

AMERICANS GAIN IN BAZOCHES AREA

All-Night Fight With Germans Continues—Many Fierce Clashes

BIG GUNS POUND ENEMY

U. S. Troops Get Foothold on Eastern Outskirts of Town

By the Associated Press. American Forces on the Vesle, Aug. 28. Fighting between American troops and German forces continued all night in the region of Bazoches, to the east of Pléville. Early this morning the Americans secured a foothold on the eastern outskirts of the town.

Some German snipers and machine gunners are stubbornly clinging to the northern edge of Bazoches, using cellars and the walls of houses for protection. American and French big guns are pounding away at the enemy and the Germans have been unable to bring up reinforcements.

By the United Press. With the American Army in France, Aug. 28.

Americans and Germans engaged in sharp infantry fighting and violent artillery battles throughout yesterday, from the region of Bazoches to a considerable distance east of Pléville—a front of about five miles.

Both Americans and Germans attacked and counter-attacked repeatedly. The Americans advanced their lines in the region of Bazoches and fierce street fighting resulted in the outskirts of the town. At the same time the Germans attacked Pléville, but were entirely repulsed. Later the Germans were involved in a fight in Bois-de-Belle and succeeded in recapturing their line.

The fighting broke out everywhere at 5:45 in the morning and continued all day. At Pléville the Germans tried to crush the Americans with a considerable force, supported on the flanks by flamethrowers. The German fire was directed to work their way into the town, spraying liquid fire toward the doughboys, but with little success.

The first step toward the Americans to withdraw somewhat, one officer and twenty-five men held a bridge crossing the Vesle while the others sought cover. All attempts of the Germans to reach the river were beaten off. As fast as an enemy appeared near the bridge he was cut down by rifle and machine-gun fire. The German air force was active in the vicinity of Pléville, bombing the American infantry while our infantry was attacking Bazoches. The latter village was smashed and nearly leveled by American artillery.

Is a Military Victory Possible in West?

Continued from Page One. had learned to know each other. The troops were trained with conditions which were often very different from normal trench warfare, and too much was asked of the staff, who were being trained for the impossible.

The precise nature of the failure, the lack of practice in working together, but most of the critics of the staff did not know this. The staff was said to be the preserve of the old army. It was narrow-minded, inefficient, made no use of the brains of the country in the new armies, and grabbed the lion's share of promotion and honor. All this, which was usually criticized and reformed, led to a want of confidence and friction, both of which were fostered by agitation in certain quarters at home against the staff and officers of the old army. Most of the critics had no idea of what the staff did and what its duties are. The general in command of fighting staffs and administrative staffs were all lumped together and condemned. Many new army officers, being men of business routine and red tape which they ascribed to the narrow minds of the old army, being unaware that the administration system of the army has in the main been imposed upon it by the civil administration and that most professional soldiers have spent their lives in trying to reduce it to a form which could be made applicable to war.

If the staff desired to defend its organizing and business capacity it has only to point to the superb achievement by which the army has been kept supplied at the right time and at the right place with every article, despite the loss of vitally important railway communications, and the almost insuperable difficulties involved in re-organizing the greater part of the administrative organization which was driven up to the front.

Spirit of Army Changed. The whole tone and spirit of the army has now changed from the days when weariness and disappointment gave rise to criticism and re-organization. Our front has been left in peace for three invaluable months, during which enormous strides have been made in the art of reconstruction. Wonderful reports of the British soldier, during the whole of my visit I heard no grumbling except re-organizing, and that is rapidly being put right. Every soldier who comes from the old sense of superiority over the enemy has been re-established. Our men are cheery and confident; the Germans are nervous and depressed.

The advent of the Americans has allowed us to keep troops out of the line for training and the army has again found itself. It is not by any means only by the numerical reinforcement which America has brought into the field that she has helped to turn the scale.

It would be impossible to overrate the value of the infusion of fresh and vigorous life into the army in the fifth year of war, when there is a natural tendency for those who have borne the heat and burden of the day to become weary. The Americans emanate keenness and vitality which is infectious, while their fresh outlook upon questions which to us have become stale. Their energy and their ready fashion of expressing their views are most inspiring.

WAR NURSE GIVES HER LIFE

Trenton Woman Dies of Infection Contracted in France. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 28.—Infection contracted while nursing soldiers transferred from the battlefields in France to the Mills Island, N. Y., hospital resulted in the death in eighteen hours of Katharine Connelly, a Trenton nurse.

Miss Connelly was a daughter of John Connelly, an attaché for years of the American Embassy in Paris. She was 35 years old.



LIEUT. HENRY J. BOWES. Merchantville man who was commander of the submarine chaser No. 209, sunk off Fire Island. His name is among the missing members of the crew.

5 FROM HERE SURVIVE SUNK U-BOAT CHASER

Another From Vessel Sent Down by Mistake May Be Philadelphia

Five of the crew of the Submarine Chaser 209, sunk by gunfire off Fire Island yesterday in the battle for Philadelphia, have been identified as Philadelphia and a sixth is thought to have gone ashore. Many of those in the crew who were lost are thought to have been residents of this city.

The official list of those lost has not yet been announced by the Navy Department but it is expected it will be made public late this afternoon.

Philadelphia Survivors. Philadelphia among the survivors follows: THOMAS E. HARRAN, chief boatswain, 3114 North 13th street, wounded. HARRY E. WEGAND, kitchen mate, 1254 North 13th street, wounded. GEORGE E. WEGAND, kitchen mate, 1254 North 13th street, wounded. HARRY DENNEY, Second and Morris streets. Lieutenant Henry J. Bowes of Wildwood and Bolton streets, Merchantville, was commander of the submarine chaser. His wife, who is the daughter of Harry Humphreys of the H. Humphreys Lumber Company, Camden, is now living at her parents' apartment, Atlantic City, with their three-year-old son. Lieutenant Bowes' name is not among the survivors.

Carranza Regrets Battle on Border

Continued from Page One. today afternoon when a Mexican attempted to cross into the United States. A. A. Barber, a United States customs guard, refused the Mexican to pass, and when the latter failed to comply Barber drew his pistol, but did not fire.

Two Mexican customs guards, according to Barber's account, resisted his interference with the Mexican and opened fire. American soldiers on patrol duty returned the fire and an appeal for reinforcements was sent to Camp Stephen Little. Lieutenant Colonel Herman responded with four companies of infantry and two troops of negro cavalry.

As Lieutenant Colonel Herman reached the border line he fell with a bullet wound in the right knee, but after receiving first-aid treatment he returned to the firing line and directed his troops. The first American military unit to cross the line was a troop of negro cavalry under command of Captain Hungerford. Captain Hungerford was shot dead at the head of his command.

The while the infantry, fighting in the open, were subjected to a withering fire from the Mexican rifles. Several machine guns, based on the hills on the American side, inflicted heavy casualties on the Mexicans, the bullets plunging through houses in all parts of the Mexican town.

RUPPRECHT REMAINS HOME

Fears Army's Defeat Will Affect Bavarian Dynasty. By the Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 28.—Dispatches from Switzerland today say that it is reported in Zurich that the German high command is undergoing interesting modifications. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has returned home with several weeks' leave, but it is said to be assumed that this leave will be probably prolonged.

It is suggested that the interests of the Bavarian dynasty demand that the Prince shall not be left at the head of the army, since the situation at the front is becoming dangerous.

Funds for Officers and Enlisted Men

In the U. S. Army and Navy and with the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. The Safest Way To carry funds is by Travelers' Letters of Credit which we issue free of commission. To send funds is by Mail or Cable Transfer which may be made through us.

WE HAVE OUR OWN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE IN FRANCE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT THE OFFICE OF CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE 20 RUE LAFAYETTE, PARIS

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS PHILADELPHIA

ALLIES COMPEL REDS TO RETIRE

Also Advance Southeast of Archangel to Join Czechoslovaks

TRAVEL HALF DISTANCE

Semenoff Forces Cross Siberian Frontier—Take Town and Prisoners

Washington, Aug. 28. Complete failure of the attempt of General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist leader, to establish a dictatorship in Siberia is reported in advices today from Vladivostok. Representatives of the Allies at Vladivostok intervened to uphold the authority of the new government there.

By the Associated Press. London, Aug. 28.—On the Ussuri front north of Vladivostok the Bolshevists have retreated six miles before a general advance by all the Allied forces, according to reports received in Shanghai and transmitted by Reuters' Limited.

American and Japanese troops, the advices add, are entraining for the Ussuri front. News from the front, it is added, is meagre, owing to the fact that the Japanese have taken over the preparation of information from the Czechs. The Japanese are said to be extremely reticent.

Peking, Aug. 28. General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevist leader, has crossed the Siberian frontier and retaken Manchouki station, west of Manchouki, capturing prisoners. The Japanese troops are engaged with the Bolshevists near Daoui.

It is reported that the Allies have taken over the operation of the railways. It is probable the railways will be operated by the American engineers under John F. Stevens.

Archangel, Russia, Aug. 28. An official statement issued here today says that the English and French forces have driven the Bolshevist Red Guards and have dispersed the Bolshevist river flotilla.

The communication tells in detail of the fighting since August 14 and reports that all the encounters were generally successful for the Russo-Allied troops. There was considerable fighting on the River Irtys which enters into the Gulf of Anzhanok. One Bolshevist craft was captured and the others fled after some of them had been damaged.

A thanksgiving service was held here today for the disappearance of the Bolshevist from Archangel and for the victory of the Entente Allied forces on the western front. Russian and Allied troops paraded the streets.

ALLIES NEARING POINT TO JOIN CZECHO-SLAVS

By the Associated Press. Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The Allied occupation of Kofas, on the Dvina River, northeast of Archangel, which is reported to the German papers by way of Varsovie and Christiania, is regarded by them as important as it shows that two-thirds of the distance from Archangel to Viatia apparently has been covered by the Entente forces. In addition Kofas is connected by a branch railway line with Viatia, which is a half way station between Vologda and Term on the main Russo-American truck line.

The Cologne Zeitung points out that the Entente plan to effect a junction with the Czechoslovaks at Kofas (112 miles southeast of Perm) is a good deal nearer realization.

"DRY" BILL HELD UP

Senate Delays Consideration in Respect to Ollie James' Memory. Washington, Aug. 28.—Consideration of the Senate of the national war-time prohibition measure, which under an agreement reached by leading opponents and supporters of the measure, is to be introduced today until tomorrow, the Senate adjourning in respect to the late Senator James of Kentucky.

THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON and QUALITY STREET

Published Today. The next two volumes of the uniform edition of the Plays of James M. Barrie. The rest of the series will appear from time to time during the year. WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS, the first of the series, was published last week. Each, \$1.00 net.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS FIFTH AVE AT 48TH ST NEW YORK



ACCUSED OF HOLD-UP

Police Men Bromly and Pemberton, said to have taken money from a pedestrian while searching for his registration card.



PATROLMEN HELD AS HIGHWAYMEN

Continued from Page One. where Pemberton was standing on the opposite side of the street.

Here the group was joined by Slavin. Pemberton, it was learned, turned his back when Slavin and Bromly struck Murphy. According to Lieutenant Hearn of the Eleventh and Winter streets police station, he received a telephone call from the fire station at Thirteenth and Race streets that two policemen were attacking a man near there. He went out, he said, and arrested Bromly, Pemberton and Slavin. They were found with Murphy, who declared he had been robbed of \$7.

After the alleged hold-up and before the lieutenant arrived, Murphy said he was approached by Pemberton, who asked him how much he had lost. Murphy told the policeman the man had taken \$7 from him.

"Beat it and get out, or you'll get into trouble," Pemberton was said to have instructed Murphy.

Alfred Weidner, a fireman of the Juniper and Race streets station, testified that he had seen Murphy dragged out of the saloon by Bromly and had later seen the man attacked by Bromly and Slavin. When he attempted to interfere, the fireman said, he was addressed by one of the three men, who said: "Get in on this and you can make a couple of bucks."

Pemberton in his own defense said that he was on his way home last night with Bromly when they separated at Thirteenth and Race streets. Bromly he said, went into the saloon to get a drink, while he waited outside. He said that he did not see Murphy attacked and robbed.

TROOPSHIPS OUTRAN U-BOATS

German "Explains" How U. S. Got More Than Millino Abroad. By the Associated Press. Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—America has been able to transport more than 1,000,000 soldiers to France because they have been carried in swift steamers which offered very difficult targets for the torpedoes of submarines, declared Captain Zimmerman, of the German general staff, in a lecture at Breslau on the military situation, according to the Rheinische Westphalian Gazette, of Essen. He said these steamers were escorted by warships.

The captain said there were 440,000 American soldiers in France, more than 200,000 of whom were behind the lines.

The recent progress of the Allies the captain attributed to the mass employment of these steamers, but he declared, means had now been found to master them.

MAN-POWER BILL IN CONFERENCE

House Rejects Work-or-Fight Proviso Adopted by Senate

AGREEMENT LOOKED FOR

War Department Explains Grouping of Registrants Into Classes

Washington, Aug. 28. Senate amendments to the man-power bill extending the draft ages to eighteen and forty-five years were rejected formally by the House today and the measure sent to conference.

Arrangements were made for the conference to meet immediately with the hope of smoothing out the differences after a few hours of discussion.

The work-or-fight amendment, as finally adopted by the Senate, is as follows: "This proviso shall not apply in the case of a strike, if the strikers have submitted or shall at once submit, the dispute to the war labor board, agree to abide, and do abide, by its decision, and at once resume and continue work pending such decision. The said board shall take up and decide all such disputes as speedily as practicable."

Grouping of new draft registrants under the pending man-power bill into three general classes including those between nineteen and twenty-one, twenty-one and thirty-six, and from thirty-six to forty-five, as proposed by the Praxedes-Marshal general, it was explained, is not intended to be used for the deferment of calling any one of these classes into service.

The purpose of this separation, it was said, is to facilitate classification and make men quickly available to meet draft calls. The only deferment contemplated by the War Department is that of the eighteen-nineteen year men, whose summons to the colors will be postponed as long as it is possible to carry out the educational program now being arranged.

Recruits immediately necessary to organize additional units will be drawn from men in class one between the ages of nineteen and forty-five until this reservoir has been exhausted, but it is foreseen that these men may be used in some local districts before they are in excess. In such localities, those between eighteen and nineteen will be summoned at once.

TROOPSHIPS OUTRAN U-BOATS

German "Explains" How U. S. Got More Than Millino Abroad. By the Associated Press.

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—America has been able to transport more than 1,000,000 soldiers to France because they have been carried in swift steamers which offered very difficult targets for the torpedoes of submarines, declared Captain Zimmerman, of the German general staff, in a lecture at Breslau on the military situation, according to the Rheinische Westphalian Gazette, of Essen. He said these steamers were escorted by warships.

The captain said there were 440,000 American soldiers in France, more than 200,000 of whom were behind the lines.

Advertisement for Tareyton London Cigarettes, featuring a man in a suit and the text "There's something about them you'll like."

CAILLAUX SPURNS FAVORS IN PRISON

Ill of Arteriosclerosis, He Will Not Ask Privileges

HIS FRIENDS INTERCEDE

Department of Military Justice Hesitates to Act, Fearing Complications

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Aug. 28.

Friends of Joseph Caillaux are making strong efforts to induce the French Government to render more comfortable his stay in the Sainte prison while he is waiting trial. For the last month the ex-Premier has had to submit to a regime of ordinary offenders awaiting trial, and it is alleged that he is suffering from arteriosclerosis, the gravity of which has been much increased by the lack of fresh air and exercise.

Efforts are being made to transfer him to the category of political prisoners, which would entitle him to spend several hours a day in the prison garden. At present he is limited to an hour's exercise daily in the prison yard.

The accused politician has been visited by his own physician, Doctor Scalet, who is understood to have expressed the opinion that his condition was such that he was in great need of special treatment.

Caillaux has consistently refused to ask from the Government the favor of being treated during his preliminary confinement as a political prisoner. The department of military justice, in response to the steps taken by his friends, hesitates to come to any decision of the kind asked for on the ground that such action might be construed as indicating that in its opinion he ought to be regarded as a political prisoner and not as a man who should be tried as a traitor to his country.

It is regarded as probable that if he would humble himself to solicit the ordinary privileges which any sick man might reasonably demand on the grounds of illness no difficulty would be placed by the Government in the way of making his stay in prison more comfortable.

This is exactly what Caillaux will not do. All indications tend to show that he prefers to take the proud standpoint of a much injured and misunderstood patriot plus a candidate for the hall of a martyr.

Sympathetic references to Malvy and Caillaux which have recently appeared in the German press have been noted here with interest. The fact that in the enemy press the names of Malvy, who has been sentenced to five years' banishment for betrayal of his duty to his country as a minister; Caillaux, who is awaiting trial on grave charges of conveying intelligence to the enemy, and the editor of the London pacifist journal, the Daily News, are bracketed together as friends of Germany is regarded here as amply justifying the step which the authorities took in bringing Malvy to trial and arresting Caillaux.

DUELLI DI ARTIGLIERIA AL FRONTE ITALIANO

Un Attacco Austriaco nella Valle Concai Completamente Respinto

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT NO. 341

Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the President POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Roma, 28 agosto. Il Ministero della Guerra, in base ai rapporti giunti dal Quartier Generale Italiano, ha pubblicato, nei pomeriggio di ieri, il seguente comunicato: "Visti i combattimenti di artiglieria si sono verificati tra Monte Ciappa e la regione del Montello."

"Nella Valle Concai un tentativo di attacco da parte del nemico, contro le nostre posizioni, fu prontamente respinto."

"Sull'altipiano di Asiago distaccamenti di truppe inglesi, non ostante l'intenso fuoco avversario, effettuarono una brillante incursione sopra alcune linee nemiche e dopo aver sopraffatta la guarnigione, in un combattimento corpo a corpo, formarono conducendo 270 prigionieri, compresi sei ufficiali ed alcune intraligieri."

"Lungo il medio corso del Piave effettuato con successo alcune ricognizioni."

Washington, D. C., 27 agosto. Un dispaccio giunto dal Comando Supremo italiano, annunciando che un generale italiano ed un colonnello personale condussero alla carica alcuni reparti italiani, contro le posizioni austriache vicino Pagnanoni, alla fine del Piave. Il dispaccio aggiunge che l'attacco fu effettuato dai bersaglieri che attraversarono un canale del Piave a mezzo di undici imbarcazioni.

Roma, 28 agosto. Relativamente alle operazioni in Albania il Ministero della Guerra ha pubblicato, ieri l'altro, il seguente comunicato: "In Albania, dopo una sanguinosa disfatta inflitta al nemico il 24 corrente, questi non state più in grado di rinnovare i suoi attacchi."

"Le nostre truppe, trasferite dalla regione del Semend, arrestarono l'avanzata di superiori forze nemiche ritornando indisturbate, durante il 25 corrente, nelle loro preparate linee di difesa."

In Venezia ha avuto luogo un ricevimento in onore degli ufficiali di una

unita americana cota' giunti, lunedì sera. Il Sindaco della città, Conte Grimaldi, diede il benvenuto ai visitatori. Un Generale Americano replico' ringraziando il sindaco dell'accoglienza ricevuta e dichiarando che gli americani erano orgogliosi di combattere a fianco della valorose truppe italiane. Durante la serata una banda militare americana suonò in Piazza San Marco.

Advertisement for VOGUE magazine, featuring a woman's face and the text "\$2 Invested in VOGUE Will Save You \$200".

This year, above all others, when extravagance and waste must be avoided, you should have Vogue at hand. For now, every woman must devote even more than her usual care to the selection of every detail of her wardrobe, so that not one hat, gown or wrap may remain unworn and its price wasted.

The gown you buy and never wear is the really expensive gown. Gloves, boots, hats, that miss being exactly what you want are the ones that cost more than you can afford. Vogue's

Millinery Number

(Ready Now) and the nine great Autumn Fashion and Winter Fashion Numbers which follow it, show you exactly what can be bought, what you should choose, and what you should pay for it. And—if you wish—Vogue will purchase for you, without service charge, many of the items of your autumn and winter wardrobe.

9 Issues of Vogue \$2

Don't bother to enclose a cheque, or even write a letter. The coupon will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen, you will receive your entire autumn and winter clothes problem. Your subscription will begin at once.

VOGUE, 19 W. 44th St., New York City. Please send me the next NINE numbers of Vogue. I will forward \$2 upon receipt of bill. (Don't I enclose \$2 herewith? If it is understood that if this order is returned promptly you will send me besides the nine numbers a complimentary copy of the Autumn Millinery Number, making TEN issues in all.)

Name PP28-18 Street City State



What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

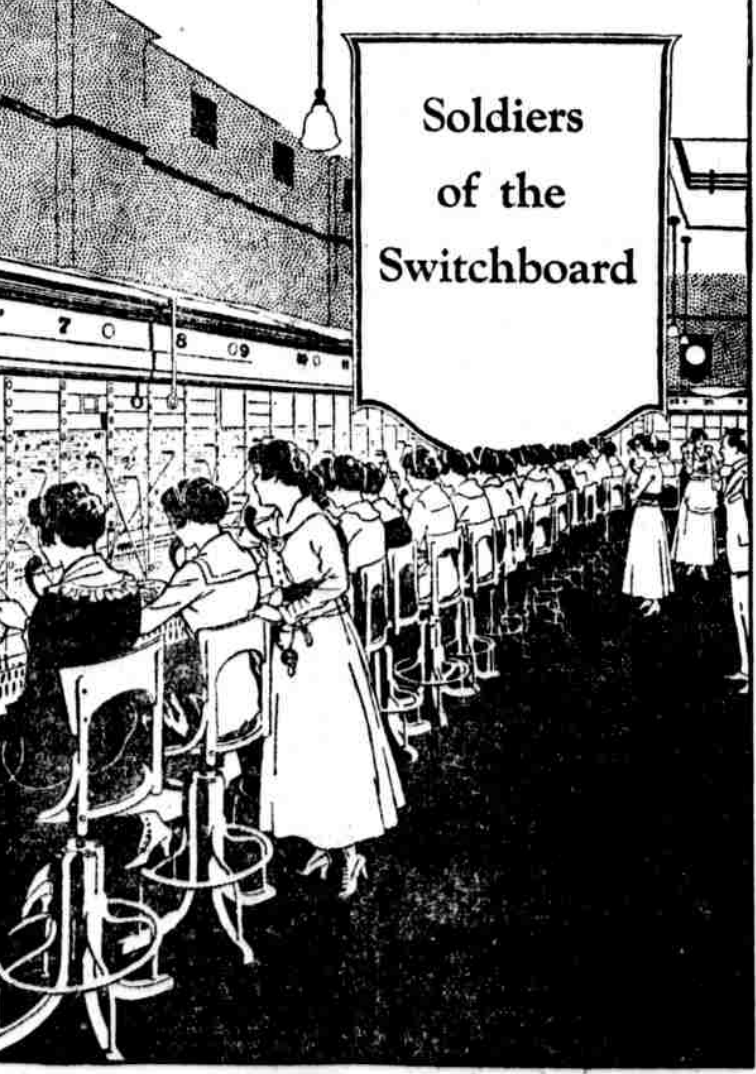
Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Seven Wholesale Distributing Markets Central Office, 9th and Girard Aves. F. M. Hall, District Manager



Soldiers of the Switchboard

An Essential Work Under the United States Government Employment 1631 Arch St., 406 Market St., 26 Offices at . . . West Chelton Ave., Philadelphia, and 20 East Fifth St., Chester, Pa.

The Bell Telephone Company of Penna.