FIVE CENTS

No. 701-No. 27,158.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

DISTRICT MEASURE, GERMAN PEOPLE ON HALF-AND-HALF BASIS, MADE LAW

Carries Total Appropriation of \$15,046,768.66.

GIVES HIGHER SALARIES TO MANY FROM TODAY

Further Legislation Necessary if Hammer No Longer Used to Drive Employes Are to Get Benefit of Increases From July 1.

Carrying the usual provision for making expenditures for the District of Columbia, one-half to be paid out revenues of the District and the other out of the federal Treasury, the District appropriation bill was House late vesterday afternoon. It was signed by the Speaker and by Vice President Marshall and immediafely sent to the White House for the approval of the President.

The President signed the bill soon after it reached him, and it is now

Thousands Will Get Increase.

The bill, which had been in conference for more than two months, caries a total of \$15,046,768.66. It provides in creases in salaries for thousands of the District employes, including school teachers and members of the police force. It provides also pay for an increase of 144 firemen to es-

tablish a two-platoon system.

Beginning today, the employes of the District will get the increased salaries intended for them. They will not, however, get the increases for the last two months until further legislation is enacted by Congress authorizing the payment of the money they have failed to receive. It was confidently predicted at the

Capitol yesterday that the next de-ficiency appropriation bill, following soon after the revenue bill, would tention of Congress that the employes should have the increases, beginning with the fiscal year guly 1, and members of Congress consider that it would be unfair to make the employes

was over the half-and-half plan of ap-propriation for the District, which the House sought to kill by means of the Gard amendment, the Keller claim amendment added by the Senate and a which the Senate changed, substituting the half-and-half plan.

The House yielded on the half-and-half plan, which remains as in the old law, and the Senate then yielded on the law, and the Senate then yielded on the law.

other two matters at issue.

The conferees on the bill met vester-The conferees on the bill met yester-day afternoon and speedily reached an agreement. Their report was submitted first to the House by Chairman Sisson of the subcommittee on District appropria-tions. It was adopted promptly and then sent to the Senate. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, when

Senator John Walter Smith of Mary-land made the report, asked if the Kelclaim amendment had been retained in the bill. Senator Smith replied it had not. Sepator Lodge said that the Keller claim was just and that he regretted exceedingly the Senate conferees had yielded on the matter. He sought to have the conference report rejected that the Senate might further insist upon this provision.

Considers Keller Claim Just. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, one

of the conferees, explained that the House had refused to yield on this amendment, and that the joint resolution continuing the appropriations of last year for the District of Columbia tanks to would expire tonight. The District, he said, would be placed in an embarrassing position if no funds were pro"We have vided immediately for the District government. The House, he said, had refused to pass a resolution further continuing the old appropriations. continuing the old appropriations.

The people however, did not seem to be convinced.

Senator Robinson also said that he considered the Keller claim, which was for damages caused to property ently is being repeated all over the owned by Thomas W. and Alice N. Keller through street extensions was just claim and that he regretted tempted. The long fight over the District ap-

propriation bill was due in large part to this Keller amendment, the Senate insisting that it be retained in the bill. The House, it is learned, was reay to yield, before the summer recess began, on the half-and-half plan, but was not willing to yield on the Keller amendment.

Delay Costly to District. The delay in the passage of the Disrict bill will cost the District and the deral government, half and half, out a quarter of a million dollars, it vas learned yesterday. This is due to he fact that bids for material and the lact that bids for material and work under the new appropriation bill, which were called for last March and April, and which ordinarily would have been signed as soon as the new bill became a law, had, perforce, to linger along until they lapsed. The commissioners had no authority of law to sign these contracts. Now it is w to sign these contracts. Now it is recessary to get new bids, and in the few months prices of materials wages have increased so greatly ast few months prices of materials and wages have increased so greatly hat it is estimated it will take about 1250,000 more to let these contracts han it would have done had the Disrict bill been disposed of promptly.

130 HUN SOLDIERS SHOT ON REFUSAL TO GO TO FRONT

AMSTERDAM, August 31,-German regiments in Russia refused to go to the western front and that 130 of the soldiers

Seven hundred of the bodyguards at Munich refused to go to the front and barricaded themselves in their barracks until they were compelled to surrender, the correspondent

RESTIVE UNDER SETBACKS IN WAR

President Signs Bill, Which Plenty of Signs Populace Is Losing Confidence in Armies.

> MANY ARE LISTENING TO MEN URGING PEACE

Nails in Hindenburg

tions and as the casualty lists increase

Pan-German Organs' Shame.

The pan-German organs seem think it to be their duty to shame the German slackers and publish flery articles under such headlines as "Let Us Thrash Our Enemies" and "Are Gazette says that the judgment of future generations will condemn the country's faint-hearted sons.

"What," it asks, "will they say when they are told that we fought bravely and suffered hunger pluckily for years only to accept defeat in the end? They will say that Germany was a figure made of clay, that we seemed to be a strong people, but in reality were small and weak."

Warn of Slavery.

Other papers remind the Germans that they "will be turned into slaves by the entente if they lose the war." Yet in spite of all this forcible feeding of heroism Germany is so deep-Yet in spite of all this forcible feeding of heroism Germany is so deeply dejected that it is questionable whether a sudden military victory would cheer her up for any length of time. Hindenburg and Ludendorff also understand that their personal popularity is being damaged, and are sending their aids over the empire and into Austria-Hungary to lecture on the situation which they say is "really very good," and to deliver similar cheerful messages.

According to the Rheinische Westphaelische Zeitung a curious incident occurred in Breslau, where one of Ludendorf's right-hand men had

of Ludendorff's right-hand men had been engaged in explaining the situabeen engaged in explaining the situa-tion in the most roseate colors.
"How many Americans are in France?" some one in the audience

The officer was subjected to a hail or Kaufman, 2921 Tilden street northquestions and he had to give other west.
"explanations" to the exasperated "The reason why these Americans and a native of Hagerstown, Md. He on public information.

"The reason why these Americans landed in Europe in spite of our U-boats." he said, "is easy to detect. America uses only very small ships to bring them over here."

This statement was greeted with murmurs in the audience.

"What about the Vaterland, the presents ship in the world?" some murmurs in the audience.
"What about the Vaterland, the greatest ship in the world?" some

"And small ships have always been "And small ships have always been poor targets for the tornedoes of the submarines," continued the captain.
"Then the Americans on the transports are protected by three powerful fleets, which makes submarine attacks most difficit.

"New Method" to Beat Tanks.

Some one else in the audience asked whether Germany had enough outdo the allies' tank equipment. Capt. Zimmerman answer-ed evasively:
"We have found a new method to "We have found a new method to deal with the tanks. We have already smashed or blown up 500 American machines of this kind."

empire wherever the general staff's "chloroforming" process is being

Spanish Ultimatum Disturbs.

Public opinion is also uneasy on ac-count of the war in which the govern-ment is treating the Spanish ultimament is treating the Spanish ultimatum. clear thinking people seeing in the attitude of the authorities a sign of weakness. Not only do the newspapers urge the government to consider the Spanish demands in the most friendly spirit, but even the superpatriots say that everything must be done to keep Spain out of the war, cost what it may.

It is realized that should Spain side with the allies it would naturally result in the other seafaring neutral nations of Europe sooner or later getting into line with the entente. Germany, it is felt, cannot now afford to meet the quadruple threat of Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish armies on her northern and northwestern frontiers.

Claims Right to Sink.

Capt. von Kuehlwetter, the Cologne its most important lines this morning, Gazette's naval expert, explains to the readers of that paper that Germany has a perfect right to sink Spanish ships, "painful as it it to German hearts," as long as the entente blocknears, as long as the entente block-ades Germany. Yet he admits that the question ought to be judged not merely from the standpoint of right, but rather from that of expediency, and expediency makes it obligatory for Germany to prevent Spain from getting into war. War correspondents at the German

War correspondents at the German headquarters devote their dispatches to harrowing descriptions of the formidable British offensive on the Scarpe, to making painful efforts to minimize its splendid results by inventing long-winded stories about formidable British losses and to publishing fake interviews with prisoners of war. They claim to be amazed at the smallness of the allies' gaina Military critics are trying to make Military critics are trying to make Germany believe that Hindenburg and Ludendorff have a plan to outdo any-thing which Marshal Foch intends

Little publicity is given the crown prince, whose command has practically been taken away from him and handed to Gen. von Boehm, who is pompously called "the defensive lion."

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria

(Continued on Sixth Pare.)



U. S. FLIER DOWNS 5 HUNS LIGHTNING KILLS AND STILL BATTLES ON MYER FELLHEIMER

SEPTEMBER MORN.

Descending, He Scatters Foe Infantrymen, Struck While Playing Golf at Takes a Prisoner, Rescues Frenchman, Then Reports "Ready for Duty."

HIS CADDY IS STUNNED

Town and Country

Club.

Company, was killed by lightning.

northwest was stunned, but not se

tracted the lightning. Funeral arrangements will be made today.

LONDON, August 31.-British cas-

ualties reported during the month of August totaled 48,379. They were di-

Wounded or missing: Officers, 3,294;

STRIKE TIES UP CARS.

Only Few Running on Middlesex

and Boston Street Line.

BOSTON, August 31.-The Middlese

had thirteen cars running on a few of

PEACE MANIA GRIPS

GERMAN PEOPLES

AMSTERDAM. August 31.-

Germans have been selzed with

a sort of peace mania, according

the Telegrant.

to the frontier correspondent of

The events in France have made such a profound impres-sion that the Germans one meets along the irontier are indiffer-ent to the prospect of the defeat of the central empires, and only wish to get peace as quickly as possible.

IN AUGUST, 48,379

BRITISH CASUALTIES

vided as follows: 1,041; men, 7,564.

dead on arriving there.

the downpour.

Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio Tex., a graduate of Princeton and the Iniversity of Texas and an aviator attached to the United States Marine While playing golf on the links of Corns, has received simultaneous recom-Georgia avenue northwest, yesterday mendations for the Victoria cross and afternoon, Myer Fellheimer, secretary-treasurer of the Hub Furniture On that day, over the British front Lieut. Chamberlain took part in an years old, of 526 Jefferson street aerial battle with twelve German ma-He destroyed five of them placed in an automobile and taken to earthward with a damaged plane scattered a detachment of German soldiers According to the police, Mr. Fell-! into believing his compass was a bomb heimer was on the links when the and captured one of them. He then storm began to gather and was en- carried a wounded French officer back Mrs. Fellheimer, who was formerly of aerial forces in that section of the Miss Fedora Jonas of Nashville, Tenn., front, because of his fear of being repri-

The story, which is one of the at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph thrilling chapters in the drama of the war, also has been cabled to America Mr. Fellheimer was forty years old by the London office of the committee

Downs Two for Practice.

Lieut. Chamberlain appeared at a British awatton camp on July 27 and informed the major in command that he had personal but not official pernission to visit the camp. This is borne out by the young male superior, who says that I am Chamberlain had a ked to be permitted to go up near the front duraturious because ne desired to Fellheimer of Omana, Nathaniel Fell-heimer of Chicago, Mrs. Ernest Israel of Reading. Pa.; Mrs. Harry Green-baum of Newark. N. J., and Mrs. Myer Strouse of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Fellheimer left their apartment in the St. Regis, 2219 Calisome more experience before re-

suming his work.

The British commander was in need of aviators and, as there was a bombing squadron about to leave, told Lieut Chamberlain he could go along. On this flight the young American brought down one German airplane in flames and sent another whirling down out of control fornia avenue northwest, early yes-terday and Mrs. Fellheimer last saw terday and Mrs. Fellheimer last saw her husband when he started for the Country Club to spend the afternoon. Mr. Fellheimer was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Shriner and was widely known in the National Capidown out of control.

The next day came Lieut. Chamber-Coroner Nevitt later viewed the lain's wonderful exploit.

coroner Nevitt later viewed the body at Geier's undertaking parlors and gave a certificate of death from electric shock. The police advanced the theory that metal on the golf stick carried by Mr. Fellheimer at-Hurricane Battle From First.

Hurricane Battle From First.

He was one of a detachment of thirty aviators who went out over the battlefield through which the Germans were being driven by the allies. As the thirty machines civeled about over the fleeing Teutons they were attacked by an equal number of German machines. It was a hurricane battle from the first and almost at the inception of the combat the British lost three planes.

In the tempest of, machine gun bullets that roared about his machine Lieut. Chamberlain's engine was damaged. One of his machine guns became jammed and he seemed to be out of the action.

But, instead of staying for home, he remained to offer a stance to two

Saves English Fliers' Lives.

His two companions were now enfaged in a life and death struggle
and Lieut. Chamberlain went to their
assistance. His action probably saved
the lives of the two Englishmen.
His engine was now working better.
Ho climbed up toward the enemy and,
with a burst of fire, sent one of them
crashing to the earth. A second was
shattered with another volley from
his machine gun. Then Lieut. Chambeglain looped out of a cordon of
enemy machines which had gathered
to finish him and, as he sailed away,
he shot the wing off another German
machine.

The leader of the German squadron ame straight at him, but was met with such a torrent of bullets that his dirplane joined the others sert to earth by the American.

The lieutenant then turned for the British lines. His engine had "gone dead," and he was forced to volplane, carefully picking his way through the smoke clouds of shells fired at him by the enemy's anti-aircraft cannon.

As he made a wide sweep toward, his destination he saw beneath him a column of German troops, and into it he peured a gust of machine gun bullets from the gun, which had been jammed, but which he had succeeded in putting into action again. The Cermans scattered, and Lieut. Chamber-lain flew on for an eighth of a mile and a came to carth.

Warm to the latherland. To peace at doubt be supplemented by the pacifists for peace at whatever price, so long as it is peace, and no matter if the proposed terms should whistle down the wind all the sacrifices the nation will have made a column of German troops, and into it he peace settlement. None doubts that President Wilson and his advisable to the peace settlement. None doubts that President Wilson and his advisable to the war, and make this country is sacrifice not in vain.

But a hue and cry is expected to be raised in certain quarters and echoed, with THE BRITISH ARMY IN withered away before the fire of the raised in certain quarters and echoed.

Page 18 of America with pleas for peace at whatever price, so long as it is peace, and no matter if the proposed terms should whistle down the wind all the sacrifices the nation will have made a culture of the peace settlement. None doubts that President Wilson and his advisable to a front of about twelve miles.

Australians Surple from one to two miles deep over winat would be equal to a front of about twelve miles.

Australians Surple from one to two miles deep over winat would be advanted whatever price, so long as it is peace, and no matter if the proposed terms should whistle down the wind all the sacrifices the nation will have made in the war.

Many statesmen foresee a critical many statesmen foresee a critical many statesmen foresee a critical many statesment for the woll and

Threatens With Compass.

the found that he could not carry off the equipment of his machine, so he took his compass and started running across the fields. As he did so he encountered a pairol of three Germans. He shouted to them to surrender, waving a compass above his head like a bomb. Two of the enemy; ran, but the third surrendered.

The American started again for the British lines, but came upon a wounded British lines, but came upon a wounded French officer, whom he picked up and carried, driving his prisoner before him. He waded a brook under heavy fire and finally arrived within the British lines in safety with the French officer and the German prisoner.

the German prisoner.

He then reported "Ready for duty," asked the major in command of the British airmen not to make any report of the affair and refused to give his name. The major was unable to keep the affair quiet, and the full details were made a part of his official reserved.

aged. One of his machine guits became jammed and he seemed to be out of the action.

But, instead of staying for home, he remained to offer a brance to two other airplanes which all been attacked by twelve Ger in machines.

His machine had be altitude, owing to engine trouble but when he was attacked by a Ger an he opened of the company of the compa

men, 36,480. The total casualties reported in July were 67,291 and in June 141,147. FEDERAL STATES OF GERMANY ARE SHOWING INDEPENDENCE; BERLIN 'GRAVELY CONCERNED' and Boston Street Railway Company

but other lines were completely tied but other lines were completely tied up by the strike of carmen. The total of cars operated represented a slight gain over yesterday's showing. No disorder was reported.

The company petitioned the public service commission today for authority to operate motor omnibuses, asserting that public necessity required the use of these vehicles for Cablegram to The Sunday Star and New York World. Copyright, 1918. AMSTERDAM, August 31 -Following Emperor Karl's visit to the federal courts-Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemburg-comes the news which indicates that the demon particularism so quired the use of these vehicles for the transportation of its passengers.

plaintively observes, with the imperiaidea.

Besides taking an active part in the
competition for the crowns of various
Russian border states, they insisted with
success on separate representation in
the economic negotiations now proceeding with Austria-Hungary at
Seliberg, at which the German imperial government hoped to be able
to speak for the whole empire.

The latest move by Saxony and Bavaria, which has aroused "grave concern." says the Vossische Zeitung,
has been the decision to establish separate legations at the Bulgarian capiarate legations at the Bulgarian capi-

For the present they are to be repre-

sented in Sofia by their ministers stationed at Vienna. The Vossische Zeitung foresees the dreadful possibility of their example being followed by all other federal states, with the result that Sofia may one day be able to boast of housing no less than twenty-six German diplomatic representatives.

dreaded by Prussia is once more rising in Germany.

Under rude blows dealt to the Hohenzollern prestige by Foch's offensive the federal states are displaying a spirit of independence not at all compatible, as the Vossische Zeitung plaintively observes, with the imperiatidea.

Besides taking an active part in the competition for the crowns of various Ressian border states they injected with

Labor Day

The Star will be issued tomorrow at 1 O'CLOCK.

Classified advertisements must be sent to The Star office before 10 a.m. Monday.

BRITISH SWEEP EASTWARD: FOE MUST EVACUATE PERONNE; HUNS' LYS RETREAT SWIFT

HERTLING SOON WILL STEP DOWN, IS BERLIN RUMOR

LONDON. August 31.—It is rumored in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, that Chancellor von Hertling shortly will retire owing to his advanced age and will be succeeded by Dr. W. S. Solf, the German colonial secretary.

Dr. Solf recently made an important announcement that the disposition of Germany's colonies after the war is of the utmost importance and that Germany's policy must be so ahaped that she will retain her foreign possessions. Parts of his address were looked upon as a veiled suggestion that peace tentatives on the basis of colonial possessions might be made.

PRIMARIES SHOW ·U. S. WAR SPIRIT

Results of Recent Congressional Races Warn Against "Mollycoddle" Peace.

SENATE WITH PRESIDENT

Looking forward to the time whe the United States Senate shall be called upon to ratify the treaty of peace concluding the war, it is found that recent primaries for the nomination of senators assure the presence of additional senators who will ap prove and insist upon a strong treat; in consonance with the aims of this country in entering the war. Severa seats which might have been filled by senators suspected of leaning to objectionable sense, will be filled by men who can be counted upon to stand firmly for the treaty which th President will negotiate.

Scent "Mollycoddle" Terms.

That pressure will be brought that pressure will be brought bear in this country for possib "mollycoddle" terms of peace will Germany is expected. It will comit is apprehended, from insidious if fluences to be exerted by voters German extraction, whose hearts st

raised in certain quarters and echoed, possibly, in the Senate. The first outcry will be while the treaty is being negotiated and swell in volume when it comes for ratification. Two-thirds of the senators present

Two-thirds of the senators present are required to ratify a treaty. If it were known that there was possibility of the presence in the Senate of a material number of pacifists the knowledge would undoubtedly be used by Germany to stiffen her insistence upon terms favorable to her. It would prolong and make more difficult the negotiations. Realization that the next Senate is to be overwhelmingly in support of the President will have the opposite effect, it is claimed.

before the war ends designed for its vigorous prosecution.

views are pronounced and well known and he is tenacious of his principles.

The primaries for nomination to the House of Representatives gave more numerous, if not so conspicuous, iy stances of evidence of the state of mind of the people toward support of the war. At least ten men were defeated for renomination who had not backed the war measures of the nation in full. Whether their course was directly responsible for their defeat could not be proved, if claimed, but the two conditions are there—failure to vote for the bills and failure to receive renomination. Some were weak on ammunitions embargo, on the armed ship proposition, on the draft, on some other feature of proposed legislation considered necessary for the nation's welfare in the present crisis and went down to defeat.

Men Who Lost Out.

Men Who Lost Out.

Representatives Slayden and Mc Lemore of Texas, Crosser and Cordo of Ohio, Shackelford and Hamil of Missouri, Kehoe of Florida, Lundeen of Minnesota, Dillon of South Dakota and Woods of Iowa were left in the prima-ries, each of whom had been criticised ries, each of whom had been criticised for some phase of his legislative record on war measures. The cases of Dillon and Lundeen has

an aftermath. These men went abroad to view the battle lines, but the British government refused them permission to an altermatical to view the battle lines, but the British government refused them permission to go to the front. While their passports have not been withdrawn by this government, the incident has served to renew agitation for restrictions upon the issuance of passports and closer questions of the object and records of ing forward in the face of resistance. The first tanks, the Americans are pushing forward in the face of resistance than the politics of the American units and, so far as I know, the politics on either side of the Americans. Have accomplished thus far all them; but the politics of the object and records of the stronger than the face of resistance.

French Gain on Canal du Nord and to the North of Soissons.

ALLIES KEEPING UP THRUSTS ON WHOLE 80-MILE FRONT

Mont St. Quentin, dominating Peronne, and the angle of the Somme river, has been taken by the Australians, together with Feuillaucourt, lying to the west. In this operation, which was in the nature of a surprise attack, more than 1,500 prisoners were taken. The way is now prepared for the occupation of Peronne and a further important advance to the east.

Simultaneously the French have broken down the resistance of heavy German forces along the Canal du Nord and north of Soissons. In the Soissons area they are in complete possessing of Juvigny and Crouy and have reached the western outskirts

Notwithstanding the fact that the allied progress has slowed down somewhat, owing to the reinforcements the Germans have rushed to the fore in an endeavor to hold their vital points on their line as long as possible, there has been no cessation of the allied thrusts along the entire eighty-mile front, and, with minor exceptions, these thrusts have been successful.

A gain of great importance in the Lys sector has been made by the British, who are now in possession of that much-fought-over

In the Flanders battle area the Germans now are rapidly reiring to their lines running near Armentieres, from which they stormed late in April. Mont Kemmel, southwest of Ypres, \is been taken by the British, while Bailleul, where there was terribe fighting when the Germans were striving to reach the channel ports, is again in the hands of Field Marshal Haig's men.

Further south the Germans are now east of the Lawe river, and the British have taken more ground to the northeast of Bethune. As nearly as it is possible to measure the extent of the German retirement during the day it seems that the enemy has

FRANCE, August 31.—With Mont
St. Quentin in British possession the
Germans to the north and south for a
considerable distance are placed in a
dashed against the British in useless FRANCE, August 31.-With Mont precarious position. Peronne itself must be evacuated, and if this is not done quickly the enemy may lose many more men here.

Starting out from east of Clery the morning, the

port of the President will have the opposite effect, it is claimed.

So, it is a subject for congratulation to the 100-per-cent Americans in the Senate that the voice of the people, as expressed in the late primaries for Senate and House nominations, is unequivocal and unmistakable. The fact is also appreciated that the results of the primaries serve warning that the people will stand no trifling on war measures that may come up before the war ends designed for its

send senators who are counted upon and cried "Kamerad!" Those who did send senators who are counted upon to back the President to the end in the treaty to be negotiated. The outcome of the primaries in Montana on the senatorial nomination leaves no doubt as to that state's representation, for whether Senator Walsh or the republican nominee is elected, the vote in the Senate will be true blue. There is considerable specifiation over the Michigan case. It is taken for granted that if Henry Ford should be elected he could be counted upon, since President Wilson indorsed his nomination, although his pacifist views are pronounced and well known and he is tenacious of his principles.

The primaries for nomination to the House of Representatives gave more House of Representatives gave more House of Representatives gave more siderable amount of ground.

The primaries for nomination to the House of Representatives gave more house of Representatives gave more siderable amount of ground.

The primaries for nomination to the Germans have been retiring and the British have gained back a very considerable amount of ground.

The primaries for nomination to the House of Representatives gave more in the treaty to be the strokes, as soon as they have quieted down a little the British at this place. While the hill was being mopped up that this place. While the hill was being mopped up that this place. While the hill was being mopped up that this place. While the hill was being mopped up the fall back slightly before powerful boches trokes, as soon as they have quieted down a little the British ack again and hurl the Germans out, not only gaining ground, but improving that this place. While the hill was being mopped up the primary fall back slightly before powerful boches trokes, as soon as they have quieted down a little the British ack again and hurl the Germans out, not only gaining ground, but improving the powerful the British ack again and hurl the Germans out, not only gaining pround ing their positions.

The Germans have fought the chill was before captured at this place with hot only gainin

Counter Attacks Wither.

drove into the enemy lines for some distance. Heavy fighting is reported to be still in progress between the Arras-Cambrai and the Bapaume-Cambrai roads Close to Switch Line.

British troops have come close up to the Drocourt-Queant line and are nolding on while the boche is trying desperately to dislodge them. Counter attack after counter attack has been launched here and the battle before the war ends designed for its vigorous prosecution.

Hundreds Cry "Kamerad."

Senators to Back President.

Mont St. Quentin was alive with Germans, who came from everywhere and cried "Kamerad!" Those who did little more ground If the British reattack and gain a little more ground If the British reattack and ga little more ground. If the British

Longatte and Ecoust, from which the British retired yesterday, were retaken and the number of prisoners

Ludendorff Fights Bitterly

Cablegram to The Sunday Star and or the Vesle.

Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918. WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF THE AISNE, August 31 .-Amid the tangled trench lines that criss-cross the tortured battle ground west of Chemin des Dames our in- federate currency to keep the allies fantry is helping the French to cleave off those heights, for should he lose the wedge in the stone wall of the them he must needs fall back to the defensive system with which the line from which he set out on March enemy hopes and seeks to save him-

Ludendorff realizes only too well

the vital importance of the high plateau running eastward from the Franco-American front at Juvigny to Chemin des Dames. He is ready to spend men and munitions like Con-

21 last. Only Gen. Mangin, under whom the French forces and ours are operating, knows what the offensive movement

Counter Attacks Wither. increased.

Several counter attacks delivered South of Bapaume the British have during the day east of Bapaume captured Riencourt-les-Bapaume.

to Avoid Disastrous Defeat BY LINCOLN EYRE. the Germans on the Marne, the Ourcq