GERMANS FORCED NEARER THE AISNE

Foe Attacking at Mont Rouge Sustaint Appalling Losses

FIGHTING IN VOSGES

U. S. Troops Beat Off Artillery Raid With Losses to Foe

By the United Press

With the Americans on the Aisne, Sept. 11.

Shelled out of his position between Revillon and Glennes by a heavy bombardment, the Germans have withdrawn to the high road between those towns, falling back a little toward the Aisne on our right.

The enemy still holds the strongly fortified height of Le Petite Montagne and dominating positions east of the Revillon-Glennes line.

Heavy rains have nearly halted the operations between the Aisne and the Vesle.

By the Associated Press

American Forces on the Aisne Front, Sept. 11.—The Germans last evening were still attacking on the Mont Rouge plateau with desperate determination. The losses of the enemy in the last three days must have been appalling.

The German attacks, whether directed against Nanteuil, Laffaux or Vauxaillon, have been for the recovery of the ridge line at Mont de Laffaux. It was captured by General Mangin's troops, with whom the Americans are fighting, before the Germans realized of what immense importance the ridge line was to them or at least before they were able to take adequate steps to defend it.

How the German troops have been hurried here to attempt its recovery is evidenced by the fact that as many as five German regiments were represented among eighty prisoners taken yesterday.

Two fresh attacks were launched on either side of Nanteuil. Both were beaten back, with severe losses.

All the prisoners taken in this region, although they fought remarkably well, showed complete despondency and more than one when captured remarked: "Thank God, it's all over."

By the Associated Press

With the American Troops in France, Sept. 11.—At 5.30 o'clock yesterday morning the Germans began a heavy artillery action on the American front lines in the Vosges region, sending over some 200 projectiles from their mine throwers and a thousand heavy caliber shells. At 6:20 o'clock the enemy opened up a strong fire on the communication trenches.

Reports from two observation stations were that sixty Germans were observed entering their own lines with wounded, but no reports from the American front lines had been received at this hour. It seems probable that the raid which developed after the artillery fire was beaten off with casualties to the enemy.

AMERICANS REPEL RAID IN ALSACE

By the United Press

With the American Armies in France, Sept. 11.—In a sharp fight northwest of Colmar (in Alsace) the Americans repulsed a heavy raid following an intense German barrage, in which more than 200 mine throwers were used against our trenches and 1000 big caliber artillery shells were thrown into our communicating lines and the back areas.

The Germans came on with flame throwers. The Americans met them, and in the course of a fierce fight at close range, in which grenades, bayonets and rifles were used, the enemy was driven off. In their retreat the boches hastily threw down a number of flame throwers, rifles and other supplies, which were captured by our troops.

More than sixty Germans were counted running back from the American trenches. They carried a number of dead and wounded.

Despite the large number of patrol operations, the Germans for weeks have been unable to take a single American prisoner on the Lorraine front. Captured Germans say they were ordered to get prisoners immediately, or it would be necessary to make a raid as big as a regular attack in order to secure the information by the enemy commanders.

U. S. LOSSES LIGHT IN WOEVRE CLASH

Washington, Sept. 11 (By I. N. S.).—"Except for artillery fighting in Lorraine and in the Vosges, the day passed quietly in the sectors occupied by our troops," General Pershing reports in Section A of his communique for September 10, made public by the War Department this afternoon.

Section B is given over to a description of the hostile raid in Woevre, reported in the communique for September 8, when 200 German infantrymen, accompanied by twenty pioneers, raided our lines between Flirey and Limey, but were routed. A second raid on the same day was repulsed. The American casualties were exceptionally light, the communique says.

America Deaf to Peace Plot

Continued from Page One

lives in the next year or two and then in the end have to settle the war at the council table.

Why, Baron Burian asks, commit this crime against humanity?

If the Germans are winning they have an argument for peace; if they are losing, they have an equally good one. This present campaign of Burian's is an effort to turn Germany's recent defeats to advantage.

Teutonic Reasoning

The argument runs:

"We had victory all this summer. We almost overran France. We came as near obtaining a military decision as any one is ever likely to come. And it ended in nothing. Empty is all faith in arms as a means of deciding the questions of this war. We have given a great object lesson. Will you, our enemies, spend next summer, as we spent this summer, pursuing that impossibility, a military decision?"

Washington expects to hear much of this appeal from Germany, now that Hindenburg is back upon his line. If he succeeds in holding there, the suggestion will be made that the deadlock has been restored, that Foch is powerless to advance, that the importance of his recent achievements has been overrated, since he was only pursuing a force that was voluntarily retiring to a line of greater safety upon which it could make a stand that would render a military decision in favor of the Allies impossible.

Army Tries to Anchor

The Germans count now upon a check to the Allies and upon the exhaustion of their spirits that will follow upon the end of Foch's victories. If the Allies can be stopped, or if their further progress can be slowed up, much will be heard of the suggestion in Germany and Austria that a military victory is out of the question.

Washington, however, has come to believe in a military victory and to desire one. President Wilson has not said that there must be a peace, with victory, but his diplomacy is steadily being shaped so as to require a peace with victory.

General March has predicted a military victory next year. That prediction was one of the most significant incidents in recent months. For the General is not given to predictions. That prediction had a purpose, just as Burian's prediction has a purpose. And the purpose of one is the exact contrary of the purpose of the other. The Allied world is building up a morale upon which the war can be carried forward to a successful conclusion. Baron Burian is trying to tear down that morale.

Diplomatically, the Administration has committed itself to a peace with victory. The recognition of the Czecho-Slavs and the encouragement of the Jugo-Slavs are steps in a policy that requires a military victory. The dismemberment of Austria is now a part of the Allied program. To that dismemberment Austria will not consent at a counsel table. Baron Burian calls it a crime. Nor will Germany be any readier to see her one supporter in Europe torn asunder than will Austria herself. Only a military victory will make a nation of the Czecho-Slavs and of the Jugo-Slavs.

When President Wilson speaks again it is believed that he will recognize the changed conditions which make an attainment of America's war aims unlikely with anything short of a military victory. If the propaganda of Burian and of the Germans is carried forward, the President may reply to it.

The Republicans, through Senator Lodge's recent war aims speech, have sought to capitalize the recent hardening of the national consciousness toward the war and the growing demand that we make sure of Germany by defeating her. To that appeal, the Democrats are likely to pay some attention. Baron Burian has made it difficult for the Democrats to say anything but that there must be a peace with victory.

CZERNIN JOINS PEACE CLAMOR AT KAISER'S BID

Gives Interview to Vienna Newspaper, Urging Propagandist Views Uttered by Burian

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 11.

Full reports of Count Czernin's interview, in furtherance of the German peace drive, in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, which, according to some Vienna newspapers, was warmly approved, if not actually inspired, by Emperor Charles, show that Count Czernin declared, among other things:

"We must not again try to stray from peace by understanding, or otherwise the war will continue until friend and foe alike have perished."

"The opposition to disarmament," Count Czernin is quoted as saying, "is the greatest of all obstacles to peace. Therefore, I regard this opposition as a serious mistake."

Concerning the league of nations, Count Czernin said:

"I must admit that the league of nations is envisaged by Entente statesmen and intends to secure Entente predominance and therefore is unacceptable by us. But I deny that no single form could be found that would in[illegible] equal rights [illegible] duties upon all States."

Count Czernin concluded:

"From the banks of the Danube this call ought to go forth to the world: 'Wake up, wake up from the bad dream of blood and force, for a new and better future must be shaped. War as a political means must be combated.' The day will come when millions in all countries will repeat this call."

Recent dispatches declared that Czernin may become Foreign Minister of Austria. Important political changes in Germany also are rumored, it being persisted that Dr. W. S. Solf, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is about to succeed Imperial Chancellor von Hertling. It is stated, but denied by the Berlin Vorwaerts, that Philip Scheidemann and Mattias Erzberger, the former Socialist, and the latter of the Catholic Center party, would be members of the new Solf government. (These reports gave rise to a belief that a strong peace element would exist in the new cabinet.)

Do not look on registration as a duty, but as a privilege. It is your way of completing the list of men eligible to serve as soldiers of a free democracy.

MAN WITH $35,000

Can buy controlling interest in a company which last year did nearly 300 Thousand Dollars' Worth of business. This year it will do more. Company incorporated for 250 Thousand Dollars. You get 1210 Shares Preferred Stock, par value $50 per share, or $60,500, and 5793 Shares Common Stock, par value $25, or $144,825. This proposition is over 17 years old. You can easily draw a salary of $5000 per year. Have over $20,000.00 cash in bank. You can sell $35,000 worth of Preferred Stock and still have the proposition for nothing. Now earning enough to pay 6 per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common and have enough left to build up a surplus. This business can be doubled and thribled without putting another cent into it. It's an essential business and a wonderful proposition for the right man. Good reason for selling.

G 158, LEDGER CENTRAL

MANY KILLED WHEN GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY

Amsterdam, Sept. 11.—A German regiment, the Twenty-fifth, mutinied at Cologne August 31, according to the Telegraaf.

An eyewitness of the incident says that the soldiers on being ordered to leave Cologne for the western front refused to board a train. Another regiment was then ordered to force the refractory troops to enter the cars, but they refused to fire on their comrades.

A detachment of the home defense guard, composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task, and a fight followed in which eleven boys of the defense guard were killed and many others were wounded.

125,000 Here Subject to First Call in Draft

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7 o'clock, and will remain open until 9 o'clock at night.

25,000 Already Enrolled

Draft officials here say the total of men already enrolled in this city has passed 25,000.

More than 400 Philadelphians now at distant points have sent their registration cards to Mayor Smith. This brought an added task to city clerks, who were instructed to forward these credentials to the proper local board.

The first calls to be made upon Pennsylvania for sending men to Camp Upton came today. Both are for negroes for general military service. The calls are for 300 to be sent between September 25 and 27 and 1500 between October 16 and 18.

Would Close Saloons

Governor Brumbaugh issued a proclamation today calling upon the people of Pennsylvania to facilitate the registration, and urging that all places where intoxicants are sold be closed during the hours of registration.

Employers of labor are reminded in an appeal by General Crowder that they must be prepared to render "a great public service" in applying the plans for deferred classification for men engaged in essential and important war work, so that the Government's military program may not be disturbed or interrupted.

Warning that American workmen, despite the fact that their work is vitally necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the national interest during the emergency, will not claim deferred classification on industrial grounds in the belief that they will thus be displaying their patriotism, General Crowder urges more systematic effort on the part of the employers to see that the nation's interests are watched over.

New Play Board Picks Gudehus as First Act

Continued from Page One

refusal to elect Gudehus on the ground that he was not qualified for the place.

The Mayor did not appoint a successor to Mr. Lafferty, leaving one vacancy on the board.

Doctor Berkowitz did not hesitate before the board re-organized to express belief that the appointments meant the election of Gudehus. He said:

"I know only one of the men. That is Judge MacNeill. The others I know nothing about. I suppose, though, they will elect Gudehus. That's the price they have to pay for their appointment—elect some person who has not the qualifications for the job."

Two from Organization

Two of the new members—Mr. Meagher and Mr. Lewis—are members of the Republican city organization. Mr. Meagher has been retained as counsel by the organization several times. Mr. Lewis was recently retained by the Republican City Committee to draft a bill taking the police out of politics.

The board is now purely a "Smith-Vare" organization, in the opinion of politicians. Two of the four board members who remained after the removal of Mr. Tustin, Doctor Berkowitz and Miss Ross, and the resignation of Lafferty and Stecher, are downtown leaders of the Vare faction. They are Robert Smith and James Hamilton.

Thieves Busy in Camden

Thieves robbed four houses in Camden last night, getting $2000 in loot. The places entered were those of George Stump and John C. Herbert, 568 and 574 Washington street; a boarding house at 28 Broadway and the store of William Oatroff, 1126 Kaighn avenue. An automobile stolen in Philadelphia from A. T. Tourison, 606 Mt. Pleasant avenue, was found in Camden.

HAIG NEXT WILL RESTORE RUINS IN REWON DISTRICT

By PHILIP GIBBS

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distances without villages or roofs behind us while the enemy has good places for billets behind his own lines. But in another way it is a blessing, for it will lay the dust, which is the source of evil to the health of our troops now that it comes blowing over battlefields strewn with dead horses and all the corruption that is in the wake of war.

(Mr. Gibbs himself has been ill for several days.)

This beyond doubt is the cause of internal pains and troubles amounting to a mild form of dysentery, which recently affected some of our troops and in greater degree, because of poorer nourishment, the German infantry. It is a marvel due to the perfection of our medical science that there has been no widespread epidemic this summer of a more serious character than "puou," or Spanish influenza, and other allied fevers, more especially as the strain on our officers and men has been very severe since the beginning of the German offensive in March.

It is now that the strain is relaxed a little that some of them who carried on so doggedly begin to "feel done in," and into our rest hospitals and casualty clearing stations there come drifting in now and then very tired young men who, in answer to the most cheery question, "Well, and what's the matter with you?" say, "Nothing very definite. I feel a bit queer, that's all. Found it hard to carry on, somehow."

Wonderful Yarns in Hospital

They have erratic pulses, temperatures that zigzag up and down the chart, and a lassitude that keeps them quiet on their beds as patient as babes with a thermometer stuck in their mouths. But they brighten up toward evening, when they spin yarns to each other across the wards, strange and astounding yarns as I have heard them for several days past in one such hospital told by young officers who were at school four years ago, and who during the last four months have crammed into life a hundred years of intense experience.

Here in one of these wards one hears the inner history of war and the revelation of its effects on the minds of men, and episodes of frightful adventure, told quietly by one man to another, as though they were normal things or dreams vividly remembered. One boy of twenty-two and one-half years has been all through Gallipoli, been cut off in a horseshoe trench below Achi Baba, seen some of his comrades go raving mad with thirst, jumping over the parapet and running toward the Turkish machine-guns, while he kept sane chewing a button from his sporran until his tongue glued to the roof of his mouth and then, in the evening of the burning day, volunteered to go with five others to fetch water from the lines further back.

They went singly. The first man was shot, the second got through, the third was shot, the fourth got through, and when this boy's turn came he was number five, and the odd numbers had been unlucky, but he pushed through and brought back water. That is an old memory of his.

In the Fifty-first Division he has been through many battles in France, in [illegible] of them since those of Arras last year, and on the French front as well as on the British, until this last fighting on the Scarpe a week ago. Then he felt "funny," as he calls it, and fainted for nothing at all, and now lies yarning in a ward, with little gusts of laughter at odd happenings which he remembers. The others carry on.

Army's Health Magnificent

On the whole the health of the army is magnificent and the spirit of the men high. The outposts are still pushing forward and meeting fiercer resistance from the German rear-guards fighting here and there more than patrol actions, and small battles which have been thought big battles as far back as the South African War, and repelling German counter-attacks, which are intended to delay our progress until their line of retreat and of main resistance is assured.

So it was when the Germans made two determined counter-attacks at Chapel Hill and its neighborhood near Gouzeaucourt.

These efforts were made by men of the 201st German Division and Sixth German Cavalry Division, after what seems to have been a time of friction and dispute between them. According to one story the 201st Division had been badly mauled and the survivors were so low-spirited that their officers sent word that a counter-attack by them was out of the question. Then the Sixth Cavalry Division said, "If the infantry won't fight, neither will the cavalry."

Yet they were forced to do so by stern command, and came forward and gained some ground from our outposts. They were beaten out once and came back again and were driven out again, losing fifty prisoners to our men and suffering heavy casualties.

New Zealanders further north took seventy prisoners, and yesterday morning British troops attacked south of Epehy and pushed back the German rear-guard lines, though how much I don't know. It seems evident that the Germans are still fighting rear-guard action seat of Peronne before falling back definitely to the old line of defense before March 21, and that they and not yet on their real line of resistance.

For the moment our warfare is restricted to these minor actions, clearing the country of German outpost lines and driving the enemy back to his new battle lines where he was established before he plunged into his great adventure in the spring, flinging all he had into the issue, and lost his last chance of victory on the western front.

The problem that faces him now is whether he will have enough men to hold this line with any safety during the next four or five months, when his shattered divisions will be largely made up of his boys of the 1920 class, or whether he will be forced to shorten his line still further and dodge the next blows in store for him—the American army has not yet tried its strength—by a retreat on a greater scale. It is an appalling problem for the German command to settle, with low-spirited troops in the field and despairing people at home.

Haig Pierces Epehy; French Win Travecy

Continued from Page One

been forced back until they have reached ground which is seamed with old trenches and their retirement has naturally slackened. They are compelled to find temporary relief in a partial reversion to the old style of fighting.

3000 BRITISH TAKEN CAPTIVE, SAYS BERLIN

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 11.—An attempt made by British forces to advance yesterday south of Ypres and north of La Bassee Canal, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office, was repulsed. Prisoners were taken by the Germans.

South of Gouzeaucourt and around Epehy British attacks reached the German first lines at a few points. The British were driven back, the statement adds, 2000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

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Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats 245.00
45-inch long, full model, with natural skunk collar and cuffs.

Scotch Mole Coats 265.00
Chic models, with shawl collars made from finest quality Scotch pelts.

Natural Squirrel Coats 295.00
Made from the clear blue skins of finest prime quality, large shawl collar and belt.

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats 245.00
40-inch long model, with natural or taupe squirrel cape collar; belt to match.

Hudson Seal and Squirrel Wraps 350.00
45-inch long models, in various styles, self and contrasting collars.

Taupe Nutria Coats 175.00
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12.50, 16.50	Raccoon	12.50, 16.50
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39.50, 48.50, 65.00	Moleskin	25.00, 32.50, 39.50
25.00, 39.50, 55.00	Black Lynx	32.50, 39.50, 45.00
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16.50, 18.50, 24.50	Natural Nutria	12.50, 18.50, 22.50