditions that are prevalent there in wartime; true, outside the Junkers almost everybody is discontented, but there are very, very few Germans throughout the Empire who are honestly repentant for the sins of their rulers. They criticize them, not because they have committed crimes against humanity and

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