

# REPORTS ARE CONFLICTING

## London Hears Condition Is Grave—Copenhagen Announces Death

### LATER UNCONFIRMED

#### Details of Shooting Lacking. Dispatches Indicate Internal Hemorrhages Developed

By the United Press  
Copenhagen, Sept. 2.—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, is dead, according to dispatches from Petrograd today.  
Dora Kaslova, who has been involved in revolutionary activities during recent years, has been arrested, charged with shooting Lenine. She was born in Kiev and in her early years began to operate with the Terrorists in their campaign against the Czar.  
In 1907 she was arrested in connection with this activity and during her trial attempted to kill the chief of the Czar's secret police with a jackknife. The trial resulted in her conviction and she was sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment.  
Details of the shooting of Lenine have not been received. One report is that he was approached in Moscow by two girls just after he had left a Bolshevik meeting, one of whom shot him. He was wounded twice, the dispatches indicated that serious internal hemorrhages had developed.  
London, Sept. 2.—Nikolai Lenine is not dead, but his condition is very grave, a message here today stated. The report of Lenine's death received from Copenhagen has not been confirmed from any other source.  
Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—The condition of Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, against whose life an attempt was made Friday night, is reported by a Russian newspaper, Pravda, to be serious owing to internal hemorrhages, according to a telegram from Moscow.  
The Pravda says the Premier was shot by a girl belonging to the intellectual class. She was arrested.  
The attack on Lenine was made Friday evening after a meeting of laborers at the Michaelson works, where Lenine spoke. As the Premier was leaving two men stopped him and discussed the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs to Moscow. In the course of the interview three shots were fired.  
A Moscow telegram by way of Vienna says the attack on the Russian Premier was made by two women belonging to the Social Revolutionary party.  
An official Russian Government dispatch received by wireless concerning the Bolshevik Premier says that one bullet penetrated a little above Lenine's shoulder blade, entering the chest and touching the upper part of the lung. This caused great loss of blood. The bullet stopped on the right side of the neck over the shoulder bone.

## Drrocourt-Queant Switch Penetrated

Continued from Page One  
The line between Bapaume and Peronne where the Germans have been holding stubbornly, is considered by the British today as virtually in their hands. They have captured the village of Villers-aux-Flies, to the north, and Le Transloy now is outflanked on both sides.  
Between 2000 and 4000 prisoners were taken by the Australians in the vicinity of Peronne yesterday.  
British troops last night captured the villages of Salliel and Salliel-Salliel, on the line north of Peronne.  
On the Flanders front the British have advanced as far as the Lys River east of Estaires, while further northeast in the direction of Ypres the village of Neuve-Eglise has been captured.  
The French met with a slight setback to the east of Neesle, losing the crest of Hill 77, which they had captured during last night.  
By the Associated Press  
Paris, Sept. 2.—Entente Allied air-planes observers report that German convoys are moving eastward in the region of Roisel and beyond that town. Roisel is about seven miles east of Peronne. The Germans are said to be rapidly removing their stores or blowing them up.  
By the Associated Press  
With the British Armies in France, Sept. 2.—Bullecourt and Hendecourt again are in British hands and the cellars, dugouts and hiding places are being mopped up. Similar fighting has been going on in the villages of Ecourt, St. Mein and Longatte and these places also are in the possession of the British.  
The ground in front of the British line throughout this region is piled with dead Germans, for the British have not hesitated to temporarily retreat slightly in the face of strong enemy attacks when it appeared that their own strength could thereby be conserved and at the same time secure an opportunity to mow down masses of Germans. These tactics have had a most disastrous result for the foe, and that the British have not lost anything is shown by the fact that their casualties continue extremely light, while all positions are finally retained.

## CreCY-AU-MONT WON BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris, Sept. 2.—French troops have captured CreCY-au-Mont, south of the Ailette. North of the Ailette they have gained a footing in the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau, the War Office announced last night. Nearer Soissons, according to this afternoon's official report, they last night stormed the village of Leury and several strongly held centers of resistance, capturing 1000 prisoners.  
French troops have crossed the Somme Canal at Epenoucourt, seven miles south of Peronne. Rouy-le-Petit, two miles northeast of Neesle, has been captured by the French. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were taken in these engagements.  
CHINESE MINISTER SLAIN  
Cabinet Officer Assassinated by Barber at Victoria, B. C.  
By the Associated Press  
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2.—Tangshu Lung, Minister of Education for China, brother of Admiral Ting Fih Ah Ming, of the War Department, Peking, was assassinated here last night by a Chinese barber of this city, who then committed suicide.  
Steamship Burns at Washington  
Washington, Sept. 2.—The steel steamship Newport News, a vessel of 1545 tons belonging to the Washington and Norfolk Steamship Company, was destroyed by fire early today, and the charred and shreds of the company's terminal here were badly damaged.  
Made Premier of Holland  
Amsterdam, Sept. 2.—Jonker Hulle de Barenbrueck, the Governor of Limburg, has been appointed Premier of the Netherlands.

## WOUNDED AT MARNE Edward Vincent Fitzgerald, 5636 Heiskill street, Germantown, who fell in action on July 21

## NAMELESS TERROR SEIZES Foe's TROOPS

By the Associated Press  
London, Sept. 2.—The Australians who captured Mont St. Quentin, with 1500 prisoners and thereby made the fall of Peronne inevitable, accomplished the feat within an hour and with a loss to themselves of only twenty-five men, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters in France.  
The correspondent says that the better part of three German divisions crumbled to pieces before one Australian unit. The Germans appeared to have felt some sort of nameless terror similar to that which sometimes takes possession of troops fighting against an invader in their native haunts.  
The capture of Peronne, according to the correspondent, turned the enemy's present line and hasten his retreat. He now has in this southern quadrant only one good position to hold before he reaches the Hindenburg line from St. Quentin northward.  
The core of the whole battle now is between the Scarpe River and Bapaume and it is here that the Germans are really concentrating their efforts. The correspondent adds: "In this sector the Germans are fighting well to keep the Allies off their guard. The line of defense along the most favorable ridges from St. Quentin to Droocourt, London, Manchester and Liverpool troops are operating here with the aid of their Canadian allies, fighting a fierce battle against stubborn resistance."

## BATTLE EMBRACES FRONT OF 120 MILES

By the Associated Press  
Paris, Sept. 2.—The Allies are keeping up the battle in the face of increasing resistance by the enemy and more than that they have extended the fighting until it now embraces a front of some 120 miles from Ypres to Soissons. This is more than many well informed observers had hoped for. Peronne has fallen and with it the enemy's last chance of holding on to a strong defensive position along the Somme.  
While the principal feints now are being performed on the British front, the battle line, General Mangin continues to forge ahead, adding every day to the enemy's losses and to his danger. General Mangin's success is due not only to the valor of his Franco-American troops but to the skill in maneuvering that he has shown.  
Tranquillized himself with attacking frontally the heights between CreCY-Au-Mont and Juvigny, he maneuvered at the same time by the south and filtered through successively the long ravine running through Vaux-Regis, Chavigny, Juvigny, Leury, and passing by Paisy, Cuffis and Croucy he is forcing the Germans to retire to the left at Buey-Le-Long, and thus giving completeness and solidity to the movement.

## ARMIES RETURN TO VICTORY

That is a wonderful chapter of history, and the triumph of it, the marvel of it is that these victories have been gained very largely by those very troops who sustained the full brunt of the German offensive in March and again in April, when the enemy made his attack in Flanders, and once again were engaged—some of them like the Highland divisions—in the French assaults near Rheims.  
No troops in the world or in history have been more tried by fire, and never, as far as my knowledge of history goes, have any masses of men struck such a succession of rapid and victorious blows after battling so long in rear-guard and holding actions with heavy losses, enormous fatigue and the mental strain of intense activity and never-ending danger.  
Our Australian and Canadian troops were freer than our English troops because they had escaped the

# CAPTIVES GREATER THAN LOSSES

By PHILIP GIBBS  
Continued from Page One

some of their patrols had entered Rencourt, while on the right of this line of attack some Liverpool and other English troops had entered Ecourt, Dongate and Vracourt.  
That was the situation on Thursday and Friday, but under a fierce counter-attack this part of our line was hard pressed, and not all the ground we had made could be kept. It threatened the enemy's main line of defense in the Droocourt-Queant line, of which this is a switch, and he sent up a fresh division—the Fifty-eighth—to strengthen mixed units of the Thirty-sixth and Twelfth reserve divisions, which had been badly shattered and demoralized.  
German Cavalry in Line  
For the first time also our men came up against dismounted German cavalry, including the Fifteenth Dragoons and men of the Seventh Cavalry Division, whose presence shows the enemy is in desperate need of reserves. They fought hard and resolutely, and by desperate assaults gained back part of Bullecourt, Ecourt and other ground.  
Around Bullecourt there are two strong earthworks into which the enemy had crowded machine-gun teams, one called the factory redoubt and the other the station redoubt, by a railway embankment, and it was these places which gave the London regiments and others their hardest hours.  
From the factory redoubt the enemy swept the troops on our right with machine-gun fire and the Londoners, who failed for the time to clear it out in spite of repeated efforts, were ordered to draw back some hundreds of yards from Bullecourt to avoid the severe fire which was being poured upon them and to prepare for a new assault.  
Whippets Hunt Machine Guns  
On Friday night the enemy, who brought up many new batteries in this direction, suspected this intention and put down a very heavy barrage of fire in depth in order to prevent our new assaults, but yesterday morning the London troops, with Liverpool men on their right and other Lancashire men on their left, gave battle again. They had the support of a number of tanks which advanced with them and made direct attacks upon the German redoubts, while our light whippets hunted around to destroy machine gun and sniping posts.  
The Middlesex men took the factory redoubt, with some prisoners, and other Londoners were successful in storming the station redoubt on the south without heavy loss. Here the whippets were of great service, working close up and keeping the redoubt under fire of their light guns. "Four hundred prisoners of the German Dragoons were captured in that hornets' nest."  
Meanwhile on the right the Liverpool men advanced again upon Dongate and Ecourt and stormed some trenches which previously had been taken by eastern county troops in the earlier fighting and took prisoners well east of Ecourt. But all this ground was still hotly contested and the enemy renewed his counter-attacks in great strength, so there is fighting in and out of the villages, and from one hour to another there is no certainty as to their possession on either side.  
Worst Form of Fighting  
It was the worst form of fighting, and our men much prefer the free, sweeping movements of the wide advances. But here they were right up against the enemy's main division positions, for which he will fight with all his powers of resistance, knowing that if he is beaten there his Hindenburg line will be in dire jeopardy.  
So the boys of old London—London, which on Sunday evening was in its best clothes, with the church bells ringing and all its pretty girls in the parks, where no shell fire slashed through the trees—were in the thick of it.  
Under abominable bombardment in ditches which they had taken by bloody fighting and with machine-gun bullets flying like swarms of wasps on all sides of them, they had fought gloriously through the rough miles of enemy ground since the 23d of August, when they went through the line of Boyelles and Becquerelles and broke the Hindenburg line as before in April of last year.  
Every day since they had fought the battle, and all the pluck and pride that live in London streets in peace as in war, God knows, have been revealed on this field of ruin, in which each track between that litter and wreckage of war is a highway of heroes. Bullecourt belongs to London.  
Further north the Canadians have been having hard fighting after their first triumphant march with hundreds of prisoners in their wake. South of the Scarpe by Guemappe and Vis-en-Artola German resistance has stiffened for the same reason as it did at Bullecourt, because our progress here imperils their whole line of defense. So they have flung up what reserves they can gather and some of the best troops that remain to them, and they are counter-attacking and firing every battery they can bring to bear on this ground with ferocious intent.

vain they pay high tribute, grateful for that strong flank on their left, held by the killed men through days of ceaseless fire. We have not been making further headway there and our men have only been asked to hold the ground they won, though that is not a light and joyous thing to do.  
Meanwhile on our northern front our battline is moving again and our men are following up the enemy rear guards, who are covering another program of retirement forced upon the enemy by his enormous losses, which compel him against his pride and will to shorten his line even at the cost of positions of immense importance to him.  
His withdrawal from Bailleul has been followed by retirement from Kemmel Hill and positions on the west side of the Ypres-Comines Canal, so that our patrols are reported to be at Vierstraat and Voormezele and Lindenhoek. His rear guards are fighting stubbornly to hold us back until he has gained the time he needed for his defensive plans, but apparently our troops have hustled him off Ravelsburg ridge on the east of Bailleul and are driving him through Neuve-Eglise.

Back Again in Old Flanders  
So, after the strange vicissitudes of this year's warfare, we are getting back again into that old ground of Flanders, the loss of which for a time was a hard thing to bear because of all the sacrifice of our men through years of fighting and their desperate conflict of the Flanders ridges.  
As I have been on the southern end of the line from Bapaume downward to Devil's woods and to the outskirts of Peronne, I haven't yet been up into Flanders to see this new phase, but a warm after-thrill comes to us to know that Bailleul, which I have known for years as the capital of our northern armies and saw in April last on fire from hostile shelling, is no longer in enemy hands, and that once again our men are walking over Kemmel Hill, from which we used to watch the enemy's lines and see the sweep of the battle in the salient.  
Kemmel Hill will not be a pleasant place for a walk for some time to come. The enemy doubtless has arranged many devilish devices there, such as trick wires and touch-off high explosives. He has been busy with those flirty tricks along many parts of the front, which blow men to death if they touch innocent-looking objects. One of these things had the appearance of a book lying on a shelf, but when moved it set off a bomb to carry a man's hand away. But our engineers were quick to see the trick of the wire, and by this time perhaps have searched Kemmel for its secret.  
Before going the enemy blew up his ammunition dump and material too heavy to move.  
I know some Frenchmen who will be glad that Kemmel is in our hands again, for when we were hardest pressed in April last it was French troops who defended this hill and lost it after tragic fighting.  
I met those French troops who held the outer defenses holding their line at Loere with most self-sacrificing courage under a dreadful fire which they told me was far worse than anything they had seen at Fleury, by Verdun.

U. S. AIRMEN SAVES COMRADE  
J. H. Hammond Fights Off Five Austrian Machines  
Italian Army Headquarters, Sept. 2.—One of the finest exploits of the American hydro-airplane pilots trained in Italy was that of J. H. Hammond, of Baltimore, who saved Lieutenant Ludlow during a raid on the Austrian naval base at Pola. While Ludlow was dropping bombs his machine was riddled by Austrian fire and he was compelled to alight on the Adriatic, three miles from Pola. When Hammond saw Ludlow's plight he swooped to his rescue, braving the concentrated Austrian fire and the attacks of five enemy airplanes.  
Hammond hit the water near Ludlow's machine, ran alongside, took Ludlow aboard and stowed him under the motor of his own one-seater plane. He then sailed to the coast and landed.  
Meanwhile the enemy aviators were keeping up a steady fire. Hammond, with his own gun, kept the Austrians off and got away safely, although pursued by a number of enemy planes. Finally, his machine gave out while near the Italian coast and the Americans were forced to swim ashore.

Official War Reports  
BRITISH  
London, Sept. 2.—Yesterday Welsh and eastern county troops captured Salliel-Salliel and Salliel after heavy fighting.  
The English have drawn nearer Le Transloy and Noyon where they took a number of prisoners. Rencourt, Le Saignolcourt and the German positions south of the village were captured during the night by English and Scottish troops, together with some hundreds of prisoners.  
In the sector south of the Scarpe Canadian and English troops attacked at 5 o'clock this morning. They are reported to be making good progress.  
In the Lys sector we have reached the Lys River east of Estaires and have captured Neuve Eglise.

FRENCH  
Paris, Sept. 2.—In the region of the Canal du Nord the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counter-attacks by the enemy upon the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions.  
In the region of the Ailette the French made fresh progress in the wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau and east of Pont-St. Mary. One hundred prisoners remained in the hands of the French.  
In the Champagne an enemy raid in the region of Auberville was without result.

GERMAN  
Berlin, Sept. 2.—Fighting is proceeding between the Scarpe and the Somme. British attacks here, in the main, failed. At isolated places they pressed back our lines toward the east.  
Between the Oise and the Aisne French partial attacks were repulsed.

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# BRITISH SHIP SUNK OFF FRENCH COAST

Continued from Page One

Thirteen Survivors of Crew of  
37 Landed—Remainder  
May Be Safe  
A Canadian Atlantic Port, Sept. 2.—The British steamship Escrik, 4151 tons, bound from Bordeaux to Montreal, was torpedoed on the night of August 16, when 500 miles off the French coast. Thirteen survivors of the crew of thirty-seven have arrived here on an oil tanker, which picked them up by another vessel.  
The survivors were about in their lifeboat three days before the oil tanker came along. Chief Officer Llewellyn, in command of the survivors, said today the Escrik sank at twenty minutes. He remained on the scene until daylight in the hope of joining the other boats, but saw no sign of them. He made for the land and covered 200 miles before being rescued.  
"Just a few minutes after the Escrik sank," he added, "the submarine came alongside us and asked for our captain. I said that he was not in our boat. They then inquired for the wireless operators and gunners. I did not know and the U-boat then disappeared."

## 'DOGFI' AT BULLE COURT

English Hold Positions Resting on Wotan Line  
By the Associated Press  
With the British Army in France, Sept. 2.—There has been especially heavy fighting in the west of the battle around Bullecourt and Hendecourt, where the British are holding positions on the Wotan line. It is believed that Bullecourt itself has been lost and won in the last two days. First the British were in the town and then the Germans. The British finally captured the town, and on one side had the control of the machine gunners and bombers from the other side. From ruin to ruin, through cellars and through old and new trenches the fighting has continued, and all of the time almost the same tactics were being followed in the country surrounding it. It has been a "dogfight" here for two days.

## BRITISH PRAISED BY SIMS

Admiral Also Pays Tribute to Men of His Command  
London, Sept. 2.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, commander of the American naval forces in the war zone, delivered an address to American soldiers and sailors who were entertained in London by E. H. Sothern and Mary Anderson in Macbeth. The commander declared the Germans had discovered that American soldiers were not just men thrust into uniform and sent off in ships, but were fighting propositions. He added:  
"But don't you chaps get mucking out your chests and going around thinking America is doing it all. I want to tell you here and now that what is being done by this tiny little island is wonderful. The British fleet is protecting us and supporting us and getting us to the front."

German Steamship Reaches Russia  
Stockholm, Sept. 2.—The German steamship Annie Steiner arrived at Petrograd Saturday. She is the first merchantman flying the German flag to arrive at Petrograd in four years.

Official War Reports  
FRENCH  
Paris, Sept. 2.—In the region of the Canal du Nord the artillery activity was violent. The French repulsed two counter-attacks by the enemy upon the village of Campagne, maintaining their positions.  
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# Allies are Slowly Grinding Ahead

Continued from Page One

tion of what the French had to suffer before those fortresses were carried last year. We must face soberly the possibility of having to return for a time to what is called warfare of positions, compared with which the brushing up of a retreat is child's play.  
There is another governing consideration that may encourage it, we don't exaggerate it. A numerous army holding formidable positions is still chiefly to be valued according to its average morale. There is no doubt of the decline of the morale of the German army; but despite the weakening of its effectiveness, the poverty of many kinds of material, the growing hopelessness echoed in the German press and six weeks of unceasing reverses, there are still divisions that fight unbecomingly.

Clearing Up Battlefields  
Among the abandoned trenches and wire fields, the new are easily distinguished from the old by their slighter extent and depth. There has been this time no such opportunity as last year for the systematic destruction of French steads and villages, and, grievous as the aspect of the landscape just swept by the blast of war was, with its shapeless heaps of brick, stone, lath and plaster, it is being cleared up and the first graveyards deliberately laid out.

The most serious problem is that of the destroyed towns. There is nothing but ruins in Montdidier, and the mere clearing of the site will be a prodigious work. Roye and Nesle, and perhaps Noyon, Soissons and Fismes, are in slightly less extreme case.  
Complexe Badly Damaged  
With its palace of Napoleonic and other memories, its Renaissance town hall, its substantial villas and forest ride, Complexe was one of the most delightfully characteristic of French country towns of the richer kind—gracious, dignified, sleepy and happy.  
About one house in five seems to have been destroyed; one in two to have been damaged. The palace has received a shell shelling; the general hospital has one wing shattered.

I visited the front of the army of General Mangin and found steady, though grimly slow, progress being made. The capture on Friday morning of Paisy village, a mile and a half north-west of Soissons, led later in the day to the occupation of Cuffes, a mile east of Paisy, by a push from the west, and Saturday morning of Croucy, nearly three miles east of Soissons, by the junction of American units with the French coming north from Soissons. All the base of the long, foot-like plateau extending from Terny-Sorny to the Aisne, which is an outcrop of the Laffaux corner of the Hindenburg line, was thus in Allied hands.

Front Lines Strengthened  
When Paisy fell the German garrison of Chavigny—I may properly call it a garrison, for this was a slight, real fortress—was in danger, and when it

How About  
Sleeping-Pose  
Or maybe it is a ga  
are going to build  
tions in the front  
or the problem of  
lighting. Whatever  
want advice about  
ing a new house or  
an old one, Rayne  
can tell you, and will  
write to him, care  
Delineator. This is  
of the service The D  
renders its readers.

The  
Delineator  
The Magazine in  
One Million

Store Opens 10—Closes 4:30  
STORE ORDERS  
ACCEPTED  
Hirsch's  
923 MARKET STREET  
An Important Sale Women's & Misses'  
Medium-Weight Fall Coats  
Actually Worth \$19.75  
to \$25.00, at  
\$13.75  
Just the kind of coat you will  
need until the extreme cold sets in.  
Choice of wool velours, poplins,  
serges, velours. Some lined, others half-lined. Women's  
and misses' sizes.

A Special Pricing on  
Newest Fall Dresses  
\$15  
Wool Serges  
Crepe de Chine  
Georgette Crepes  
Rich Satins  
The newest models,  
reflecting a style  
touching so different-  
ly new  
colorings. All new

Waists  
98c  
N. e. t tailored  
sports and trim-  
med models—en-  
tirely new styles  
from the usual run  
of styles.

HOME OF STYLE & ECONOMY

Great Days of Business  
In Our Rummage Sale  
HUNDREDS of items which include clothing of established all-wool  
quality are being sold at prices which do not cover the cost of the  
cloth in it.

ALL THIS WEEK—  
We will sell \$22.50 Men's All-Wool Suits for \$15.00  
We will sell \$30.00 Men's All-Wool Suits for \$20.00  
We will sell \$8.50 & 10 Palm Beach Suits for \$5.00  
We will sell \$16.50 & \$18 Mohair Suits for \$10.00  
We will sell Odd Coats for \$3.50, \$5.00 and  
We will sell \$15.00 Raincoats for \$10.00

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